

8T — Variational Manifolds – Vol I

Manor Ohad |PhD Thesis |29.3.21|

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Fermions, Manifolds and Arbitrary Variations

Map a Lorentz manifold, which is the connected manifold with (3,1) signature into Φ .

$$\Phi = (M, g_E)$$

To obtain the arrow:

$$\Phi: (M, g_E) \rightarrow (M_E, g)$$

One will invoke the mapped manifold, Φ , stationary by EL operator:

$$\Phi = \Phi \times \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathcal{L} = (\Phi, \dot{\Phi}, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} - \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\Phi}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

One requires:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

If these hold true, there exist areas of extremum curvature on the manifold and time invariant acceleration. The demand of extremum curvature to stay as they are overtime means the acceleration cannot affect them – if so, directed away from them. This in agreement with what speculated as "dark energy". Notice that M_E is the matric tensor g is the Ricci curvature tensor endomorphism.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

Equation reads, length to manifold, manifold to matric, matric to flow, flow to time. δg as amount of arbitrary variations, which by demands of stationarity must vanish. Discretizing and partitioning the term δg to a series of sub elements, one can derive the existence of Fermions, i.e. show it must have an even amount of elements, which differ in sign, or anti-commute, create nine threefold combinations, with no more than two distinct elements.

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 \dots = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

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Given four elements distinct:

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 > 0$$

$$\delta g_3 + \delta g_4 < 0$$

If

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 + \delta g_3 + \delta g_4 \neq 0$$

Then the overall series cannot vanish, by that logic there exist even amounts of equal elements of pluses and minuses. The amount must be even and summed as zero, ensuring stationary Lorentz manifold. Suppose that it had three distinct elements, two pluses and minus:

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 + \delta g_3 > 0$$

or

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 + \delta g_3 < 0$$

Demanding the series to vanish this will exclude this result, and so there could not be three distinct elements in the series, else the overall series will not vanish to zero. As a result of those sceneries, one requires the series to have an even amount of variation elements, manifesting as two distinct elements in the series, which differ in sign. If one to allow those sub elements in the series to vary as well, and by the above reasoning, there are only two elements in the series, they are varying in a discrete way, or forming a group. Let it be only four elements in the series and one of the pluses just changed its nature

$$\theta: \delta g_1 \rightarrow \delta g_2$$

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_1 + \delta g_2 + \delta g_2 = 0$$

To:

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 + \delta g_2 + \delta g_2 \neq 0$$

There must be a way to bring it back to where it was, so the overall series can vanish, it takes another map, on the varying element to bring it back to where it was.

$$Y: \delta g_2 \rightarrow \delta g_1$$

Therefore, to bring an element to itself given only two varying elements in the series one needs two distinct maps, which attach a varying element to itself, by a threefold combination. $\delta g_1(O)\delta g_2(Y)\delta g_1$ For example. Even though the sub elements in the series are varying, the overall series will vanish.

Counting the ways of possible combinations of those two elements. One will to analyze by the integral signs. Since it is a group, there is a natural map, which take an element to itself. One built his analysis firstly on those natural maps.

Therefore:

$$(1(e)1(e)1)$$

$$2(e)2(e)2$$

$$(221)$$

$$(112)$$

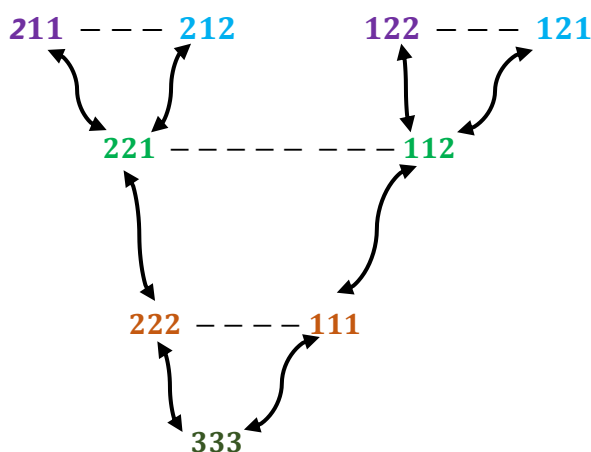
$$(211)$$

$$(122)$$

$$(212)$$

$$(121)$$

The first two combinations are by the natural maps and one used them to build the other combinations. Overall, there are eight such combinations and additional one arrow combination, which yield (333). Here is how one built it, starting from those two natural maps. colors to pairings:



Therefore, there exist a Lorenz manifold with arbitrary variations, which vanish into matter. One does not know whether these are the actual variations, as the mathematics does not entail any details about that. Therefore, the graph could be inaccurate in elements order. The colors meant to elements pairing. Reader does not have to agree with what one did, but as one will calculate the ratios of all the forces known, one kindly asks the reader to keep reading as some truth seem to obey the reasoning one is suggesting.

Bosons, Primes, the Coupling Series

Theorem (1) – Nature will not allow a prime amount of variation to appear by itself. Define prime to be $(2n + 1)$ variations.

Theorem (1.1) Prime amounts appear in pairs.

Theorem (2): Nature will generate force if a **prime net amount of arbitrary variation will appear**. Net variations will appear when combining two amounts of prime variations. Two does not appear, as it is an even amount of variations, which vanish.

Define N_V as the set of prime net variations, \mathbb{P} , and the number one.

$$N_V = 2V + 1 \quad V \geq 0$$

Count prime pairs of variations,

$$\begin{aligned} &(3,3) (3,5) (3,7) (3,11), (3,13) \dots \\ &(5,3) (5,5) (5,7) (5,11) (5,13) \dots \\ &(7,3) (7,5) (7,7) (7,11) (7,13) \dots \\ &\dots \\ &(29,19)(29,23), (29,29), (29,31) \dots \end{aligned}$$

That is a tedious work, but the great part is it only needs to do be done twice to find what nature does repeatedly.

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Since one has only two varying elements in the series, one can eliminate almost all the options, as one requires obtaining **a sum that is divisible by two and after yields a number divisible by three.** By The following reasoning: Two as one has only two varying elements. Three as these elements create a certain amount of threefold combinations.

The sums satisfying the condition are (5,13) or (7,11) and (29,31).

Of course, as there are more as prime pairs are infinite, but as one mentioned, it took two pairs to understand the principle:

Theorem (3):

Each prime pair should have a net variation element N_V proportional to total variations value divided by two.

Analyze the (7, 11) total variations pair with $N_V = (+1)$:

Total variations sum is divisible by two:

$$18/2 = 9$$

And then by three

$$9/3 = 3$$

We know that we have $N_V = (+1)$ so it can be extracted to yield:

$$F_1 = 8 + 1$$

However, even amounts of variations vanish so one can ignore the even element and write:

$$F_1 = 1$$

Analyze the next pair of total variations (29, 31) with $N_V = (+3)$

$$29 + 31 = 60$$

$$60/2 = 30$$

In addition, three divisible. One can extract the three net variations:

$$27 + 3$$

Now that is all one needs to complete the series and calculate the next element:

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Notice:

$$27 = 24 + (3)$$

$$(8 \times 3) = 24$$

Obtain:

$$[8 + 1]: [27 + 3] = [8 + 1]: [24 + (3)] + 3$$

$$[8 + 1]: [27 + 3] = [8 + 1]: [(8 \times 3) + (3)] + 3$$

Next element $V = 2$ and $N_V = +5$ so if the idea correct, one takes this element, multiply by the even sum of the previous element in the series, add extra invariant three, and one knows one needs add to the sum the extracted N_V .

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 = 128$$

Exceeding 99.935% accuracy rate, as $a^{-1}(M_Z) \approx 127.918 \pm 0.018$ from running QED coupling measurements. Among the most accurate theoretical predictions in the history of physics. Next in line:

$$[(120 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 = 850$$

$$[(840 \times 11) + (3)] + 11 = 9254$$

Nature is than the interplay between averages of total curvature pairs to net curvature. To calculate the magnitude of an element:

$$F_{V=0} = 2^3 + (1) \tag{1.1}$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^3 \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \tag{1.2}$$

$$N_V = 2 \left(V + \frac{1}{2} \right); \quad V \geq 0$$

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \vee (+1)$$

$$N_V = P_{max} \in [0, \mathbb{R}] \vee (+1); \quad P_{max} \in \mathbb{P}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_0 = 2^{\mathcal{M}} + (1)$$

$$\mathcal{P}_N \# = \left(2^{\mathcal{M}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=N} \mathcal{P}_V + (\mathcal{M}) \right) + \mathcal{P}_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2A)$$

Equation (1.2.A) is another way of representation. \mathcal{M} As the first letter of the word 'Majestic'. # Sign meant for classification as a **primorial function**, i.e. prime factorial. Notice the strong symmetry pattern of this equation.

Overview of Unification Proof:

Axiom – prime amount of arbitrary variations pair to each other

Their overall sum must be devisable by two and three

Two distinct elements, which create threefold combinations

Define generated force as prime net variation in which one associate N_V element

Require $\frac{\text{total variations}}{2} \propto$ to N_V element by the relative size of total pairing

Net variation function cannot contain an even, as it will vanish

One searched for the first two prime pairs and derived $8 + 1$ and $27 + 3$

One noticed that nature multiply the even sum by the next element of N_V

One found the invariant three element.

One obtained a number to which one add the extracted net variation

One calculated the next element to be exactly 128 and the two next interactions:

$$2^3 + 1: (24 + (3)) + 3: (120 + (3)) + 5: (840 + (3)) + 7 \dots$$

$$(9): (30): (128): (850): (9254) \dots \Rightarrow \overbrace{(1.8 \times 10^{-45})}^G$$

■

$$a_{\text{Measure}} \approx 0.0078175$$

$$a_{\text{Predict}} = 0.0078125$$

Predictions and Conclusions

There are infinite bosonic fields, or Lorentz manifold net curvature. Prime isomorphic. The clusters of total variations grow immensely more rapidly than the net variations. The larger the cluster, the weaker the interaction, **Gravity coupling** also **predicted** using this equation, 1.8×10^{-45} , page 371.

The magnitude of interactions is manifested in an infinite series of ratios 1:30:128:850:9254... by the expressions, notice that (1.2) differ by an additional term:

$$F_{V=0} = 2^3 + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^3 \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

Possible meanings of the Majestic (3)

Option one

The **invariant three as a cause**. Notice that all the element within the closed term $(8 \times \dots \times \dots)$ Are two and three divisible to vanish into matter. The invariant three prevents it completely and then as a result, a net variation will appear. The net variation is proportional to the right element, i.e. the prime in the bracket $(8 \times 3) \propto 3$, $(24 \times 5) \propto 5$ and so on.

Option two

The **invariant three as a result**-There are perfect clusters of variations such (8×3) , (24×5) , which experience additional net variation causing them to destabilize. The result is manifested in the invariant three. The additional variation could affect them could be external. Less likeable option. It is less likeable as one can then create mixtures (8×3) to destabilize by five net variations, and yield invariant three and all the beauty in which one attained than will be lost.

Option three

The **invariant three and net variation as duals**- both appear at the same time and they are related to each other by more fundamental relation, which is not attainable nor explainable. Even though one found the equation, many questions stand unanswered. Why the invariant three appear as it is and do not change is another question. Of course, the real answer to that question is that one does not know. However, one can guess and say that three is the smallest prime. If one to assume that nature is Lagrangian oriented, it might be the minimal way to destabilize the cluster of potential matter. Why add thirty seven additional variations when only three is needed? It is a logical argument not a proof, and therefore should be rightfully argued by reader. One was trying to argue that three is a Prime minimum, that is the reason for its invariant in the series. Recall that even variations vanish, so two is not an option in this framework.

Nature as a Set of Morphisms

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^3 + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^3 \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

Now one can define a functor to switch the setting, from a topological setting to a setting of a set. By doing so one can analyze nature in a completely different, hopefully simpler way.

$$\Lambda: Top \rightarrow Set$$

Now, one have a set with two elements as presented in equation below:

$$K = (M, g)$$

The set has certain subsets. The first subset is the subset of primes or the number one. The manifold, or the set K, is generating the subset \mathbb{P} . this subset is responsible for Fermions clustering and Bosonic propagations.

$$\mathbb{P} = (2n + 1 \cup (+1)); \quad \mathbb{P} \in K$$

The second subset is of even amount of curvature, which vanish into matter by threefold combination of two distinct elements that differ in sign. That is the subset described in the 8T by the arbitrary variation term presented in:

$$E = (2n); \quad E \in K$$

Finally, there is a morphism between curvature and acceleration

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \equiv \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} \in K$$

The set will generate time invariant acceleration from subsets of the metric tensor that has extremum amounts of curvature that stay as they are over time. Changing the setting of nature into a set category and then partitioning the set makes things, as the author believes easier to grasp.

Correlating the Majestic (3) To Spin (1/2)

In the paper about primes, one had proven that the latter create a non-abelian group with $(1/2)$ as generator, that was by using the anti-commutation relation and vanishing of even amounts of variation. It recently become evident to one that one can represent each element in the series in the following way:

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$[(120 \times 7) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

Since three is a prime, and aligned on the prime ring located on critical line of $1/2$. The sums alongside of it are even sums such as eight multiples these expressions are interesting, as one believes they represent the notion of matter or fermions. Notice that one omitted the additional net variation, which is also prime. Meaning it is also on the Prime ring located on $1/2$. Overall:

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(120 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

So the construction within the parenthesis is prime but the overall additional net is changing it, and making it: $(1/2 + 1/2) = 1$. the overall 1: 30: 128 will have to do with certain elements that have element one. One already know these are bosons, as one derived the coupling constants series. If so, than the rest of the terms are Fermions, as only $(1/2)$ is there.

So it is the majestic three, in this paper is the one-half element to destabilize perfect clusters of variations and causing a net variation to appear. Notice that one chose the first option in regards to the meaning of the invariant three, as one had in part two three ideas to it possible meaning. One have proved that the majestic three is Spin. One also proved that bosons will propagate within variation clusters destabilized by one-half, or matter. These are non-trivial statements. One only uses a single equation, not experiment nor inherited knowledge. Using that framework, one can see why bosons will propagate from fermions. Since its invariant, all matter must have the same spin one-half

Summing up, the $(2N)_n$ are variation clusters, the majestic three is an invariant destabilizing factor which is spin one half representing matter. Because of that process, a boson will propagate from within the fermion. The nature of the boson is correlated to right element of the term: $(8 \times 3) \rightarrow 3 (W^\pm/Z$ bosons), $(24 \times 5) \rightarrow \gamma$ or a photon, and so on.

Majestic Three as the Electron

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5$$

$$[(120 \times 7) + (3)] + 7$$

.....

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$[(120 \times 7) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

....

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

In previous part, one called the invariant $(1/2)$ an element to destabilize perfect clusters, i.e. devisable by minimal primes of variations, two and three, which causes a net variation to appear. In this part, one will consider this element to be **the electron**. Later in the thesis, one will prove it by putting inside the equation of the fine structure constant, which is the strong divided by the electric.

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$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \equiv \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

When the author first extrapolated the primordial equation, he only analyzed the analytical aspect, by and the ratio between the total variations to net variations. However, by setting the equation on the geometrical realm and examining the critical line of the primes, it is possible to get an additional insight to the exact process. One is able to analyze the trait of spin, one can derive the reason for Bosons to have spin one and the invariant three or spin one-half. Therefore, using that form it is the electron, which causes the boson propagation from clusters of potential matter. It was known before, now there exist the mathematical equation to describe it. The primordial equation has another powerful use; it describes the propagation at Elementary level, not just the magnitude of the interactions. It was only available when one examined the geometrical realm. Notice that the Electron is inside potential cluster $[2N + 1/2]$ so one would not be able to know where it is within the cluster, it blends in $[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] = 123$.

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations – perfect clusters of variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations – destabilized by the invariant three. Electron for the third coupling.

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ - resulting in net variation of prime discrete amount.

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations – Such as gravity.

One have taken the third element in the series, as one is familiar with the nature of the electrons due to the great minds of the past century, but the following result would apply to each element in the series from the second and above.

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

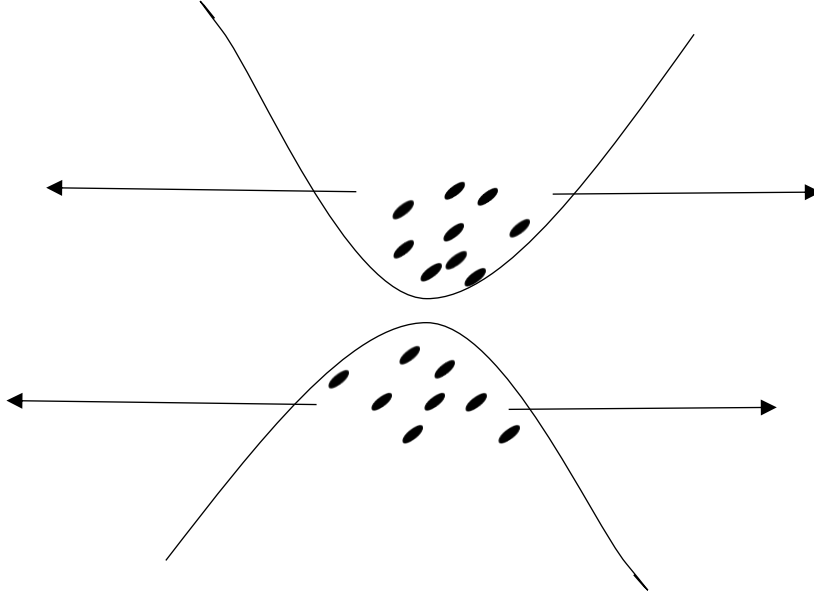
Universe Packets - Stationary Manifolds

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

In agreement with the current data of the universe. Time invariant acceleration from areas of extremum curvatures on the manifold. Validating the Einstein equivalence principle between gravity and acceleration. Again, one assumes no data is available from the first three terms, no indication they agree with a stationary Lorentz manifold. Now one can represent equation (1) in a different way, given by the $\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \equiv \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2}$ relation, the curvature-acceleration morphism.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_1} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_1} \frac{\partial \Phi_1}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_1} \frac{\partial g_1}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_2} \frac{\partial \Phi_2}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_2} \frac{\partial g_2}{\partial t} = 0$$



$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

Weak Interaction Left orientation- **Wrong/Ignore**

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] + 3$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7$$

....

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Notice that each term in the series within the parenthesis is prime, as one did not calculate the entire series he is going to assume that is would be true concerning each higher element in the series. One is leaving out the net variation in this part. Notice that the only term which is not a prime after added the Majestic three or spin one half is the second element in the series, in which one associate with the weak interaction.

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] = 27$$

Manor O – 8T

As the series is increasing and each term inside the parenthesis is creating a higher prime than the previous element, in order of weak interaction to be of the same nature of the rest of the forces, one would need that the sum of the parenthesis to be a prime, one look for the closest higher prime:

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] \rightarrow 29$$

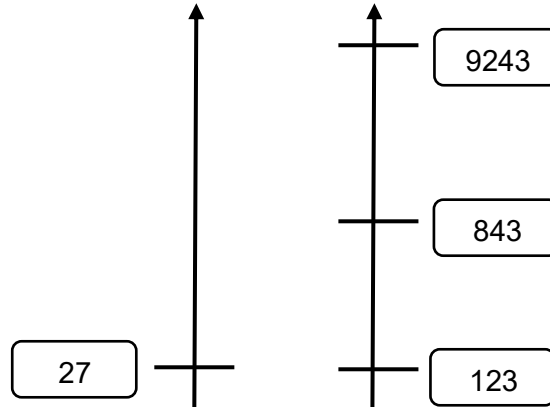
Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

So in order to be like the rest of the forces. Meaning to have a prime inside a parenthesis, it lacks a certain amount of variation. If one associate each interaction to be invariant to direction – and the cause of such a trait could be the prime term inside the parenthesis, than the weak interaction would differ by its nature.



The fact that the term inside the parenthesis is not on the critical line of the primes, but left to it, can explain why the weak interaction is left oriented and differ by its nature by the rest in terms of its spin. One had proved that the majestic three is representation of spin, which destabilizes clusters of perfect variations causing the N_V to appear, which overall yield a propagation of a Boson from the Fermion, and therefore gives the series of coupling constants. If all the terms on the critical line of primes are yielding interactions that are invariant to direction, than one could predict the weak interaction to be spin oriented to the left by the ratio below.

$$27 - 29 = -2$$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2} - 2\right) = -\frac{3}{2}$$

Majestic Three is the Electron

$$\frac{e^2}{4\pi\hbar c} \approx \frac{1}{137}$$

$$\frac{e^2}{4\pi} \approx \frac{1}{137}$$

Recall that arbitrary variations vanish in pairs of even numbers. That axiom in our framework related to fermions and allowed one to make a transformation regarding the strong interaction:

$$8 + (1) \rightarrow (1)$$

So one can use it to prove that the majestic three is indeed an electron and solidify our theory and its validity:

$$\frac{3^2}{137} = \frac{8 + (1)}{137}$$

Even amount of variations taken to vanish so the final form of equation above is exactly like the equation in the beginning of the paper with the Electron.

$$\frac{8 + (1)}{137} = \frac{1}{137} \approx \frac{e^2}{4\pi}$$

Mathematical Duality of Forces-Virtual Variations

One will take the equation built and first three developments:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}\#} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

The idea: one will allow the net variations to vary, and when they have the same value, than the expressions inside the parentheses will become scalar multiples. This will be done by using the idea of virtual variations:

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 3$$

Notice that now the third is a scalar multiple of the second by a factor of five:

$$[(2^3 \times 5) + (3)] + 3$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3$$

Therefore, the weak and the electric are differing now by a scalar. That is simply beautiful. However, the strong force just accepted that extra two variations so it is just become:

$$8 + (1) + 2 \rightarrow 8 + (1).$$

As Even amounts of variations vanish. It does not affect it. One can construct something more interesting, and that is the real purpose of the part:

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 2$$

$$8 + (1) + 3$$

Manor O – 8T

Now this will ruin the duality and the series, the weak and the electric are not isomorphic, and the strong just got a prime amount of variations that cannot vanish. To solve that one can define a virtual exchange of variation $\rightarrow (1v)$.

$$[2^3 + (1)] + 3 - (\mathbf{1}v): [(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + \mathbf{3}$$

The real variations are (+3) but to ensure the nature of the Strong, there exit a virtual exchange of one variation, marked in bold. For a very short time period, the strong is now a scalar multiple of the other two. Overall, they have the same prime amount of net variations – will mean they are at equivalence relation. For the first three forces:

$$N_v = +(3)$$

$$[2^3 + (1)] + 3 - (\mathbf{1}v): [(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 : [(2^3 \times 5) + (3)] + \mathbf{3}$$

One can state that there are three real exchanges and one virtual, so overall four exchanges, which causes all the forces to align on the $N_v = +(3)$. Taking the average of the Sum: $4/2 = 2 \text{ net}$.

The converging value of the those exchanges will modify the middle element:

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3.$$

Since one would aspire to keep the prime net variation as it is, to ensure duality, and one can't touch the invariant three, one add this (+2), the first term:

$$((2^3 \times 3) + 2) = 26.$$

The point where they three aligned will be $2^3 + 2$ variations. certain agreement with this number exist.

Proof: Pauli Exclusion

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

One have seen that one can change the term outside the parenthesis, and so one can reach duality between the forces. When one did it in the first three terms, one saw that their duality is exactly on $24 + 2$ variations, which is in agreement with what speculated in other unified theories. One briefly mentioned in previous stages that one cannot touch the invariant three. One can switch and change the terms outside the parenthesis, as those are net variations and they do not seem to obey to any strict rules. However, one could not touch the invariant three and now one will examine deeply the reason.

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3) + (3)] + 5 = [(24 \times 5) + \text{Even}] + 5$$

$$\text{Even} = 0$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + 0] + 5 \rightarrow \text{False}$$

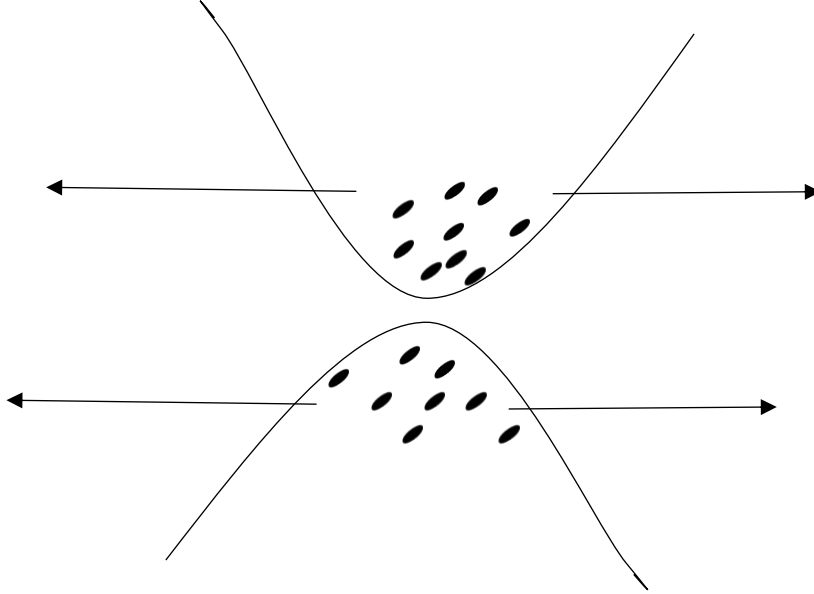
As even amount of variations vanish. Recall that the invariant three is the cause; It is the destabilizing factor yielding a net variation. Which is the Electron. So using that framework, one can derive the reason, nature will not allow combining two electrons, i.e. invariant threes elements together. The term than becomes meaningless, a photon cannot propagate from nowhere and the coupling series does not makes sense. Thus the invariant three cannot be combined, it will repel each other. The net variation however can be changed and switched, which makes the flexibility and duality of the forces. While one cannot touch the terms inside the parenthesis, one can change and combine the net variations, i.e. bosons, there seems to be no limitation in regards to that class of operations, one has done it before and showed that the forces can be scalar multiples. One can cluster the net variations, which means that many Electrons can emit net variations together, That is bosons, which agrees with the idea of laser, or what one knows as bosons commutation relation in QFT. However, using the 8T framework one can receive a new insight on why those things must be true using the primordial series. The invariant three blends in the total cluster of the fermions, so one cannot know where he is.

Curvature is Not Allowed

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \equiv \left(\frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} = 0 \right)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_1} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_2} = 0$$



One partitioned and discretized the arbitrary variation term and derived the existence of Fermion. In particular, one have shown that it must have an even amount of elements, which differ in sign and create nine threefold combination and no more than two distinct elements.

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 \dots = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

The point that was not analyzed before is that the term in equation is indicating that fermion clusters must have zero curvature. Curvature is not allowed in Fermion clusters alone. That is because in the 8T the term is the arbitrary variation of the Ricci flow.

Manor O – 8T

That is in contrast to Albert Einstein theory of general relativity that associate matter formation to curvature, curvature in the 8T is only allowed as part of the Bosonic interactions, given by the Primorial. Those Bosonic interactions are propagating from Fermion clusters, but it is not the fermion clusters which bends the four-dimensional space-time configuration. Keeping that in mind, even when one allow net curvature to appear on the manifold, its magnitude is relativity small and insignificant given by the principle of least variation. The most significant and strong interaction are those with the smallest net amount of curvature, The strongest interactions are perfectly ordered by the sequence of the Primorial.

$$\frac{N_V}{(Prime\ Pair\ Average)}$$

$$0.111 > 0.1 > 0.039 > 0.008 \dots \rightarrow 0$$

Summing up, those two features of the 8T, a theory that deals with varying manifolds and varying curvature, ironically indicate that curvature is "not allowed" In Fermion clusters it must vanish, and it vanishes into matter as those two elements vary to one another. When curvature does appear as an amount on the matric tensor, which is discrete amount isomorphic to primes, it is very small compared to total variations. Those two points indicate that the universe should be flat. One can reach the same conclusion without using the second representation of the universe packet.

Strikingly Beautiful Relation of Three Generations Masses

The idea which is inspired by the last paper, is that if $8 + (1)$ to generate force, and force is extended outward, (short or long ranged) than $8 - (1)$ would be to generate mass, or arbitrary **variations converging inward**. Equipped with this idea one can search for a mathematical pattern within the masses of Fermions. First, one will take all the masses, accurate as they can and combine them according to generation:

$$\begin{array}{ccc} [1.9] & [1320] & [172,770] \\ [4.4] & [87] & [4240] \end{array}$$

$$1.9 + 4.4 \approx 6\frac{1}{3}$$

$$1320 + 87 = 1407$$

$$172,770 + 4240 = 177010$$

Seemingly nothing in common, luckily one can change it. Soon one will reason why the following manipulations exactly. First one will multiple equation one by factor of nine and divide the third family by a factor of nine.

$$6\frac{1}{3} \times 9 = 57 = 50 + 7 = 50$$

$$1320 + 87 = 1407 = 1400 + 7 = 1400$$

$$\frac{177010}{9} = 19,667 = 19,660 + 7 = 19,660$$

For simplicity eliminating the term seven. notice:

$$50 \times 28 = 1400$$

$$1400 \times 14 = 19,600$$

$$(60 \text{ MeV Difference} - 0.03\%)$$

and

$$28 = 7 \times 4$$

$$14 = 7 \times 2$$

Manor O – 8T

so to go from first to second:

$$(7 \times 4) \times 50$$

And from second to third

$$(7 \times 2) \times 1400$$

Notice that it is a decreasing by an even factor of two. In addition, if one go from low to high it does not make sense physically as the denominator decrease leading to higher masses and to higher energy, it should be Lagrangian oriented, nature is devising by increasing amount to minimize the arbitrary variations, so if correct one should go from three to one by devising:

$$\frac{19,660}{7 \times 2} = 1400$$

$$\frac{1400}{7 \times 4} = 50 \times \frac{1}{9}$$

Next, one can predict that **total mass** for fourth to sixth families:

$$\frac{50 + (7)}{7 \times 8} \times \frac{1}{9} = 0.113 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\frac{0.113}{7 \times 16 \times 9} = 0.00011 \text{ MeV} \text{ or } \frac{0.113}{7 \times 16} \approx 0.001 \text{ MeV}$$

$$\frac{0.000113}{7 \times 32 \times 9} = 5.95 \times 10^{-8} \text{ MeV} \text{ or } \frac{0.001}{7 \times 32} = 0.0000045 \text{ MeV}$$

Summing 4-6 families: 0.113113 or 0.1140 MeV. One can see a converging to the value of the forth which is 55.25-55.69 lighter than first family:

$$\frac{6.3}{0.1131130595} = 55.696 \quad \text{or} \quad \frac{6.3}{0.1140} = 55.26$$

Note that one needed to readjust the scale by the factor of $8 + (1)$ as one manipulated the data, in a search for a pattern. Adjust it in the third family, by multiplication and in the first and by division.

The following reason, $T - B$ family has much more mass, thus much more arbitrary variation converging inward, that might by the reason it has $8 + (1)$ factor in the nominator. in the , $U - D$, the arbitrary variations are so small, one needed to adjust it in the opposite direction, to increase by $8 + (1)$. Whether in the fifth family and below, additional rescales are needed is unknown.

one do include two options, with the 8 + (1) or without it. So according to the above reasoning and mathematical notion, one will predict infinite family is forming below the masses of the U-D masses, converging to total value of ≈ 0.113113 Mev as family's below the six are neglected due to little contribution the total sum. So overall, one can write:

$$M_{N+1} = \frac{M_N}{7 \times \prod_{E=1}^r N_{E+1}} \times \frac{1}{9} \quad (1.3)$$

$$M_{N+1} = \frac{M_N}{7 \times \prod_{E=1}^r N_{E+1}} \quad (1.31)$$

$$N_{E+1} = 2 \times N_E ;$$

$$N_E = 2E; E \geq 1$$

Ideas Overview

Mass is a variation of the manifold converging inward. Similar to force, in opposite direction. Nature is eliminating the arbitrary amount of variations by devising in increasing amounts. That prediction could serve as the rule of the so called "dark matter" in our theory. It suits the fact that very quickly the families total is converging to zero. The rate in which the conserving to zero is made is unknown. The theory provides two options. First, with the rescaling factor to each family and second option without it. Rescaling only once. Both options agree on the value of the total mass of the fourth, which is about 56 Times lighter than first.

$$M_{N+1} = \frac{M_N}{7 \times \prod_{E=1}^r N_{E+1}} \times \frac{1}{9} \quad (1.3)$$

$$M_{N+1} = \frac{M_N}{7 \times \prod_{E=1}^r N_{E+1}} \quad (1.31)$$

As one combined the net masses of the two elements, the value should be again, decomposed to the two separate elements. There are an infinite variety of families whose mass is decreasing according to this idea, thus below first generation of quarks. If true, this could agree with so-called, "dark matter". It serves as useful idea which can eliminate the question of three generations. Cosmologists to decide whether the mass values predicted agree with the data.

Strong Electroweak Unification

In the 8T, page twenty-one and twenty-two, the author presented the strong electroweak unification based on the primordial coupling series, which resulted in the accurate prediction of alignment on 26 variations. The unification was done via four exchanges, three real and virtual exchange. That was in rigor:

$$[2^3 + (1)] + 3 - (\mathbf{1}\nu): \quad [(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 : [(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + \mathbf{3}$$

However, there is a simple way to do exact same thing without the virtual exchange of variation and taking the average of sum of exchanges. That is just by two real exchanges of variation from the third coupling term to the first coupling term. This will lead to the same result presented earlier, the unification of the strong electroweak interactions.

$$[2^3 + (1)] \rightarrow 2^3 + (1) + 2$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 3$$

The new, simpler way to unification does not include virtual exchange of variation;

$$2^3 + (1) + 2: [(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 : [(24 \times 5) + (3)] + \mathbf{3}$$

$$2^3 + (1) + 2 \rightarrow 2^3 + (3)$$

The two real exchanges between the third and the first will modify the same middle element the exact same manner as presented in the 8T thesis. The only term one can vary is the left, as one want to ensure duality among the forces; one cannot touch the net variation, marked in black;

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + \mathbf{3}.$$

one cannot vary the invariant three; the modification will be to the left term in the coupling series;

$$(2^3 \times 3) + 2 = 26$$

The restrictions imposed on such variation on the strong are the same as presented earlier. I.e. it must be to an infinitesimal interval. The physical meaning of such equivalence relation in high energy is a morphism between the Bosons. A gluon morphism the Weak interaction W^\pm, Z Bosons, and photon morphism to the W^\pm, Z Bosons.

$$\gamma \rightarrow W^-$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + (e)^-] + W^-$$

$$[8 + (g + 2)] \rightarrow 8 + W^-$$

(1) At high energies there exist a morphism among the photon and the Gluon to the Boson of the weak interaction. The Gluon at high energy can become a longer-range mediator (assuming one consider Weak as longer ranged).

Rise of the Arrow of Time

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}\#} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

8T framework one has a Lorentz manifold inside an Euler- Lagrange equation. The manifold experience arbitrary variations, which vanish into matter. each segment in which net variation appears on the manifold is synonymous with a Boson which is manifested into our matric. That was the idea which derived the coupling constants equation. Net variations are prime, and for each prime there is a boson. The way those ideas relate to the arrow of time is the issue of this section. Recall that the coupling constant equation is built upon a ratio between total variations divided by two and net variations which are prime. As the total variations grew much more rapidly than the net, and one required a sequence that it will go from low to high. Therefore, the arrow of time should go from low to high as well. There could not be a photon propagation without Electron, which propagate from the nuclei, or cluster of so-called quarks. The sequence of the coupling constant equation is the sequence of time it allows us to build from the elementary to the massive, first arbitrary variations eliminate and vary themselves, create protons and neutrons which vary as well, propagate electrons, which vary as well, yielding photons and Electromagnetism. Nature as the interplay of total variations to net variations, which grow in number and gets weaker from one element to another, explain why the forces at a large scale are much weaker than those at smaller scale, here are much more total variations and the net is divided across the whole cluster. If one examines each element in itself, like Electromagnetism for example One can not reach insights for the arrow of time, as it's not telling anything about the arrow. It is only as one derived the primordial series of and the intimate relation of the Boson to primes and putted them in a way of an arrow, than and only than one can see the rise of the arrow of time. In other words, one can reason for galaxies and cluster of galaxies to appear only after the Strong, Weak and the Electric.

$$1 > \frac{3}{30} > \frac{5}{128} > \frac{7}{850} \dots$$

Continuous and Discrete Aspects of Nature

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

By analyzing the main equation, (1) it is vividly clear that the setting is continuous, one have a smooth manifold which is the connected manifold. As both 8T and Einstein GR are composed upon a continuous (3,1) matric tensor. However, 8T is also has proven to be discrete as in the "Boson sector" that the Bosons are isomorphic to discrete amounts of curvature, manifested as prime or one.

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

So taken from that point of view the universe has an element that is discrete. This element comes to an agreement with the fundamental Planck constant, which state can the Quantum oscillator can change only by discrete amounts. Therefore, the 8T setting is continuous, but this continuous setting has certain quantities that are discrete and are of grand importance. Another element that could be regarded as discrete is the number of universes in the packet. It is possible to regard, and maybe it is even the case, to each newborn manifold in the packet as a descended of a more ancient manifold in the packet, which was born due to matric tensor fluctuations. Classification can be made based upon the location in the packet. It is possible to numerate the manifolds in the packet, assuming it is finite but still aspiring infinity. That is an additional element, which is discrete, despite each manifold, is continuous. So based on this short analysis of the main two equations of the framework 8T, one have a mixture of both continuous setting, given by infinite smooth manifolds interacting with each other discrete features such as prime numbers, isomorphic to Bosonic "fields" and the discrete number of universes in the packet.

The Almost homogenous Universe

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}\#} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

The reason the universe is not completely homogenous based on the framework is that the manifold experience arbitrary variations – which than vanish into Fermions, in threefold combinations of two distinct elements.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

The series gives rise to the arrow of time; one should expect more interactions as time goes on, leading to bigger Fermionic structures which makes the manifold less and less homogenous. The bigger the cluster of total variations the weaker the force, as it is divided across the whole cluster. By examining at those two equations one can see exactly why the universe or the Lorentz manifold in The 8T framework is not homogenous, because of those arbitrary variations and the additional net variations. The first accounts for Fermions, known as quarks, the other known as Bosons. Using that framework, one can derive almost immediately the reason the universe cannot be homogenous, it is almost obvious. Of course, the question of the homogenous structure is a question in which one cannot really answer, as it has no numerical data, it's a question revolving around a theory in which the lack of Homogeny is a feature of the main axioms and equations. One can derive it in the setting of variational manifolds, or any Lagrangian oriented theory, which includes arbitrary variations, which must vanish at border. The beauty and innovative part in 8T is that the global set life forms, galaxies, clusters of galaxies **are** those arbitrary variations given by just one simple term of vanishing curvatures spikes.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

The Primorial Commutativity

There is a symmetry one can impose on those terms, that is by changing the order of the elements. Changing the order of the elements makes no difference to the overall value of the coupling. The series in equation (1.2) will still hold either way.

$$\left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[\frac{1}{2}\right] + 2N_1 + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow [3] + (3) + (8 \times 3)$$

Now its matter clusters unbound due to the net curvature, which is the first in order. The point is not the physical meaning of such an event, but rather the commutativity of the primorial equation. If one take the final values of each coupling as the main objective, that the equation is order invariant, or commutative. The same applies for each higher element and lower as well in the coupling term. Another point regarding the strong interaction is that, it implies that the gluons are unbound. They must come from somewhere and as they are net curvature on the manifold isomorphic to one, each gluon pulls or increase the probability of arrival to other gluons. The same applies to each Boson in each coupling term. For example the photon:

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \gamma_i = \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i > 0 \quad (3.13.B)$$

Suppose one had a set of K gluons bounded to a Quark Triplet, in that sense it does not matter in which order they clustered to the sea of gluons. One can vary the set as much one would like order wise. Therefore, from that angle there is a symmetry there as well.

$$K = \sum_{i=1}^{i=K} g_i \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{i=K} (+1)_i$$

That the main representation in which Bosons are propagating from Fermion clusters with spin one- half is the most reasonable and seemingly best way to understand nature. This short assay does not indicate that the opposite is correct, but rather present the Primorial from viewpoint of symmetry, order invariance or commutativity.

The Universe Future

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

The main equation of the 8T is indicating that there exists a time invariant acceleration from areas of extremum curvature on the Lorenz manifold, imposed by requiring the last term not to vary overtime. One can assume no data is available from the first three terms, which describe a varying manifold in spatial dimensions. To ensure universe collapse one will revert the signs so one will get:

$$+\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \rightarrow -\frac{\partial g}{\partial t}$$

$$-\frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2} \rightarrow +\frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2}$$

In other words, the acceleration is now directed inversely, and the new equation is:

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}}{\partial s} \frac{\partial s}{\partial M} \frac{\partial M}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2} - \frac{\mathcal{L}}{\partial s'} \frac{\partial s'}{\partial M} \frac{\partial M}{\partial g'} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (1.4)$$

Therefore, one has an inward acceleration and areas of negative curving on the Manifold, which agrees with the description of a compressed Lorentz manifold. However, is it reasonable physically to make such a transformation from (1) to (1.4) is the issue of that section. Suppose it is reasonable to change the direction of the acceleration. By looking at the second term:

$$+\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \rightarrow -\frac{\partial g}{\partial t}$$

Meaning, all the galaxies, clusters of galaxies, which represent extremum curvature on the manifold, must be eliminated and revert their direction inward, toward the manifold. Such shift will be along an inward acceleration and a process of manifold compression. The process than is synonymous to going from a lower energy state, colder state, to a much higher state of energy. It is a higher state of energy as it is a process of immense masses compressing inward, toward a converging Lorenz manifold, such process will be encompassed by friction, heat and high entropy. It is not Lagrangian oriented and not likeable scenario in our framework. There is no need for calculation of hydrogen atoms per unit space when one have the mathematical equation. One can also analyze the subject of expansion or collapse by using the primordial equation in its third representation, the arrow of time. A universal collapse would be to revert the side of the arrow. From weaker and weaker interactions at mega scales, to go for smaller interactions much stronger:

$$1 < \frac{3}{30} < \frac{5}{128} < \frac{7}{850} \dots$$

The physical meaning would be than, stars, galaxies and clusters of galaxies to deform and in an endless succession until one reach quarks and gluons. Such process would require immense amount of energy and it has to happen across all the spectra of the foreseeable universe. Leading to a logical and physical contradiction, it means less manifold net variations over time., it's not Lagrangian oriented. To go from low state of energy and aspire the highest level. There is no indication that such process could accrue in nature, without artificial intervene. As far as one knows, it comes to an agreement with the laws of thermodynamics. Nevertheless, more importantly, in 8T there is no reason for such unnatural thing to happen.

Manifold Limits

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

The question at the heart of this essay is whether the Lorentz manifold, i.e. the universe has borders. It is finite or infinite in its nature? According to the new framework of variational curvature, Since it is a defined object within a set of distinct objects of the same class, a set of universes which flatten each other and interact at areas of extremum curvatures, one will prove it later in the thesis, it is finite. On the other hand, since the interaction is ever accruing causing the matric tensor between those areas of extremum curvatures to expand from them, in that sense the finite object is varying in size and ever increasing, aspiring to infinity. So according to the 8T, similar to ideas suggest by scientists of the 20-th century, the manifold is closed, but it has no limit. If one is correct it was Einstein who suggested that definition. It is finite, but aspiring to infinity due to the pressure exhorted from other manifolds. one can make a prediction according to this new framework;

Prediction (1): The degree of universe flatness is proportional to time.

Prediction (2): The degree of universe flatness is inversely proportional to temperature

The Primorial Coupling Equation and Gauge Fields

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

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$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

Each term individually:

$$2^3 + (1)$$

Remember back in the day, when one concluded that it is possible could ignore the even element, since even amounts of variations vanish, and just write that the first element is one. There exit eight Gluon fields according to QFT. These are meditating the Strong interaction and color charge, this could be just a coincidence. Let us examine the next term in the series:

$$[(2^3 \times \mathbf{3}) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

This term describe the nature of the Weak interaction. Notice the right inside the parenthesis. There exit three Gauge fields meditating the Weak interaction. The massive W^\pm the Z Bosons. which one correlate to SU(2) and isospin. If the right term inside the parenthesis is a reflection on the number of fields meditating an interaction than one can examine the next term on the series, Electromagnetism:

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)]$$

That is a daring statement to make, but if the assumption to hold true, There Should be five gauge fields meditating the Electric Five distinct kinds of photons. It is really an absurd statement to make, given the fact that there are no indication that there is an agreement with experiment regarding that idea.: **8T predicts five gauge fields meditating Electromagnetism.**

Proof: Fluid Turbulence

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Define flow of fluid as an amount of arbitrary curvature on a Lorentz manifold, marked in black

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

Assume it is a continuous process in time, meaning one can break it to an infinite sequence, in contrast to the original idea, each discrete is representing flow of matter at large scale, a fluid:

$$\delta g = \delta g_1 + \delta g_2 \dots$$

To each one can associate an appropriate time

$$\delta g_1 \rightarrow t_1$$

$$\delta g_2 \rightarrow t_1 + \Delta t = t_2$$

That is in agreement with fluid flow, a sequence of vanishing curvature spikes, turning into a cluster of matter which will form a fluid flow. The fluid flow has a continuous sequence in time. Analyze the first element alone of the fluid flow by breaking it to infinitesimal time intervals:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M} \frac{\partial M}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g_1 - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi'} \frac{\partial \Phi'}{\partial M} \frac{\partial M}{\partial g'} \frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2} \delta g_1' = 0$$

The first element is causing the metric to accelerate outward, so the space in which the second element of the flow is not the same as the metric in which the first element was moving in. the first element is causing the metric to vary, and its length to vary as well, the motion cannot be put in terms of vectors. Therefore, the second element itself is doing the same, it is an endless process of metric variation causing the motion to be chaotic as the metric itself varying in accordance to curvature flow. Therefore, if one break down the motion of fluid to an infinite sequence, one can derive the reason the motion of fluid cannot be put in vector form, each subset of curvature is causing an outward acceleration of the metric, and the next subset is moving in a different metric than the first, it could revert sideways, sideways inwards, sideways outwards, and same Applies for each additional element.

Quark Mass Mixing and Mixing Angles

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$\delta g = \delta g_1 + \delta g_2 \dots$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

Take the masses of all the generations and combine them:

$$[1.9] \quad [1320] \quad [172,760]$$

$$[4.4] \quad [87] \quad [4240]$$

$$1.9 + 4.4 \approx 6.3$$

$$1320 + 87 = 1407$$

$$172,760 + 4240 = 177000$$

Manor O – 8T

The idea by Quark mixture one mean multiplication of masses of the first and second to yield the total mass of third, times a scalar. Therefore, a total mass of the first family multiplied by the total mass of the second family, both multiplied by a scalar, will yield the total mass of the third. We can proof that is the almost case exactly for the values of the masses above:

$$6.3 * 1407 = 8864.1$$

$$\frac{177,000}{8864.1} = 19.96$$

If one can allow a slight variation of the first masses to be 6.29 Mev and not 6.3, it will be

$$6.29 \times 1407 = 8850$$

$$\frac{177,000}{8850} = 20$$

Therefore, just a slight variation of 0.01 Mev and one have a beautiful number and a way to combine the total mass of the first and the second, mix them and multiply by the scalar, to reach the total mass of the third. Reader should argue that it could be just a coincidence, a choice of certain values to yield the scalar and he might be right as the masses are not measured or known as exact, they could divert. Assuming the mixing will accrue at scalar numbers only, one can craft correction angles to ensure the scalar number will hold. So if the masses of the first divert or measured at a higher value that 6.29, there will be a correction angle to retain the same scalar one obtained. The correction angles could have more than one value and they can be positive or negative. Take the mass of the up quark to be average between 1.9 to 2.2 Mev, which is 2.05 Mev.

$$\frac{1.9 + 2.2}{2} = 2.05 \text{ Mev}$$

$$2.05 + 4.4 = 6.45 \text{ Mev}$$

$$6.45 * 1407 = 9075.15$$

$$\frac{177,000}{9075.15} = 19.503$$

The correction angle to reach desired number would be:

$$19.503 + \cos(11.5) \approx 20$$

There could be many more, the correction angles are not limited in number and depend upon the masses values taken of the first, second, and the third as well. The idea behind stay the same. The correction angle will be added to yield a scalar multiple.

$$20 * (TM_1 \times TM_2) \approx TM_3$$

Among all the topics can be explained by the 8T and there has been quite a few, the question of Quark mixing seems to be among the hardest ones, and among the topics not within reach. This part is not a proof of any sort but a mathematical idea, the reader should rightfully argue and doubt it. One was trying to reason in the simplest and most elegant way, the weird phenomenon of Quark mixing. Whether it makes sense or not, readers should decide after analyzing the Paper.

The Primorial and Orthogonal Curvatures

One has proven that the primorial is the same under sign reversal, which gives rise to the existence of anti-matter.

$$\left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[-2N_3 - \frac{1}{2}\right] - \frac{1}{2} \quad (1.45)$$

Since the one-half is a representation of net curvature on the manifold, and the Electron is represented by the one-half inside the bracket, one can represent the positron and the Electron as curvature oriented in orthogonal way, leading to an inner product that is zero.

$$\langle \delta g_i | -\delta g_i \rangle = 0 \quad (1.46)$$

The fact their inner product is zero, is indicating an Energy release. The pairing can be thought as two orthogonal pulls leading to peer pressure on the metric tensor. Such pressure could lead to the metric be ripped apart, and by doing so one will observe a gate to the base space of raw energy, the Ricci flow, given by $\partial g / \partial t$ on the main equation (1). One can use equation (1.46) with Leptons as elements of the inner product such as the electron and positron:

$$\langle +3_i | -3_i \rangle = 0$$

For photons:

$$\langle \gamma_i | \gamma_i \rangle = 0$$

Which are net curvature unbounded on the manifold in contrast to the Electron, bounded by the nuclei, given by the fact it is within the bracket:

$$\left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (3) \right) \rightarrow \left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + e^- \right)$$

From that point of view, it is clear that Anti-Matter is the perfect source of Energy as it is leading to a pure release of Energy, given by the orthogonality of the curvatures participating as given by (1.46). Notice that the summation is holding in (1.46) one can eliminate clusters of inverse curvature elements as long as the index is the same.

The Coupling Constant Equation and Higgs Mechanism

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

Examine the strong:

$$2^3 + (1) = 1$$

The Weak:

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 = 30$$

Bosons that mediate the Weak interaction do carry mass. Moreover, the symmetry of SU(2) forbids mass terms in the Lagrangian, and the solution which allows us to include mass terms without ruining the symmetry is the Higgs idea. This idea works by including extra terms. 8T has shown the **extra term is the majestic three**. Therefore, the Higgs field is responsible for the lack of order in our series, which could have been a beautiful Series of eight multiples. In a sense of the standard model, one can state that the extra term "breaking the symmetry". So overall, 8T does not contradict the Higgs idea allow us an additional view on how the mechanism work. As the Higgs is responsible for additional terms in the Lagrangian, and in the 8T one see that the first elements in the series of coupling constant differ by an additional term, the Majestic three or spin (1/2).

Proof: $P \leq NP$

Let it be a set -

$$A = \{a_1 \dots a_n\}$$

Define a condition on the set:

$$K : A \rightarrow B$$

Let $B = \{a_1 \dots a_m\}$ a subset of A which satisfy the condition K .

$$m < n.$$

Allocate:

$$K \rightarrow t_1$$

Time in which the subset B was obtained after running the condition. Allow the elements of A to vary over time.

$$\Delta t : A \rightarrow A'$$

$$\Delta t : B \rightarrow B'$$

Let an isomorphism exist between the sets after the operation Δt . Define a functor on the subset B :

$$\wp : \text{set} \rightarrow \text{Top}$$

In order to obtain an EL equation of the subset $\mathcal{L}(B, B', t)$ on a topological space. Set the space to be complex analytical to ensure differentiation is possible at all time.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial B} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial B'} \times \frac{d}{dt} = 0$$

$$B - B' \times \Delta t = 0.$$

Since one allocated to obtaining the subset B the time t_1 — one can write:

$$(t_1)B - B' \times (t_1 + \Delta t) = 0$$

For a given condition one impose on a set, which yield a subset to satisfy it, in order to ensure the subset to be a valid solution one are required to examine it will stay invariant under time translations. after one operate a functor on it and switch to a topological space. In other words, the variations of the subset to vanish at border. One can say that the subset has to be close with respect to time. Thus, time obtaining a suggested solution will always to shorter than the time required deciding the existence of a solution. The time of making a decision regarding the existence of a solution and obtaining the solution will be equal if the set is not varying over time. $\Delta t = 0$.

■

Anti-Matter & Dirac Delta Variation

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

There could be another way to ensure a stationary Lorenz manifold. Which will match each element in the series its mirrored element. That is by anti-matter. It is less likely as it will lead to total annihilation and thus to higher energy, so it would not be preferred by nature. Define the mirror operations as "∃"

$$\delta g_{i=1} + \delta \exists g_{i=1} = 0$$

$$\delta g_{i=2} + \delta \exists g_{i=2} = 0$$

So the overall sum of the series will hold as zero. In the 8T Quarks are regarded as arbitrary amount of curvature on a manifold. Based on this view, anti-quarks and anti-matter is arbitrary curvature with inverse direction. Same magnitude just different direction. So overall, that framework would allow the existence of anti-matter. That is in agreement with QFT setting and with the Dirac equation for spinors. In fact, the moment of singularity could be a result of the series not equal to zero.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

The moment the series is not equal to zero than means that one have net curvature, or maximal curvature on the manifold, which will yield a negative extremum time invariant acceleration from it. In other words, the moment of asymmetry in the series yielding net curvature on the manifold could be the reason for singularity and so called among the masses "big bang". It is just an idea of course, but up until now the 8T was on point in regards to issues on other theory could explain.

The Primorial –Odds versus Primes

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

Shifting to spin representations:

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

So to proof the uniqueness of primes compared to odds or any other kind of a ring different from primes one can try associate $N_V \notin \mathbb{P}$ and construct just for means of making the point, the following term:

$$(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + 9 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \mathcal{R}$$

$$\mathcal{R} \neq \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} < \mathcal{R} + \frac{1}{2} < 1$$

Therefore, as a result one will have a total spin that is neither one-half nor one. That is against experiment and against other leading theories such as OFT. The point is that the prime is a subgroup of the real, which in a sense is much smaller and so it is imposing a restriction on the values that can be regarded as net curvature on the manifold. Such a framework is resembling a symmetry limitations by physical theories. In addition, when compared to string theory that allow an infinite variety of particles, some with exotic traits, the number of Bosonic curvature is indeed infinite but at the same time, cannot be associated with any number. The number of options is smaller than the entire field of the reals, \mathbb{R} , as one must take into account the spin trait given by the second representation.

Dirac Delta Variation

Our main equations in the framework:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

The Dirac delta in 8T framework is an interference on the Lorenztion manifold. An arbitrary amount of curvature δg on the manifold. Since it is not allowed and must vanish, one require $\delta g = 0$, as one did previously in this framework.

$$\delta g \neq 0 \quad at \quad t = 0$$

$$\delta g = 0 \quad at \quad t > 0$$

So the Dirac delta in 8T framework describe the process in which arbitrary amount of curvature appear and vanish into matter. However, there is no restriction with regard to time. Arbitrary amount of curvature assume to appear at all time, thus one must modify the idea of the Dirac in our framework.

$$\delta g \neq 0 \quad at \quad t = Q(t)$$

$$\delta g = 0 \quad at \quad t = Q(t + \Delta t)$$

one also require that $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ as just after the arbitrary amount or interference will appear, it will immediately vanish into matter. Therefore, in this

framework is "rich" in delta functions. The difference is that the delta can appear at time that is not null. In a sense one has more flexibility with the Dirac delta. After the delta appeared and as a result Fermions were manifested into the metric. Those Fermions could still vary, and experience a net curvature or net variation. As was analyzed in this paper those net curvatures were taken to be prime numbers and that was the reasoning behind the construction of the coupling constant equation. Those net variations of the manifold are another interference, but an interference which propagate from Fermions, and is prime number. Therefore, in that sense it cannot turn into Fermions. **Fermions vanish in even amount of variations.** The result is a propagation across the manifold Ripples on the metric all across.

$$\delta g = 0 \quad at \quad t_1 = Q(t + \Delta t)$$

At later continuation of time:

$$t_2 > t_1$$

This condition is satisfied:

$$\delta g > 0 ; \quad t_2 = Q(t + \Delta t + \Delta t)$$

Moreover, the amount of variations is either prime or one:

$$\delta g = N_v$$

Then one a ripple on the manifold which propagate all across,. The Laplacian operator than is vital to description for a mathematical description of the Manifold ripples, or Bosonic fields. Important point to take is that the **underlining reason for the Boson propagation all across the manifold is their prime number feature.** Define a Bosonic ripple across the Lorentzian manifold

$$\nabla^2 = \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial^2 t} \in \Phi$$

That is curvature propagation across all metric spatial dimensions as:

$$\Phi: (M, g_E) \rightarrow (M_E, g)$$

The Primorial, Photon Jets and the Higgs

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Suppose one has two photons pairing, photon and anti-photon, both were emitted from Fermion clusters with opposite sign:

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} = 2N_2 + 1$$

$$\left[2N_2 - \frac{1}{2} \right] - \frac{1}{2} = 2N_2 - 1$$

The result of combining the photons would be again, a cluster with zero spin as one analyzed in the theory. Since the Higgs Boson has spin zero, the conclusion is that two opposite in charge sign photons, can give rise to a spin zero particle such as the Higgs. It is the case with photon jets, but here analysis is via the Primorial, which makes it easy to understand.

$$2N_2 - 1 + 2N_2 + 1 = 4N_2$$

$$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow H^0$$

Spiral Galaxies

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

Notice the first requirement:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 0$$

In addition, the second requirement:

$$\delta g_i = 0$$

Those two simple requirements combined together can allow deep insight into the structure of galaxies. In the 8T one describes a Lorenz manifold, the manifold has areas of extremum curvature that stay as they are over time. That is given by the first requirement. The manifold also experience arbitrary variations, the second requirement. Those arbitrary variations vanish into matter in agreement with a stationary Lorentz manifold. The combination of both condition than implies that in order for the areas of extremum curvature to stay as they are, the arbitrary variations cannot appear inside them. That is by the combination of the two requirements. However, those arbitrary variations still appear in the framework. In addition, the areas of extremum curvature are a vital part of this theory. The combination of both requirement is than resulting in areas of extremum curvatures surrounded by arbitrary variations that could not affect them. The following model of the 8T is than intersecting with the large-scale geometrical shape of galaxies. However, it is known that so called, black holes in the center of galaxies are absorbing matter and nothing can escape them. So in a Second glance the first requirement will not hold in such case. However, that is not a real problem if one assume that those black holes, which one regard as areas of extrunum curvature inside galaxies also omit matter. One knows it is the case from experiment and cosmological ideas made by Hawking if one is correct.

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} + \delta g + (-\delta g(H)) = 0$$

So overall those two simple requirements in our framework provide an Interesting indication to structure of large-scale matter formations in the universe. The hawking radiation is a vital part of making the two conditions hold true. For each unit of Fermions absorbed or manifested inside the area of extremum curvature one must require a hawking radiation entity to emitted from the area, so the first requirement will hold true.

Measuring Electrons

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

Electrons in 8T are represented by the majestic three. Since it is not an even number it cannot vanish into matter. Since it is trapped on the bracket it can't propagate like the net variation $N_V = \gamma$, which are net curvature on the matric tensor or ripples. The conclusion is that the Electron is propagating across the nuclei, the hadron structure which is two and three divisible to vanish into matter. in physics there is the problem of measuring the energy of the electron, and the problem is due the varying the radius, the smaller the radius the higher energy of the Electron. At radius aspiring zero, infinite energy is manifested, against observations. One would like to add certain notes on the issue on measurement. First, regarding the Electron as a separate entity is wrong. The Electron is part of the manifold, and is effected by what is going on the matric tensor. Trying to measure it solely based on radii seems to relay on too simplistic ideas, which ignore complexity. Second, measurement of the Electron in a varying radii will take a certain period of time. For all this period one will need to know where the Electron is which is impossible to do. So measurement of the Electron propagating across the nuclei seems to be impossible to do, as modern physics regard the Electron as a cloud of probability. Third, suppose it was possible to measure the electron for a certain period. The measurement is done via scattering Photons onto the Electron and by doing so varying its energy, increasing it. Of course, the Electron can omit those photons to a new direction or in a different rate, but measuring the electron will affect the electron energy and so the experiment itself is part of the problem.

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(3) + 5 = 8$$

$$8 = 0$$

The thing to take from this is that the problem of measurement is not just due to radii leading to an infinite energy scales, as $r \rightarrow 0$ but also due to the time needed to perform the measurement and the influence of photons as a tool of measurement that clearly effect the measured object by varying its energy, as it get absorbed into it. Another possible problem is the existence of the measurer that is matter on the manifold. The configuration of matter on the manifold is varying the matric tensor and causing it to accelerate outward and the manifold is different due to the matter configuration, given by the main equation of the 8T.

The Principle of Least Variation

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

one derived the coupling constant as a ration between total arbitrary variations to the net variations, N_V , which are outside the parenthesis. Those net variations are a different representation of curvature on the Lorenz manifold. Notice the numerical relations between the total to net:

$$\frac{N_V}{(Prime\ pair\ Averages)} \rightarrow 0$$

$$\frac{1}{9} = 0.111$$

$$\frac{3}{30} = 0.1$$

$$0.111 > 0.1 > 0.039 > 0.008 \dots$$

The reasoning was clear, as the primorial is multiplies each Even sum of the previous element in the next prime, and the net variations are the prime numbers sequence itself. In means that each element the net curvature is a smaller and smaller portion of the whole variation cluster, which reason why the sequence is getting weaker and weaker. Based on this equation one can vividly derive and predict the weakness of gravity. One can state that nature is aspiring to minimize the ratio of net to total. All the possible amount of curvature can and will appear and nature, but the most common and noticeable ones are those with the bigger ratio, or least amount of net variation:

$$0.111 > 0.1 > 0.039 > 0.008 \dots \rightarrow 0$$

The Bosons in which one are already know of. The interactions associated with the number one, three and five. The two lowest primes and one. The 8 – theory principle, which is derived by this analysis, is the Principle of least variation or curvature as one is dealing with a Lorenz manifold. Just as Feynman did in quantum path integrations, all is taken into account. However, the most significant routes are the simplest ones. In this framework the most significant Interactions are those with the largest ratios between the net variations to the total variations the largest ratios are those with the least curvature or Smallest prime numbers and the number one, and primes are representing manifold variations.

Electron Positron Decay - Higgs

If there were an elimination of the destabilizer, i.e. the majestic three there will be no propagation of the Boson from the fermion and the result would be again spin zero. In this theory one constructed four categories for particle classifications using the primordial:

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

According to the following framework, the pairing of Electron Positron pair than can also construct an emerging of the Higgs. Since the Higgs has only one term in the coupling series, prediction would be propagation similar to Gravity, that is local and short ranged.

$$ee^+ \rightarrow H^0$$

$$ee^+ \rightarrow 4N$$

One can expend that result and state that any amount of even inverse in sign, Fermions of the kind of majestic three, i.e. the Electron and its anti-matter dual, pairing to each other will yield a spin zero particle of certain sort. This particle again can be morphed into a new distinct particle given by:

$$2N + 2N = 2 \sum_{i=1}^K N_i$$

If one to eliminate the destabilizer there is no need to analyze the Photons pairing. the reaction suggested may have been known already for a long time. However his prediction is made according to a new theory which predict the magnitude of coupling constants, and so may shade new light on the interactions among particles and unveil at least some of the complexity in that area of research.

Particle Wave - Duality

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Suppose, in an experiment one decides to measure the photon momenta of position. Its done by scattering an additional Photon onto the Photon:

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma \rightarrow [(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma + \gamma$$

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2N_2 + 1 \rightarrow 2N_2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

Before measurement, the physical system had a Bosonic spin, i.e. an integer. After the measurement, it changed by an additional half unit spin, leading to a Fermion spin, which dictate a change in the nature of the Bosons. From a wave to a particle. This form is oriented to total spin not to individual elements.

Fiber Bundles

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

In the 8T, one analyses a varying manifold, which is the connected manifold with (3,1) signature. This manifold has two components, the metric M, and the flow. The manifold has been analyzed in a variational framework, i.e. Euler Lagrange equation to yield the main equation.

The purpose of this essay is to describe the relationship between the base spaces, which is the Ricci flow to the total space that is the manifold metric tensor which we are living on. The relationship between those two spaces will be described by the concept of fiber bundle. The order in which events are accruing in this framework is firstly effected by the Ricci flow space, i.e. the base space.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \leftarrow \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \leftarrow \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \leftarrow \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i}$$

One can define a fiber bundle between the Ricci flow and the Metric tensor. Define the base space and the total space:

$$\mathcal{R} \rightarrow \text{Base sapce}$$

$$\mathbb{M}_T \rightarrow \text{Total Space}$$

$$\psi: \mathbb{M}_T \rightarrow \mathcal{R}$$

$$\psi^{-1}: \mathcal{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{M}_T$$

On Gravity and Acceleration

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

We are familiar with the famous idea of Einstein, which state that there exist a morphism among gravity or curvature and acceleration. That is preciousely the idea behind the main equation of the 8T, equation (1).

$$\frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i}$$

The question in which one will try to answer is the following: can one go further in reasoning this relation? Can one explain why it has to be that way? and do it in a simple manner which do not involve further complications equation wise. The author believes that it is possible to do using the framework of calculus of variations. To do just that one can imagine an arbitrary variation cluster which has mass, falling onto the curvature spike non vanishing. one can make an theorem and according to this theorem one can reason the relation of the main equation (1):

Theorem (1.2): nature would aspire that a fermion cluster falling into a curvature spike will reach the minima in minimal time.

That is similar to Fermat principle of least time but in a different context. Now, the key point is the following: for the fermion cluster to reach the minima of the curvature spike in minimal time, it has to gain maximal speed, which is the integration of the acceleration.

$$v = \int \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2}$$

Therefore, to reach the lowest point of the curve in the minimal time, nature would accelerate the falling body to a maximal speed. It is somewhat different from the equivalence principle as it puts a cause and a result relation among those two, but that is preciousely the point of the paper. Can one explain **why** there is a morphism between those two terms? Using extremum value demand on time allows us to reason it in terms of cause and effect. Such is needed, as up to this point in time, we are able to reason it exist, Einstein proved it first in the 20-th century, but as far as one knows, the question of why was not answered. Summing up, nature is governed by creation of extremum values, based on theorem (1.2) a body falling into a curvature spike would aspire to reach the minima at $t \rightarrow 0$ and to do just that nature would aspire it's speed to reach another extremum, $v \rightarrow 1$. Theorem (1.2) could be regarded as the reason for the equivalence principle according to the author.

The Feynman Path Integral Variation

The main equations:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{v=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_v + (e^-) \right) + N_v = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

The Feynman variation on Lorentz manifold - the objective of this part is to Build an analog to the idea of Richard Feynman probability transition of a Boson from initial to final state on the Lorentz manifold.

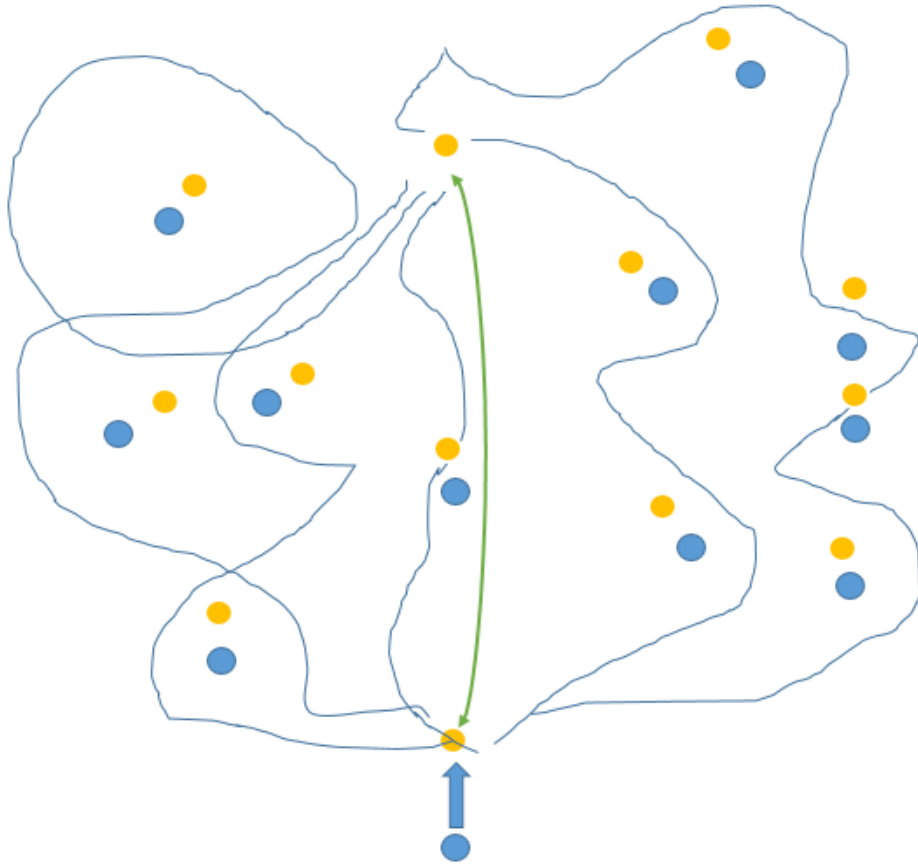
$$\delta g \in M$$

Define a ripple propagation of a Boson from an initial point on the manifold:

$$q_1 = M_1$$

And a final position of the matrix ripple to arrive at

$$q_2 = M_2$$



$$P = \int_{q1(t(i))}^{q2(t(f))} dq \exp[(\Phi) \int_{t(i)}^{t(f)} \mathcal{A}(\Phi, \Phi') dt] \quad (10)$$

Its unclear whether (10) is solvable as the arbitrary variations themselves vary their position over time and in addition, arbitrary variaons appear in random fashion in this framework. Its given by the first equation. So in a sense one can not sum all the paths if the paths vary at all times. it's a complication of the feynamn result, But if one ignores the complication, the probablity transition should be calculatd using (10).

Gravity and the Primorial

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

The spin form:

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

Gravitons form:

$$[2N_{gravity} + (3)] + N_{V1} + N_{V2} + N_{V3} \rightarrow \left[2N_{gravity} + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} =$$

$$[2N_{gravity} + 2]$$

Using the second representation of the primorial, i.e. spin. It also means that the gravitational is a lot more rare as it is requiring a combination of elements in the series.

Growth of Galaxies

According to the framework of varying curvature, one can analyze the subject of growth of galaxies. The first point is that the growth of galaxies cannot be segmented in time, since there is an infinite amount of coupling constants, i.e. net curvatures on the connected manifold, causing Fermions to cluster, the amount of Fermions in the galaxy should be increasing overtime. Taking into consideration of the strength of each coupling term, the majority of matter should have been clustered in a relative short period as each coupling term is getting weaker as time goes by. That is by the principle of least curvature, the ratio of net to total is aspiring zero in each term. A second point is that all interactions are taking part of the formation of galaxies, not just a single interaction as gravity. In fact, Gravity might be the least significant in the formation of galaxies according to its order in the series, and according to its weakness. Therefore, the first point was that the formation is a continuous process, the second point of this short essay, is that the amount of Fermions being clustered is inversely proportional to the development of the coupling series. The more one develops the less matter being clustered, as the interactions are weaker.

One can make the following predictions:

- (1) Galaxy matter density is inversely proportional to the distance from the core of the galaxy.
- (2) The amount of matter being clustered is inversely proportional to time.

suppose one took the amount of elements which vanished into matter by equation and parametrized it:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i \rightarrow K$$

In addition, one can analyze the coupling term as a continuous analytical function over time ignoring the discrete amounts of curvature. Such is a valid representation due to equivalence of time arrows:

$$F_r \# \rightarrow (M_E, g, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial F_r}{\partial t} \propto^{-1} \frac{\partial K}{\partial t} \quad (1.36)$$

The term (1.36) is meant to express prediction (2), the more one develops F_r the less matter being clustered to the galaxy formation. Galaxies mass distribution should get denser and denser as one is getting closer to the core, and vice versa. This is vivid by the principle of least variation:

Graviton Mass

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_R \# = \left(2^3 \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

Even amounts of manifold variations vanish. That feature allowed the following shift:

$$2^3 + (1) \rightarrow (1)$$

represent Gravity as the following:

$$\begin{aligned} [(2N_{gravity}) + (3)] + N_{V1} + N_{V2} + N_{V3} &= \left[2N_{gravity} + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ [2N_{gravity} + 2] &\rightarrow 2N_{gravity} \end{aligned}$$

Since even amount of variations vanish one will be left with one term in the final form of the term. That is similar to the strong interactions but immensely weaker. Since the Bosons mediating the strong interaction are massless, and one can represent it in one term given the coupling constant equation, and by the analysis gravitation has only one term as well, one can reach a mathematical prediction, which will state, that gravitons has no mass. In agreement with reality and agreement with quantum field theory. The only thing taken from what was known before was the fact that the Bosons meditating the strong interaction are massless.

Fermions Are Imperfect Circles

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

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$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Define the transition ω :

$$\omega: \left(2^3 \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V \Rightarrow \left(2^3 \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (\pi) \right) + N_V$$

$$8 + \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) : (24 + (\pi)) + 3 : (120 + (\pi)) + 5 : (840 + (\pi)) + 7 \rightarrow$$

$$8 + \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) : (24 + (\pi)) + \pi : (120 + (\pi)) + (\pi + 1.82) : (840 + (\pi)) + (2\pi + 0.716)..$$

Two possible meanings. The first, the probability to find a Boson in varying area. The bigger variations clusters, the larger the area of possible emission and the less likable it is do detect the Boson. Another possible option is of magnitude. The Boson propagate across larger areas and thus its energy is getting divided across the area, so overall it gets much weaker as one develops the series into infinity. In agreement with the weakness of Gravity

Rise of the Arrow

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

Suppose a Boson was emitted from a Fermion due to net variation of a certain magnitude. If the arrow of time is two sided and reversible, there must be a way to bring the photon back to the Electron. However, the physics of the 20-th Century forbids us from doing that, as one does not even know where the Photon is. Momentum and position are conjugate variables in quantum field theory. So once a Boson is propagated into the metric, there is no possible way to bring it where it was. An additional argument is that all Bosons are indistinguishable, so even if it was possible to trace and revert the photon, in a system with more than one Photon, its again beyond reach. The reason one emphasize those arguments as to the context of the arrow of time. At first, at a certain point after the singularity, there were only elements of the first element in the coupling series on the expended manifold. If the expended manifold experience multiple net variations of the first element than it is possible to cluster those:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{n=\infty} C_n = 2^3 + (1)$$

one can cluster into groups of three and get:

$$(8 \times 3) + (1) * 3 = 2^3 + (3)$$

The invariant three, in 8-theory framework is, as you already know, is the destabilizing factor yielding a net variation so overall:

$$24 + (3) \rightarrow [2^3 \times 3 + (3)] + 3$$

Therefore, one can derive the intimate relation between the coupling constant series and the direction of time. The following procedure can be done on any additional element in the series. **Time is the result of net variations being clustered to different magnitudes.** The succession of Bosons with decreasing magnitude converging to zero is the direction of the arrow. The fact that each element is different than is preceding is the physical manifestation of the arrow of time. This equation encompass all the interactions according to magnitude, and so as those are different, the difference is the factor that gives rise to the

arrow. If all elements in the series were identical there could not be a rise to the arrow. Using that equation, one can reason for the chronology of events from the moment of singularity to the present moment. one can reason for Electrons propagation only after protons were created. one can reason gravitational interactions only after electric interactions and one possibly can reason also, how galaxies were formed. Notice that the fourth element in the series is only 6.65 weaker than the electric. That is immensely stronger than the gravitational interaction and using that it is possible to explain how relatively fast galaxies formed in a short window of time.

Universe Packets – Creation

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_1} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_2} = 0$$

However, instead of equalizing into zero, one can parametrize the equation and consider it as a universe pair, the packet than is considered as the summation of all the pairs.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_1} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_2} = \mathfrak{Z}_1$$

$$\mathfrak{Z}_1 + \mathfrak{Z}_n = 0 \quad (2)$$

$$2 \leq n \leq K$$

So the idea is to represent the packet as the summation of universe pairs with opposite curvature orientation flattening each other, the universe packet according to this idea is infinite but contain an even number of universes, i.e. manifolds flattening each other. That is because one needs an even number of manifolds with inverse curvature orientation. Another way of representation is to vary the equation (2):

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

In addition to how it was possibly created. The packet was possibly created as a result of universe pairs which interact with each via areas of extremum curvatures, **at first only with each other**. Those two universes as they interact flatten each other causing outward acceleration from those extremum curvatures. Later they join to another universe inverse dual to form a packet of four which flatten each other and so on. Those pairs could cluster immediately or gradually toward the growing packet, which will contain even amount of universes, as a set of pairs flattening each other. One final point, equation (2) represent the pairs within one universe packet considered infinite. It could be finite and then the structure of the multiverse is the summation of all the packets.

$$\mathfrak{Z}_1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \mathfrak{Z}_n = \mathcal{D}_1 \quad (2.B)$$

$$\mathcal{D}_1 + \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}_i = \vartheta \quad (2.C)$$

Prime-Fold Quark Chains

The main equation:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

One partitioned and discretized the arbitrary variation term and derived the existence of Fermion. In particular, one have shown that it must have an even amount of elements, which differ in sign and create nine threefold combination, and no more than two distinct elements.

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 \dots = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

$$\delta g_1(O) \delta g_2(Y) \delta g_1$$

The Boson construction:

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

spin form:

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

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$$\text{Spin } \frac{1}{2}: 2N_0 + 3 \text{ variations}$$

$$\text{Spin } 1: 2N_0 + 3 + N_V \text{ variations}$$

$$\text{Spin } N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots \text{ variations}$$

To take an element back to itself, one needed two maps, which created a threefold combination, and one had eight such combinations, plus one arrow combination. Please notice the subtle structure:

$$\delta g_1(O)\delta g_2(Y)\delta g_1 \rightarrow \xi = 1$$

$$[\delta g_1(O)\delta g_2(Y)\delta g_1(O)\delta g_2](Y)\delta g_1 \quad \xi = 2$$

$$[\delta g_1(O)\delta g_2(Y)\delta g_1(O)\delta g_2(Y)\delta g_1(O)\delta g_2](Y)\delta g_1 \quad \xi = 3$$

The $\xi = k$ is a winding number, counting the repeats from an element to itself. Recall that one needs the exact chain in opposite order to be the paired element, so the overall curvature could vanish into zero. However, one only dealt with the simplest case $\xi = 1$. the longer the chain, the less probable it is to have any chance to be eliminated. There is however, no law that prevents it, such things could accrue in nature. One can replace the last element in the chain with a **curvature terminator** $\delta g_1 \rightarrow \delta g_1^T$, which has to be the same as the first in the chain but opposite to it to ensure the mutual elimination, similar but opposite in sign means anti-matter, so δg_n^T are an anti-matter terminators .

$$[\delta g_1(O)\delta g_2(Y)\delta g_1(O)\delta g_2(Y)\delta g_1(O)\delta g_2](Y)\delta g_1^T$$

one can argue that the chain itself is separating the two, so the overall structure is stable. If it is stable, it means that the two can never reach each other; they are placed or connected by opposite side of the middling chain.

$$[\delta g_1 - \delta g_2 - \delta g_1 - \delta g_2 - \delta g_1 - \delta g_2]) - \delta g_1^T$$

$$\delta g_1 - [\text{chain of arbitrary variations}] - \delta g_1^T$$

The overall chain structures are prime, notice that they have according to the first three-winding numbers three, five and seven elements accordingly, and can go to infinity. It is really a remarkable sight to reveal how important the prime numbers are to most fundamental and intimate ways of nature.

Quark Confinement

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$\delta g \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

$$-\delta g' \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N -\delta g'_i = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g'_i = 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N (\partial E_i / \partial t) - \sum_{i=1}^N \frac{\partial E_i^2}{\partial^2 t} = 0$$

The sum of all arbitrary variations and accelerations is taken to zero in this framework. Similar to the procedure D'alembert taken with forces and accelerations. That is an additional take on the phenomena of Quark confinement..

Infinite Dimensional Multiverse

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

On the first integers of the indexes of the main equation one will allocate:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=1}} \rightarrow \dim: (1,3)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{j=2}} \rightarrow \dim: (4,6)$$

Take into account the number of manifolds in the packet is ever increasing.

$$k \rightarrow \infty$$

$$k + 1 \rightarrow \infty$$

So does the number of dimensions:

$$\dim \rightarrow \infty$$

The Equivalence Principle in Quantum Scale

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

For the Fermion sector:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

$$N \in \mathbb{R}$$

For the Boson sector:

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

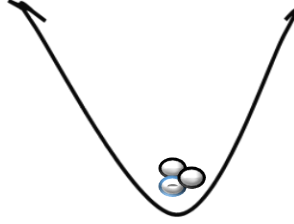
$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Since the matric varied due to the arbitrary variation, which appeared, and in particular, it expended outward, the distance increased. Suppose the Quark was conscious and could perform measurement, its very existence affected the matric, and the time in which a Boson field will need to reach the object measured has increased because of the Quark manifesting. In special relativity, the great Einstein used velocity, here there is no velocity. There is no such thing velocity in the 8T. The Quark may conclude that the object is moving, but what is happening is that the matric itself is varying, because of that Quark. One also have in this framework the invariance of the speed of light, given by Primorial, and the fact that the propagation process is similar in all interactions. General relativity implies an equivalence relation between curvature and acceleration. This implies that as well, but also in addition implies that curvature will **cause** outward acceleration of the matric by (1).

The Primorial and Gluon Confinement

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \gamma_i = \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i > 0 \quad (3.13.B)$$



When one indulges in high energy collisions that is synonymous with trying to roll the Quark triplet uphill. It is possible to try as the Bosons are just net curvature unbound as given by 3.13.B, however since each Boson is a curvature of certain magnitude it increases the probability of arrival to its position, therefore one has a "sea" of Gluons. That was the analysis in the context of Quark confinement. Assume one has a positive summation of Gluons trapping a Quark triplet in the above hyperbole. Assume there is no restriction regarding Gluons, one of them leaves the hyperbole.

$$\sum_{i=1}^K g_i = \sum_{i=1}^K \delta g_i \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{K-1} \delta g_i \quad (3.13)$$

Since there is a sea of gluons, and one free gluon, which just left, the Gluon that just left could be replaced by another Gluon or alternatively are re-attracted to the hyperbole just as larger masses attract smaller masses, as an analog. Strong curvature clusters pull weaker curvature or free curvatures. The pull is not restricted only to Fermions such as Quarks. In that way One could explain the phenomena of Gluon confinement. One final point, since there are eight gluon fields, one should be able to describe the interaction on the matrix tensor between each Gluon type. In other words, given two net curvatures unbound which somehow differ in their nature, the matrix tensor itself may produce a mediator in between, so this mediator may be regarded as a physical entity, which could or could not manifest as a new particle. Such descriptions are currently not within the domains of description of the 8T. That raises another question, how can two net curvatures on the manifold which can differ from one another assuming they are all isomorphic to the same discrete number.

Symmetry of a Universe Packet

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

Define a functor:

$$\Lambda : Top \rightarrow Set$$

To switch from a topological space, as manifold wrapping into a discrete setting. The entire universe packet is an open set. For simplicity sake, assume it has finite amount of elements, it is really a closed set for. The manifold itself is an open manifold due to equation (1) it has no boundary and it is uncompact; the switching into set is than meant to emphasize the object itself.

$$\wp \rightarrow (\Phi_1, \Phi_2 \dots \Phi_K)$$

$$\Phi_K = (M_E^K, g); \quad K \geq 1;$$

Equation (1.8) meant to specify the closed set of open manifolds, causing the matric tensor of each manifold to accelerate outward. Notice that there is a symmetry in the set, one can vary each element order it will not make a difference, equation (1) will hold. In particular, the conditions below equation (1) will hold either way, and for simplicity, it assumed as closed. If there are additional manifold packets joining the set than the conditions below (1) could be adiabatically invariant, assuming that is in fact the case one can reach a new prediction.

The rate of acceleration from areas of extremum curvature should increase overtime, if (1.83) is an open set.

$$\frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2} = \Phi_1 \oplus \Phi_2 \oplus \dots \Phi_K; \quad K \rightarrow \infty$$

Proof: Quarks are Fundamental

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

Suppose that the two distinct elements derived in the beginning of the thesis are not fundamental and are constructed by two elements that are more fundamental:

$$\delta g_1 = \delta g_a + \delta g_b > 0$$

$$\delta g_2 = \delta g_c + \delta g_d < 0$$

Since one require the series to vanish, take all the sub elements and combine them. If:

$$\delta g_a + \delta g_b + \delta g_c + \delta g_d \neq 0$$

The series could not vanish; there could not be four distinct elements as subsets. There could not be also three distinct elements that differ in sign, as proven in earlier parts of the thesis. The result of such construction, is that even if the Quark themselves are composite of certain sort according to the new scenario, the sub elements of those Quarks will appear as Quarks. Meaning they will appear as two varying elements, in even number, which differ in sign and anti-commute or summed as zero when combined. Such a simple proof that there is not anything new beyond Quarks. In addition, even if there is, the new elements will appear as Quarks. That is in agreement with the lack of experimental evidence for anything beyond Quarks, and the notion that Quarks are indeed the most fundamental. Another important point is that the reason of Quarks being the most fundamental is a result of stationary Lorentzian manifold.

■

Proof: Yang Mills Conjecture

For the Boson sector:

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

The similarity in the propagation speed of all Boson of this type must be similar, precisely because the coupling terms take the same form. Assuming a Boson has mass, given by the opposite symmetry break, which was derived from the mass series.

$$2^3 - 1 + 2^3 + (1) = 0$$

The Boson that is a mass carrier, causing the matrix to converge inward, will be balanced to the other direction by its very nature. As a result, he will move on a linear, not curved trajectory and his speed will not be effected by its mass. No curving to either direction. the speed of propagation does change under mass insertion on the Bosons. Thus speed of light is invariant to all.

■

8T and QFT – Axiomatic Analysis

$$Z = \int D\varphi e^{i \int d^4x [\frac{1}{2}\partial\varphi^2 - V(\varphi) + J(x)\varphi(x)]}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

Quantum field theory has certain features that play a significant rule, and repeat themselves in one way or another along each epos of the theory. Among those, we can name the commutation and anti-commutation of Bosons and Fermions. The Dirac delta or interference known as a field, the operators of matter creating and destructing, cluster decomposition and Lorentz invariance. In addition to Feynman path integrations and diagrams. That being said, what are the mathematical axioms in which QFT is built upon? One would like to suggest those following axioms:

Axiom (1) – Nature is probabilistic

Axiom (2) – Fermions repeal, Bosons do not

Axiom (3) – There is only one set of rules

By the first axiom, one can include the Feynman diagrams and the Feynman path integrations. In addition to arbitrary amount of matters appear and disappear by operators one insert. By the second axiom the commutation and anti-commutation relation and the nature of spin and statistics. The third axiom, the Lorentz invariance and the entire set of symmetries and conservation laws, at quantum scale (Nother) and at large scale (Lorentz). Those three axioms also stand at the heart of 8T, so in essence the nature of those theories, their innate ideas about nature is the same. The difference is which ideas are describing the axioms and which objectives the theory is set to achieve. Quantum field theory searches for probability of certain occurrences, it does it amazingly well but lacks to provide the reason for those arbitrary numbers, such as coupling magnitudes. QFT uses integrations across the entire space-time that are impossible to solve. 8T is also probabilistic in its nature, maybe even more than QFT. It has no data regarding any direction of motion, momenta, and location at any point and so on. Very little to no physical data is manifested in this theory. However, it does describe beautifully the magnitudes of the couplings, the reason each magnitude is what it is, the process of propagation and the dynamic nature of the forces.

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

The methods uses are partial differential equations, and the methods also uses in quantum field theory given by axiom (2), the commuting relation of Fermions and Bosons. It does not currently have complicated integrations over space-time or it can specify the decays as QFT.

However, it does describe the dark energy in an accurate fashion given by its main equation, a varying Lorentz manifold. Gravity is within its domain of description as it was built upon the work of two of the greatest minds in science Einstein and Lorentz. It is also supported by the coupling constant equation and predict that graviton will be massless and that gravity is actually a combination of three net variations. The 8T has two arbitrary numbers less than QFT; it predicts infinite Bosonic fields, which relate to Lorentz net curvature on the manifold. It also predicts infinite families below first generation, and thus does not face questions as to those arbitrary numbers.

8T and QFT both are described in terms of the Dirac delta. QFT uses the delta as a description for the wave equation, as a way to describe a complete set of states, alongside with a set of amplitudes. 8T uses the Dirac delta in more flexible manner, it applies to times that are different from zero as well, and describe how an arbitrary amount of curvature vanish into matter. Any net variation at a later continuation of time than describing a Bosonic ripple field across the manifold, given by a variation of the Laplacian. While QFT is mainly physical, 8T is mainly and almost completely mathematical, the axioms at the heart of those theories are the same, the methods are similar, the 8T describe phenomena not within the realms of QFT, and QFT can calculate probabilities not within the realm of 8T. 8T is just as probabilistic as QFT, if not more. It validates Pauli Exclusion Principle and the fermionic and Bosonic difference between spin and statistic, and have just one set of rules. This set of rules has three axioms:

Axiom (1): All universes are Lorentzian manifolds

Axiom (2): All Lorentzian manifolds are stationary

Axiom (3): Net Curvature on the manifold is a Bosonic field. Net are Primes or one.

QFT Weaknesses

First, one can represent the QFT functional integral, equation that one cannot solve.

$$Z = \int D\varphi e^{i \int d^4x [\frac{1}{2}\partial\varphi^2 - V(\varphi) + J(x)\varphi(x)]}$$

The QFT framework is assuming such a thing is solvable and one can not solve it. Author will argue it is incorrect. First, by integrating all over space-time, physicists make an implicit assumption that space-time is continuous and smooth. Such an assumption is invalid, in the new 8T framework in which space-time is the matric tensor varying presented in equation (2), there could be knots, deformations of the matric tensor to the flow, i.e. the base space, given by fiber bundle.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

So already, it is the first complication on the QFT framework, which count as a weakness. The second, QFT classify notions according to fields, which is a function of space-time, at the same time it lacks providing reasoning to what those fields are, or how they were created. QFT domain of description does not include dark energy, dark matter, the moment of singularity, gravity and curvature. Its domain of description is mainly partial and limited, despite its accuracy. Another point which is quite important is that in examining a theory one should classify according to two different categories. The first, is the ideas, equations and predictions. the second is the methods in which those ideas are described. For example, invariance under shifting frames in quantum scale is described by group theory suggested by Wigner in 1930. If one classify QFT according to ideas and methods, it is vividly clear that there are few simple ideas described by complicated methods and long and unclear notation.

The Three Critical Theorems

"Theorem (1) – nature will not allow a prime amount of variation to appear by itself. Define prime to be $(2n+1)$ variations.

1.1) Prime amounts appear in pairs."

Theorem (1) - The physical meaning of that theorem is that bosonic fields cannot be propagated from nowhere. The 8T correlate bosonic propagation to prime net variations of the manifold, and bosons, as one know them, propagate from Fermions, which vanish in even number of variations.

Theorem (1.1) – even amount of variations is the result of two prime numbers combined. So to create variation cluster vanishing into matter one needs two primes to appear in a pair.

"Theorem (2): Nature will generate force if a **prime net amount of arbitrary variation will appear**. Net variations will appear when combine two amounts of prime variations.

Two does not appear, as it is an even amount of variations, which vanish."

Theorem (2): In continuation of theorem (1), after variation cluster vanished into matter, two distinct elements in threefold combination, a net variation, which is prime can propagate from within it. The feature of the bosonic propagation is their prime number amount of variations, and therefore their expansion across the entire matrix. A boson must propagate from an even amount of variations, which is matter.

Theorem (3): "Each prime pair should have a net variation element N_V proportional to Total Variations value divided by two"

Theorem (3): Each net variation is proportional to the average of the elements in the pair. There could not be net variation $N_V = +(101)$ propagating from (7,11) total variation pair. It does not make sense.

The three theorems in be put in concise and simple manner:

- (1) Bosonic fields cannot propagate from nowhere
- (2) Bosonic Fields propagate from matter clusters
- (3) Bosonic fields are infinite in kind and isomorphic to prime numbers or one.

Theorem (3) was the critical theorem that eventually allowed calculating the value of the fine structure constant and validating the entire framework.

Refuting Magnetic Monopoles

Examine the term:

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (e^-)] + 5$$

Define a magnet as a set of electrons, which spin around as part of a larger cluster of matter.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^N e^-_i &\rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N (3)_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^N e^-_i &\in \sum_{k=1}^M \delta g_k; \quad M > N \\ \sum_{k=1}^M \delta g_k &= 0 \end{aligned} \tag{2.12}$$

the spinning electrons are added to a positive summation:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N (3)_i > 0$$

One has two conditions that are not aligned and contradict each other.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N (3)_i > 0 \quad \cap \quad \sum_{k=1}^M \delta g_k = 0$$

The only way to satisfy the second term is to add an opposite spinning cluster so the term would vanish into zero, meaning spinning cluster of electrons in the opposite direction, so (2.12) would be satisfied.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^T (-3)_i &< 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^T (-3)_i + \sum_{i=1}^N (3)_i &= 0; \quad T = N \\ \sum_{k=1}^M \delta g_k &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

The Most Symmetrical Interaction is The Weak Interaction

One proved that the majestic three is an Electron. The latter is the destabilizing factor yielding a net variation.

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

One can replace the net variation by the majestic three and the correctness of the term will retain. It could explain why the weak interaction is different in terms of its spin, and also allow us to make prediction regarding a Fermion, which is analogous to the Electron, which can get propagated by the Boson of the weak interaction, , $N_V = +(3)$.

The overall value is the same; there is a "symmetry" in such a variation, which is not attainable in any term of the coupling constant series. It could mean that the majestic three regarding the weak and the Boson, which is propagated, are isomorphic to each other.

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow [(2^3 \times 3) + 3] + (3)$$

Hermitian Conjunction and Primes

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

$$N \rightarrow \infty$$

$$N = 2n; \quad n \in \mathbb{R}$$

There is no limitation concerning such measurement, one has an even amount of arbitrary variations, which differ in sign and summed as zero. Suppose one had an odd amount of arbitrary variations.

$$N = 2n + 1; \quad n \in \mathbb{R}; \quad 2n + 1 \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N+1} \delta g_i \neq 0$$

So now, the measurement of the fermion cluster become impossible as the manifold is no longer stationary. An elimination of that extra variation must be made. Nature can eliminate it by mirror projections, i.e. Hermitian conjugation. By doing so, the measurement of the fermion cluster will become possible again, or transitioned back to the real field from the complex field.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N+1} \delta g_i + \sum_{i=1}^{N-1} \delta g_i = 0$$

$$2n + 1 + 2n - 1 = 0$$

So even amount of variation is measurement, additional variation causing the measurement to become impossible, and transition it to the complex field which makes the measurement impossible. To retain the previous state, a mirror projection will be taken.

$$2n \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2n + 1 \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$2n + 1 + 2n - 1 \in \mathbb{R};$$

Define Hermitian as:

$$\mathcal{H} : \mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$$

Final Shot at Quantum Relativity

Define an observer, distinct observer, as an arbitrary amount of curvature on the manifold. An infinite series of Fermions.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

Define an additional observer, distinct, which differ in the amount of curvature it creates on the metric. The observer is an infinite series of Fermions which overall vanish into matter.

$$\sum_{r=1}^M \delta g_r = 0$$

$$M \rightarrow \infty \quad \cap \quad M! = N$$

Now, analysis of the two observers on equation (1.2). Assume they are measuring the same object, and the entire metric is null, the entire metric contain each observer and the measured object. The setting chosen for simplicity sake, as those things will be too complex to analyze in a real physical scenario. Defined the measured object for both observers as:

$$\sum_{k=1}^T \delta g_k = 0$$

Now for the first observer and the measured object, the total arbitrary variation summed as:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i + \sum_{k=1}^T \delta g_k = 0$$

Now for the second observer and the measured object, the total arbitrary variation summed as:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{r=1}^M \delta g_r + \sum_{k=1}^T \delta g_k &= 0 \\ \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i + \sum_{k=1}^T \delta g_k &\neq \sum_{r=1}^M \delta g_r + \sum_{k=1}^T \delta g_k \end{aligned}$$

Those observers will cause the metric to accelerate outward so the object will be observed moving. His velocity is dependent upon the amount of curvature the observer is creating, and so two different observers, different by the above definition, will measure two different distances crossed and two different times for the same object. The reason however, is not for the object itself, it's the different nature of the observers, and in particular the amount of curvature they possess. Now since one proved the yang mills conjecture one have the same propagation speed for all Bosons:

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Manor O – 8T

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

The time needed to cross the same matrix which accelerated outward in different amounts is different. So, measured time which is different for each observers is quite vivid and a must by using (1.2) and the 8T framework. In fact, using such framework makes relativity notoriously complicated, as everything needs to be taken into account. Everything is causing the matrix to vary; it is at a verge of impossible to do at the real world. Our best theories are radically simplified. By "everything", one means every arbitrary variations of fermion in the matrix needs to be taken into account, which was not done in that analysis for simplicity sake. The majority of the paper was known to the reader.

Total Variations Pairing

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

one has obtain the net variation, N_V , as part of a total variation pair, (p_1, p_2) , which we required the sum to be two and three divisible. One provided two examples for the strong interaction:

$$(p_1, p_2) = (5, 13)$$

$$(p_1, p_2) = (7, 11)$$

Two points with regard to those pairs. First, it is commutative, one can replace the elements in the pair and nature will be invariant, the coupling series will hold:

$$(p_1, p_2) \rightarrow (p_2, p_1)$$

Nature is invariant to the actual value of the elements; one can choose any two primes, as long as their sum creating an even number, two and three divisible of certain magnitude, the coupling constant will hold as well. In the thesis one chosen the first pair, it could have worked exactly as well with the second pair.

$$(p_1 + p_2) = S_1$$

$$(p_3 + p_4) = S_1$$

An additional point that was not mentioned in the thesis, the coupling series will hold with any additional amount of primes clustering. one chose the simplest one, two primes in a pair. It could have been four, six or any even number of primes pairing. Any even amount of primes added will yield an even number. Of course the adjustment needed to be made regarding to the division, so one can reach the average value.

$$\frac{\sum_{i=1}^N P_i}{N} = S_{Average} \quad (2.14)$$

If one had four primes pairing, divide by four, six primes divide by six, to reach the average. Of course the average must be three divisible, so it could get harder and less likely to find higher numbers of primes pairing which satisfying the condition. It will be impossible to reach the smallest sum in the series with a hundred primes pairing. So for the beginning of the series there could be a limitation.

Fermionic & Bosonic Propagations

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

One partitioned and discretized into a series of arbitrary variations that vanish into matter. one do not have any data regarding the position on the manifold in which those arbitrary variations appear, nor can one assumes they possess momenta, as one invoked stationarity on the Lorenzition. M_0 is the connected manifold.

$$\Phi = \Phi_0 \times R$$

In other words, arbitrary variations, which vanish into matter, can be regarded and described by scalar fields that are real, since they have an even amount of variations.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i \in \mathbb{R}$$

Those arbitrary variations, still a subject to additional variance. Such a variance is either prime or one in our framework. These are the variations associated with Bosonic propagation. One associated with the strong and each prime with additional coupling term, weak, electric and so on. Because of their prime number feature, they are not vanishing like a fermion scalar but rather as a vector propagation all across. The propagation is associated with a variation of the ∇^2 operator to the setting of the stationary manifold. In other words, it is a vector field propagating all across the matric, due to its prime number feature, for the second element in the coupling constant series and above. Since the Bosonic propagation is associated with prime amount of variations, one can associate it to a complex field, which than require a Hermitian conjunction in order to perform measurement upon. In other words, one can associate Bosonic fields to complex vector fields.

$$N_V = 2V + 1; N_V \in \mathbb{P}$$

$$N_V \in \mathbb{C}$$

Lagrangian on Variational Manifold

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$\delta g_i = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

$$\mathcal{L} = T - V$$

How can a representation of the Lagrangian be made on the varying Lorentz manifold, is the main question one will present here. The first term as the Kinetic as it is synonymous with acceleration of the manifold:

$$\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \right) \rightarrow T$$

one will present the second term of the Lagrangian as the arbitrary variation term which vanish into matter as the potential term.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \rightarrow V$$

$$\mathcal{L} = \left(\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} \right) - V \quad (3)$$

Cluster Decomposition

In quantum field theory, one learns that the connected part of the S matrix must vanish. Distinct events do not effect each other.

$$S_{\beta\alpha}^C \rightarrow 0$$

Since the manifold experience arbitrary variations that vanish into matter, all across the matric, the smoothness of the matric must be taken into account. Bosonic propagation described by the delta must cross the metric before reaching a distinct event on the manifold. The result of such a construction would be that only arbitrary variations that vanished relativity closed to each other, will have an effect on each other. Suppose one had two distinct arbitrary variations, that is by discretizing and partitioning the term δg . One impose two conditions equivalent to the cluster decomposition in QFT. Those conditions are synonymous with saying that distinct events will not affect each other. Consider two arbitrary variations

$$\delta g_i + \delta g_{i+1}$$

Suppose those appeared at distinct parts of the matric, M_μ is a four vector isomorphic to the arbitrary variation with the matching index δg_i :

$$M_\mu \rightarrow M(x_i, y_i, z_i, t_i)$$

$$\delta g_i \rightarrow M_\mu$$

Same for the additional variation, δg_{i+1} , a four vector M_ν , the condition than requires that:

$$M_\mu - M_\nu \leq \epsilon$$

$$\epsilon \rightarrow 0$$

In other words, two arbitrary variations must appear close to each other on the matric, at very short time interval. That is synonymous with the quantum field theory statement of the connected part of the amplitudes to vanish. The two conditions are synoptic in the four vector. The arbitrary variations should appear close on the matric spatial dimensions and at a short time interval.

Symmetry of Hadrons

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

Recently one noticed a very interesting fact, that the left terms of the Primorial in the coupling the interaction is identical to densest packing D_4 highest kissing number that is 24. So, assuming the left coupling terms are actually 4D spheres, leading to a propagation of the Electron. That may sound outrageous but not in the 8T, as one only have 4D manifold, three spatial and one temporal. By looking at the coupling constant in that light one can regard the hadron as possessing an extreme density, as it has the highest kissing number in 4D,

$$24 \times 5 \rightarrow 120$$

$$24 \times 5 \times 7 \rightarrow 840$$

Notice that those numbers are associated with highest kissing numbers in higher dimensions.

$$E_8 \rightarrow 240 = 120 \times 2$$

$$p_{12} \rightarrow 840$$

Of course, ignoring the higher dimensions complexity and focusing on the part of the highest kissing numbers, one can reach an insight, those fermionic clusters in each term are most dense, in agreement with what one know about the structure of the Fermions, and in particular the hadron. Also, notice that those higher dimensions are scalar four multiples, which as one believes, means that should appear on the manifold eventually. The highest kissing number in D_4 is the base to all other kissing numbers at those higher dimensions. By looking at the coupling constant series, than one can correlate the manifold and validate it has only four dimensions, since all higher terms are the dimension four multiples of the kissing number, 24. And thus there could not be more than four dimensions on our manifold. There are of course other manifolds, which according to the series are four dimensional as well, interacting with our own as given by the main equation of the 8T. But by coupling constant series, it is possible to derive why the manifold has exactly four dimensions, because of the kissing number of the second term and above. In addition, the number 24 is associated with the leech lattice, which has most density within a certain dimensional range, is intimately related to this number. In the 8T however there is no use of any lattices. Rather one use variations. Notice the 24 is perfectly to and three divisible to vanish into matter. There is no additional variation left alone. The hadron is perfectly compact and most dense because of that trait. Than it is destabilized by additional term, the element in which one called the majestic three. The point one was trying to make is that the perfect symmetry of the hadronic structure is preserved along each coupling term, i.e. each interaction. In addition, it is than lessen by the electron, i.e. the additional element in the third coupling term. And either the electron is also the cause of that symmetry break in all other terms or electron analogues field.

$$\frac{24 \times N_V}{MOD(6)} = 0;$$

If it was any other number than 24, than the symmetry of the hadrons was not perfect, as equation (1.2) will not hold. The symmetry is breaking due to an external element added by the higgs field from the second element and above, the majestic three. It is currently unclear whether this element is the same for each of the coupling terms. For the electric, it was proven the electron. However, for the weak interaction term and higher terms it could be an electron analogues particle manifested in the element three as mentioned in the previous paragraph and again, it's so important one wanted to emphasize it here as well. There are two main points two take from this short assay. The first is the perfect symmetry of the hadronic structure due to its numerical features. The second point is that the symmetry is breaking from an external element not from within the hadronic structure, due to the higgs field, inserting the majestic three.

The Feynman Diagrams

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^3 + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_R \# = \left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Examine the term describing the electric coupling. We proved majestic three is the Electron:

$$e^- \searrow \rightarrow (\gamma) \rightarrow e^- \nearrow$$

$$(+3) \rightarrow (\gamma) \rightarrow (+3)$$

$$(+3) \rightarrow (+5) \rightarrow (+3)$$

$$(+3) + N_V = (+3) + 5 = 8$$

$$8 = \text{even}$$

$$\text{even} = 0$$

The electron, represented as the majestic three combined with the net variation yielding an even amount of variation that vanish. That is synonymous with saying that the electron has absorbed the photon. The conservation of variation ensure that no electron can disappear from the manifold. However, as the combination of N_V and the electron, i.e. the three yielding an even, there has to be a vanishing of certain sort into the electron. It is moved into an excited state, vanishing of curvature, $(\gamma) = (+5)$ into the receiving Electron, which causes the deflection in trajectory. Using the numerical trait and insight gained by the coupling constant series, by this framework, it is possible to add an additional layer to the Feynman diagrams and interactions among Bosons and Fermions in what seems as a very simple and elegant manner. What can be derived about the nature of the electron using the coupling constant representation?

First of all, it is bounded by the bracket, it cannot escape and behave as the net variation, i.e. the photon. Despite the fact that both elements represented by a prime. Second, the electron is represented as a prime number, three, which cannot vanish into matter, but also cannot propagate as a Bosonic fields across the matrix its behavior than would propagation across the nuclei, in agreement with current understanding about the probabilistic behavior of that particle. There is no data regarding the current position, momenta, orbitals, no physical data of any sort is manifested in the 8-theory. An additional way to analyze it is to say that the electron blends in the hadronic cluster, $[(24 * 5) + (3)]$. The hadronic cluster is closed and represented in a closed term within the bracket. The summation of the term is perfectly suitable to vanish into matter.

Freezing Time

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

The subject of this paper would be the forth term of the main equation. The question in hand would be it's physical meaning, what does it mean $\partial g / \partial t = 0$ as one required for a stationary manifold. In previous papers author considered it as a gate to space that is flat, the Ricci flow space which is in between two manifolds and is accessible in extremum energies, high or low, so in that idea the term $\partial g / \partial t = 0$ referred to curvature in the context of energy. This term is also considering areas of maximal curvature such as black holes and galaxies, as presented above. If one consider black holes as an area of extremum curvature and correlate it to the term, $\partial g / \partial t = 0$ it means that time vanishes in a black hole; it is the same at all for an observer inside a critical range, and only pass for observer outside a critical range. When derived the primordial coupling series in March 21, very soon later the author correlated the direction of the series to the direction of time. therefore in other sense, one can take ratios of net variation and state in the primordial the following term apply:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \neq 0$$

From gluons, clustering triplets of arbitrary variations one move to heavy weak interaction Bosons with mass due to the additional element inserted, than to photons and so on. The direction of the series is the direction of time, but it does not answer what time really is. Of course that the real answer is that the

author does not know. the author considered **time** as a **parameter** that is intimately **connected to the variation** of the net element which create a difference in what there is, different amount of clustering leading to different objects, bigger clusters. In that sense one have $\partial g / \partial t \neq 0$. Since black holes swallow matter, but also omit radiation, the amount of curvature they contain is not varying and can be described by , $\partial g / \partial t = 0$ which also implies that the arrow of time freeze or that time does not pass.

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} + \delta g + (-\delta g(H)) = 0$$

Therefore, time, despite being so elusive can be correlated to two different features, the set of prime net variations that differ from one another, in particular the jumps from coupling to coupling. The second is that time is correlated to energies that are not extremum $\partial g / \partial t \neq 0$ and in extremum energies , $\partial g / \partial t = 0$ time does not pass, or at least time does not seem as passing. An observer generating energies at the level of , $\partial g / \partial t = 0$ in a mathematical sense is to create a maximal curve, the maximal curve does not vary with time, as it is a maximal point and so to an outside observer time is standing still. one can make a prediction:

(1) An observer able to generate energies at the magnitude $\partial g / \partial t = 0$ will freeze time, at the area of generation for an unknown radius.

The Axis of Evil

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

Describing the Lorentz manifold (M, g_E) with signature (3,1), invoked stationary, $M = M_0 \times R$. Equation (1.1) satisfy the Einstein principle of equivalence and expands it to a cause and effect relationship. Invoking a stationary manifold, any amount of curvature on it, will yield an outward acceleration of the matric. In that sense, it is different from general relativity, as there is no need to insert the cosmological constant as a separate entity. Using that equation, we built a new way to explain relativity by saying that two distinct observers will cause different accelerations of the matric, and so, by measuring the same object, will reach different times and distances.

In our theory, the manifold has a varying matric according to a varying topology. The subtle idea is that the manifold has a compact topological space that is accessible from every point given high enough energy. Such space covers every point in matric space. Such a space is what makes the theory works, it is the space keeping the manifold stationary and with the second condition causing it to accelerate outward. Since there are no coordinate to such space, it is the same everywhere, and since every point in the matric is connected to it, there could be the illusion that each point in space was the point in which something cosmologically significant has accrued at singularity.

Not the whole topological space is satisfying the condition, $\partial g/\partial t = 0$ there are arbitrary variations in that space which vanish into matter on the matric, one have proved it in previous papers. Each net variation than is isomorphic to the prime numbers or to the number one, and thus we were able to prove the coupling constant series, presented in equation(1.1) and (1.2). The point of this short assay is the fact that there is an underlining space, which is invariant to matric coordinate and covers the entire matric. One knows it covers the entire matric as the manifold is connected to the topological space but no spatial coordinates are given in equation (1.1). The topological space is than invariant, and the equation is really a right to left chain of the order. Notice that the chain in equation (3.12) is exactly describing the order in which things are happening in cosmological scales.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \leftarrow \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M} \leftarrow \frac{\partial M}{\partial g} \leftarrow \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}$$

Boson Arrival Probability

$$F_{V=0} = 2^3 + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_R \# = \left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Examine the term describing the Electric coupling. one proved majestic three is the Electron in the thesis. The photon is represented as net variation, which is unbound. It is free to propagate all across the manifold.

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

Suppose such a photon just propagated from the electron. i.e. the majestic three. The meaning of such an occurrence is that there is a net curvature that is unbound on the manifold. Such curvature will effect all other potential propagation toward itself. It will create a pull effect on other potential Boson propagating from Fermions. That is in agreement with what we know about the commutation relation of Bosons, and the fact that the probability to find a Boson increase if there is already a Boson in a certain position of the matric. The innovative part of this paper and the main point to take is the new setting, a in which a photon itself is a net curvature causing other curvature propagating at later time to converge to its position. When analyzed via the new framework it

than becomes quite easy to understand what is going on at that fundamental level.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \gamma_k > 0 ; K \in N_V \quad (3.13)$$

In contrast to Fermions:

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 \dots = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i$$

$$\delta g_i = 0$$

The point of view presented is not presented in quantum field theory framework, the methods they use to describe the commutation and anti-commutation is VOA, vertex of algebra, and there is simply no way to imagine or to grasp the intuitive reason for the such a behavior. By using an approach combining manifolds and variation, i.e. Euler Lagrange, it is possible to explain the behavior of Bosons in an intuitive and simpler fashion. It is possible to state that each Boson is creating a "gravitational effect", i.e. curvature on the manifold, and thus increase the probability of arrival for other Bosons to itself.

The Conservation of Variation

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$N_V = 2 \left(V + \frac{1}{2} \right); \quad V \geq 0$$

In the paper about the interactions dynamic nature, one varied the first and the third interactions, i.e. the strong and the electric, in their N_V element, so all the net variations will align on the same integer. The important point, which was not mentioned, is that the net variations varying their position among the terms are confined within the manifold. In other words, it is conserved. That is also the case with the gravitational coupling, which as far as the 8T can predict, is a result of two net variations added to the original net variation. The data regarding the nature of gravity came from the second representation, i.e. the spin representation of the coupling constant equation.

$$[2N_{gravity} + 2] = \left[2N_{gravity} + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = [(2N_{gravity}) + (3)] + N_{V1} + N_{V2} + N_{V3}$$

One can put the conservation law in rigor and construct an appropriate theorem:

Theorem (1.3) – The sum of net variations on all the coupling elements cannot escape the manifold.

Theorem (1.4): The sum of all net variations increase with time.

$$\oint_{t=0}^{t=Z} (d\Phi)(\Phi_0 \times R) \left(\sum_{V=0}^{\infty} N_V \right) \in \Phi \quad (3)$$

$$Z \rightarrow \infty$$

If one constructed properly, one summation of the net variation to each V across the entire manifold matrix, over time, must belong to the manifold itself and cannot decrease. It could be related to the second rule of thermodynamic, the entropy rise alongside the net variations overtime. Of course, the total variations grow much faster, but that was not the subject of this paper. The point was to emphasize that the sum of net variation is bounded to the manifold, despite the fact it grows with time.

Cyclic Groups

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Cyclic groups in mathematics are represented by the following, if a set of elements is generated by one single element, than one have a cyclic group. Since all the Bosonic fields or are generated by the same element, i.e. the majestic three, than there is in this framework an infinite cyclic group. Define the majestic three as the generator:

$$(3) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \{N_1 = (+3)\mathcal{M}, N_2 = +(5)\mathcal{M} \dots\}$$

By representing the propagation in such fashion, one can state that since the bosons are propagations are part of an infinite cyclic group, the sub elements of that cyclic group are cycles themselves.

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + (e)] + \gamma$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \{N_1 = (+3)\mathcal{M}, N_2 = +(\gamma)\mathcal{M} \dots\}$$

Therefore, that is a proof that Bosonic net variations are cycles, or in physical theories, Bosonic particles are in fact closed shapes. That is because they are generated by the same element.

Curvature Absorptions

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} = [(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

$$(3) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \{N_1 = (+3)\mathcal{M}, N_2 = +(5)\mathcal{M} \dots\}$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \{N_1 = (+3)\mathcal{M}, N_2 = +(\gamma)\mathcal{M} \dots\}$$

$$e^- \searrow \rightarrow (\gamma) \rightarrow e^- \nearrow$$

$$(+3) \rightarrow (+5) \rightarrow (+3)$$

$$(+3) + N_V = (+3) + 5 = 8 \rightarrow 0$$

The point is, due to manifold varying, there are to be a summation of all curvature absorptions and emissions. As an electron absorb a photon, the manifold gets more flat, as $N_2 = +(5)$ just vanished into the electron and vice versa. By looking at clusters of photons in unit matrix, it is also possible to estimate how much curvature exists on the manifold. As Bosons are net variations unbound, it was derived that preciously for that reason the probability of Boson arrival after a Boson is propagated.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_i > 0 \quad (3.13)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_i = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i > 0 \quad (3.13.B)$$

The point is, one can use space- time summation and in particular, the distribution of Fermions to Bosons to estimate how curved the matrix, or how it varies over time. It is vividly clear that a real world estimation is at the verge of impossible, but a rough evaluation is always within reach.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \gamma_i \rightarrow \mathcal{P}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{P}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial M}{\partial g} = 0 \quad (3.18)$$

Light Bending Space-Time

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \gamma_k > 0 ; K \in N_V \quad (3.13)$$

By putting the Lorentz manifold in Euler- LaGrange framework and allowing arbitrary variations to appear, in which one require to vanish, one discretized and partitioned the term (2.12) and was able to prove that arbitrary variations of the manifold vanish into matter. Each net variation or net curvature is isomorphic to a Bosonic field propagation. In particular the Boson associated with photon propagation is $N_V = +(5)$. Fermion clusters are flat according but Bosonic propagations are curvature on the manifold.

The Riemann Hypothesis – Proof

Map a Lorentz manifold, which is the connected manifold with (3,1) signature into Φ . $\Phi = (M, g_E)$. To obtain the arrow $\Phi: (M, g_E) \rightarrow (M_E, g)$

One will invoke the mapped manifold, Φ , stationary by EL operator:

$$\mathcal{L} = (\Phi, \dot{\Phi}, t)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} - \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{\Phi}} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} \delta \dot{g} = 0 \quad (1.A)$$

Equation reads, length to manifold, manifold to matrix, matrix to flow, flow to time. δg as amount of arbitrary variations, which by demands of stationarity must vanish. Discretizing and partitioning the term δg to a series of sub elements, one can derive the existence of Fermions, i.e. show it must have an even amount of elements, which differ in sign, or anti-commute, create nine threefold combinations, with no more than two distinct elements.

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 \dots = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

Given four elements distinct:

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 > 0$$

$$\delta g_3 + \delta g_4 < 0$$

If

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 + \delta g_3 + \delta g_4 \neq 0$$

Then the overall series cannot vanish, by that logic there exist even amounts of equal elements of pluses and minuses. The amount must be even and summed as zero, ensuring stationary Lorentz manifold. Suppose that it had three distinct elements, two pluses and minus:

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 + \delta g_3 > 0$$

or

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 + \delta g_3 < 0$$

Demanding the series to vanish this will exclude this result, and so there could not be three distinct elements in the series, else the overall series will not vanish to zero. As a result of those sceneries, one requires the series to have an even amount of variation elements, manifesting as two distinct elements in the series, which differ in sign. If one to allow those sub elements in the series to vary as well, and by the above reasoning, there are only two

Manor O – 8T

elements in the series, they are varying in a discrete way, or forming a group. Let it be only four elements in the series and one of the pluses just changed its nature

$$O: \delta g_1 \rightarrow \delta g_2$$

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_1 + \delta g_2 + \delta g_2 = 0$$

To:

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 + \delta g_2 + \delta g_2 \neq 0$$

There must be a way to bring it back to where it was, so the overall series can vanish, it takes another map, on the varying element to bring it back to where it was.

$$Y: \delta g_2 \rightarrow \delta g_1$$

Therefore, to bring an element to itself given only two varying elements in the series one needs two distinct maps, which attach a varying element to itself, by a threefold combination. $\delta g_1(O)\delta g_2(Y)\delta g_1$ For example. Even though the sub elements in the series are varying, the overall series will vanish. Now, count all the ways of possible combinations of those elements. one is going to analyze by the integral signs. Since it is a group, there is a natural map, which change an element to itself. One built his analysis firstly on those natural maps. The first two combinations are by the natural maps and one used them to build the other combinations. Overall, there are eight such combinations and additional one arrow combination, which yield (333) Now that we have a series of $2N$ elements, varying to one another and forming threefold combinations, **which we require to vanish at end**, we can set the stage for a proof of primes. **Define:** P^m as the set of $\{2, 3\}$ as "minimal primes". In addition, all the other primes to be in a set of P_h as meant "prime higher".

Define $P_h = \{2n + 1\}$ "prime higher" set – $2n$ taken as amount of Lorentz manifold arbitrary variations.

$$P_t = P_h + P^m; \text{ to be the set of all primes}$$

Define a functor V on P_h :

$$V: \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Ring}$$

Analyze any multiplication or addition combination of P_h on the ring. Let the ring exist on a Lorentz manifold, a topological space.

Multiplication:

Define T to be a number aspiring infinity: $T \rightarrow \infty$ Multiply an **even or odd** series aspiring infinity of distinct higher primes to obtain:

$$\begin{aligned} & [(2n_1 + 1) \times (2n_2 + 1) \times (2n_3 + 1) \times \dots \times (2n_k + 1)] = \\ & 2 \left[T \left((n_1 \times n_2 \times \dots) \right) + \overbrace{(n_1 + n_2 + n_3 \dots)}^{\text{Evens}} + \frac{1}{2} \right] \\ & = 2([T((n_1 \times n_2 \times \dots)) + N(s) + 1/2]) \\ & N(s) = \overbrace{(n_1 + n_2 + n_3 \dots)}^{\text{Evens}} = 0 \end{aligned}$$

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As sums of even amounts of arbitrary variations vanish. Since all the elements are two multiples, they all vanish. Final form:

$$2 \left([T (n_1 \times n_2 \times \dots)] + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Prime will never form as multiplying primes leading to a result divisible by those primes. The key point of this operation was to show that the generator stay invariant, i.e. one half.

Addition

Add any infinite **even series** of distinct higher primes to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} (2n_1 + 1) + (2n_2 + 1) + \dots (2n_k + 1) &= [2(n_1 + n_2 + \dots) + \text{Even}] = \\ &= [2(n_1 + n_2 \dots + n_k)] \\ \text{Even} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Prime cannot form, as even amount of variations vanish exactly to zero. That is the reason the paper begins with deriving Fermions, their anti-commutation relation. Even amount of distinct higher primes added will never form a prime.

Add any infinite **odd series** of distinct higher primes to obtain

$$\begin{aligned} (2n_1 + 1) + (2n_2 + 1) + \dots (2n_{k+1} + 1) &= [2(n_1 + n_2 + \dots) + \text{Odd}] = \\ &= [2(n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_{k+1}) + \text{Odd}] = \\ &= 2(n_1 + n_2 \dots + n_{k+1}) + \text{Even} + 1 \end{aligned}$$

However, even amounts of arbitrary variations vanish:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Even} &= 0 \\ [2(n_1 + n_2 \dots) + 1] &\text{ or:} \\ 2[n_1 + n_2 \dots + 1/2] \end{aligned}$$

Category Transformations

Define a functor on "Primes higher" ring

$$G: \text{Ring} \rightarrow \text{Group}$$

All "primes higher" are forming a closed non-abelian group with 1/2 as generator. The condition to group forming is to have an odd amount of primes under addition and eliminating even amounts of arbitrary variations taken as an axiom. Define additional functor

$$G': \text{Group} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

Add the sets:

$$P_h + P^m = P_t ;$$

Define a functor on P_t :

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$G'': \text{Set} \rightarrow \text{Group}$

All primes are forming a non-abelian group of generator $1/2$. Minimal primes are part of the group by nature of the proof, defined technically to be prime. Primes are forming a non-abelian group under addition. The condition to satisfy is to have an odd amount of primes under operation of addition. No matter how far into infinity one will go, the framework of vanishing of even amount of variations is ensuring primes take the same form – aligned on $\frac{1}{2}$. Setting the stage and **examining primes not as numbers, but rather as arbitrary variations of a manifold**, which vanish in pairs of even variations, one is able to show primes to form a non-abelian closed group under $2(n + 1/2)$. Final functor on the total group of primes:

$\mathfrak{Riemann}: \text{Group} \rightarrow \text{Ring}$

All primes are forming an infinite ring on the critical line of $1/2$ and only there.

■

Visualization - Photon Emission

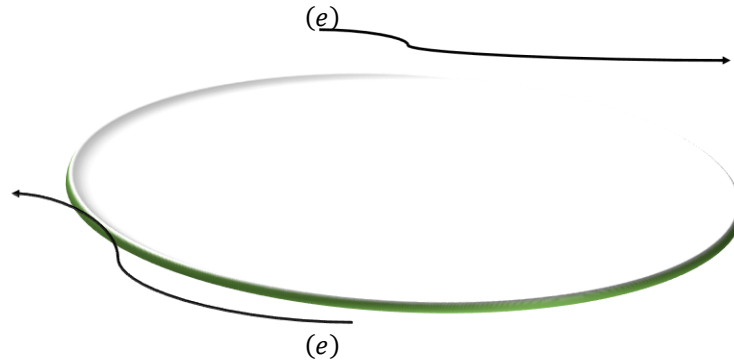
$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

$$e^- = (3) \rightarrow \mathcal{M}$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \{N_1 = (+3)\mathcal{M}, N_2 = +(5)\mathcal{M} \dots\}$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \{N_1 = (+3)\mathcal{M}, N_2 = +(\gamma)\mathcal{M} \dots\}$$

Those equations to describe the process of emission due to the invariant three, proven the electron, assumed the electron for each higher term in the coupling series. The invariant three is the generator of a cyclic group, meaning all Bosonic propagations are sub elements of that group and so one prove they are closed cycles themselves. Therefore, one can draw the interaction between two electrons and a photon emission in the following way:



As was proven, they cannot move at the same orientation of the distortion due to their prime number feature, combined together there will be a vanishing and so the coupling series than would not make sense. The end conclusion would than imply that the Boson propagated from nowhere which is impossible.

Interference

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma$$



The image above represent a net curvature on the Lorentz manifold, in that specific case, it's the photon associated with $N_V = (+5)$ net variations, and total 128 variations. Suppose that one performs the two slits experiment and open an additional route for net curvature. this is the visualization of what could happen according to our new theory

:



There are two ways to explain. The first is to say that two opposite but similar in magnitude curvature occupying the same space will have a segment of mutual cancelation. If one defines ripple operators \emptyset from a starting area to another area, the mutual area of both will be the amount of interference.

$$\emptyset: A \rightarrow B$$

$$\emptyset: A' \rightarrow B$$

Interference will accrue at the manifold segment that is mutual to both starting point. Define the interference operator:

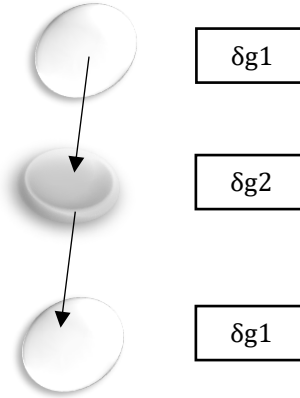
$$\approx: A \cap A'$$

Quark Visualization

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$



Imagine constant variation so the overall construction is curvature varying, according to the combination where will be a pairing according the graph presented in the thesis or the group suggested by the particle physicist Gell Mann. Each arrow in the visual is a representation of the gluon, or the first element in the coupling constant primordial function.

Visualization of the Multiverse

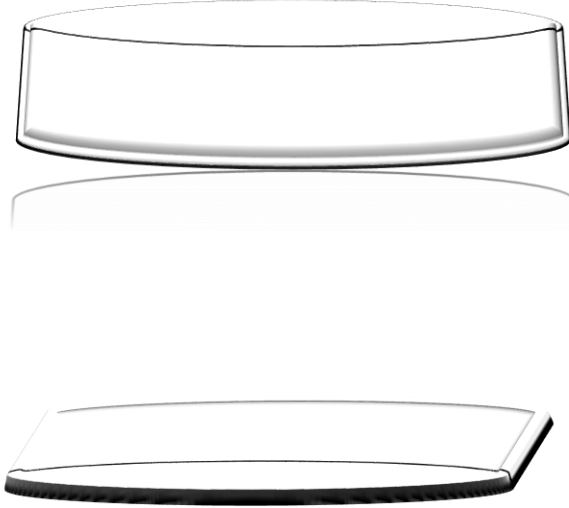
$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} \delta \dot{g} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{L} \partial}{\partial \Phi_1} - \frac{\mathcal{L} \partial}{\partial \Phi_2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$



Strong Interaction –Electrons

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{v=1}^{v=\mathbb{R}} N_v + (e^-) \right) + N_v = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

The main argument of this short assay is that it is possible to regard each higher coupling terms as the strong interaction being destabilized in ever-growing fermion formations. It's the electron that has so much significance in the coupling constants series. Back in the day, when author derived the coupling series, in the thesis he believed that each term would have unique destabilizer, but now it seems very clear that such an assumption is quite likely wrong and eventually will lead to complexity that is not needed. Another way to state it is that three is isomorphic to itself. What is varying is the size of the fermionic cluster and the magnitude of the net curvature. The shift in understanding manifested itself in toward the end of the thesis but still it is important to clarify to avoid confusion among readers. It is also possible to represent the coupling, as you already know, in the form of spin representations by setting it on the prime critical strip.

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

To solidify the statements made in previous papers, the variance in that representation is the fermionic clusters, represented in the right of each term, and the net variation, or net curvature that is prime or one. The conclusion if one is correct is the electron is destabilizing larger and larger fermionic cluster yielding an infinite succession of net curvature on the manifold, which causes the endless process of clustering. One prefer that version, as it is simpler than to assume that each term would have a unique destabilizer. As the fermionic cluster gets much more massive in rate, the net curvature than becomes less significant, preciously the idea behind the principle of least variation.

Virtual Curvatures

In calculus of variations, one have the procedure of the following for the vanishing of virtual displacements within a massive cluster. Such a procedure makes description of motion rather simple, as one do not need to describe the innate motion of a static body. Similar in a sense to the Laplace operator.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N F_i dr_i = 0 \quad (3.19)$$

What would be the equivalent statement? As one do not use force in the innate description of the theory, all one has is net curvature, N_V , on the Lorentz manifold, which was invoked stationary by the Lagrangian operator. one also did not use radius per se, it is different from the Riemann line element in which one associate curvature. One will suggest the following analogue for the equation (3.19):

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i \partial L_i = 0 \quad (3.19. A)$$

The sum of all arbitrary variations per varying manifold unit length is summed as zero. As one say variations, one mean curvature, so the sum of arbitrary curvatures is taken to zero.

Curvature Knots

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

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$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Suppose that instead of a prime number as in equations (1.2) describing the weak and the electric, one would have a number that is odd, which could be a composite of odd number primes. Define the odd number function:

$$\Theta_n = 2n + 1$$

$$n \in \mathbb{R}; \quad \Theta_n \notin \mathbb{P}$$

So Φ_n is a series of odd numbers that replace only the external N_V in the coupling constant series. The new series is now described by:

$$\left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \Theta_{n1}$$

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \Theta_{n2}$$

Since Φ_n is not a prime it cannot act as a Bosonic ripple field on the matric tensor. Since it is on an even number, divisor of modulo six it cannot vanish into matter. It is a composite of prime, or a composite of net curvature, and because it is a composite, which is stable on the matric tensor, one will have a curvature which is time- invariant, not matter like nor Boson like. In other words, a knot. The main point is if one is correct, a knot is composite of net curvature, associated with odd numbers. That is an expansion of the 8T, which did not analyze the odd numbers, but rather referred only to prime numbers and even numbers, isomorphic to primes and evens respectively. Since odds are not on the prime critical line the expressions on terms (2.1) and (2.11) would not have spin one, but neither spin one-half, that is to say they cannot be associated with a particle of any sort. According to the size of the odd numbers one should be able to observe those knots on the matric tensor. Below an example to such knot.

Manifold Fluctuations

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

The matric tensor experience arbitrary variations that vanish into matter. one describe the process of arbitrary variations vanishing into matter in the thesis, by the variation of the Dirac Delta function.

$$\delta g \approx 0 \quad at \quad t = Q(t)$$

$$\delta g = 0 \quad at \quad t = Q(t + \Delta t)$$

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 \dots = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

There is always a chance net curvature will appear at later continuation of time. That is Bosonic fields given by the primordial coupling series:

$$\delta g = 0 \quad at \quad t = Q(t + \Delta t)$$

$$\delta g \approx 0 \quad at \quad t = Q(t + \Delta t + \Delta t)$$

$$\delta g = N_v$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

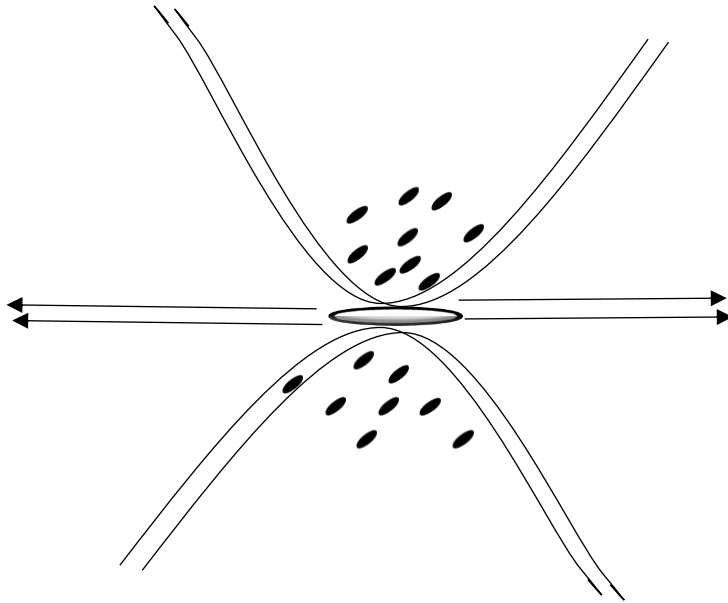
$$2^3 + (1)$$

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$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Now one can visualize the birth of new universe. By assuming a segment of the matric tensor to experience a certain amount of curvature it could lead to a departing from the original manifold. One can try to put it in visual means. This idea is synonymous with the vacuum fluctuations in QFT.



The main point of this assay is that the net curvature led to a departing from the original matrix tensor to a new entity. The outer shell of this new manifold will accelerate due to other manifolds wrapping around it given by equation (2). That is in agreement with QFT prediction of infinite universes. The entire evolution of the universes from singularity to complete flatness is given by the main equation (1). The stage and actual flattening moment is different in each manifold. That is an elegant way to eliminate the question – why 13.7B years?

EMT Symmetry

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

Suppose that the electron has absorbed a discrete amount of net curvature, its energy increased. Since we are familiar with the equivalence relation between mass and energy, as presented by Albert Einstein, energy increase is synonymous with mass increase. Suppose its mass increased in such way that now instead of the electron, it is a Muon or a Tau.

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (\mu^-)] + \gamma$$

In addition, the Tau:

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (\tau^-)] + \gamma$$

Mass is curvature converging inward, so if the electron has absorbed net curvature its mass increased. That is supported by the Quark masses series of the 8T. Those higher generation particle according to coupling series are representing a symmetry. The magnitude will stay as it is, invariantly of the actual particle, one can call it the EMT symmetry, first letter of each generation particle name. What will vary as a result of the particle varied is energy of the photon emitted. The heavier the particle, the more energy the emitted net curvature should contain. That is again implied by equivalence between mass and energy. Such a construction allow us to make two predictions regarding the energy of the net curvature, i.e. the photon in the case of the third coupling term:

- (1) The Energy of the photon emitted is proportional to Lepton generation.
- (2) The coupling constants series is invariant to generation – what is varying is the energy of the net curvature.

The Primorial and Probability

First, one can represent the original equation, which regard Bosonic fields to be net curvature on the varying Lorentz manifold. Those Bosons are isomorphic to prime numbers or one - $\mathbb{P} \cup (1)$, and propagating from matter clusters destabilized by the majestic three, which is the electron, from the second element and above. Associate a probability of certain sort to the first element, $N_V = (+3)$. the majestic three and the invariant multiplier eight will be presented as a constants, \mathcal{M}, K .

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Correlating the net curvature element to a certain probability.

$$N_V = (+3) \rightarrow P(A)$$

$$P(A) < 1$$

Now, for simplicity sake assume that the probability is the same for all each higher element in the series. As one do not really know what is the probability of such an event, it is possible to assume that is the case. one can represent the equation in means of probability.

$$P_A\# = \left(K \times \prod_{A=3}^{A=2n+1} P(A) + \mathcal{M} \right) + P(A) \quad (3.3)$$

$$A \in \mathbb{P};$$

For each higher term than there is a dependence, the next element in the series can only arise after a previous probability was satisfied, as it is a series. So the longer one develops, the smaller the probability to detect the Boson as it is depended upon longer chain of events, with probability smaller than one. one can represent it in a simpler fashion by ignoring the constants:

$$P_A\# = \left(K \times \prod_{A=3}^{A=2n+1} P(A) \right) \quad (3.33A)$$

Let $A \rightarrow \infty$

$$P_A\# = \left(K \times \prod_{A=3}^{A=2n+1} P(A) \right) \rightarrow 0$$

Such a representation of the primorial series than makes it easier to understand how hard it will be to detect those higher term coupling Bosons, and why they

have not found up to this day. However, it scientists have detected gravitational waves they should be able to detect the next elements in the coupling series, as they are about seven, and seventy two weaker than the electric. Therefore, despite each term is an individual element which have a unique Boson isomorphic to \mathbb{P} for the second and above, there is an implicit dependence given by the fact that is a mathematical series and each even sum is a scalar multiple of the next prime. If one represents the series from an angle of the arrow of time, the higher the coupling term, the more time it will need to develop it. Weakest interactions appear than after longer periods of time, and the strongest most common ones appear at the beginning. One can make a prediction:

(1) The probability of locating the Boson of the third term is significantly higher than the sixth term.

Asymptotic Freedom

Bosons were proven discrete amount of net curvature on the manifold:

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i > 0; M \rightarrow \infty \quad (3.13)$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

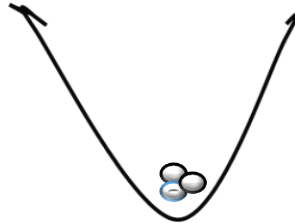
$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Now, one has used the visualization of the sea of gluons on the Quark triplet in the following way.



In the context of asymptotic freedom, when one indulges in high energy collusions, that is synonymous with trying to roll the quark triplet uphill. It is possible to try as the Bosons are just net curvature unbound as given by (1), however since each Boson is a curvature of certain magnitude it increase the probability of arrival to its position, therefore one has a "sea" of gluons. For example, in the third coupling term presented in equations (3) to (3.1):

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \gamma_i = \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i > 0 \quad (3.13.B)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

Taken from that point of analysis, asymptotic freedom is a result of curvature converging to a point, or the existence of gluons on the quark triplet. If the number of Bosons is ever increasing on the quark triplet, so does the overall curvature of the magnitude. To roll a quark uphill an infinite curve is at the verge of impossible. The attempt to roll the quark triplet elements uphill will eventually lead to a the quark reaching the minima, lowest point on the curve. Similar to other physical phenomena aspiring minima. Overall the 8T from birds eye overview, allow us to explain phenomena which is considered "advanced" such as Pauli Principle, asymptotic freedom, Spin, the commutator, the reason for the coupling magnitudes, dark energy and probability of arrival in rather simple and elegant way. All one needs is just two equations, (1) and the coupling constants series.

Manifold Jumps and Pharrell Transport

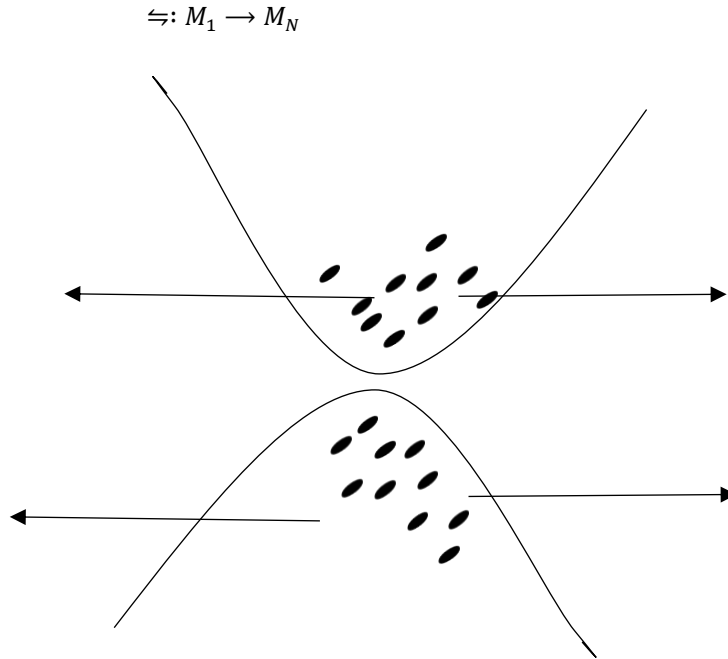
$$\frac{\mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

The implicit assumption of equation of (2) is that in order of the universe packet to flatten each other the curvatures on the manifolds must be interfacing. That is synonymous with stating that the universe packet must have topologically invariant manifolds, or manifolds in which the extremum curvature distribution is identical on the matric tensor. That is because in the manifolds flatten each other due to the interaction of those areas, if they are not interacting the flattening, i.e. dark energy would not be correct. It is possible to prove that if there were only two manifolds, which are not interacting with each other via those areas, equation (2.1) will not be correct; the universe would not be flat as one measures it today. The requirement of the universe packet than imposes a symmetry in a sense that only topologically invariant manifolds are "allowed" on the packet. one do not know whether it is actually the case but so it seems by equation (2.1) and the "thought experiment" of only two manifolds interacting in the packet, assumed different topology. Another point to mention is same topology does mean same matter distribution on each manifold. Distinct manifold can have a dust of gas of certain curvature, which is equivalent to the mass of a certain galaxy on another manifold. Those universes differ from each other in a distance measure which is not known, can

could vary as other topologically invariant manifolds enter the packet. Between each manifold pair there is the same base space, Ricci flow, given by the fourth term of (2.1). Since the manifolds have the same curvature distribution, they have the same energy given by the term of the Ricci flow, if you can switch from the matrix tensor of one manifold to its flow, and the flow is the same for all the manifolds in the packet, then you can jump or get into the matrix tensor of another manifold. In other words, the Ricci flow is the kernel of the entire manifold packet. That is by equation (2.1) and the fact that each manifold, which flatten each other interact by the areas of extremum curvatures $\partial g / \partial t = 0$. So to switch from manifold to manifold, it will require an immense amount of energy, and such an energy level would lead to a deformation of the matrix tensor to the kernel, the Ricci flow, and from the Ricci flow one can reach again the matrix tensor of a distinct manifold. 8T than regard the matrix tensor of each manifold to be a map to another matrix tensor.



Those universes differ from each other in a distance measure, which is not known. As the illustration above suggest, they are very close. The packet could vary as other topologically invariant manifolds enter the packet, also known as cosmological singularity. The main point of this short assay between each manifold pair, and actually all the manifolds in the packet is the same base space, Ricci flow, given by the fourth term of (2.1), which allows the jumps, as illustrated above). It is currently unclear whether there are infinite manifold packets or just one manifold packet which is infinite. It is also unclear whether the question of distance is applicable in the base space, The Ricci flow, as it pure energy oriented.

Manifold Volcanos and Curvature Eruptions

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

Imagine that instead of having just one electron in the primordial, one will have an entire surface full of electrons. Each of them is emitting a net curvature of prime magnitude, and they all emit that magnitude at the same temporal segment on the surface of the matrix tensor M.

$$\left[(24 \times 5) + \sum_{i=1}^N (e^-_i) \right] + \gamma_i \quad (3.1)$$

$$\odot: \sum_{i=1}^N (e^-_i) \rightarrow \gamma_i$$

The result of this construction is an immense eruption of net curvature off the manifold, similar to a volcano eruption in geo-physics, its concentrated amount of net curvature eruptions due to a positive summation of electrons that emit together, \odot as a time operator of all elements in the matrix tensor. The eruption could be linearly polarized. In physics it is also known as "lasers". The volcano is the summation of electrons, and the magma is the timed eruptions of photons. It is the same main equation just a different variation – applicable to many particles propagation. The energy of the eruption ray is proportion to the electron summation on the surface, which emit together and to inversely proportional to the area scattered by the eruption ray. The volcano is the electrons on the surface and the magma is the photons, in their concentrated from can melt and cut steal. An analogy makes it easier to describe. So overall the "geo-surface" of the matrix tensor is flat, due to the net curvature being relatively small portions and due to the fact arbitrary amount of curvature vanish into matter. The "geo-surfaces" or matrix tensors in the 8T have dormant volcanos, which could suddenly become active, causing curvature eruptions of immense magnitude at a timed moment, analogous to magma eruptions.

8T versus MT

8T revolves around varying curvature, compared to the M-theory that is considered to be an elevated version of string theory, and includes additional dimension and unification of so called five distinct string theories. The two theories differ in noticeable and subtle ways. The first difference is that the M-theory also describe alongside the first three interactions, the interaction of gravity. In the 8T, all interactions **are** distinct amounts of gravity.

For Fermions:

$$[\delta \mathcal{L} \delta \Phi \delta M] \delta g = 0$$

For Bosons:

$$[\delta \mathcal{L} \delta \Phi \delta M] \delta g > 0$$

That is discrete amount of curvature on the matrix tensor. That is given by the Primordial coupling constants series and in the main equation, which is in agreement with the equivalence principle. Second difference is the subject of description, 8T only aspire to describe a varying manifold. It does not include any particles motion or any particles of any sort, and all the particles were derived with no a-priori data regarding their nature. That was done in the three critical theorems that yielded the primordial in March 2021. M-Theory aspire to describe the behavior, vibration and motion of different "strings" or infinitesimal quantities, in three and higher dimensions. Such bold entities of description have not yielded testable predictions to date. Such an analysis is also has an implicit axiom – understating the way those infinitesimal things vary can tell us something about physics. The beginning of the M-theory is describe by the five distinct kinds of strings, and that is the subject of description in birds eye view. A third difference is the number of arbitrary numbers appearing in the theory. 8T has three arbitrary numbers less than any other theory. The number of Bosons is infinite and isomorphic to prime numbers. The number of families is also infinite given by the Quark masses series, which provides us with additional prediction of fourth family below first generation, causing the matrix tensor to have additional amounts of light mass particles. The third number is the number of dimensions, as the universe is part of a packet, each with its own set of finite dimensions; the overall number of dimensions is infinite as well. Those are distinct and do not get mixed into one manifold. It is the reason the manifold is flat and the reason each manifold can not be infinite in dimension, as it is confined by others. M- theory does the opposite and describe nature by additional arbitrary number which is 11D. If it is 11D, there has to be a reason it has to be that way. Why not 13D? What makes 11D special? The answer is – nothing. As a number of dimensions, it is good as any other.

The fact that seemingly certain traits of Quantum physics are in agreement with this number does not make it special, it could work for a higher dimensional number of certain sort. Another way to put it, this number could be part of a subgroup of numbers. Another arbitrary number of the M-theory is the five "distinct" kind of strings, and the overall emphasis on those strings, makes the theory very weak. As one wrote above, it is building upon the implicit

assumption that those strings, and in particular their shape, are important. So 8T has three arbitrary numbers less, MT has two arbitrary numbers more. A forth difference is that 8T is described in terms of spaces, extra spaces. The Matric space and the Riccy flow space, which is the base space. The relation among the two is described by a fiber bundle, since all the manifolds are topologically invariant; it is possible to jump from one manifold into under by switching to the Ricci flow. This space does not obey the rules of distance, and is compact. M-theory describe physics in terms of additional dimensions. So overall, it is much longer description, as you have to describe a-lot more according to each extra dimension. One theory describe spaces, which are two. The other dimensions which are infinite. The fifth difference and the last one, is the number of testable predictions as part of the length of description. 8T has description of dark energy, the equivalence principle, The Primorial coupling constants series and all the known Bosons to be prime amounts of net curvature, Fermions as arbitrary variations that vanish. It includes the Quark masses series, curvature knots, matric tensor deformations to the base space, the duality of the thirst forces at 26, and it does so using **only one equation** (2.1). It is that simple in can be encompassed in one equation.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

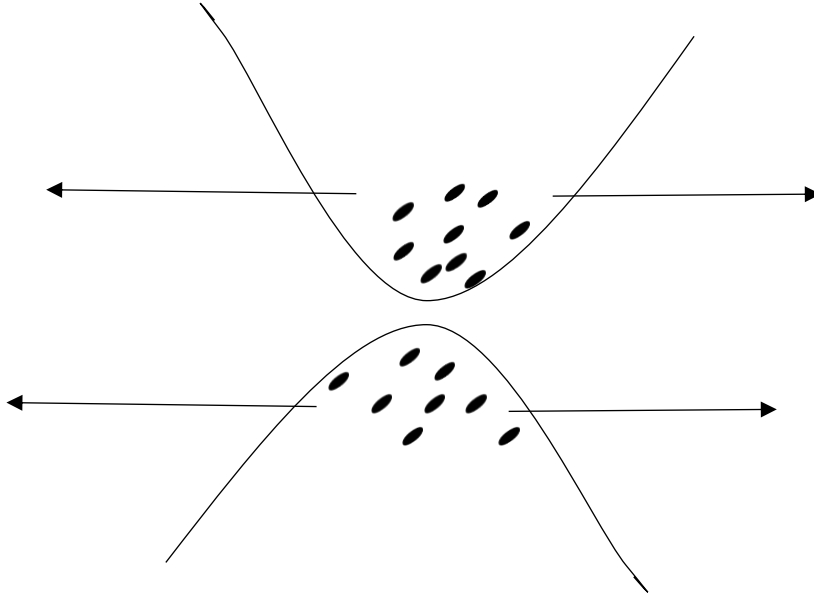
M-theory does need a larger amount of numerical description. Alongside, the number of testable predictions given its mains equations and power of predictions – is as far as one knows, stand at zero or very close to it at the levels of energy one can reach for today. Another way to state it, it needs a-lot more time and space (on paper) to describe the M-theory, and it gives little to no testable predictions. It was the best we had up-until recently, but according to the analysis, it seems to have been surpassed.

Universe Packet Density

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$



Up to this point in the thesis, one assumed that there is only one packet of stationary Lorentz manifolds, which grow in number. Each manifold has a distinct arrow of time, which is a unique moment of singularity or a unique age. The older the universe the flatter it should be, as it was a subject of pressure from other manifolds for longer temporal periods. However, it now becomes evident that it could be wrong. There could be a limitation of the number of stationary manifolds that composes the packet. Such that if that limit is reached, any metric tensor fluctuations volatile enough will ignite a manifold, which will join a distinct packet. Similar to wave packets, which comes in an infinite number. As far as one can see, the current equations of the 8T indicate that the universe has a "sphere packing" structure, an unknown number of thin layers stacked or compressed together in a packet. If the number is infinite then one has one packet of stationary manifolds. If there exists a limit, there are multiple. Another interesting point, if the number of manifolds in the packet is finite, then the degree of acceleration outward from areas of extremum curvatures is also finite, which is what one required for a stationary manifold.

If the number of manifolds increases without a density limit, then the outward acceleration should increase overtime, as more stationary manifolds are in the packet. That seems more correct as one knows that the so-called "dark energy" is time invariant. Therefore, that could imply that there is a limitation of

density in the packet. one can define this density limit by varying the main equation:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

one can parameterize the manifolds presented in (2.1) to put the idea of stationary manifold packets, which are distinct in rigor.

$$\mathcal{Z}_1 + \sum_{n=2}^{\infty} \mathcal{Z}_n = \mathcal{D}_1 \quad (2.B)$$

Moreover, the new structure of the multiverse is the summation of all t packets:

$$\mathcal{D}_1 + \sum_{i=2}^{\infty} \mathcal{D}_i = \mathcal{V} \quad (2.C)$$

In the 8T one assumed there is just one infinite packet, and the dark energy could be an adiabatic variant, which vary very slowly. This paper analyzed the structure of the multiverse by imposing a limitation on the density of the packet, leading to infinite number of distinct packets as described by equations (2.B) and (2.C).

The Commuter

In QFT one of the most important ideas which emphasize the difference between Fermions to Bosons is the mathematical expression commuting/anti commuting relations for Bosons and Fermions respectively. The term is presented in the following form:

$$[A_i, B_i]_{\pm} = 0$$

Fermions anti commute, summed as zero when combined and Bosons commute, the only they to be summed as zero as if they are subtracted from one another. The actual way of QFT representation is not important in this paper. The idea of the commuting anti-commuting relations of Bosons and Fermions is in perfect agreement with the 8T. As was presented in the thesis, the arbitrary variations term is associated with Fermions. One requires the term to vanish, so when partitioned one needed an even amount of two distinct elements which differ in sign.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

On the other hand, the Bosons were regarded as net curvature of discrete prime amounts as described by the primorial, which add up to a positive summation, so they only way to eliminate them is to subtract from one another. That is in agreement with QFT idea of commutation relation. The term describing Bosons is (3.13.B):

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \gamma_i = \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i > 0 \quad (3.13.B)$$

Overall, one of the most important ideas in Quantum Field Theory is in perfect intersection with the 8T. one can visualize it and reason why that is from an angle of curvature on the matric tensor using the main equation and primorial. one can even use the commuter on the two terms.

$$[\delta g_i, \delta g'_i]_{\pm} = 0 \quad (1.6)$$

The first term in the commuting relation (1.6) is describing the partitioned terms, the second is the acceleration. Fermions will accelerate toward each other, in agreement with vanishing curvature. Bosons will accelerate to a joint point on the matric tensor. That is because each bosons is a net curvature that increase the probability of arrival to itself. As was analyzed before, 8T and QFT does not contradict one another.

The Curvature Code

$$\sum_{k=1}^M \delta g_k = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \gamma_i = \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i > 0 \quad (3.13.B)$$

Suppose one choose to allocate to the terms, additional terms according to each variable in the main equation. Now as a result one has those fourfold terms for Fermions and Bosons accordingly:

$$[\delta \mathcal{L} \delta \Phi \delta M_E] \delta g = 0$$

$$[\delta \mathcal{L} \delta \Phi \delta M_E] \delta g > 0$$

One do not know what are the values of the three terms inside the bracket, however since one knows to associate the conditions in equations (2.12) and (3.13B) to be equal to zero and larger than zero accordingly, these are in essence constraint to the rest of the unknown chained terms. For Fermions, one can deduce:

$$[\delta \mathcal{L} \delta \Phi \delta M_E] = 0$$

Because of the $\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$ auxiliary condition, which impose a constraint on the chained terms. The Fermions will receive the form of points, which are flat and are infinitesimal in length, on the matric tensor of the manifold. Now analyze the Bosons, with the auxiliary condition $\sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i > 0$, the chained term is:

$$[\delta \mathcal{L} \delta \Phi \delta M_E] > 0$$

Bosons will receive the form of non-local propagation on the matric tensor of the manifold. The opposite of infinitesimal scales, that is because they cannot vanish into matter, and isomorphic to prime numbers. Similar to how one presented the process of emission. Summing up, one does not know what are the chained three terms are, but one has proven the ideas two-pillar ideas of the 8T: (2.12) and (3.13.B) in which one can use, as auxiliary conditions. Those auxiliary conditions are used on the chained three terms, which one do not know, and thus they are the key to solve the entire chain. Those two conditions are the vital key to the curvature code – the language of nature.

Degrees of Freedom

We have derived the main equation (1) by EL operator. The following way:

$$\mathcal{L} = (\Phi, \Phi', t)$$

We can state that the 8T analysis in that form has one degree of freedom. Since we have proven the second representation in equation (1.2), and thus we can represent the EL operator as a system of differential equations with an infinite degrees of freedom. Those differential equations describe a system of stationary manifolds. That is a different way to state that we are dealing with an infinite dimensional universe, using the original operator.

$$\mathcal{L} = (\Phi_i \Phi_j, t_{1 \rightarrow n}) \quad (1.61)$$

the time operator is of course present in each manifold, but since each manifold has a unique moment of singularity, each manifold is getting flattened in different temporal moment, we have to index the time parameter, so to indicate that the arrow is in different stages for each manifold. Such a representation allows us to eliminate the question regarding the arbitrary number of 13.7B billion years. Equation (1.61) is another way to represent the structure of the multiverse, infinite manifolds that are stationary, and interact with each other. Since each manifold is part of the packet, it is confined by it and cannot escape the variation of the manifold than can be presented only within the domain of the packet. Such an analysis also eliminate the question of three dimensional universe, by representing infinite degrees of freedom, we can elevate the universe to infinite dimensions. We can represent the packet in a discrete way, for example:

$$\begin{aligned} \Phi_{i=1} &\rightarrow \dim(1 \rightarrow 3) + t_1 \\ \Phi_{j=2} &\rightarrow \dim(4 \rightarrow 6) + t_2 \\ \Phi_{i+1} &\rightarrow \dim(K \rightarrow K + 2) + t_K \\ K &\in \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

Since one already presented a symmetry regarding the universe packet, one can change the index of the summation with no effect. Residents of the "second manifold" regard themselves as first, and thus count their dimensions as first to third, if we are residents of the "first" manifold, one count our three as the first to the third, and "theirs" as fourth to six. Each resident of distinct manifold regard "his" dimensions as the lowest, i.e. first to third plus a unique arrow.

Curvature Spectra's

One defined the even sum multiplier of each term from the second and above, is reflecting the number of so-called "fields" of each interaction. The first coupling term has eight gluon fields:

$$2^3 + (1)$$

The second term has three fields, the massive W and Z Bosons, in accordance to the right multiplier, marked in black:

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Since all one has in the 8T is curvature, author would like to coin the term – "Curvature spectra", that is each interaction has Bosonic, net curvatures which differ from one another in certain orientation. It is currently unclear which kind of a physical difference it is, it could be a difference in a orientation of the curvature, or a more obvious difference related to mass or both. The features of the W and Z Bosons differ from one another supporting the idea of the spectra. Therefore, it is possible to represent the right multiplier as means of a spectrum that is to parametrize it.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \Psi_i = N_V$$

Therefore, in the 8T, instead of having a certain finite number of fields, one have an infinite amount of curvature orientations, all appear on the matrix tensor and are isomorphic to prime numbers and one. The curvature spectra is parametrized and counting the number of orientations which in physical theory account the different kinds of particles associated with each coupling term. The new elevated form of the primorial is:

$$F_R \# = \left(2^{\mathcal{M}} \times \prod_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \Psi_i + (\mathcal{M}) \right) + N_V \quad (1.2B)$$

The Ghost Neutrino

From experiment, one knows that the electron does not propagate by itself but rather with another ghost particle, the electron neutrino. What kind of numerical traits in the 8T this particle possess? In other words, one needs to add it the coupling term of the electric without changing the magnitude of the coupling. Mass formation:

$$2^3 - (1)$$

Moreover, outward to generate a ripple on the matric tensor given by the term:

$$2^3 + (1)$$

The answer is clear the ghost particle, the electron neutrino cannot be associated with neither symmetry breaking classes. It has to be a particle which has no effect on the coupling term, one can represent it but it will vanish. The answer then is that the electron neutrino is represented by the following numerical trait that associate with vanishing in the 8T:

$$\nu_e \rightarrow 8n ;$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + 8 + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + \nu_e + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + \nu_e + (e^-)] + \gamma = 128$$

$$\nu_e = 0$$

one can predict that the electron neutrino will be massless, in order for the coupling term to stay as it is. The same apply to each higher generation neutrino according to the EMT symmetry. The fact it has no mass does not mean it cannot exert pressure. The photon is massless, it can exert pressure. If the photon will propagate on a tiny mass measuring scale it will cause the measuring scale to differ from zero due to the pressure it exerts, and effective mass as it is raw energy. Summing up, it is possible to represent the electron neutrino by using a perfect symmetry multiplier that does not affect the coupling term. The fact it is a perfect symmetry multiplier means the electron neutrino has no mass. That is in agreement with experiment.

Alternative Explanation for Dark Matter

one presented the Quark masses series, and predicted an infinite series of families with total mass aspiring zero. Mass is considered arbitrary amount of curvature converging inward, with a symmetry break of the $8 - (1)$ variations. That is the inverse to the primordial, associated with curvature diverging, or $8 + (1)$ variations. In the case of mass generation, nature is devising in increasing amounts to eliminate the arbitrary amounts of curvature. one predicted the total mass of the fourth to be 0.113 Mev, 55-56 times lighter than first. The advantage of this idea is that one no longer need to explain why there are three families.

$$19,600 \times 9 \rightarrow 1400 \rightarrow \frac{56}{9}$$

The two versions are presented in the thesis as it is unknown whether the factor of nine is repeating itself for the fifth family and below. Keeping that in mind, assuming this idea is wrong, what alternative explanation can one offer for the issue of dark matter? Notice that according to the main equation (1) or (1.2) one has an infinite packet of universe which interact at areas of extremum curvatures, that means that there two distinct manifolds (if we regard each manifold to be somewhat of a thin liar), whose extremum curvature interact with our own. Since one is familiar with the equivalence principle between mass and energy, the dark energy as given by equation, can be regarded as dark mass. Those masses of distinct manifolds may have an additional gravitational interaction. If each manifold has distinct subspaces, which are newer manifolds that rose from the original manifold, those subspaces may interact with the original manifold that means a distinct set of mass, interacting with our own. The advantage of this idea is that, there could not be any additional trait of matter if the matter is own distinct (yet very close to our own) manifold. It seems to be suitable to the fact that dark matter do not do anything other than to exhort gravity. The weakness of the original idea is that if there is a fourth family below first, it could behave like original matter, omit and absorb light, which is not in agreement with what one speculate. However, if it is matter on a distinct space, or a infinite spaces of the packet, than the features of dark matter could be explained easier. Summing up, the alternative explanation of dark matter is gravitational effect from a distinct manifold, which interact at areas of extremum curvature. There is advantage to taking the point of view, as it could agree with the features of dark matter behavior. However, using that viewpoint, one still need to explain why there are only three Fermions generations. The explanation is not part of this new idea, which is the disadvantage comparing to the original idea.

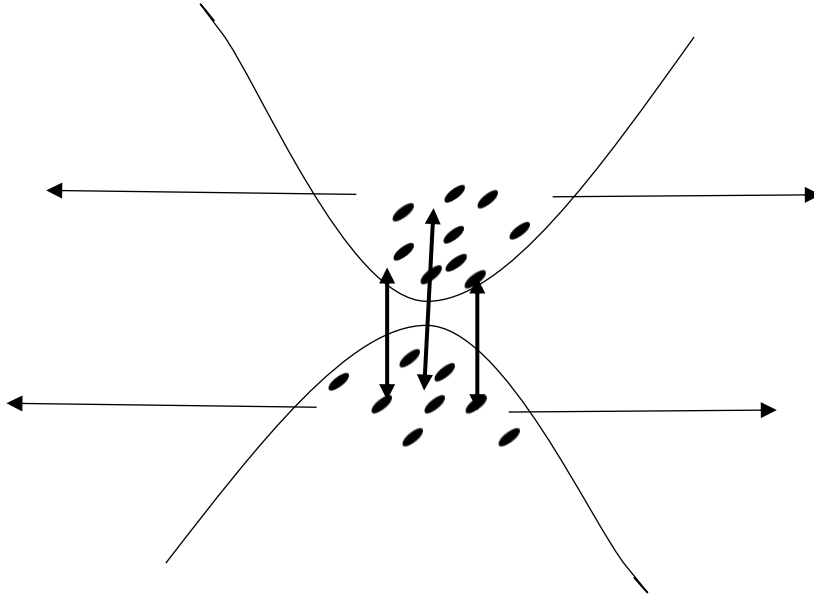
The gravitational effect of dark matter should not be strong, as one has immense Fermion clusters, according to the primordial, the ratio of net to total should be very small, aspiring zero, so if dark matter would be explained that

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route, the gravitational magnitude effect it should have should be weak, that is compared to the first elements in the primorial.

$$\frac{N_v}{(\text{Prime pair average})} \rightarrow R$$

one can take the original illustration and modify it



The Canonical Equations of Curvature Spikes

Suppose one would like to present a simple way to create an analog for the canonical equations of motion, presented by Hamilton. How can one do it in a simple way on a varying Lorentz manifold, with four chained terms in the differential equation? This is an interesting question, and the real answer is one does not know. However, here is an educated guess. The idea is to use the terms in equations (2.12) and (3.13) to derive something fundamental about the momenta of Fermions and Bosons. Suppose one replace the known variable of Hamilton by:

$$\partial q_i \rightarrow \partial g_i$$

And one knows from the equivalence principle that

$$\partial g_i = \partial g'_i$$

present the canonical equation of curvature spikes

$$\dot{p}_i = \frac{\mathcal{L}\partial}{\partial g_i}$$

represent the canonical equation of curvature spikes for Fermions:

$$\partial g_i = \frac{\mathcal{L}\partial}{\dot{p}_i} = 0 \quad (1.7)$$

And since one can derive the beautiful result, which comes to an agreement with previous results of the 8T, Fermions momenta will vanish to zero. That is another way to state that they will accelerate toward one another. Therefore, configurations of Fermions must appear stationary, similar to Quark Triplets in Hadrons for example. Notice that the emphasis is not on constant rate but rather on the momenta of arbitrary variation set. one can do the exact same thing for Bosons, since one know that they are isomorphic to prime numbers that cannot vanish into matter, the canonical equation of curvature spikes for Bosons is the following:

$$\partial g_i = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\dot{p}_i} > 0 \quad (1.71)$$

Meaning that the Bosonic configuration must have some net momenta, one cannot find a Boson at rest. That is in agreement with the 8T ideas. Fermions have opposite signs, demands by stationary Lorentz manifold. Bosons are all positive summations, net curvature on the matric tensor isomorphic to prime numbers, they cannot cancel one another as Fermions do. That is the similar to the idea construction in that led to the 8T commuter for Fermions, plus, and Bosons minus respectively:

$$[\delta g_i, \delta g'_i] \pm = 0$$

The Graviton Illusion

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (3)] + N_{V1} + N_{V2} + N_{V3} = \left[2N_{gravity} + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \quad (2.2)$$

$$[2N_{gravity} + 2] \rightarrow [2N_{gravity}] \quad (2.3)$$

Since nature does not impose a restriction on the kind of particles to which are describing the term (2.2) and (2.3), it is possible to predict that there are infinite classes of Gravitons of distinct magnitudes. Alternatively, that if one take an even sum or certain sort, add a generator and three net curvature of certain magnitude, which belong to the prime ring, that combination will result a "Graviton like" particle.

$$[(2N_0) + (3)] + N_{VK1} + N_{VK2} + N_{VK3}$$

$$[N_{VK1}, N_{VK2}, N_{VK3}] \in \mathbb{P}$$

$$K1 \dots KN \in \mathbb{R}$$

Since spin two vanishes due to being an even number, the difference between each Graviton is the term that does not vanish in spin representation - $(2N_0)$. The smaller this term the stronger the Graviton should be. Therefore, if one analysis is correct, Gravitons classes are infinite in kind, and they are, in contrast to the first three interactions that are in a sense independent, is not independent and depends upon the composite elements. As previously mentioned, Gravitons are a superposition of net curvatures (equivalent or distinct is currently not known), which means that in order to sustain Graviton on quantum scale, it requires aligning three net curvatures in time and position. If one of the net curvature terms is not there, one no longer have the Graviton. The main point of this paper is to make a prediction about the nature of Graviton, and here it is the prediction:

(1) Gravitons are infinite in kind.

It is a daring statement to make given the fact that one did not detect even a single graviton to date, but the 8T is a daring theory. It also provides us a practical way to test whether Graviton like particles can be created in an artificial way. For example, for the electromagnetic coupling, one needs the term in (2.4) to create a "Graviton like" particle, the Graviton is a matter of illusion, and it is everywhere and nowhere at the same time, as it is quite rare to create the term in (2.4) as far as one can see.

$$[(2N_{(2)}) + (e^-)] + \gamma + \gamma + \gamma \quad (2.4)$$

Suppose that one is given the gravitation coupling as the following term:

$$[(2N_0) + (3)] + N_{VK1} + N_{VK2} + N_{VK3}$$

However, the net variation N_{VK3} suddenly vanish from the combination and being replaced by a distinct net curvature element:

$$[(2N_0) + (3)] + N_{VK1} + N_{VK2} + N_{VK4}$$

$$N_{VK3} \neq N_{VK4}$$

That seems as a trivial change, but it really is not. 8T predicts that the Gravitons are infinite in kind. That is the example of that idea. one previously mentioned gravity is different because it is a composite interaction due to the

spin two trait. That is in contrast to interactions of the primordial which are not a composite but contain one net element. That means that gravity coupling magnitude could vary over time. In particular, it means that net curvature elements can replace other elements that were part of the threefold composite. Since the total spin is invariant, i.e. two, there is not a change in the nature of gravity; the structure is the same while the composite element could be different.

$$[(2N_0) + (3)] + N_{VK1} + N_{VK2} + N_{VK3} \rightarrow 2N_0 + 2$$

$$[(2N_0) + (3)] + N_{VK1} + N_{VK2} + N_{VK4} \rightarrow 2N_0 + 2$$

Prediction: The Gravitational coupling constant is not a constant at all.

Curvature Terminators and Conservation of Energy

The point of the first 8T proof presented in pages 3-4, which was only briefly mentioned, is that nature is aspiring to eliminate the curvature. The result of the elimination is yielding the group that allowed physicists to predict the existence of the omega minus (333) in the 8T. However even if (2.12) is vanishing to zero, there is constant creation of matter. Arbitrary variation of the manifold are not obeying a time limit, they can and are created in a random fashion. So one way to put it is that **energy is not conserved**. That is because matter is constantly being created, and matter is synonymous with energy. The only way to ensure that the energy will be conserved is to present a new way of curvature terminators that is anti-matter. one allows the existence of anti-matter as the coupling magnitudes are preserved under sign reversal.

$$\left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[-2N_3 - \frac{1}{2}\right] - \frac{1}{2} \quad (1.45)$$

one analyzed the subject of anti-matter in previous paper, and in particular the subject of orthogonal curvature, which has inner product zero. So to ensure the conservation of energy, one will have to present the set of arbitrary curvature terminators, for Fermions, it has two inverse elements.

$$X = [-\delta g_1, +\delta g_2]$$

$$\langle \delta g_i | -\delta g_j \rangle = 0 \quad (1.46)$$

So overall, there are two main stages of curvature elimination. First arbitrary variation vanish into matter, as presented in the thesis and the prove above. Secondly, to ensure the conservation of energy, anti-matter terminators are presented. Whether energy is actually conserved is unknown, author tend to belief is not. That is due to the asymmetry of matter to anti-matter in the universe. If for each matter created there is also an anti-matter particle, anti-matter should be more common. one has presented the same procedure of orthogonal curvatures to leptons and Bosons. one used equation (1.46) with leptons as elements of the inner product such as the electron and positron:

$$\langle +3_i | -3_j \rangle = 0$$

In addition, with Bosons, described by the term (2.12) as they were proven discrete amount of prime curvature on the matrix tensor:

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i > 0 \quad (3.13.B)$$

Same rules apply for the photon as an example:

$$\langle \gamma_i | \gamma_j \rangle = 0$$

Summing up, if require the conservation of energy one must present the arbitrary curvature terminators, i.e. Anti-matter. If the number of anti-matter terminators is smaller than the number of arbitrary variations which vanish into matter, which seems to be the case on our manifold, than energy is **not** conserved, as matter is constantly being created.

Direction Invariant Fermion Distributions

The sole mathematical discipline of the 8T is calculus of variations. As reader assumed familiar with it, one of the major features of this theory is the vanishing of variation.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\delta q_i} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial q_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{q}_i} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) = 0$$

Since in our theory one has the arbitrary variation term in equation (1.48) to vanish into matter, one can represent the idea as:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\delta g_i} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{g}_i} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) = 0 \quad (1.8)$$

If so, Bosons as net curvature isomorphic to prime numbers are interfering with the stationarity of the manifold, hence their name "Agrarian", as they cannot vanish into matter, they cause the matter clustering. For Bosons:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\delta g_i} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{g}_i} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) > 0 \quad (1.81)$$

One final point, since the primordial coupling series is invariant to direction:

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

As presented in the idea of probability variation of the (1.2A):

$$P_A \# = \left(K \times \prod_{A=3}^{A=2n+1} P(A) + \mathcal{M} \right) + P(A)$$

The matter configuration of the manifold should invariant to direction, that is preciously because it is not possible to determine where the lepton is going to emit or absorb, or even which kind of Bosons are in play. Put another way, because it is impossible to know where the net curvature that violate stationarity will appear, the fermion distribution across all directions of the manifold is the same, there is no special direction of any sort. That is preciously the current modern picture of cosmology, the universe look everywhere the same. Same idea one presented in earlier paper of the sphere shape of starts, but now to much larger Fermion clusters.

Minimizing the Laws

The last part of this paper will revolve around a feature of nature which was mentioned briefly in previous papers, and in the thesis. Lagrangian oriented theories are based upon the principle of least action, which deals with minima of certain classes, and this is the most significant feature of those theories. There is one additional minima in the 8T and in a final theory that should get our attention, as it is just as important. That is minimizing the number of laws that govern everything. In every universe, at every stage of development of the manifold, from the flattening by the packet to complete coldness, the number of laws should stand at minima. In other words, the number of equations or ideas in which one uses to describe everything should be minimal, and that is a significant feature of a final theory. The minima is not only path-oriented such as in classical mechinques or QED, it is also manifested in the number of laws. 8T is that kind of theory as all one has achieved, from dark energy to the coupling series and the Quark masses series, is encompassed in just one equation and two conditions.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

Two conditions. For Fermions:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 ; \quad \frac{N}{2} = True \quad (2.12)$$

Bosons:

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \delta g_K > 0 ; \quad K \in N_V \quad (3.13)$$

Predicting the Next Planck Constant

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

Third term:

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

The paper main point is to provide a theoretical prediction regarding the fourth interaction. Since from measurement one knows the value of the Planck constant, and in our theory, it is associated with the net variation element of the third coupling term; one can predict the next value of the Planck constant for the fourth coupling term based on the ratio of the net variation of the two coupling terms, as they are the discrete amounts which get emitted or absorbed into the lepton.

$$\hbar \rightarrow +5$$

Define the next Planck constant as:

$$\hbar_n \rightarrow +7$$

$$\frac{\hbar_n}{\hbar} = 1.4$$

In agreement with what one expect, as each net variation is larger than the preceding, now one can take the actual value of the Planck constant and multiply by the ratio to reach the exact prediction – the next Planck Constant should be 1.4 larger than the original Planck is and stand as:

$$9.27649806 \times 10^{-34} \text{ m}^2 \text{ kg /s}$$

Nature of the Primorial

In previous papers, author presented the claim that the primorial coupling series is invariant, both across the manifold packet and both in time. The reason for that invariance was the invariance of the prime ring. It is possible to solidify the nature of this claim from a different angle of analysis, that is by classifying the primorial as a scalar function. A scalar function as reader probably knows is a real function, defined within a region and which values are invariant to any coordinate transformation. **Because** of the invariant prime ring, one can classify the primorial as a scalar function. The gradient of a scalar function is a covariant vector.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi_\beta} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \phi^a} \frac{\partial \phi^a}{\partial \phi_\beta}$$

As an example of a covariant vector, it is important to emphasize in the context of the primorial coupling series. Two final points, the first, is the primorial does not contain time parameter and thus is not varying time for independent interactions – i.e. only one distinct prime as net variation. The last argument does not include Gravity as it is a composite interaction as given by equations (2.2) and (2.3):

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (3)] + N_{V1} + N_{V2} + N_{V3} = \left[2N_{gravity} + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \quad (2.2)$$

$$[2N_{gravity} + 2] \rightarrow [2N_{gravity}] \quad (2.3)$$

one has proven it is possible to replace one of the composite elements and keep the nature of the gravity invariant, and thus gravity coupling could vary overtime, by replacing $N_{VK3} \rightarrow N_{VK4}$.

$$[(2N_0) + (3)] + N_{VK1} + N_{VK2} + N_{VK3}$$

$$[N_{VK1}, N_{VK2}, N_{VK3}] \in \mathbb{P}$$

$$K1 \dots KN \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$[(2N_0) + (3)] + N_{VK1} + N_{VK2} + N_{VK4}$$

$$N_{VK3} \neq N_{VK4}$$

The gravity could be described by infinite distinct composites, which are time variant and still retain the inner nature of the Graviton:

$$[(2N_0) + (3)] + N_{VK1} + N_{VK2} + N_{VK3} \rightarrow 2N_0 + 2$$

$$[(2N_0) + (3)] + N_{VK1} + N_{VK2} + N_{VK4} \rightarrow 2N_0 + 2$$

Therefore, despite the primorial being a scalar function whose nature is invariant concerning elements which are independent, i.e. contain only one distinct prime, it does not apply to elements which are composite such as Gravity. Which vary over time.

Imaginary Couplings

Suppose the matric tensor has two interactions on it, which are studied by an observer. This observer does not know that the Bosons are isomorphic to the prime ring, and there are only two interactions, the electric interaction and the fourth interaction.

$$[(24 * 5) + (e)] + \gamma$$

$$[(120 * 7) + (3)] + 7$$

Assuming the net curvature appear not in a superposition but rather as distinct propagations on the matric tensor. if the observer is not familiar with the series, he could for example take the average of the two net curvature as a new coupling term. That is, associate Bosons to the ring of the integers and not to the ring of the primes, in that case to the integer six, the average. He could decide that there is a coupling constant, whose magnitude lies in between the range \mathcal{r} :

$$128 < \mathcal{r} < 850$$

$$\frac{\gamma + 7}{2} = 6$$

While in fact, he is measuring the average net curvature of two distinct prime amounts of net curvature. That is somewhat resembles the pseudo-forces measured from certain frames of reference in Einstein theory of relativity. one previously stated that in the 8T, the coupling magnitudes are invariant as the prime ring itself is observer invariant. It is also invariant across the manifold packet, different universe will possess the same coupling magnitudes, and as a result the same particles. That is due of the invariance of the prime ring. one can not associate a Boson to an even number, which vanish. In that sense it is imaginary.

The Chameleon Particle

one has taken two routes in the meaning of the invariant three, back in march author believed that the invariant three is different for each term. Later, a shift in perspective accrued and author stated that it is the electron for each higher term, which destabilize ever-growing fermion clusters causing net variations to appear in different magnitudes. That is because the invariant three is isomorphic to itself. In this paper, one will analyze the meaning of those options. If it is the electron for each higher term, which seems to be the more reasonable option, than there should be a set of Planck constants. The original Planck constants that describe the numerical term of photon absorption and emission is not special but part of an infinite set.

$$H = [\hbar_1 \dots \hbar_K]$$

Each Planck constant is isomorphic to a prime number according to the primordial coupling series. Another prediction that should be made. The prediction is the following:

Each higher term in the coupling series should be bigger than the preceding. That is because those higher terms are representing bigger quanta in the series. The statement is not in contradiction with the fact that each element in the series is weaker than the preceding as one calculated the ratio of net to total. Here one only interested in the net. So according to this viewpoint, which is the electron for each higher term, one reached a prediction regarding the discovery of Max Planck. Now one can expend the earlier option, which regard the destabilizer, i.e. the invariant three to be different for each term. Since it is the invariant three for each term, but it appears again as different for each coupling, it is again resembles a chameleon. If it is in fact the case, author does not lean to this direction, but would like to cover the spectra of options. Either option one take, one have an element which is either same for all, causing an emission of different Bosons, according to the current thought tides. Alternatively, one have distinct particles manifested by the same number, causing net curvature of distinct amounts to appear on the matric tensor. one presented those two options. Author is strongly leaning toward the first in this paper, i.e. it is the electron for all of those higher terms, as it was proven the invariant three to be an electron by putting it on the formula of the fine structure constant. However, there is always a reasonable chance that one's intuition is wrong and it could be a new particle for each term. The "proper" term for this element is the chameleon particle, both option describe its chameleon trait. To sum things up, three predictions were made:

- (1) There is an infinite set of Planck constants. Each is isomorphic to a prime
- (2) Those Planck constants are larger and larger from one interaction to another.
- (3) The invariant three is the electron for each higher coupling term. The electron is the chameleon particle. It emits different Bosons for each coupling term.

Higgs Stealth Field

The analysis of the Higgs field will be done via the spin representation.

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

In other words, the Higgs field is represented by the first term and is affecting the series from the weak interaction and above, as it is responsible to the additional term appearing in the coupling term of the weak and above, i.e. the invariant three. The two key points, which are at the heart of this paper, are the following. According to spin representation, there is more than one Higgs particle. That is because, if one idea is correct, there is no restriction imposed on the term of the spin zero. That is in rigor, spin zero can be parametrized;

$$2N_{(\)} \rightarrow 2N_{\mu}$$

$$\mu \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$2N_{\mu} \in \mathbb{R}$$

Because of the parametrization of the first term in spin representation, one can create infinite terms that are distinct, that is:

$$2N_{\mu} \neq 2N_{\mu+1} \neq 2N_{\mu+2} \dots$$

Each corresponds to a unique Higgs operator if one intuition is correct. It is again a bold risk as spin representation and net variation representation are different. The idea was to take a certain feature of the net variation representation, which is the ever-increasing variation terms, and use it in spin representation to predict that there are infinite Higgs particles. The second main point is the following. Since the $2N_{\mu}$ coupling terms are always present in the coupling series, the effect of Higgs, or the interaction of the Higgs with the Fermions and Bosons is constant. Hence, its name in the paper title, it resembles a stealth field, which is unfelt and yet is always there. That is only evident in spin representation. In addition, since the Higgs field is part of the primordial coupling series, i.e. a scalar function, that do not include a time parameter, one can predict that the Higgs is time invariant. If the higgs field is associated with the $2N_{\mu}$ term of the weak interaction as an example, it should be massless. If it is not the Higgs field itself is going via a process of a symmetry break. Either that or the idea of the mass symmetry break of the 8 – 1 variations is incorrect. To summarize four predictions were made:

(1) Higgs are infinite in kind.(2) Higgs are in constant interaction with Fermions and Bosons, it is a stealth field. (3) Higgs particles are time invariant.(4) Higgs should manifested as Massless particle. If it is not, it is going via a symmetry break.

The Vacuum

One derived the primorial by using total variations pairing, one searched for pairs that have certain features one knows about Fermions. In particular, the total sums of the pairs had to be two and three divisible. Below marked in black are the pairings one used to derive the series.

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(3,3) (3,5) (3,7) (3,11), (3,13) \dots \\
 &(5,3) (5,5) (5,7) (5,11) (\mathbf{5,13}) \dots \\
 &(7,3) (7,5) (7,7) (\mathbf{7,11}) (7,13) \dots \\
 &\dots \\
 &(29,19)(29,23), (29,29), (\mathbf{29,31}) \dots
 \end{aligned}$$

One calculated the sums of those prime pairing using the simple formula:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=N} \mathcal{P}_i = S; \quad (2.14)$$

$$N = 2$$

And each of those pairs to theorized based on theorem three, have a net curvature element proportional to the average, one searched for the first two pairs, derived the third coupling term using the formula of the primorial, without the prime pairing, and concluded the idea was correct.

$$\begin{aligned}
 (p_1, p_2) &= (5,13) \rightarrow N_V = +1 \\
 (p_3, p_4) &= (29,31) \rightarrow N_V = +3 \\
 (p_5, p_6) &= (?, ?) \rightarrow N_V = +5
 \end{aligned}$$

The fact that those prime pairs are in agreement with the coupling magnitudes does not mean that those pairs are exclusive or special. There is no law suggesting that these are the only pairs appearing in our theory and that is a good thing. Therefore, all prime pairing are appearing but because we have the condition of (2.12) those prime pairs of variations are taken to vanish. Therefore, one can define the prime pairs that are not suitable for the coupling criteria:

$$\begin{aligned}
 (p_N, p_{N+K}) &= S_N \\
 S_N &\not\equiv S \\
 [2,3] &| S
 \end{aligned} \quad (2.15)$$

Assuming one required the original condition, for the sum to be divisible by two and three. Therefore, the majority of those pairs do not answer the condition. However since the still vanish due to being an even number and using equation, each pair could be regarded as a single distinct zero. So those prime pairs vanishing are the playing the rule of the vacuum in the 8T.

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$$\sum_{N=7}^{\infty} (p_N, p_{N+K}) \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^T 0_i$$

$$T \rightarrow \infty$$

one started the summation as the primes indexed from one to six does answer the criteria of coupling constants, and cannot regarded as part of the vacuum. That is because they have a non-vanishing element N_V of certain kind. Those N_V elements are violations of stationarity causing Fermions to cluster. The idea was presented in the canonical equations of curvature spikes, (1.8) for Fermions and (1.81) for Bosons, vanishing and non-vanishing curvature spikes accordingly:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_i} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_i} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) = 0 \quad (1.8)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_i} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_i} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) > 0 \quad (1.81)$$

The summation of the prime pairing to zero is resulting in an infinite set of zeros. That is synonymous with the vacuum idea of quantum field theory:

$$\sum_{i=1}^T 0_i = \mathcal{V} \quad (2.16)$$

Summing up in a concise manner. The vacuum is the result of prime pairing which do not have a net variation element, as they are not sums identical to (2.15) in their devisors. Thus, they vanish into zero. The sum of all vanishing zeros is the vacuum of the 8T, as presented in equation (2.16). All prime pairs appear, as previously mentioned, one can pair any even number of primes, one chose $N = 2$ for simplicity sake. The idea of the vacuum in this theory is somewhat hard to grasp, as it requires knowing beforehand where those violations of stationarity will appear, which is impossible to know. What is possible to know is those violations of stationarity **has appeared**, that is simple, where there is stars and galaxies. The vacuum idea than is more appropriate to describe in terms of short to infinitesimal time intervals, it is not a continuous entity in time.

Stability and Collapse

It is possible to reason the stability of the star in two ways, which are identical almost. The first is more general, that is by the opposing symmetry breaking of mass generation and force generation. Those two eliminate each other perfectly to achieve stability. By the primordial, one has proven the curvature diverging to be associated with the term $8 + 1$ and the Quark masses series with the symmetry breaking of the inverse kind, $8 - 1$ given by the series of total masses of each fermion generation:

$$19,600 \rightarrow 1400 \rightarrow 56 \rightarrow 0.113 \dots$$

That is to say that the curvature diverging inward is equal to the curvature diverging outward, and so the matter formation described by the term (1.48) is stable. If so, so does the star, as it is a cluster of Fermions. one can choose a more direct root to describe the stability of a star. That is by comparing gravity to the forces extending or radiating from the star outward. The key point is that with time, gravity of the star can get stronger. As one currently regard gravity as a composite element, as time goes by, the primordial is generating larger and larger net variations, which could change the ratio of the gravitational "constant" of a star given by equations (2.2) and (2.3):

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (3)] + N_{V1} + N_{V2} + N_{V3} = [2N_{gravity} + \frac{1}{2}] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \quad (2.2)$$

$$[2N_{gravity} + 2] \rightarrow [2N_{gravity}] \quad (2.3)$$

$$[(2N_0) + (3)] + N_{VK1} + N_{VK2} + N_{VK3}$$

$$[N_{VK1}, N_{VK2}, N_{VK3}] \in \mathbb{P}$$

$$K1 \dots KN \in \mathbb{R}$$

However, the net variation N_{VK3} suddenly vanish from the combination and being replaced by a distinct net curvature element that is larger and in agreement with the arrow of time. now the gravitational constant of the star is stronger while the forces extending outward are the same.

$$[(2N_0) + (3)] + N_{VK1} + N_{VK2} + N_{VK4}$$

$$N_{VK3} \neq N_{VK4}$$

The structure of the gravity is invariant to the change of the element. Since the total spin is invariant, i.e. two, there is not a change in the nature of gravity; the structure is the same while the composite element could be different.

$$[(2N_0) + (3)] + N_{VK1} + N_{VK2} + N_{VK3} \rightarrow 2N_0 + 2$$

$$[(2N_0) + (3)] + N_{VK1} + N_{VK2} + N_{VK4} \rightarrow 2N_0 + 2$$

While the forces expending which are not a composite are the same, at a certain stage those gravitational interactions will supersede the forces extending outward, which will mean that the curvature converging will exceed the curvature diverging, and so this will ignite the collapse. That analysis is more detailed than the first root, given by the inverse symmetries and a lot more complicated as gravity is a composite interaction that seems to be only partially understood even with the recent advancement of the coupling series and the main equation (1). The key point to take from that analysis is that gravity due to being a composite and time variant can get larger over time, while the independent interactions, given by the primordial, which is a scalar function that do not include the time parameter, are the same in magnitude. That creates a long-term advantage toward the gravitational effect over the independent interactions. The result of such a framework is such that with large time increments, the probability for a collapse of a star is ever increasing. That agrees to what one have previously stated about gravity. That Gravitons are infinite in kind, and are short ranged due to spin two trait, which vanishes.

The Arch of Time Arrows

Is it possible to explain the three "distinct" time arrows using one idea? Author will argue that by using the primordial it is easily within reach. Starting with the radiation arrow, the primordial is perfectly suitable, as one regard the Bosons to be discrete amount of energy or radiation emitted from the lepton. As was presented in the thesis, pages thirty and thirty-one, the time arrow is evident. That is because each coupling term is weaker than the preceding given by the ratio of net to total pair averages. The direction of the arrow is the direction of time.

$$\frac{1}{9} > \frac{3}{30} > \frac{5}{128} > \frac{7}{850} \dots$$

one already has the radiation arrow and the cosmological arrow unified by the primordial. Now the last arrow, the thermodynamics arrow. How can one present the idea of thermodynamics within the context of the primordial? As one believes, there are several ways to do just that. Among the set of potential ideas, one can state that as the primordial has more options, meaning more distinct primes will be propagated over time. That is because the direction of the arrow is the direction of time. so, over time one has more and more distinct elements, alongside constant matter creation given by equation (2.12), the result of such framework seems to be with an agreement with the second law of thermodynamics and therefore with the thermodynamics arrow. For simplicity sake, one can use a setting of a partitioned set:

$$\mathcal{U}: Top \rightarrow \text{set}$$

$$\Sigma: \left[\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0, \sum_{i=1}^K Z_i \sum_{j=1}^K N_{V_i} = Z_1 N_{V_1} \dots Z_K N_{V_K}, t_1 \right] \quad (2.17)$$

The set in equation (2.17) includes all the arbitrary variations that appeared on the manifold, all the net curvature classes according to their kind, given by the index summation, and according to the amount of times each appeared, given by the scalar multiples $Z_1 \rightarrow Z_K$. At later continuation of time, according to the primordial, one will find that the new set is presented by (2.17.1):

$$\psi : \left[\sum_{i=1}^{N+\Delta N} \delta g_i = 0, \sum_{i=1}^{K+\Delta K} Z_i \sum_{i=1}^{K+\Delta K} N_{Vi} = Z_1 N_{V1} \dots Z_K N_{VK}, t_1 + \Delta t \right] \quad (2.17.1)$$

$$\Delta N, \Delta K \in \mathbb{R}$$

In other words, more matter was created, the number of non-vanishing distinct curvature increased, and their kind increased as well. one has more elements of distinct kind. That does not contradict the flatness, as those are getting weaker and weaker; the point of the above equations is to present the thermodynamic picture in a simple way, which intersect with the Primordial. The primordial is the arch, which according to the 8T propagate all the three time arrows. Radiation are the Bosons, the cosmological is given by the ratios, and the TM arrow is given by the rise of entropy at infinitesimal time increments, these are different fingers of the same hand.

Net versus Spin

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$N_V = 2 \left(V + \frac{1}{2} \right); \quad V \geq 0$$

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \cup (+1); \quad \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \text{Set of Primes}$$

$$N_V = P_{\max} \in [0, \mathbb{R}] \cup (+1); \quad P_{\max} \in \mathbb{P}$$

This is the first representation of the primordial, discrete amount of net curvature on the manifold. It is a detailed representation as one has leptons, Bosons as separate entities. This does not exist in spin representation of the primordial, and that is preciously how one derived the particle wave duality, due to spin variation. In spin representation, one used the prime critical line. That is the transformation for matter. The only thing one cares about in this representation is the prime critical line. Matter is associated with one-half, while Boson configuration is associated with one.

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The spin representation ignore the lepton and regard all the coupling as a spin compass. One does not make a clear cutting classification to particles in this representation. For Bosons:

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

The key point, despite the spin representation is including matter in its coupling term, we don't care about this, we regard this whole term as spin one, and therefore only to Bosons. That is in contrast to the net curvature representation that makes a difference among each element in the coupling term. From spin representation it was quite simple to derive the particle wave duality for Bosons. In particular the particle wave duality is a result of total spin variation by half unit, caused by additional Boson, hitting the original Boson.

$$[(24 * 5) + (e)] + \gamma + \gamma \rightarrow 2N_2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

In spin representation, one has one entity, the total spin of the element, either Fermionic or Bosonic. The photon before measurement had spin one, now one measured it and it varied to one-half, no longer Bosonic spin. That was mentioned in the thesis. However, it is important to emphasize the difference among the representations. In net curvature representation, one analyzes each element separately, while in spin representation one cares only about the total of elements in the prime critical line. The $\left[2N + \frac{1}{2}\right]$ is matter, $[2N + 1]$ is for Bosons.

Spin Symmetries and Free Electrons

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + (e)] + \gamma$$

Shifting to spin representations for the third element in the series, which is electromagnetism:

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Replacing the bold element with the inner element of one-half would count as an invariant transformation that preserve the original structure in spin representation:

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(24 * 5) + (e)] + \gamma \rightarrow [(24 * 5) + (\gamma)] + (e)$$

Such a variation of the coupling series does not affect the overall magnitude of the element, but using it one can reason for the existence of free charges in nature. Since this are not bound to matter, they do not have to vanish so nature

will allow it. In previous paper one showed that if the original structure would be analyzed the electrons will add up to a positive summation of curvature, which must vanish. Nature than will generate an opposite set of spinning charges to ensure it will and that was the reason monopoles can not exist.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N e_i \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^N (+3)_i > 0$$

Those two conditions are in contradiction. The left is a positive curvature summation within a cluster of arbitrary variations which curvature must vanish. The solution is to represent an additional cluster of spinning the inverse direction within the cluster of matter to solve the contradiction of (1.37).

$$\sum_{i=1}^N (3)_i > 0 \cap \sum_{k=1}^M \delta g_k = 0 \quad (1.37)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^T (-3)_i < 0$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^T (-3)_i + \sum_{i=1}^N (3)_i = 0; \quad T = N \quad (1.39)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

Summing up, when the electron is bounded by the bracket as, nature will not allow to exist by itself, however by symmetry of spin leading to replacement of the elements, now the electron is free and such a vanishing of the summation is no longer valid. The equation than suggest an elegant and simple explanation to one of the most interesting enigmas of modern physics – the enigma of free electrons and lack of monopoles within matter.

Exotic Charges

To bring an element to itself given only two varying elements in the series one need two distinct maps, which attach a varying element to itself, by a threefold combination. $\delta g_1(O)\delta g_2(Y)\delta g_1$ For example. Even though the sub elements in the series are varying, the overall series can vanish. Now, count all the ways of possible combinations of those elements. one is going to analyze by the integral signs. Since it is a group, there is a natural map, which change an element to itself. One built his analysis firstly on those natural. We have that in order the series to vanish and given the threefold combination, the charge of each particle must be a divisor of three. In order the series to vanish, given an even of elements, the charges one derived must summed as positive or negative, integer, plus or minus one. Combined with the condition of the threefold, one reached:

$$\begin{aligned}\delta g_1 &= +\frac{2}{3} \\ \delta g_2 &= -\frac{1}{3} \\ \delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1 &= +1 \\ \delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_2 &= -1 \\ \delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1 &\Leftrightarrow \delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_2\end{aligned}\quad (1.32)$$

The pair in equation (1.32) will be permitted as it. Will pair exactly to zero, that is in agreement with the charges of elementary quarks and in the 8T arbitrary variations of curvature on the matric tensor. suppose that instead of three threefold combination, it took five to bring an element to itself, than the charge of each particle must be a five divisor. The new five-fold combination is given by (1.31)

$$\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1 \quad (1.33)$$

The charge of each arbitrary variation, if one is correct should be

$$\begin{aligned}\delta g_1 &= +\frac{\Theta}{5} \\ \delta g_2 &= -\frac{Z}{5}\end{aligned}$$

In such way that the amount of each object in the set multiplied must summed as one. In the above example, the first element is appearing three times, and the second element appearing twice, so the overall combination, one can write:

$$\left(+\frac{\Theta}{5}\right) * 3 + \left(-\frac{Z}{5}\right) * 2 = 1 \quad (1.34)$$

If one is correct, the first pair of exotic charges is

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$$\delta g_1 = +\frac{3}{5}$$

$$\delta g_2 = -\frac{2}{5}$$

Such that (1.32) would be satisfied.

$$+\frac{9}{5} - \frac{4}{5} = 1$$

If seven elements

$$\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1$$

$$\delta g_1 = +\frac{4}{7}$$

$$\delta g_2 = -\frac{3}{7}$$

$$+\frac{16}{7} - \frac{9}{7} = 1$$

One can see that there is a pattern, first of all it takes a prime-fold quark chain to bring an element to itself. Starting from threefold combination with certain charges, the numerator is increasing by one each prime-fold chain, starting from the first threefold combination. So in order to find out the charges one needs to know just how many elements are in the chain. For $n_1 = 1$ we have threefold combination of elements, so the charges are presented in the pair

$$\frac{n_1}{2n_1 + 1} \rightarrow \left(\frac{2n_1}{2n_1 + 1}\right), \left(\frac{-n_1}{2n_1 + 1}\right)$$

For $n_2 = 2$

$$\frac{n_2}{2n_2 + 1} \rightarrow \left(\frac{2n_1 + 1}{2n_2 + 1}\right), \left(\frac{-n_1 - 1}{2n_2 + 1}\right)$$

For $n_3 = 3$

$$\frac{n_3}{2n_3 + 1} \rightarrow \left(\frac{2n_1 + 2}{2n_3 + 1}\right), \left(\frac{-n_1 - 2}{2n_3 + 1}\right)$$

The formula to represent the charge of each prime fold chain pair is the following

$$\frac{n_k}{2n_k + 1} \rightarrow \frac{2n_1 + (k - 1)}{2n_k + 1}, \frac{-n_1 - k + 1}{2n_k + 1} \quad (5)$$

$$n_k = k;$$

$$k \in \mathbb{R}$$

Unbounded Quarks

Since it was proven that Fermions are described by the term:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

The question is whether it is possible to create a scenario in which the Quark elements in the triplet is unbound. Suppose that the amount of net curvature of the first coupling term is constant, that the sea of Gluons is of finite size over time. If that assumption to hold true one can parametrize the sea of Gluons:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta(+1)_i = K \quad (2.12.A)$$

$$\frac{\partial K}{\partial t} = 0 \quad (2.12.B)$$

If one accepts as an axiom that the Quarks triplet is bounded by the sea of Gluons, which is finite in size. Than in order to examine Quarks as free particles, there has to be a vanishing of the net curvature or the sea of Gluons. The vanishing can be presented by an inverse set of elements, which in physics is regarded as Anti-matter. Curvature in the orthogonal direction, in such way that the inner product of the two curvatures is zero.

$$\langle \delta g_i | -\delta g_i \rangle = 0$$

Given the asymmetry in between anti-matter to matter and the over simplistic assumption of the sea of Gluons to stay as it is over time, ignoring the fact that each net curvature increasing the probability of arrival to its position on the matric tensor, it is very unlikely that such a phenomena of unbounded Quarks can be observed. That is given by two reasons, the first, if the sea is in fact finite, there must be a way to count how many Gluons are presented in between the Triplet. The second, than, one will need to find a way to take the exact inverse amount of anti-particles and inject it into the sea of Gluons, to eliminate it. As far as one understand, generating anti-particles in infinitesimal amount is almost beyond our technological reach, let alone multi-particle set.

Growth and Decay of Curvature Spikes

$$\begin{array}{lll} \delta g \neq 0 & \text{at} & t = Q(t) \\ \delta g = 0 & \text{at} & t = Q(t + \Delta t) \end{array}$$

Bosons are mentioned in the first paragraph are described as net curvature, given by the term (3.13):

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i > 0 \quad (3.13)$$

Now, since they are associated with prime numbers given by the primordial coupling series –that cannot vanish into matter, their lifetime is stable and in fact infinite. They propagate all across the matric tensor, causing Fermions to cluster. Overtime, more and more ripples across the matric tensor should appear, they should be weaker in the elements in the beginning of the series. The bosonic spikes are described by the equation marked in black;

$$\begin{array}{lll} \delta g = 0 & \text{at} & t = Q(t + \Delta t) \\ \delta g \neq 0 & \text{at} & t = Q(t + \Delta t + \Delta t) \\ \Delta t \rightarrow 0 \\ \delta g = N_V \end{array}$$

The first main point of this short assay is that according to the 8T, there are two main kinds of curvature spikes, the stable ones, associated with long lifetime and independence over the matric tensor. These are Bosons, which are infinite in kind proved by the primordial. The second are the exact opposite, the spikes vanish immediately and have short lifetime. These are curvature spikes unstable, associated with Fermions. Another interesting question is whether the total amount of spikes both stable and unstable grow overtime. Regarding the second kind, the Bosonic spikes, it should grow overtime as the primordial is related to the arrow of time. that does not mean that the manifold gets more curved but rather more flat, given by ratio of net to total, aspiring zero. The same assumption could be made regarding unstable curvature spikes or Fermions. There should be matter creation at all stages of development of the matric tensor. The term in equation (3.13) is not limited to a certain era of time. that is similar to operators of creation and destruction in QFT but much simpler as it only contains one term. Overall, this paper objective was to describe the features of each curvature spikes in terms of their stability and longevity. Three main ideas were presented

(1) Stable curvature spikes with long lifetime are Bosonic fields – independent on the matric tensor.

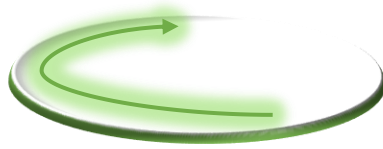
(2) Vanishing curvature spikes of short life time – Fermions. Two distinct elements, threefold combinations.

(3) The matric tensor should experience curvature spikes of both kind with each stage of development. If the matric tensor increase in size, so does the amount of the spikes.

Spinning Curvature Vortexes and Interference

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Since it has spin, the net curvature is than a vortex of certain amount:

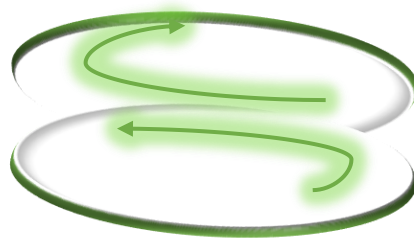


In addition, interference than could be constructed as two opposite curvature vortexes interfacing with one another. The area of cancelation is the area in which the opposite ripples on the matric tensor interest. The spinning curvature vortex is a more complete version of the phenomena of interference as it takes into account the two representations of the coupling constants series. The net curvature on the matric tensor given by equations (1.1-1.2) and the prime critical line, i.e. spin.

$$F_{V=0} = 2e^- + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2e^- \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-)\right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

So now, one can visualize the phenomena of interference in the following way by the two representations:



If one define ripple operators \mathfrak{Q} from a starting area to another area, the mutual area of both will be the amount of interference.

$$\mathfrak{Q}: A \rightarrow B$$

$$\mathfrak{Q}: A' \rightarrow B$$

Interference will accrue at the manifold segment that is mutual to both starting point as previously mentioned.

$$\approx: A \cap A' \quad (1.42)$$

Nested Curvatures

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

Now, one can analyze the fifth term in the Primorial as an example of nested curvature:

$$[(840 * 11) + (3)] + 11 = 9254$$

$$[(840 * 11) + (3)] + 11 \rightarrow \left[2N_5 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Notice that one can represent the net curvature unbound, i.e. outside of the parenthesis as the following:

$$[(840 * 11) + (3)] + 5 + 5 + 1$$

Alternatively,

$$[(840 * 11) + (3)] + 3 + 3 + 5$$

Since those are equivalent to the net curvature of the fifth term, the can represent the fifth term to be a composite of nested curvature of lower magnitude. We have proven the photon to be associated with $N_V = (+5)$ and the Bosons of the weak interaction to be $N_V = (+3)$

$$[(8 * 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow [(8 * 3) + e^-] + \mathcal{W}^+$$

$$[(24 * 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 * 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

So the fifth term can be represented the Bosonic interactions of the lower coupling terms, nested to one term $N_V = (+11)$:

$$[(840 * 11) + (e^-)] + g + \gamma + \gamma$$

Two photons and one gluon nested together. Alternatively two \mathcal{W}^+ Bosons (can be the minus as well or the Z Boson), and one photon, nested exactly to $N_V = (+11)$.

$$[(840 * 11) + (e^-)] + \mathcal{W}^+ + \mathcal{W}^+ + \gamma$$

In other words, take all the composite variations by lower magnitude primes associated with Bosons and represent them inside the higher term. It is possible to do with every higher term and solidify the validity of the framework as curvature is all there is. one can think about the higher terms as nested net curvature of different amount. Similar to how one can represent any point in

space using a set of independent vectors, one might represent each higher coupling term by a set of independent primes nested together in different combinations. This new coupling term than is an exotic new particle with is a composition of primes of lower magnitude, so despite it is a composition it will appear as a single entity with spin one as far as one believes.

$$E = MC^2$$

Einstein idea is than expressing a certain morphism between converging curvature to diverging curvature, and also from the new framework one can simplify the idea of Energy. Energy is a measure of curvature on the matric tensor. Energy converging is mass, energy diverging is synonymous to the coupling constants. Energy is absorbed and emitted in discrete amounts, isomorphic to primes or one for the coupling constant series. In contrast to Einstein theory, our definition of energy is inclusive of particle masses and of Bosons. one has proven Bosons to be net curvature on the manifold. So Bosons according to our definition is diverging energy on the matric tensor, in agreement with the phenomena of photon pressure for example. The reversed process is of course possible, it is possible to combine diverging energies toward a morphism of mass. one can represent Einstein idea in a new way, maybe not calculative but calculation is not the point in the 8T as it almost merely mathematical. one can parametrized the patterns of converging and diverging curvatures

$$2^3 - (1) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_c$$

$$2^3 + (1) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_d$$

Curvature diverging \mathcal{G}_d is equal to curvature converging, \mathcal{G}_c , times the square of speed of light. A new version of the Einstein equation, equation (1.9).

$$\mathcal{G}_d = \mathcal{G}_c c^2 \quad (5.1)$$

The Sphere Shape of Stars

$$P_A\# = \left(K * \prod_{A=3}^{A=2n+1} P(A) + \mathcal{M} \right) + P(A)$$

$$P_A\# = \left(K * \prod_{A=3}^{A=2n+1} P(A) \right) \rightarrow 0$$

Since the probability is not known, and the direction of propagation of net curvature, i.e. Boson is not known, one can assume that each segment of the matrix tensor in one dimension will have the same probability of net curvature reaching to it from a certain fermion entity. In other words, Bosons can propagate to all directions without any laws in equal probability. Boson propagation means fermion clustering in larger and larger amounts as presented by delta function. arbitrary variations vanish in even number represented in the equations

$$\begin{aligned} \delta g &\neq 0 & \text{at} & & t = Q(t) \\ \delta g &= 0 & \text{at} & & t = Q(t + \Delta t) \end{aligned}$$

There is always a chance net curvature will appear at later continuation of time. That is Bosonic fields given by the primordial coupling series ;

$$\begin{aligned} \delta g &= 0 & \text{at} & & t = Q(t + \Delta t) \\ \delta g &\neq 0 & \text{at} & & t = Q(t + \Delta t + \Delta t) \end{aligned}$$

Since one has $N_V = P(A)$ the probability of net curvature to appear from matter cluster in a certain direction is the same for all directions, and thus the result in one dimension is a circle.



Take three dimensional matrix tensor and the result is a sphere. The conclusion if one is correct is the following. Because the probability of emission is unknown to all directions, it means it is equal to all direction or invariant to directions. In one dimension, it is a circle that the center represents the fermion which the net curvature is propagating, and in three dimensions it is a sphere. one can state the idea in simple and elegant fashion: The sphere shape of a star is due to invariance to the direction of the net curvature propagation – i.e. Bosonic fields causing fermion to cluster.

Inner Curvatures– 8T versus GR

Einstein beautiful theory of general relativity is correlating metric tensor to the Stress Energy tensor by the famous equation;

$$G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi T_{\mu\nu}$$

The theory implies a morphism between matter, which causes the bending of space-time, and the bending of space-time dictates the trajectory of matter. This idea is correct but only up to a certain extent. In the new 8T, the fermion cluster itself is not allowed having curvature given by (2.12) but rather it is **the inner curvature within the fermion clusters** that causes the bending of space-time. Einstein theory is correct in the major sense of curvature and space-time bending, but the key point and where the 8T and GR differ is the source and the nature of that bending. GR correlates to (2.12) while the 8T correlates to (3.13.B), prime amounts of distinct net curvature, supported by the primordial coupling series. The inner curvatures inside the fermion cluster are deflecting linearly polarized curvature rays, not the fermion cluster itself, matter itself is not the cause for bending, what is propagating within matter is the cause of bending. Those Bosons are violations of stationarity causing matter to cluster, which is manifested in their isomorphism to prime numbers. Another major and significant difference is that in Quantum scale, one currently regard Gravitation to be a composite interaction that have infinite variations. This prediction was constructed on the primordial. While Einstein and GR regard the Gravitational constant as a constant, in the 8T it is a subject to a constant variation. That is because the structure of Gravity is preserved, i.e. invariant to different composition of net variation elements, given by the equations (2.2) and (2.3) below.

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (3)] + N_{V1} + N_{V2} + N_{V3} = \left[2N_{gravity} + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \quad (2.2)$$

$$[2N_{gravity} + 2] \rightarrow [2N_{gravity}] \quad (2.3)$$

$$[(2N_0) + (3)] + N_{VK1} + N_{VK2} + N_{VK3}$$

Another possible composition, among infinity of others:

$$[(2N_0) + (3)] + N_{VK1} + N_{VK2} + N_{VK4}$$

The structure of the gravity is invariant to the change of the element. Since the total spin is invariant, i.e. two, there is not a change in the nature of gravity; the structure is the same while the composite element could be different. The spin two indicate short range, which agrees with the idea of inner curvature, and with the lack of detecting the graviton. The spin two vanish to an even number in net curvature representation. As equation (2.3) indicate, that is how one derived the Graviton is massless.

$$[(2N_0) + (3)] + N_{VK1} + N_{VK2} + N_{VK3} \rightarrow 2N_0 + 2$$

$$[(2N_0) + (3)] + N_{VK1} + N_{VK2} + N_{VK4} \rightarrow 2N_0 + 2$$

Other major differences between the GR (1918) and the 8T (2021) is that GR does not include flatness while 8T flatness is and immediate result, given by (2.12) and the main equation (1). Einstein had to insert the cosmological constant that dictates that negative acceleration. Suffice to say Einstein theory does not include any of the other interactions, while 8T predicts all under the

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primordial series. Therefore, despite 8T and GR both are assembled by manifolds and curvature as the main pillars, they also differ in incredible manners in explaining the reason for that curvature. A major difference in the spectra of phenomena both theories can provide an explanation to, 8T includes Quantum interactions alongside Cosmological formations while GR as impressive as it is does not provide an answer to how those matter formations were created in the first place. The only disadvantage is 8T is not computational in a sense, other than the primordial and the mass series it seems at the verge of impossible to do calculation with the main equation of the 8T, similar to the integrations presented in QFT all over space-time. On the other hand, similar to Einstein approach, ideas are more important than calculations and a search for beauty is more important than a search for numbers. So the predictions made about light rays bending, or linearly polarized curvature rays is absolute correct, it's **the cause** to that bending which need to be revised, the inner curvatures, short ranged, and isomorphic to the higher coupling terms in the primordial as many elements are varying, (also count for the weakness of gravity) which cause the bending of light, not the matter per-se. That is the reasoning the 8T suggest to the proven correct and beautiful result and prediction made by the one and only - Einstein. As was mentioned above page alongside in previous papers, 8T does not associate gravity as presented in equations (2.2) and (2.3) to long range due to vanishing spin two in net variation representation. That means that the gravitational interactions among stars is mediated by different coupling. The 8T suggested that the gravitation in long ranged is mediated by light, as photons are net curvature diverging long ranged due to spin one trait that do not vanish.

Higgs Particle as Tool for Measurement

one partitioned and discretized the arbitrary variation term and derived the existence of Fermion. In particular, one has shown that it must have an even amount of elements, which differ in sign and create nine threefold combination, and no more than two distinct elements.

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 \dots = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

Bosons:

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i > 0 \quad (3.13)$$

the primordial explained the phenomena of particle wave duality, by additional photon causing a shift in the spin by additional half unit. Such a shift is leading to a spin no longer Bosonic. So it is impossible to measure a photon without interfering with his nature, shifting it from wave to a particle.

$$[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma + \gamma \rightarrow 2N_2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

revisit the last sentence: "So it is impossible to measure a photon without interfering with his nature, shifting it from wave to a particle". Is that really impossible? What if instead of a photon, which located on the prime critical line, one would measure with spin zero particle, which is not on the prime critical line. Such theoretical measurement would not vary the spin of the photon, and therefore could be a better measurement tool. Suppose it someday would become possible to measure with the Higgs, instead of the photon. one know the Higgs has spin zero, and therefore one scatter the Higgs onto the photon to perform the measurement, the result according to the primordial will look:

$$[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma + H^0 \rightarrow 2N_2 + 1$$

The spin of the photon has not changed; it is invariant to the Higgs particle, as it is not on the prime critical line. one can therefore make a **prediction**. (1) By replacing a photon by the Higgs as a measuring tool, one could measure a photon without changing its nature, from wave like to a particle like.

The Action

Taking the main equation (2), and not (1) (to avoid second derivatives) as the Lagrangian of the theory, and using integration to get to the action, the "Hamiltonian", one can reach an interesting option. The most significant difference between the 8T and QFT, if one is correct, is that matter can be created while keeping the manifold stationary. That is because matter pairs in such way that the result is no curvature, given by (2.12). Another way to put it, it is presented in sums two and three devisable to vanish into matter, the overall result is zero. Therefore, as long as matter is created in random fashion the manifold is still stationary. These are far from trivial statement and in complete contrast to Quantum Field Theory. Which in trying to keep the S matrix unvaried, as it is present an anti-matter particle to each particle of matter created. The problem with the QFT idea of anti-matter paring to each matter created, is that if that were the case, anti-matter would be found in much higher amounts, equal to matter in fact, and it would not be that rare to detect. Therefore, QFT idea in that sense is problematic, as one knows that there exist an asymmetry in matter to anti-matter distributions toward the first. 8T suggest matter creation and stationarity of the action at the same time, it is the Bosonic propagation, which violate the stationarity of the manifold. Those violations are the result, as you probability know by now, of the prime number feature, i.e. a number which is neither two nor three devisable, each prime is isomorphic to a distinct Boson. one has presented the idea of violations of stationarity in equations (1.8) and (1.81) for Fermions and Bosons respectively:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\delta g_i} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{g}_i} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) = 0 \quad (1.8)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\delta g_i} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{g}_i} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) > 0 \quad (1.81)$$

The subject of the action taken from that point of view turns to be quite complicated and requires additional analysis. That is it because the features of the Bosonic propagations must be taken into account. If one associate the Bosonic "fields" to independent, stable curvature spikes, as the author suggest in the thesis that means that the stationarity cannot be preserved, if one keep developing the main equation using Ricci curvature:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = -2Ric$$

Than the sign of (3.13.B) for Bosons reverse:

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i > 0 \quad \rightarrow \quad \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i < 0 \quad (3.13.C)$$

If one requires the condition of stationarity to be (2.12) than one can examine (3.13.C) as the term which does not interfere with the action as it is smaller than zero. So taken from this point of view, Bosons are not in violating the action as well as they now reversed in sign. It is just an idea of course, the author is not included the action in the thesis as it is quite a different framework than QFT or General relativity. The **key question** of the subject matter, can one created a theory in which random particles of all kind appear while keeping the manifold stationary? one knows one can do it for Fermions, it was proven. However, can one do it for Bosons as well? (3.13.C) also could

suggest that there is a symmetry and for each violations of positive prime, there exist a negative violation represented using the Ricci curvature.

Ripping Apart Space-Time

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^3 + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_R \# = \left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

Suppose that instead of the original representation of the original coupling series, we would vary it. We could take the Boson of the first interaction and split it, to any number of sub- elements.

$$8 + \sum_{i=1}^K \left(\frac{1}{N_i} \right) \quad (1.4.A)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^K \left(\frac{1}{N_i} \right) = 1$$

However, in physics, the coupling constants as presented in the 8T, exist in the form:

$$\alpha^s : \alpha^w : \alpha^{-1} \rightarrow 1:30;128$$

So if we split the strong into sub elements one have created in a sense magnitude which are of the order:

$$\left(\frac{1}{N_i} \right)^{-1} \rightarrow N_i \quad (1.4.B)$$

In addition, from here:

$$N_i \gg 1$$

Since those magnitudes implies Bosons stronger than the strong interaction, which do not exist or else would have been easily detected, by their effects, those fractions can not be associated with a Bosonic particle. Those fractions however are not forbidden by nature as long as they can rejoin to the formation of the original net variation, which is one. If one intuition is correct in that case, that means that space can be ripped apart at high energies, and can re-merge to original formation. That is because nature does not forbid splitting the net variation element of the strong interaction to any amount of sub elements, which correspond to much higher strength in physical meaning, which can't be a Boson. If space-time can bend, and the strongest bend is isomorphic to the

strong interaction, which is one, by splitting this element and using the relation of (1.4. B) one have created higher energies which can not be isomorphic to a Boson. one thus created such an immense of curvature which is diverging outward, that space time itself could be ripped apart for some summation of N_i . Suppose that there is a limit on this parameter, space time has been ripped apart, that ripping apart means highest amount of energy, $\partial g / \partial t = 0$, since all the manifolds in the packet share that condition, which one required by the main equation, $\partial g / \partial t = 0$ means we have reached the kernel, and we can jump from manifold to manifold. If one intuition is correct $\partial g / \partial t = 0$ is the space in between two distinct manifolds flattening each other. It also means that at extremum low energies, space-time would be ripped apart to allow a gate to this space. Such a construction allow us to reason the physical phenomena of "light balls". Since the manifold is actually a flat surface getting flatter and flatter, so does this space must appear flat, and not varying over time, as $\partial g / \partial t = 0$ means does not vary overtime. So suppose some traveler would like to travel to another point on another manifold, assuming that long enough travel would get him there, he decides to travel to a radius R , $R \rightarrow \infty$ and but that is only because he does not understand that those manifolds are very close. A more knowledgeable traveler decides to use high energy or a natural light ball to reach the kernel, at a distance of $(1/R)$ from him, he gets in and within no time, he is at the point of another distinct manifold. It does not have to be the inverse of R but the idea was to demonstrate that idea of distance does not apply within that space. It is currently unclear whether it is possible to jump from one point to another on the same manifold. If there exist two areas of extremum curvature are existing on the same manifold, it means that it is possible to jump from one to another again by changing to the kernel, which is the same for all. These ideas are so against intuition and hard to grasp as we are used to think in terms of linearity as means of reaching from one point to another.

Spin and Interference

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

In page fifty-five in the thesis, the primordial explained the phenomena of particle wave duality, by additional photon causing a shift in the spin by additional half unit. Such a shift is leading to a spin no longer Bosonic. So it is impossible to measure a photon without interfering with his nature, shifting it from wave to a particle.

$$[(24 * 5) + (e)] + \gamma + \gamma \rightarrow 2N_2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

The same equation which one used for the particle-wave duality on a single photon getting scattered by additional photon can shade light on the structure of interference. That is because the above term includes two photons, normally a physicist summing their spin would expect their spin to be summed as an integer:

$$\gamma + \gamma = 2$$

That is not the case according to the primordial, so that is the same procedure taken, but on another phenomena we know exists in waves. The fact that the total spin of the two photons is less than the summed spin of each individual photon implies that there is a cancelation. The particle wave duality emphasize the total spin of the single element, but here one analyzes the number of elements total spin. So the primordial clearly shows:

$$\gamma + \gamma = \frac{3}{2}$$

Quantum Manifolds

$$s = (M, g) \rightarrow (M, g, \mathcal{F})$$

$$\varphi: N_V \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_i \quad (2.4)$$

$$N_V = 2\left(V + \frac{1}{2}\right); \quad V \geq 0 \quad (1.42)$$

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \cup (+1); \quad \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \text{Set of Primes}$$

$$N_V = P_{max} \in [0, \mathbb{R}] \cup (+1); \quad P_{max} \in \mathbb{P}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \sum_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \mathcal{P}_i$$

$$N_V = +3 \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{i=3}$$

$$\mathcal{P}_i \in [0, 1]$$

To each net variation element, N_V there exist a parameterized unique probability of emission or absorption onto the lepton from the second term (for simplicity sake the first term is ignored) and above given by (2.4), the summation of all the probability than taken onto \mathcal{F} , which was chosen as tribute to one of the all-time greats, Richard Feynman. The new manifold can be than considered as the Feynman manifold. For simplicity sake, one will analyze the third coupling term, electromagnetism.

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Suppose that the electron just emitted a Boson, a net variation of discrete prime amount, and a distinct electron has just absorbed it. The electron that just absorbed it is described by the process:

$$(e \leftarrow \gamma) \rightarrow e$$

The important point is that the electron, which absorbed and the electron that emitted, now differ in terms of their probability. The probability of the electron that absorbed is higher as it has additional term of distinct prime curvature within it. The result of all this is that one can introduce a superscript on the electron to sum the number of elements, i.e. prime Bosons it has within it, and according to this number the probability of emission/absorption is varying.

$$e \rightarrow e^{\mathcal{K}}$$

$$\mathcal{K} \in \mathbb{R}$$

For the electron that absorbed a photon, the new parameterization will be:

$$e^{\mathcal{K}} = e^{+1}$$

For the electron that emitted the photon the probability in the new parameterization will be:

$$e^{\mathcal{K}} = e^0$$

One needs to introduce a sub-script to differentiate the two electrons, so overall:

$$e^{\mathcal{K}} = e^{+1} \rightarrow e_1^{+1}$$

$$e^{\mathcal{K}} = e^0 \rightarrow e_0^0$$

The point is now that each of those leptons has a distinct probability, one needs another superscript on the probability parameter to differentiate between two elements of the same coupling kind:

$$e_1^{+1} \rightarrow p_{i=5}^{e=1}$$

$$e_0^0 \rightarrow p_{i=5}^{e=0}$$

Since that superscript is the summation of the absorbed net curvature of distinct amount, we can easily conclude that the probability of this lepton to emit is higher, because of the summation of the superscript. That is:

$$p_{i=5}^{e=1} > p_{i=5}^{e=0}$$

That the probability of emission is higher due to the higher subscript. It is also proportional to the superscript, the higher it is, and the higher should be the probability:

$$p_i \propto \mathcal{K}$$

The summation of all probabilities across all the coupling terms on the manifold is manifested in the summation:

$$\mathcal{F} = \sum_{i=1}^{i=N_v} p_i^{\mathcal{X}}$$

The subscript is the kind of net variation:

$$\boldsymbol{\varphi}: N_v \rightarrow p_i \quad (2.4)$$

The superscript is the element which absorbed

$$X = e_i; \quad i \in \mathbb{R}$$

The term can be re-scaled:

$$\mathcal{F} = \sum_{i=1}^{i=N_v} p_i^{\mathcal{X}} = 1 \quad (2.41)$$

In (2.41) we need to sum all the elements in X.

$$X = \sum_{i=1}^K e_i \rightarrow X_s$$

This results in the final form of (2.41):

$$\mathcal{F} = \sum_{i=1}^{i=N_v} p_i^{X_s} = 1 \quad (2.41.A)$$

The end result is a varying manifold which take into account the probably of emission due to absorption, that is due to a superscript summation on the lepton. The final form of (2.41) sums over all the leptons of a certain kind which injected onto \mathcal{F} . These are Quantum manifolds, in other words. one can also make a prediction that the electron would aspire to the lowest summation

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on the superscript, which means to the lowest energy level possible, or to the least amount of prime distinct curvature within it.

$$e_{\mathcal{N}}^{\mathcal{K}} \longrightarrow e_{\mathcal{N}}^0$$

For some time parameter: $t \rightarrow \infty$

Another way to state is the exact same thing:

$$\frac{\partial p_i}{\partial t} \neq 0$$

That is to state that leptons has a varying probability of emission over time, and if one aspires to be more brave, according to the superscript prediction, the probability of **emission** should be lower, and aspire zero over time. One can only consider emission has the superscript is describing how much distinct prime amounts the lepton contains. The prediction about absorption seems to be a somewhat more complicated, and depends upon the expansion of the manifolds as an example, thus it will be left out of this paper.

Homomorphism's

The summation of the prime pairing to zero is resulting in an infinite set of zeros. That is synonymous with the vacuum idea of quantum field theory, all the prime pairs, which do not have net variation element, that is non-vanishing element, N_V , are the composite of the vacuum of the 8T:

$$\sum_{i=1}^T 0_i = \mathcal{V} \quad (2.16)$$

Suppose we have a new zero appears, that zero could be a result of two distinct prime pairs, in that sense we don't have an isomorphism but an homomorphism which indicate a loss for information.

$$0_{i=1} \longrightarrow (p_{N=1}, p_{N=2})$$

$$0_{i=1} \longrightarrow (p_{N=3}, p_{N=4})$$

The loss of information in that sense is indicating that the arrow of time is not reversible, that is because it is impossible to indicate to which pair the zero is correlated. Additional feature of loss of information is part of the primordial higher primes which composite of lower magnitude primes. In the proof of the Riemann hypothesis, author showed that primes are forming non-abelian group under addition and multiplication. The condition under addition is to have odd amount of higher primes, to reach new higher prime. Since prime are isomorphic to a Boson, one creates a unique prime in more than one combination. Take as an example the prime, i.e. Boson $N_{V4} = +101$, the first prime composition is:

$$N_{V4} = 91 + 7 + 3$$

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The second composition is an example:

$$N_{V_4} = 31 + 67 + 3$$

There are several unique compositions for distinct higher primes, which indicate that it is impossible to correlate an higher Bosons to a constant structure, that is in fact a major feature of gravity in the 8T, and the reason one consider it to be a time variant interaction.

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (3)] + N_{V_1} + N_{V_2} + N_{V_3} = \left[2N_{gravity} + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \quad (2.2)$$

$$[2N_{gravity} + 2] \rightarrow [2N_{gravity}] \quad (2.3)$$

Summing up, we have defined two kinds of homomorphism in the paper; the first is from prime pairs to zero:

$$\mathcal{U}: S_N \rightarrow 0_i$$

The second is from lower composition of primes to reach a distinct higher prime:

$$\mathcal{Z}: \sum_{K=1}^N N_{VK} \rightarrow N_{V(K1+K2\dots)}$$

$$N = 2n + 1;$$

Those two process are positive indication that the arrow of time is not reversible and that there is constant "loss" of information as the manifold develops. Lost in a sense that it is impossible to retrace how one reached a certain situation, not lost in a sense that some net variation has vanished from the manifold, we have presented the conservation of variation to eliminate such scenarios.

Abelian versus Non-Abelian

Since we have proven that the arbitrary variation term contain only two distinct element which vary to one another to form a group, and nine combination of two distinct elements, one can consider matter to abelian theories. Such is in fact the case as the number of combinations from the omega minus to the proton and neutron is finite. The two elements and their joint product which is the omega minus.

$$\kappa: Top \rightarrow Set$$

$$T = [\delta g_1, \delta g_2, \delta g_1 \times \delta g_2]$$

Matter formations than is described by abelian group theory and a finite set of transformation on finite number of elements. In contrast to theories which tries to predict how those arbitrary variations vary such as string theory, the arbitrary variations of the terms in the set is to the other element, slight variations of each term, **from itself to itself do not generate a new particle**, or else the number of combinations would be immensely bigger and that is not the case. Theories of that kind are destined to fail, as if one correlates each slight variation to a new particle you are heading to infinite amount of particles and no laws of nature of any sort.

$$\delta g_1' \leftrightarrow \delta g_1$$

The condition of stationarity imposes a restriction, any variation of the term must be accompanied with the inverse variation on the second element in the set, so that the total series would vanish into zero. In other words, the stationarity demand (1.48) is responsible for the finite number of Fermions, and the fact that they form an Abelian group. The same does not apply to Bosons. We have used the proof of the Riemann hypothesis to demonstrate they form a non-abelian group, that is evident as the primes are infinite in kind, and each Boson is prime isomorphic. As an example of the non-Abelian features of the Bosons one created an higher Bosons as a combination of odd number of lower magnitude primes:

$$N_{V_4} = 91 + 7 + 3$$

The second composition is an example:

$$N_{V_4} = 31 + 67 + 3$$

There are several unique compositions for distinct higher primes, which indicate that it is impossible to correlate higher Bosons to a constant structure that is in fact a major feature of gravity in the 8T, and the reason one considers it to be a time variant interaction. The non-Abelian feature of Bosonic particles indicate that is homomorphic, and there is a loss of information. Just as nature creates discrete amount of curvature on a continuous smooth setting, it also has features both Abelian and non-Abelian according to each spin classification. Bosons are non-Abelian, violations of stationarity and Fermions are vanishing curvature spikes, forming an Abelian group of two distinct elements and their product. The beauty is that we can reason for the Bosonic non-Abelian trait and do it with ease as we understand now given by the primordial how to represent them. That is only because 8T started with the ideas and theorems, derived the series and reasoned the aspiring infinity terms. If we just kept measuring magnitudes or kept searching for new particles, while adding new Bosons to

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the standard model, we would not be able to reason for their non-abelian nature. The key point is that there exist a time in science in which ideas exceed measurements, as measurements can not explain to us **why things are the way they are**. If a race has a very strong technical abilities, which manifested in highly sensitive measuring equipment, it is able to detect all the first fifty interactions, but does not know where does numbers are coming from or how many of those numbers exist, how much does it now about nature ? How much effort they invested in measurements versus a race who only needs a mathematical series and a calculator?

Curvature Spikes Amplitudes

In page sixty six of the one has presented a possible variation of the primorial, replacing the electron by pi, to derive it is imperfect circle close to pi. We presented additional variation, with the net variation as demonstrated in the page below.

$$F_R \# = \left(8 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V \rightarrow \left(8 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_V + (\pi) \right) + N_V$$

$$8 + \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) : (24 + (\pi)) + 3 : (120 + (\pi)) + 5 : (840 + (\pi)) + 7 \dots$$

$$8 + \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) : (24 + (\pi)) + \pi : (120 + (\pi)) + (\pi + 1.82) : (840 + (\pi)) + (2\pi + 0.716) ..$$

we have analyzed the fact that each element in the series is weaker than the preceding to the aspiring zero ration of net to total. This is relevant because the idea one would like to present in this paper is the following: the pi terms of the net variation are representing the area of propagation and the numerical terms of the net variation such as 1.82, 0.716., are representing the amplitude, the height of the spike. As one keeps developing the series the amplitude gets weaker and weaker, i.e. lower and the area of propagation gets wider. Highest amplitude (from the second and above to avoid the complexity of the first term) is correlative to the second term. one can make it rigorous:

$$\eta_n \pi \rightarrow \infty; \eta \in [0, \mathbb{R}]$$

$$N_V - \eta \pi \rightarrow E_n;$$

The result of this idea will vary the primorial in the following way:

$$8 + \left(\frac{\pi}{3} \right) : (24 + (\pi)) + \pi : (120 + (\pi)) + (\eta_n \pi + E_n) : (840 + (\pi))$$

$$+ (\eta_{n+1} \pi + E_{n+1}) ..$$

For the weak interaction the amplitude and the area are embedded in the term π , the classification is more vivid from the coupling term of the Electric and above. As the series develop we can see the inverse relation among the two components:

$$\eta_n \pi \rightarrow \infty$$

$$E_n \rightarrow 0$$

Such a classification is beneficial, as we would like to insert and include vital features as amplitudes and spikes areas, which are fundamental importance in physical theories. The terms were not possible to include in net variation, as it contain only one term and certainly not possible to include in spin representation. For those reasons, we can use the pi representation which trade off the accuracy but allows us to expand the scope of the 8T to new horizons. A beautiful visualization of the idea of the spike amplitude and area, is the water ripple illustration:



As time goes by, the amplitude will aspire lower and lower height and the circular areas will get larger and aspire infinity, similar to what are primordial is indicating. This pi representation allows us to vividly observe the wave features of the primordial; the difference is that instead of water wave we have diverging curvature on the metric tensor, which is isomorphic to prime numbers or one. The prime number feature is indicating the independency of those waves and lack of dependency on matter. The aspiring zero spike is an indicator to the weakness of interaction from term to term, it can also be used to explain the particle wave-duality, the top of the spike can be viewed by an observer as a particle, while at the same time the pi multiples are the part which represents the waves. The complication is that the spike should travel with the wave itself, and that is not the case in the water illustration. However, the key point is that the pi representation allows us to make a classification according to ever-increasing spike area and ever-decreasing spikes height, which could be an analogue to wave amplitude and wave propagation in space that fills space overtime.

Quantum Entanglement

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{v=1}^{v=\mathbb{R}} N_v + (e^-) \right) + N_v = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

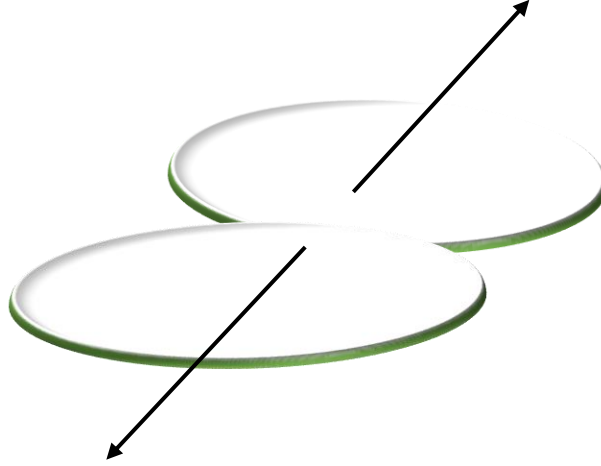
$$\sum_{k=1}^K \gamma_k > 0 ; K \in N_v \quad (3.13)$$

Suppose we had two photons which are propagated in the same moment in time and each photon is moving in the opposite direction of the other:

$$[(24 * 5) + (3)] + 5 + 5 \rightarrow [(24 * 5) + (e)] + \gamma + \gamma$$

For simplicity for the first time we can use subscript on the photons, we can use another notation to specify the direction of propagation in the following way.

$$[(24 * 5) + (3)] + 5 + 5 \rightarrow [(24 * 5) + (e^-)] + \vec{\gamma}_1 + \vec{\gamma}_2$$



Because the photons are net curvature of distinct amount, which propagate in all directions, and once liberated from the lepton are independent due to their prime number feature given by the primordial function, these curvature spikes are non-vanishing and have long lifetime. Due to the particle wave duality these can be considered particles as well, and from here we can reason the phenomena of quantum entanglement. If we consider those two entities as particles which is valid perspective according to the primordial, notice that the photon without the invariant three is described by spin one-half:

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

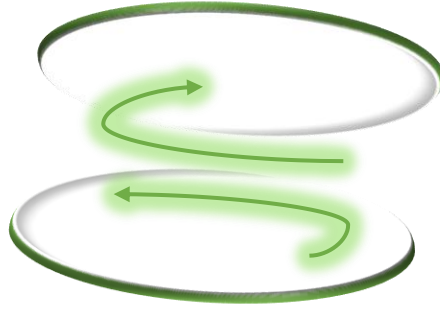
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Then we have two seemingly disconnected photons in space which move in opposite direction which instantly effect each other and thus be considered as entanglement, or ghostly action at a distance. However, if we take into account the fact that the photons are net curvature diverging to all directions, even directions that the net curvature wave backward in time than these photons, no matter how far away in space are always connected. That is because there is always an intersection of the waves, so once we measure one of those two, the other is immediately modified. We have introduced the curvature code for Fermions and Bosons accordingly:

$$[\delta \mathcal{L} \delta \Phi \delta M] \delta g = 0$$

$$[\delta \mathcal{L} \delta \Phi \delta M] \delta g > 0$$

Which is to indicate that Fermions are finite in size while Bosons vary in size overtime, that is due to the last term which in this case is used as an auxiliary condition given by equations (2.12) and (3.13) for Fermions and Bosons accordingly: put another way it is impossible to separate two photons in net curvature representation. The idea of two photons separated is an illusion of the particle picture. We can present it in a different angle, those two waves which propagate to opposite directions will always have a connection, if started at a joint point those waves will propagate outward to that point and by doing so cancel each other, as we did with interference.



If we define ripple operators \mathfrak{Q} from a starting area to another area, the mutual area of both will be the amount of interference.

$$\mathfrak{Q}: A \rightarrow B$$

$$\mathfrak{Q}: A' \rightarrow B$$

Interference will accrue at the manifold segment that is mutual to both starting point as previously mentioned.

$$\approx: A \cap A' \quad (1.61)$$

In the context of Quantum entanglement we can modify the first two equations to present the idea of propagating to opposite directions on the matrix tensor M:

$$\mathfrak{Q}: \overleftarrow{\gamma_1} \rightarrow M_1$$

$$\mathfrak{Q}: \overrightarrow{\gamma_2}' \rightarrow M_2$$

$$M_1 \neq M_2$$

$$\approx: \overleftarrow{\gamma_1} \cap \mathfrak{Q}: \overrightarrow{\gamma_2}$$

Quantum entanglement is the result of waves intersecting and moving to all directions, including the directions which are the opposite to the trajectory of the particle in particle spin representation, those trajectories however are canceled due to another waves, this cancelation implies that the photons are always connected by some area of intersection. When we measure the first photon, we immediately measure the second as well, as they are connected by:

$$M_2 M_1 \neq 0;$$

$$0 < t < \infty$$

Some of those ideas were mentioned before, as an example the motion of a photon in all directions including those opposite in time is mentioned by Feynman in path integrations formulation of QED. The wave features of photon is well known among all, but the key reasoning of the primordial is the following: photons are net curvature that are independent, their size increase and propagate to all directions; two photons which start at a joint point cannot be separated due to those features, the intersection means it is impossible to measure a single photon in the first place.

Duality W

Let us analyze the first coupling term in the primordial:

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \longrightarrow [(8 \times 3) + e^-] + W^-$$

The electron and the Boson of the weak interaction are represented by the same element, the majestic three is for the electron, and the three net variations are for the W^+ Boson. The kernel is the three and the image is both the electron and the W^- Boson. Such a duality among those two is in agreement with modern particle physics that states that the electron and the W^- Bosons have the same charge. The same applies to the opposite charges. Because of the duality of those two. Because there is no numerical difference.

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \longrightarrow [(8 \times 3) + W^-] + e^-$$

We can also replace the actual elements:

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \longrightarrow [(8 \times 3) + W^-] + W^-$$

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \longrightarrow [(8 \times 3) + e^-] + e^-$$

The coupling term with two electrons as an example, could describe the motion of free electron that could join another atom, the electron tradeoff that ignite the entire chemistry. In addition, we can make a prediction regarding photon emission. In particular, the author predict that photon can be emitted from the Boson of the weak interaction. Therefore, in a way we have Bosons emitting Bosons. The emission is described by the third coupling term, given by the equivalence relation between the electron and W^- Boson, W duality in short:

$$W^- \equiv (e^-)$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + (e)] + \gamma \equiv [(24 \times 5) + (W^-)] + \gamma$$

Since the coupling constants series is commutative, we can go further and make an additional prediction:

$$[(24 \times 5) + (W^-)] + \gamma \longrightarrow [(24 \times 5) + \gamma] + (W^-)$$

This prediction is breaking the rules of the primordial in which we regard the invariant three to be the destabilizer that lead to a net variation, but since the coupling magnitude is preserved, it is possible to change the order of the terms themselves. The order is a reflection on the element that is being propagated. So according to the last prediction, a (W^-) will be propagated from a photon, a massless particle. It is a wild prediction, but at the same time very interesting, maybe even correct as the photon as energy which could morph onto mass.

Objects in Class

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

Up to this day we have taken Bosons to be discrete amount of curvature which is prime and belong to the ring of real integers. Such views comes to an agreement with the ideas behind Quantum mechanics. The discrete amounts and the terms with one net variation are time invariant, that is contrast to composite interactions such as gravity. Composite interaction can contain many distinct combinations with keep the spin invariant. Now, the author would like to analyze the 8T construction n from a different angle, which is more mathematical and maybe do not have any physical meaning, and that is representing the Bosons as objects in class. That way we ignore the numerical values as numeric and regard them as different objects of the same class. The objects differ from one other, but not in quanta but the numbers serve as classification to the object not as numerical value. That is another way to analyze the 8T construction. In a certain sense it is valid to analyze the 8T according to such view, as the Bosons are different fingers of the same hand, they are all part of the ever changing geometry of space time. At high energy they can turn into one another, as proven in the thesis. To make it more mathematically rigorous we can put the idea of Bosons as objects in class.

$$\mathcal{B} \Rightarrow \{N_{V1} \dots N_{VK}\}$$

$$K \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$N_{V1} \not\equiv N_{V2} \dots$$

The two operations we used, or can use on this class are multiplication and addition. In the operation of addition, we combined net curvature of distinct amount to reach higher distinct primes, in such way we created the gravitational term. That was the idea that allows us the associate the nature of Bosons to non-abelian group. In the context of the idea of object in class, that is mean that the class has infinite objects. In the operation of multiplication, we have combined net variations of certain amount and reached equivalence between addition and multiplication, so the author presented the idea of Quadratic curvature whose physical meaning is unclear.

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 + 13 + 7 \rightarrow [(24 * 5) + (3)] + 25$$

Now, those primes were chosen in order to make a point, the total sum of the three primes is equivalent to a photon squared.

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 25 \rightarrow [(24 * 5) + (3)] + \gamma^2$$

The photon squared can be decomposed to matter and anti-matter:

$$\gamma = \pm 5$$

Instead of looking at the actual number, we can again state that the combination of three object in class are equal to one object multiplied and that each object in the class has an inverse object yielding a unitary object, that is synonymous with anti-matter. The universe itself is an object in a class, the class of stationary manifolds flattening each other via areas of extremum curvatures.

The objects in the class of universes are also infinite and ever increasing, but the class is the same for all, it obeys the same rules and the same sub-objects, i.e. Bosons appear in the same order of each sub-element, i.e. universe. That is because the invariance of the prime ring under time shifts. We can define the class of universes; each universe is a manifold of the same class, Lorentz with (3,1) signature:

$$\mathcal{S} \Rightarrow \{\Phi_1 \dots \Phi_n\}$$

$$\Phi_1 \equiv \Phi_2 \dots \equiv \Phi_n$$

It is implicitly assumed that there is only one class of universes, but whether that is actually the case is unknown. However it is reasonable to assume that nature would generate the minimal number of distinct elements, which is one, rather than maximal amount of distinct elements.

Another point that is important is that if each manifold in the packet would be different in kind, the flattening or the interaction between each two manifold pairs with opposite curvature orientation could lead to complications as the manifolds are different. It was implicitly assumed that nature is oriented to the minima in the kind of manifolds it generate, and if one manifold is Lorentz manifold so does the rest.

High Energy Vacuums

The summation of the prime pairing to zero is resulting in an infinite set of zeros. That is synonymous with the vacuum idea of quantum field theory:

$$[\delta \mathcal{L} \delta \Phi \delta M] \delta g = 0$$

$$[\delta \mathcal{L} \delta \Phi \delta M] \delta g > 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\delta g_i} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{g}_i} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) = 0 \quad (1.8)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\delta g_i} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial g_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \dot{g}_i} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) > 0 \quad (1.81)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^T 0_i = \mathcal{V} \quad (2.16)$$

The vacuum is the result of prime pairing which do not have a net variation element, as they are not sums identical to (2.15) in their devisors. Thus, they vanish into zero. The sum of all vanishing pairs yielding zeros is the vacuum of the 8T, as presented in equation (2.16). All prime pairs appear, as previously mentioned, we can pair any even number of primes, we chose $N = 2$ for simplicity sake. The idea of the vacuum in this theory is somewhat hard to grasp, as it requires knowing beforehand where those violations of stationarity will appear, which is impossible to know. What is possible to know is those violations of stationarity **has appeared**, that is simple, where there is stars and galaxies. The vacuum idea than is more appropriate to describe in terms of short to infinitesimal time intervals, it is not a continuous entity in time.. We considered those prime pairs vanishing to a set of zero to be part of a certain domain:

$$(p_N, p_{N+K}) = S_N$$

$$S_N \in [0, \mathbb{R}]$$

The idea of a vacuum can be presented in a different manner, that is by taking an a prime element and its mirrored pair, which is synonymous with matter-anti matter pairs vanishing into zero. While the original pairs vanishing into matter, which contains energy, the new pair containing one prime and it's mirrored element would vanish to total energy.

That is because it's sum is not two and three devisable but rather exactly zero, indicating a release of energy. The idea can be presented as:

$$(p_N, -p_N) = 0$$

$$(p_N, -p_N) \in [\mathbb{R}, -\mathbb{R}]$$

However, two important points, first such a construction would lead to immense energy release, if nature is oriented to the lowest energy state configuration, such pairs would violate it, and thus should be quite rare to detect. That was the idea which used to describe the outward acceleration by QFT, and which led to the immense difference among the observed rate of acceleration to the expected rate using that idea. The second point is that even if an element of mirrored curvature would exist, the chances of it pairing it the exact opposite are rather small, that is in contrast to the idea of the original prime pairing which impose no limitation. The bottom line is that according to each idea we can make a classification of vacuums, each vacuum differ in the amount of energy in contains, even though each vacuum is described by an infinite set of zeros, the way those zeros were created is an indication to the level of energy it contains. If each prime amount of variations is isomorphic to a net energy, than the mirrored pair with a minus sign would be isomorphic to negative energy, which could explain the rarity of those elements. The final point is that the summation of all the prime pairs and their mirrored elements is much larger than the rate of so-called "dark energy" that is by measurements made and the idea presented in QFT that led to the immense observed difference.

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \sum_{N=1}^{\infty} (p_{NK}, -p_{NK}) \gg \frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2}$$

SUSY and W Duality

$$[(8 * 3) + (3)] + 3 \longrightarrow [(8 * 3) + e^-] + W^-$$

The electron and the Boson of the weak interaction are represented by the same element, the majestic three is for the electron, and the three net variations are for the W^+ Boson. The kernel is the three and the image is both the electron and the W^+ Boson. Such a duality among those two is in agreement with modern particle physics that states that the electron and the W^+ Bosons have the same charge. The same applies to the opposite charges. Because of the duality of those two. Because there is no numerical difference, we can replace the order as mentioned in the thesis, page seventy-eight.

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \longrightarrow [(8 \times 3) + W^-] + e^-$$

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \longrightarrow [(8 \times 3) + W^-] + W^-$$

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \longrightarrow [(8 \times 3) + (e^-)] + e^-$$

The coupling term with two electrons as an example, could describe the motion of free electron that could join another atom, the electron tradeoff that ignite the entire chemistry. In addition, we can make a prediction regarding photon emission. In particular, the author predict that photon can be emitted from the Boson of the weak interaction. Therefore, in a way we have Bosons emitting Bosons. The emission is described by the third coupling term, given by the equivalence relation among the electron and W^- Boson, i.e., W duality:

$$W^- \equiv e^- \quad (1.61)$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + (e)] + \gamma \equiv [(24 * 5) + (W^-)] + \gamma$$

Since the coupling constants series is commutative, we can go further and make an additional prediction:

$$[(24 \times 5) + (W^-)] + \gamma \longrightarrow [(24 * 5) + \gamma] + W^-$$

In the thesis, page twenty-nine we have presented the SEW unification by aligning the net variation element of the three couplings. That was by an exchange of two net variations from the third to the first coupling term, so all three would be at $N_V = +3$.

The key point in the context of SUSY is the following, since there exist the W duality, the morphisms presented in SEW unification applies to the electron.

$$8 + (1) + 2 : [(8 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 : [(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 3$$

$$8 + (1) + 2 \rightarrow 8 + (3)$$

The two real exchanges between the third and the first will modify the same middle element the exact same manner as presented in the thesis. The only term we can vary is the left, as we want to ensure duality among the forces; we cannot touch the net variation, marked in black;

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] + \mathbf{3}.$$

We cannot vary the invariant three; the modification will be to the left term in the coupling series;

$$(8 \times 3) + 2 = 26$$

The restrictions imposed on such variation on the strong are the same as presented in the thesis. I.e. it must be to an infinitesimal interval. The physical

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meaning of such equivalence relation in high energy is a morphism between the Bosons. A gluon morphism the weak interaction W^+, W^-, Z Bosons, and photon morphism to the W^+, W^-, Z Bosons.

$$\gamma \rightarrow W^+/W^-/Z$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + W^+$$

$$[8 + (g + 2)] \rightarrow 8 + W^+/W^-/Z$$

(1) At high energies there exist a morphism among the photon and the Gluon to the Bosons of the weak interaction. The Gluon at high energy can become a longer-range mediator. Now take the duality relation manifested in the term:

$$W^- \equiv (e)^- \quad (1.61)$$

$$\gamma \rightarrow e^-$$

$$[8 + (g + 2)] \rightarrow 8 + e^-$$

An extension on the main prediction.(1.1) Because of the Duality (1.61), at high energies there exist a morphism between The Bosons of the first and third interaction into matter. A photon into an Electron, and a Gluon into an Electron. This version of SUSY does not include the Super partners of all particles but rather a morphism between particles we already know exist. The entire idea of SUSY is contained in the Primordial coupling series in the first and second representations.

Odd Photon Absorptions

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

Suppose that the photon now getting onto the electron, since the electron has no definite location but rather itself is a cloud of probability, the chances of a photon to get scattered onto the electron as a particle are rather small. However taking into account the prime number feature and the propagation all across the matrix in all directions, the photon will get scattered onto the electron. When they do, we can represent the coupling term:

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \tilde{\gamma}$$

Since the photon is prime and so does the electron, they sum up to an even number as one previously covered in the thesis. Theorem (2) the photon is a net curvature of prime discrete amount, and the electron was proven the invariant three.

$$[(e)] + \tilde{\gamma} = 3 + 5$$

As reader probably knows by now that even amount of variations are correlated to zero, that is how we derived the existence of Fermions, and how we derived the invariant three to be an Electron.

$$[(e^-)] + \gamma = 0$$

That is an indication that there will be a complete absorption of the photon onto the electron. We have introduced the superscript on the electron to sum the elements it contains.

$$e \rightarrow e^{\mathcal{K}}$$

$$\mathcal{K} \in \mathbb{R}$$

For the electron that absorbed a photon, the new parameterization will be:

$$e^{\mathcal{K}} = e^{+1}$$

For the electron that emitted the photon the probability in the new parameterization will be:

$$e^{\mathcal{K}} = e^0$$

We need to introduce a sub-script to differentiate the two electrons, so overall:

$$e^{\mathcal{K}} = e^{+1} \rightarrow e_1^{+1}$$

$$e^{\mathcal{K}} = e^0 \rightarrow e_0^0$$

Suppose the electron that absorbed now absorbed an additional two photons at the same time:

$$[(e^-)] + \tilde{\gamma} + \tilde{\gamma} = 3 + 5 + 5$$

They don't sum to an even number, which indicate that the absorption of a photon cluster by a single electron could not exceed one photon at the time. Alternatively that the photon can **absorb only odd number of photons together:**

$$[(e^-)] + \tilde{\gamma} + \tilde{\gamma} + \tilde{\gamma} = 3 + 5 + 5 + 5 = 0$$

Notice that if the absorption of three net variations is possible and complete, so does the emission of three net variations, now for the Electric coupling term assume instead of absorption we would have an emission.

$$[(e^-)] + \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma}$$

$$[(24 * 5) + (e^-)] + \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma}$$

Which is exactly the structure of the Graviton, as in the thesis we considered it to be the combination of three net variations, summing up to spin two.

$$[(24 * 5) + (e)] + \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} + \vec{\gamma} = 2N_2 + 2$$

If we can create a situation in which an electron will be emitting three photons at the same moment, than the result would be a Spin two particle, i.e. a Graviton which is composed of three photons. However in order for the Electron to emit three photons it has to absorb three photons and retain them, the photons emission must be in sync to reach the desired higher spin to which we correlate the Graviton. The creation of the Graviton than is decreasing as time goes by as one theorized that the electron aspiring lowest index in the superscript over time, synonymous with the lowest state of energy, (subscript meant to index the electron itself, to classify which one absorbed and which one emitted). For some time parameter

$$e_{\mathcal{N}}^{\mathcal{K}} \longrightarrow e_{\mathcal{N}}^0$$

Curvature Products

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

Let us analyze the product of two primes, which are distinct higher primes. According to the author proof of the Riemann hypothesis, primes form a non-abelian group, the condition under addition is to have an odd amount of primes under addition. Similar to the idea of quadratic curvature, we can present the idea of co-products of net curvature under multiplication, not in any case of multiplication by two primes will yield a prime, it could yield an odd, suppose we consider the cases it will yield a prime.

$$N_{V1} \rightarrow N_{V1} \times N_{V2} \leftarrow N_{V2}$$

$$N_{V1} \times N_{V2} \in \mathbb{P}$$

$$N_{V1} \times N_{V2} \not\cong N_{V1} \cup N_{V2}$$

In between each net variation element, we can define an automorphism arrow from itself to itself:

$$1_a : N_{V1} \rightarrow N_{V1}$$

$$1_a : N_{V2} \rightarrow N_{V2}$$

Since at high energies we can align the net variations elements on the same value, which in the case of the first three interactions lead to alignment at $N_V = +3$, and thus unification at $24 + 2$ variations.

$$8 + (1) + 2: [(8 * 3) + (3)] + 3 : [(24 * 5) + (3)] + \mathbf{3}$$

The two real exchanges between the third and the first will modify the same middle element the exact same manner as presented in the thesis. The only term we can vary is the left, as we want to ensure duality among the forces; we cannot touch the net variation, marked in black;

$$[(8 * 3) + (3)] + \mathbf{3}.$$

We cannot vary the invariant three; the modification will be to the left term in the coupling series;

$$(8 * 3) + 2 = 26$$

The physical meaning of such equivalence relation in high energy is a morphism between the Bosons. A gluon morphism the weak interaction W^+, W^-, Z Bosons, and photon morphism to the W^+, W^-, Z Bosons.

$$\gamma \rightarrow W^+ / W^- / Z$$

$$[(24 * 5) + (e)] + W^+$$

$$[8 + (g + 2)] \rightarrow 8 + W^+ / W^- / Z$$

It is possible to build an additional arrow from one independent element to another.

$$\Delta_1 : N_{V1} \rightarrow N_{V2}$$

$$\Delta_2 : N_{V2} \longrightarrow N_{V1}$$

In general form:

$$\Delta : N_{VK} \longrightarrow N_{VM}$$

Before the morphism they were distinct:

$$N_{VK} \not\equiv N_{VM}$$

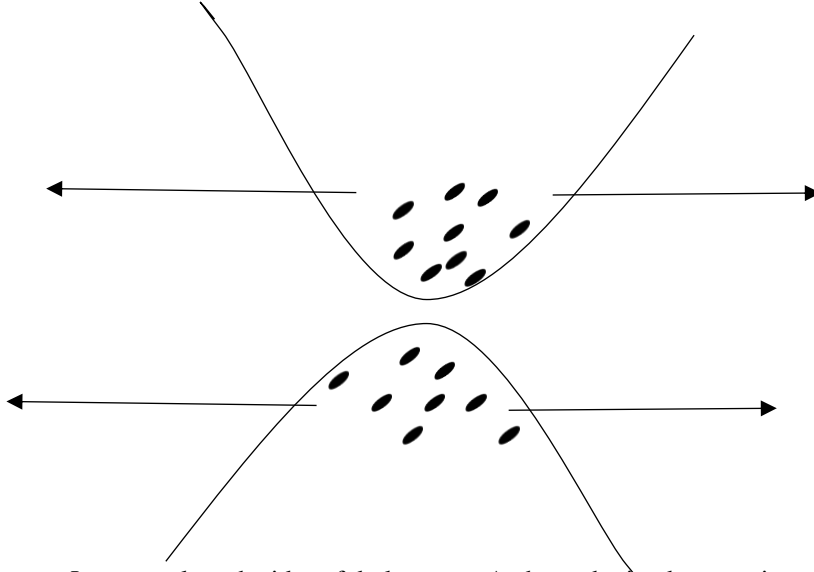
In the context of category theory, we have a category that has one class of objects, which vary in two ways, from themselves to themselves, from themselves to other objects in the class that are distinct, and are able to morph via addition and multiplication to other object in the class. The setting of category theory makes it simpler to understand the nature of Bosons, via arrows and morphisms, both are presented in the thesis in a mere numerical form. SEW unification in page twenty-nine, is a manifestation of the features of category theory and the morphisms among elements.

Variational Fermion Distributions & Dark matter

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$



Let us analyze the idea of dark matter. Author submitted two options in the 8T thesis. The first in pages (25-28) which has to do with the Quark masses series. Such a series was derived as a result of trying to eliminate the question of three families, and by simple rescale of the third and the first a pattern was found. The rate of convergence to zero however is rather fast and thus already in the fifth family we reach total mass aspiring zero.

The rate of convergence to zero could indicate that it is not sufficient to be the sole cause of dark matter. The second explanation in thesis pages (123-124), used to universe packet representation, i.e. a gravitational effect from a distinct manifold. In this paper, author is going to expend on the second explanation, which is variational matter distributions of distinct manifold of the same class.

Let us use the universe packet pairs, with opposite curvature orientations, which flatten each other. Let the arbitrary variations distributions be identical in amount but different across each area of extremum curvature such as galaxy. As an example one took a set of two distinct Lorentz manifolds, which invoked stationary:

$$\wp = [\Phi_1, \Phi_2]$$

$$\Phi = (M, g)$$

To each associate a finite number of arbitrary variations which vanish into matter, isomorphic to each other. This cluster of arbitrary variations vanish into a galaxy.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i &\in \Phi_1 \\ \sum_{i=1}^K \delta g_i &\in \Phi_2 \\ K &\equiv M \\ \sum_{i=1}^K \delta g_i &\sim \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i \end{aligned} \tag{1.62}$$

This cluster has the same amount of matter. The key point is that despite the clusters are isomorphic the Fermionic distributions could be different. If one manifold has a star like earth at the matrix, that fact does not mean that the complimentary manifold has a star at the exact place, or any star at all. The exactness condition using that framework does not include exact matter distributions but rather isomorphic number of arbitrary variations in the total cluster. Define one fermion distribution at an interval:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i &\rightarrow \mathcal{R}^{s_1} \in [0,1] \\ \sum_{i=1}^K \delta g_i &\rightarrow \mathcal{R}^{s_2} \in [0,1] \\ \mathcal{R}^{s_1} &\not\equiv \mathcal{R}^{s_2} \end{aligned}$$

If one considers that variational distributions are not identical while the clusters of total variations are isomorphic, the result is invisible matter traces within each manifold. It is more reasonable to assume the distributions are different rather to assume they are identical at the a star of a scale.

Is it possible to assume that two equal amounts of gas projectile at the same space would diffuse the exact same molecule distributions? We can only take the average in such cases and state that the total distributions must be identical overtime, i.e. spread over the limits of the space. Those invisible matter distributions are the role of dark energy according to this idea. Other universes is not a question anymore, 8T correlate the major features of our own universe to their existence. Dark energy is given by universe packet, as a result flatness as well. Those are proven, agreed upon measurable facts, i.e. the flatness and dark energy, which can not be solved assuming there exist only one universe. It could be even possible to estimate the distance between each two universe assuming we know the added gravitational effect added by dark matter.

Isomorphism's and Covariance

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

Let us analyze the idea of co-variance in this framework. The paper will present two roots in which co-variance rise. The idea behind the co-variance is the following sentence – there is only one set of rules. In the context of variational manifolds, there exist only one manifold. The idea of co-variance can firstly be analyze via the notion of isomorphism. In this context, isomorphism would be to state that the manifold is the same manifold; the difference is that observer may watch the manifold in different configurations, i.e. different states, similar to QFT idea in which the phases are independent from the amplitudes, the phases are signaling to a degree of rotation, 8T equivalent would be certain degree of acceleration due to curvature on the manifold. We defined the manifold as the variable "s" so the isomorphism can be put in rigor:

$$\Delta: \Phi \rightarrow \Phi$$

$$\Phi = (M, g)$$

The notion of isomorphism's, of an object which vary but still stay as is, is the mathematical equivalence of physical co-variance, as one believes. In that context, another interesting analog is of the similarity of a mechanical system. In particular is that the equation of motion is left unaltered if multiplied by constant, which applies to cases in which the potential energy is an homogenous function of the co-ordinates. Suppose we would multiply the equations of manifold variation by some factor:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i * K$$

Assuming manifold invoked stationary:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i * K = 0$$

The stationarity condition is not altered by scalar multiplication; matter can be created in higher amounts while keeping the manifold stationary. From that argument, we can extract that the potential energy of the manifold is an homogenous function of the matrix tensor. That is very different than the QFT formalism which require for each matter created, anti-matter creation keeping the S matrix unvaried. If that was in fact the case, anti-matter would be quite

common in the universe which is not the case. That idea of matter anti-matter pairs vanishing to zero, led to the massive difference in estimating the source of dark energy. 8T allows creation of matter while keeping the manifold stationary, matter pairs in such way that no curvature is allowed, that is by the anti-commutation relation of Fermions. The result of this construction is that energy is not conserved. That is because matter can morph into energy, and arbitrary variations of the manifold vanish into matter. Those ideas could be somewhat hard to accept, similar to how the discovery of Planck and Heisenberg principle were hard to accept at the time. In certain sense If the QFT idea was right, anti-matter would be as common as matter, as those pair to each other for each matter particle created, which is not the case. The second quantity which is not conserved is the number of violations, as matter being created in larger amounts, there exist higher probability of violations which are prime (or one) amount of curvature to arise from it, to despite the manifold is isomorphic to itself, the number of elements in the subgroup of violations is ever increasing.

$$s = (M, g, \mathcal{F})$$

Let \mathcal{F} be the summation of net variations of all kind, which is a function of time. In the 8T framework:

$$\mathcal{F} = \sum_{i=1}^{i=N_v} p_i^X$$

The subscript is the kind of net variation:

$$\varphi: N_v \longrightarrow p_i \quad (2.4)$$

The superscript is the element that absorbed

$$X = e_i; \quad i \in \mathbb{R}$$

Over time, the probability of violations increases as more matter is being created:

$$\mathcal{F}_t < \mathcal{F}_{t+\Delta t}$$

Spin Chronicles

$$\sum_{k=1}^K \delta g_k > 0 ; K \in N_V \quad (3.13)$$

We have presented the spin classification in the thesis, page seventeen, while using the prime critical line:

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

Let us analyze the idea of spin. As one can see, each Boson is firstly described by spin, which is not an integer, i.e. one half. That is an indication to it's particle like traits which are preserved. Than since each coupling term is containing an additional term on the prime critical line, which is the invariant three, the spin total reaches to one. Since the invariant three is always there, the minimal spin which Bosons from the second coupling term and above will have is one. Since the Higgs does not have this invariant three which is the sole generator of net variations as we now believe, it is represented by spin zero. Than if an additional photon is getting scattered onto the photon emitted the spin of the system than again varies, which is presented in the thesis:

$$[(24 * 5) + (3)] + 5 + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = \left[2N_2 + \frac{3}{2}\right]$$

The 8T emphasized the spin variation by half unit as a result of measurement, changing the photon from wave like to a particle like, at first used in the context of super symmetry. Such a view of analysis than indicate that the super-partners are not needed. That is because the same particle represents spectra of behaviors according to spin variations. It is the same particle. Later view of SUSY showed that using the SEW unification it is a possible to predict a morphism from the photon onto the electron, as it is isomorphic to the W Boson of the weak interaction, same as for the Gluon. Therefore, at high energies Bosons can turn into matter, without any need for super partners. Additional important point, which were not mentioned before. First, since each photon contain energy of certain amount, it is impossible to measure with it without interfering with the experiment. That is the analog of QM principle of uncertainty with regards to time an energy. Even a measurement with a Higgs will interfere with the system as the Higgs contains quanta of energy given it has a positive mass. Although the Higgs will not interfere with the spin, it will interfere with the environment of the experiment, making the energy of the system larger than before.

$$[(24 * 5) + (e)] + \gamma + H^0 \rightarrow 2N_2 + 1$$

$$H^0 \Leftrightarrow E_n$$

$$E_n > 0$$

So despite the Higgs does not affect the system at the spin level, it does vary the energy. The invariance of total spin due to the Higgs can be put using an automorphism of the coupling term:

$$H^0: 2N_2 + 1 \longrightarrow 2N_2 + 1$$

The second important point is the following, at the heart of it all, each Boson (weak and above) start with spin one-half. Then due to additional element it receives total spin one. It is possible to classify the behavior of Bosons according to the number of elements in the coupling term. Odd number of elements in the coupling term would lead to a behavior of a particle, while even number would lead to an integer spin, a wave like behavior; we take into account the invariant three and the outer Bosons, manifested as prime outside the bracket. Define the summation of elements on the prime critical line:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \mathcal{P}_i = \mathcal{S}$$

$$2 \mid N \longrightarrow True$$

Then wavelike:

$$\mathcal{S} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{W}$$

Else, it would be particle like

$$2 \mid N \longrightarrow False$$

$$\mathcal{S} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{P}$$

Since the lepton is represented as the invariant three, which is also the element used to describe the Boson of the weak interaction, which could either behave like a particle or a wave, depends upon the total elements on the critical line, so does the electron. That is given by the previously mentioned equivalence relation:

$$W^- \equiv (e^-) \quad (1.61)$$

Interactions Separation

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

Let us analyze the idea of separation of the forces, i.e. Bosonic net variations. We have previously mentioned that the direction of the arrow is the direction of time. The strongest interactions appear at the first, the result is an endless process of clustering, with weaker and weaker interactions, given by ratio of net to total. When the author derived the coupling series back in March 2021, each coupling term was analyzed by extracting the net variation element. In the following page, presented the original part of the construction of the pre-equation idea which yielded the primordial:

Analyze the (7,11) total variations pair with $N_V = (+1)$:

Total variations sum is divisible by two:

$$18/2 = 9$$

And then by three

$$9/3 = 3$$

We know that we have $N_V = (+1)$ so it can be extracted to yield:

$$F_1 = 8 + 1$$

However, even amounts of variations vanish so we can ignore the element 8 and write:

$$F_1 = 1$$

Notice that the first interaction can be represented the following way:

$$[W^- + \gamma + g] = 9 \quad (1.62)$$

That is because each Boson is isomorphic to a prime, that was speculated on theorem two, pre-equation idea:

$$W^- \equiv +3, \quad \gamma \equiv +5$$

so already in the first term we can represent the Bosons of the rest of the two interactions. Since we have taken it out from the total sum, we have separated it from the mixture of the three interactions.

The Boson of the weak interaction can be either one of the three. We have taken W^- as it has the same charge as the electron, fact that the author used for the SUSY construction. So now after the Gluon was taken out:

$$[W^- + \gamma + g] \rightarrow [W^- + \gamma] + g$$

Next, the term in the parenthesis represents the Electroweak Bosonic combinations. This term create total sum of an even, and thus we took it to zero in the thesis. However here we have two independent Bosons, so each can be set in his way. After the Gluon was separated, the electroweak combination is needed to be separated, to the electric Boson, the photon and the weak interaction Bosons. The combination of all the three also implies higher state of energy and as each interaction stands on its own, the energy is lower. So already we can reason why the forces should be separated.

$$[W^- + \gamma + g] \rightarrow E_n + E_{n+1} + E_{n+2} = E_{3n+3}$$

$$E_{3n+3} > E_n \cap E_{n+1} \cap E_{n+2}$$

That is to state that the SEW combined term has a higher energy state and each of the Bosons in itself, which indicate nature aspires to "break the combination" of the SEW into separated elements. it is quite a remarkable fact that the Bosons of the first three interactions sum exactly to the term of the first interaction to equation (1.62). Therefore, the 8T predicts that first the strong is separated than the Electroweak combined term. In contrast to other theories that aspire to describe Gravity moment of separation, the 8T does not include Gravity directly, as it is a composite interaction that has infinite variations, assuming we use the spin representation of the main equation. The structure of the gravity is invariant to the change of the element. Since the total spin is invariant, i.e. two, there is not a change in the nature of gravity; the structure is the same while the composite element could be different.

$$[(2N_0) + (3)] + N_{VK1} + N_{VK2} + N_{VK3} \rightarrow 2N_0 + 2$$

$$[(2N_0) + (3)] + N_{VK1} + N_{VK2} + N_{VK4} \rightarrow 2N_0 + 2$$

the last interesting twist, the fact that the three terms are combined in one equation without Gravity, is already means that Gravity has broken, as the term (1.62) contains three distinct amount of net curvature, put another way, those interactions are just different amounts of gravity, manifested in different primes. So the term already contain the separation of "gravity" if the author reasoned clearly enough. To put this confusing idea another way, **Gravity is the class and the interactions are different objects in the class**, so the fact that we have different objects in the class means that the class it is not unified, i.e. that the class is separated or "broken".

$$\Lambda: Top \rightarrow Set$$

$$G_{class} = \{N_V | N_V \in \mathbb{P} \cup (+1)\} \quad (1.3)$$

High Energy Paradox

Now we are left with the question of detection of those higher coupling terms that are getting weaker as the arrow develops. Reason might indicate that to detect in order to detect those weaker interactions, civilization ought to examine weaker and weaker energies. Author will argue that the opposite is the case. To detect those weaker interactions we need higher energies. That is the case, as there exist a clear pattern given by the primordial. The clusters of variations, excluding the invariant three and the N_V element are getting larger from term to term:

$$2N_1 < 2N_2 < 2N_3$$

Put more elegantly

$$2N_K \rightarrow \infty$$

$$K \in \mathbb{R}$$

are the cluster of total variations which vanish into matter. That means that $2N_K$ the increase the chance of detecting the weaker coupling, we need to collide hadrons in such way that the cluster of total variations will grow accordingly. That implies we need to collide many hadrons rather than just a few. Since each hadron has energy, as it has mass, that is synonymous with high energy collusion. Than once the cluster has been created, there exist an unknown probability of emission of an electron, i.e. the destabilizer. According to the right multiplier of the $2N_K$, which belongs to the prime, the Boson than will appear. At high energies, suppose one of those Bosons was detected. It is immediately creating an option for a creation of an higher magnitude Boson. As an example:

$$\gamma + \gamma + W^- = 13$$

$$13 \in \mathbb{P}$$

That Boson is associated with the sixth coupling term:

$$(120, 120 + (3)) + 13 = 120, 136$$

Assuming that Boson has a lifetime that is unknown but still present approximately stable behavior, using two Bosons of the weak interaction we can reach again to an higher Boson:

$$13 + \gamma + \gamma = 23$$

So the paper present two major ways in which those Bosons can be detected. First by colliding hadron formations to reach bigger formations. That lepton propagation and from there net variation from the Lepton. The second, once Bosons are at the same space they can morph into higher coupling Bosons in odd combinations, given by the primordial.

Those new coupling Bosons are in somewhat of a Superposition of Bosons, they composed by combinations of distinct Bosons. That means that it is possible to detect them based on set of possible decays. As to test, the 8T author will provide a set of possible decays which can be used to examine the 8T primordial, each Prime is isomorphic to a Boson:

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$$W^- + W^- + \gamma = 11$$

$$W^- + W^- + g = 7$$

$$W^- + g + g = \gamma$$

$$W^- + W^- + W^- + g + g = 11$$

$$\gamma + \gamma + W^- = 13$$

$$13 + 7 + 3 = 23$$

$$23 + 13 + W^- = 49$$

$$49 + W^- + \gamma = 57$$

And on we go endlessly, since there exist an equivalence relation between the electron and the Boson of the second interaction, it is possible to replace them without changing the result. That equivalence relation was at the heart of SUSY variation of the 8T, which based upon aligning the net variations on the same term of N_V .

$$W^- \equiv e^- \quad (1.61)$$

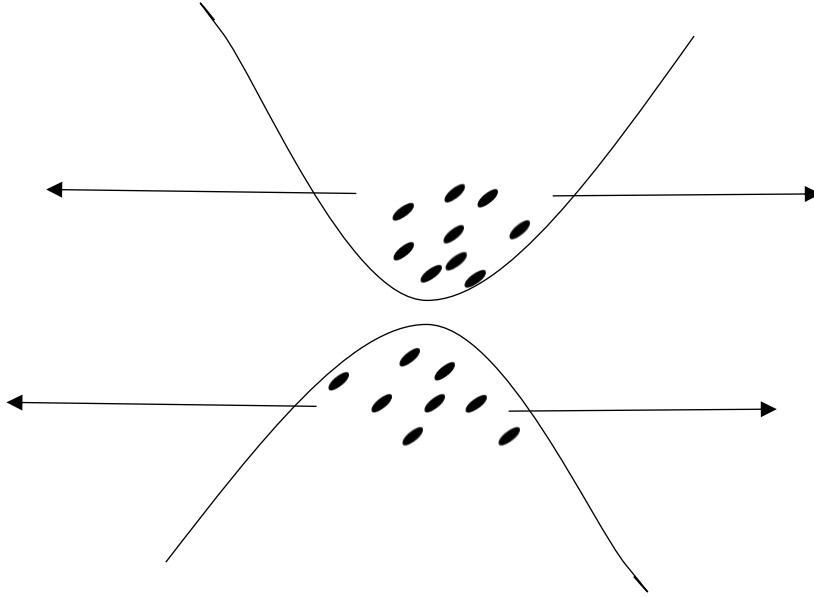
The morphisms ignore the fact that the gluon is "confined" within the hadron. However as one can see, the morphisms can occur without the gluon as a direct participator, we can regard the $N_V = +7$ to be an independent element and not nested by lower magnitude primes (and one). Summing up, the larger the energy the higher the chance to observe those weaker coupling terms, the high energy collisions also creating a setting in which those higher coupling terms can morph into even higher coupling terms. Alone those terms are stronger, but as they are part of a much bigger cluster they get weaker from term to term. The strongest term has the smallest cluster, as previously mentioned in the 8T, as dictated by the arrow of time.

N-Tuples

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$



Let us analyze the idea of an N-tuple, which is an ordered set of elements. To start the analysis one will change the setting using functor, from a varying manifold onto a set.

$$\Lambda: Top \rightarrow Set$$

Each prime pair used in the original derivation now stand as a set of elements. One mentioned that the number of primes could be infinite, for simplicity sake, two was chosen. The criteria one was asking is the prime pair sum to be two and three devisable. So to put the idea mathematically:

$$N = (\mathcal{P}_1, \dots, \mathcal{P}_n)$$

$$N_s = (\mathcal{P}_1 + \mathcal{P}_2 + \dots + \mathcal{P}_n)$$

$$[2, 3] \mid N_s$$

We have defined the Boson to be a prime amount of net variation, which arises from the N-Tuple, in an amount proportional to the average of the N-Tuple.

$$\frac{N_s}{N} \propto N_V$$

To expend the idea of a Boson using N Tuple, we can associate the Boson to be a product type of the N-Tuple. The Boson is the product of the N-Tuple that satisfy the devisors requirements. So to put it mathematically.

$$N_V = \prod_{\phi=1}^{\phi=N_V} \delta g_{\phi} = \delta g_{\phi=1} \times \delta g_{\phi=2} \times \delta g_{\phi=3} \quad (1.23)$$

$$\delta g_{\phi=1} \equiv \delta g_{\phi=2} \equiv \delta g_{\phi=3}$$

Since in contrast to Fermions we have only one sign for Boson, positive summation of curvature, or negative if we consider:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = -2\text{Ric} \quad (1.23.A)$$

So according to this idea, the subscript is mere index that counts the number of times the arbitrary curvature is chained. The difference among the Bosons is the number of chained arbitrary variations. As an example the difference among the photon with $N_V = +5$ and the W^- with $N_V = +3$ would be:

$$W^- = \delta g_{\phi=1} \times \delta g_{\phi=2} \times \delta g_{\phi=3}$$

$$\gamma = \delta g_{\phi=1} \times \delta g_{\phi=2} \times \delta g_{\phi=3} \times \delta g_{\phi=4} \times \delta g_{\phi=5}$$

$$\delta g_{\phi=4} \equiv \delta g_{\phi=5} \equiv \delta g_{\phi=1}$$

since all the terms are prime number multiples, if we consider (1.63) they are negative amount of curvature, the difference between each Boson is the number of elements in the term of (1.23). that is the analog of the original idea made in March. The prime pairs are N-tuples, which has products of prime type of the same element in different amount, which is not divisor of two and three as Fermions.

$$[2, 3] \mid \neq \prod_{\phi=1}^{\phi=N_V} \delta g_{\phi} \quad (1.24)$$

So using the idea of N-tuples it is easier to grasp the difference among Fermions, which arise in even numbers of two distinct elements which differ in sign and summed as zero, as (2.12) indicate. From those summations, product type may rise, which are proportional to the average size of the summation, those product type has one element which has a negative sign, and the different products differ in the number of times this element is multiplied, as (1.23) indicate. Since the number of repetition is prime, the more repetitions we have, the weaker the element, since the photon has five times versus three times for the W Boson, it yields, assuming $\delta g_{\phi} \in \mathbb{R}$ a bigger negative number, or if we assume that $\delta g_{\phi} < 1$ and positive, a smaller positive number as the repetitions increase. Those assumptions rely of the idea that δg_{ϕ} is a curvature spike which can be quantified.

Observables

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

Let us analyze the idea of observables. We know from Quantum mechanics that observables obey a certain operator relations:

$$[\hat{A}, \hat{B}] = \hat{A}\hat{B} - \hat{B}\hat{A} = 0$$

And in cases they do not obey the relation, the result is:

$$\hat{A}\hat{B} - \hat{B}\hat{A} = i\hbar$$

Since we did not use any operators nor we did not use the Planck constants in the theory we need an analog for the idea of observables. To do just that we can replace the bracket used in Quantum mechanics by a prime pair, if those two pairs are vanishing onto zero, i.e. they commute, if they don't, they have a non-vanishing element, isomorphic to a prime or one.

$$\begin{aligned} & (3,3) \ (3,5) \ (3,7) \ (3,11), (3,13) \dots \\ & (5,3) \ (5,5) \ (5,7) \ (5,11) \ \mathbf{(5,13)} \dots \\ & (7,3) \ (7,5) \ (7,7) \ \mathbf{(7,11)} \ (7,13) \dots \\ & \dots \\ & (29,19)(29,23), (29,29), \mathbf{(29,31)} \dots \end{aligned}$$

All the pairs, which are not marked in yellow, are in commutation relation, i.e. they vanish into zero. As an example:

$$(7,3) - (3,7) = 0$$

The pairs marked in yellow do not commute as they have a non-vanishing element, either prime or one propagating from them. That was the idea which yielded the primordial.

$$(7,11) - (11,7) = +1$$

$$(29,31) - (31,29) = +3$$

Those elements propagating from those pairs are violations of stationarity, which are discrete quanta of prime curvature on the matrix tensor. Since those quanta's contain energy, and they obey seemingly no law in which we can predict their propagation, it is than impossible to measure the energy of a system at such scales, or even at all. Not only because of the lack of commutation of those pairs, but also because the manifold arbitrary variations vanish into matter, which has innate energy, given by its mass and mass and

energy relation. Therefore, the picture is the following: matter is created by the requirement of a stationary manifold, it does not contradict this condition as it pairs in such way that no curvature is allowed. However, matter is potential curvature, as it is composed by quarks, and for that reason energy can not be conserved. QFT suggested that for each particle of matter created, an anti-particle is also created and so they annihilate each other. That idea implying that there exist equal amounts of matter and anti-matter in the universe, which contradict the experimental data, anti-matter, is much rarer. So that is quite paradoxical, matter creation while the manifold is stationary (due to the anti-commutation relation), and at the same time energy is not conserved, for two reasons: because anti-matter and matter asymmetry and because matter has a potential energy, assuming it has mass.

String Theory - The Devil's Gift

Let us analyze the idea that stands at the heart of String theory. If one understood correctly, each "mode of vibration" of the string is isomorphic to a particle of certain kind. The more volatile the vibration the higher the energy. The string has infinite potential geometrical combinations and knots. That core idea according to the 8T author is wrong. First, if it was correct there would not be a standard model, as slight variations of the string would account in a bound state of the proton and the neutron, they would not form an abelian group but rather a non-abelian group with infinite kind of particles. Second, it is impossible to derive the action or the Lagrangian of such a theory, as it is impossible to derive which state out of the infinite set of states of the string should have minimal energy or considered stationary string. It is not promised that the string will stay at the lowest state of vibration. String theory is impossible to work with, its core idea is flawed. It is impossible to make any sort of prediction assuming that is the case, let alone any laws of nature or reasoning. If that theory was correct there would be infinite bound state of matter, not just nine combinations as found with the omega minus. It has been built almost 60 years ago, many physicists worked on it and the result is no testable predictions were made at all. To map the scope of theory, one will have to map all over the combinations of the string and associate each geometrical pattern to a particle. How can that even be done? that idea is ridiculous as there are infinite variations, an suppose that was correct, the variation of the string is impossible to predict, so even if one can map N combinations, each combinations have infinite morphism options. They could be more volatile, such variations would than yield measureable variations in the coupling magnitude, or alternatively infinite coupling magnitudes. If it were correct, we would measure infinite bound states of the electron, photon, and hadrons. It is the opposite of a Lagrangian oriented, as it implies nature would generate infinite couplings with no reason behind it, in contrast to the 8T which gives a exact reason to the magnitudes of the couplings.. According to string theory each universe (as they have many solutions, called the 'landscape') could have a different set of laws, that is "standard model of its own". How many laws nature would generate? Why bother to create so many set of distinct particles for each universe, it is a instead of just one?. In the 8T because of the invariance of the prime ring, the same magnitudes, and Bosons appear at all the manifolds at the same order, the dominating forces are depended upon the unique arrow of the manifold, as it gets older the weaker interactions are more common, as it close to singularity the strong forces are dominating creating the hadrons. All manifolds have Quarks in them in decreasing total mass order, all universes are obeying the same laws, nets are primes and interacting via areas of extremum curvatures flattening each other, and of the same kind. There exist one equation for all, one principle - a varying manifold in a packet. That is it and to prove it the primordial was yielded. Is

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there a stronger equations than (1.2) or (1) in string theory in terms of the spectra and accuracy of predictions?

To put it another way, String theory is the devils gift. It is a dead end theory, which makes simple things complicated as build upon the implicit assumption that those infinitesimal things, i.e. particles are important. It shifts the center of attention to the object rather to the principles and to the ideas, it gives no testable predictions, it is long and hard to comprehend, it predicts no law, it is not Lagrangian oriented in any way, and many worked on it without aligning it with anything in the particle scales, nor in the cosmological scales. It should have no place in physics anymore, 8T is far superior by all means, predictions wise it has much more predictions, which are correct to date, and length wise it is much shorter, it is also easier to comprehend. 8T was built upon one subject of describing which yielded all the other infinitesimal quantities and the equation which results in Dark energy and flatness, string theory is built upon describing an infinite set of states of a varying infinitesimal object that yielded not a single prediction in sixty plus years, in any scale infinitesimal nor cosmological and it uses measured values such as Planck and the speed of light to reach the idea of a string rather than deriving those parameters and ideas from pure thought, as presented in the 8T.

Interacting Fields

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

Let us analyze the idea of interacting fields. Instead of the spin classification presented above, we can consider the coupling terms as expressions that contain all the "fields" or the distinct kind of particles in the term itself. Those fields are not only interacting but generating each other in succession, in such way:

$$0 \rightarrow \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow 2 \rightarrow \dots$$

In a certain sense, if we consider the Boson as a separate entity, it has spin one-half, but the invariant present of the majestic three then ensures that the Boson will summed as spin one. In other words the electron fields and the Boson fields are entangled in such way that is ensuring the spin of the Boson to be one. Since the primordial is time invariant, given by the invariance of the coupling terms under temporal shifts, so does this relation. So now instead of the classification of spin we can represent each coupling term to be a mixture of spins of distinct kind. Define spin operator:

$$\mathcal{S}: [\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}] \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{[\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}]} \quad (1.64)$$

That is a mapping between the integers and non-integer fields onto a spin operator in such way that the spin is matching the subscript:

$$\mathcal{S}: 0 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_0$$

$$\mathcal{S}: \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_{1/2}$$

$$\mathcal{S}: 1 \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_1$$

Now each coupling term can be represented in a way that reflect the idea of interacting fields, which are represented by spin operators.

$$[(24 * 5) + (e)] + \gamma \rightarrow \mathcal{S}_0 + \mathcal{S}_{\frac{1}{2}} + \mathcal{S}_1$$

Five-Vectors

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

So now instead of the classification of spin we can represent each coupling term to be a mixture of spins of distinct kind. Define spin operator:

$$\mathcal{S}: [\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}] \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}_{[\mathbb{R}, \mathbb{Q}]} \quad (1.32)$$

That is a mapping between the integers and non-integer fields onto a spin operator in such way that the spin is matching the subscript:

$$\mathcal{S}: 0 \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}_0$$

$$\mathcal{S}: \frac{1}{2} \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}_{1/2}$$

$$\mathcal{S}: 1 \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}_1$$

Now each coupling term can be represented in a way that reflect the idea of interacting fields, which are represented by spin operators.

$$[(24 * 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma \longrightarrow \mathcal{S}_0 + \mathcal{S}_{1/2} + \mathcal{S}_1$$

Let us analyze the idea of four vectors, which are closely related to invariance. Since in our framework we have an even number of universes aspiring infinity in the universe packet (1.2A), the vector must specify which universe out of the packet the motion occurs in, which represents by the parameter s_n .

$$\mathcal{L}: [x, y, z, t] \longrightarrow [x, y, z, t, \Phi_n]$$

$$[(x, y, z, t) \in \Phi_n]$$

So there as to be a clear specification between space and distance. When motion occurs an object coordinate varies in a certain space, the variation depends upon the frame of reference. Since the frame of reference also is effected by the distribution of matter on the universe, it has to be taken into account. So coordinate variation in fourth vectors has to do with relativistic motion, but surface variation is the new idea.

This idea imposes a new constraint, that in order to describe the motion we have to specify which universe it occurs. It is also possible to construct the jumps across the manifolds in the packet as a non-linear motion, where you

travel in three dimensions, jump to an higher or lower surface and move on those dimensions with a distinct arrow.

$$[(x, y, z, t) \in \Phi_n] \rightarrow [(x, y, z, t) \in \Phi_{n+1}]$$

$$\Phi_n \not\equiv \Phi_{n+1}$$

Since those surfaces have different matter distribution in jumping from surface to surface one must ensure that the trajectory chosen does not have any Fermionic obstacles which manifest themselves in the new surface and had no equivalent in the original surface which the jumped occurred. The idea of variational Fermion distributions was presented by arbitrary variations vanishing into matter, in identical amount but in different configuration, and is considered as one of the two explanations for dark matter:

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^{s_1} \in [0,1]$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^K \delta g_i \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^{s_2} \in [0,1]$$

$$\mathcal{R}^{s_1} \not\equiv \mathcal{R}^{s_2}$$

$$K \equiv M$$

Summing up, when we consider motion, the fourth vector must become a five-vector, which specify surface on which the motion occurs.

Manifolds Heredity

Let us analyze the idea of heredity. We have presented a manifold creation as a curvature spike departing from the original manifold, the curvature spike immediately gets flattened by equation (1.2A) as it is part of the packet. The process of flattening due to the packet is the reason for the acceleration at all stages. We have presented the variation of the Dirac Delta. So the Dirac delta in 8T describe the process in which arbitrary amount of curvature appear, and vanish into matter. However, there is no restriction with regard to Time. Arbitrary amount of curvature can appear at any time, so we must modify the idea of the Dirac in our framework.

$$\begin{aligned} \delta g \neq 0 & \quad at \quad t = Q(t) \\ \delta g = 0 & \quad at \quad t_1 = Q(t + \Delta t) \end{aligned}$$

At later continuation of time:

$$t_2 > t_1$$

This condition is satisfied:

$$\delta g \neq 0 \quad at \quad t_2 = Q(t + \Delta t + \Delta t)$$

Moreover, the amount of variations is either prime or one:

$$\delta g = N_v$$

The process of manifold creation can be put as means of an arrow:

$$\zeta: S_n \longrightarrow S_{n+1}$$

The process of birth has an heredity condition, the new manifold must have the same number of dimensions as the original manifold and must possess the same traits, i.e. be a simply connected manifold and a complete manifold. In other words, we can add an additional superscript with the (3,1) signature to the newborn manifold, to ensure the heredity condition.

$$\zeta: S_n^{(3,1)} \longrightarrow S_{n+1}^{(3,1)}$$

So that is in agreement with the idea of the multiverse as presented in the thesis, i.e. infinite set of surfaces, each with a finite dimensions of it's own. The heredity condition prevents the theoretical scenario in which the newborn manifold will possess a higher number of dimensions or alternatively that the new manifold will not be complete or simply connected. Such is needed as for simplicity sake, if each newborn manifold is of a different class than the packet process of flattening could result in complications. Nature is satisfied with simplicity as the primordial is indicating. What is simpler than generating only one class of manifolds? it is reasonable argument to claim that nature is Lagrangian oriented in the number of manifold classes it generates.

Dark Matter is a Must

one can represent the second variation of the main equation as the following

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

That construction is the following. Each manifold has area of extremum curvatures on it. Those extremum curvatures are surrounded by arbitrary variations, which vanished into matter. Up to this point, it was covered. For each arbitrary amount of variation absorbed onto the $\partial g / \partial t$ there is a radiation emitted from the area of extremum curvature to ensure it does not vary over time. those galaxies than has areas of extremum curvatures, and arbitrary variations around them, that is matter clusters, spiraling around those areas. The galaxy as an area of extremum curvature is getting flattened by another galaxy of the same magnitude and different matter distribution. As was previously analyzed:

$$\sum_{m=1}^{K/2} \delta g_i \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^{s_1} \in [0,1]$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{K/2} \delta g_j \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^{s_2} \in [0,1]$$

$$\mathcal{R}^{s_1} \neq \mathcal{R}^{s_2}$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{K/2} \delta g_i \equiv \sum_{n=1}^{K/2} \delta g_j$$

The key point of this paper which was not presented before is the following – if we require the manifold to have areas of extremum curvatures and time invariant acceleration away from those areas, than by (2.1.B) we also require a set of arbitrary variations vanishing onto matter, around the matter of our own galaxy. The amount is the same, the distribution is different, invisible matter is also an immediate result of the main equation. Now take an infinite set of manifolds in the packet and the matter within one distinct manifold is now at the position of a minority as it is only belong to one manifold. Not only the main equation represent matter formation in our manifold, it also represent matter creation in other manifolds.

While areas of extremum curvature flattening each other, matter is constantly being created in different distribuends across all manifolds, and as a result accounts for what is speculated as invisible matter. It could be explain that way, that the areas of extremum curvature alone with the matter distribution of one distinct manifold is not sufficient for holding the condition $\partial g / \partial t = 0$. However, an infinite set of pairs forming the packet is sufficient. That means that in order for the stationarity condition of the manifold to hold, one must have at least two distributions of arbitrary variations vanishing onto matter, in different configurations. Dark matter than is a must and is just regular matter signature of a distinct manifolds. that matter is creating the additional gravitational effect ensuring the $\partial g / \partial t = 0$ condition of stationarity. The formation of matter than can be described by the Quark masses series, which indicate nature is devising in increasing amount to eliminate those arbitrary variations. with the arrow of time, families with total mass which is lighter and lighter is formed but the structure of the families is the same, i.e. two distinct elements which differ in sign and create threefold combinations. Put another way the main equations describe an infinite distinct sets of matter creations, and the Quark masses series indicate their total mass direction, assumed same for all.

The Bosonic Mass Pattern

Let us analyze the idea of the Bosonic mass pattern. The Boson of the first coupling term is described by one number, and we know its massless. The second coupling Bosons has a positive mass. The second coupling also differ by an additional term from the first coupling. The Boson of the third coupling, i.e. the photon, is again considered massless, even though it is a carrier of energy and can exhort pressure. The subject of this paper is the following question: can we predict a pattern in which the primordial coupling series generate mass ?. That is, is there a discrete jumps between massless to mass positive. Author is going to assume there is a mass pattern of that kind. Define the Boson mass by the parameter:

$$\mathcal{X}: \mathbb{M} \longrightarrow \mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}}$$

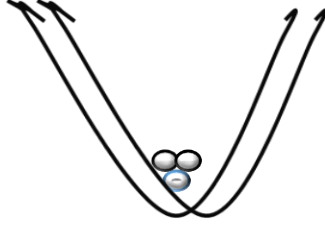
The Gluon, W and Z Bosons and the photon has the relation according to the above operator:

$$\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}=0}: \mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}>0}: \mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}=0}$$

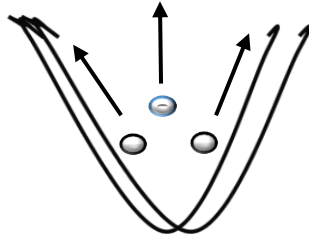
The author will make a prediction that the fourth coupling term according to the primordial will possess a positive mass. That is the fourth coupling term will be described by $\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}>0}$. By the ratio of the net variations of the fourth and the second, the fourth term is describing bigger Quanta than the Quanta of the Weak interaction. In particular, the mass of the fourth coupling term should be 2.1333 higher than the Masses of the Bosons of the weak interaction.

Strong Interaction Paradox

We have presented the idea of Quark confinement using that framework, stating that each net curvature is increasing the probability of arrival to its position. The end result is endless cluster of Gluons inside the hadron, which causes the Quark triplet to position on the lowest point on the curve. At high energy trying to break the triplet is synonymous with trying to roll the distinct arbitrary amount of curvature up hill, or to flatten the curve. The illustration below is the Quark triplet before collusion, as presented in the thesis, page sixty-nine.



At high energy, there exist a hadron collusion that leads to immense increase of the energy, which is synonymous with trying to roll the Quarks up-hill:



As the number of Gluons in the cluster is infinite, the illustration is not accurate, as the Quarks seems to be separated and to reach the height of half of the curve. In reality the moments the triplet are separated in hadron collusion, they will aspire again to the lowest point on the curve, in other words, they will accelerate toward one another. That is the elements that differ sign toward one another. The second illustration can be represented in a different manner, somewhat resembles relativity in different frames of reference. The Quark triplet is the same, it's the curve itself that is getting flattened. The fact that the curve is flattened means that the quarks are less bounded that before, and at a stage where the curve is completely flat the Quarks are no longer confined. Such a construction can reason for the fact that the strong interaction is getting weaker at high energy, as the curve itself is effected by an additional amount of matter, assuming the curve is negative given by the Ricci flow:

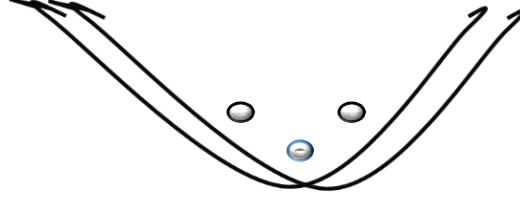
$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = -2Ric$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i > 0 \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i < 0 \quad (3.13)$$

That term (1.49.A) is effected by positive energy given by (2.12) which is the colliding hadron, so overall the negative amount of net curvature decreases, causes the curve to get flatten, after the collusion, the net curvature which retained, will causes the extra net curvature to reach its positon and the original

curve will be retain, with the original Quark triplet locked to the minima. So at high energy the term representing the strong interaction is a weaker term, i.e. the $8 + (1)$ and not just the one. At high energies than $\rightarrow 9:30:128$

The idea of the curve flattening due the positive energy on the hadron and the negative sign of the curve is given by the below illustration:



Multiverse Uncertainties

Now the subject of the paper is the following. What is the nature of nature in terms of certainty. Despite 8T is able to put under one equation some of the major questions of modern physics, such as dark energy, flatness and dark matter, which are direct results of the multiverse as presented in (2.1) and how much can we predict really? 8T can predict the coupling magnitudes and all the numbers nature will ever generate, which is a significant step forward. At the same time, there are many uncertainties, which go beyond the conjugate relation of QM, which famously known between momenta and position or time and energy. The first uncertainty is the uncertainty of decays. Given higher term coupling, The Boson can be represented as a nested Boson, composed of lower primes. It is impossible to derive which combination is serving the actual decay, and the higher the coupling the larger the possible combinations of Bosonic decays. The idea is presented in page one hundred forty seven in the thesis. The second uncertainty revolves around the arbitrary variation term (2.12) which vanish onto matter. It is impossible, as far as one can see, to derive the amount of matter being created at each moment, nor it is possible to derive where those arbitrary variations will appear, that can only be done in retrospective, where stars and galaxies are at. These are two major uncertainties. It is also impossible to estimate how fast those arbitrary variations form into matter, what is the time segment, is it same for all or varying according to the surface and the amount of matter that was already there? A third uncertainty is regarding the matter configuration on other universes, it is not possible to predict the configuration, the rate or the position of matter on other universes, other than stating that the matter on those manifolds is identical to matter on our own manifold, skeleton wise, i.e. Quarks.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{K/2} \delta g_i \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \in [0,1]$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{K/2} \delta g_j \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2} \in [0,1]$$

$$\mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \not\equiv \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2}$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{K/2} \delta g_i \equiv \sum_{n=1}^{K/2} \delta g_j$$

The last uncertainty is the uncertainty of class. We **assumed** that the heredity condition, which state newborn manifolds will belong to the same class but that is not proven. We also assumed that the families on other manifolds will have the exact same families in terms of total mass, given by the Quark masses pattern, which in contrast to the primordial, took the measured values and used them to define the pattern, where in the primordial the measured values were derived from a variational principle. The other universes have the same form of matter in terms of the kind, i.e. Quarks, but are the masses identical? Is there a principle involved which guarantees those numbers will form? To examine those assumptions a civilization could have two options: The first is to find the principals involved which the kind of manifolds arise, and the numbers of the masses arise, **without measurement**. The principles than must match the measurement, the second is to jump across the packet and measure the traits of matter on each distinct manifold. We assumed that nature is Lagrangian oriented, and generate the minimal number of laws, minimal kind of manifolds and minimal sets of distinct fermion masses, but it is just an educated guess after all. In contrast to the invariance of the prime ring that ensures that the same Bosons will appear at the same order, the Fermion and manifold classes is still requires work. That picture indicate that at least part of the laws of nature are identical across the multiverse, the same coupling constants will appear at all, matter and Quarks will appear at all, leptons will appear at all the same way. All universes will contain galaxies, and will be flat. However, are they all of the same kind? Are the Fermions masses identical for all?

Finding out the principle in which the specific masses arise from a variational principle identical to primordial, and this specific class of manifold arise from all potential classes of manifolds, could be the biggest challenge facing modern theoretical physics, and the last pillar to reach the completion of the unified theory, 8T. At the current stage, the theory is able to explain the major what's and one of the two major whys, the why of the coupling magnitudes,. The "why" which still requires work is the "why" of those masses. What is the variational principle leading to those numbers? Is there one at all?

Primorial as a Wave Equation

Let us analyze the idea of a positional primorial, which is constructed to provide a solution to the question of position. To solve the issue of position the author will use a five- vector on the subscript. The three spatial coordinates, one temporal and the index of the manifold on the packet.

$$\left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V \longrightarrow \left(8 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_V + (3)_\mu \right) + N_{V\mu}$$

Assuming the even sum has vanished into matter, which means it stands for the nuclei, from which the electron propagate, we than are required to insert the subscript to that term as well.

$$\left(8 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_V + (3)_\mu \right) + N_{V\mu} \longrightarrow \left(8 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (3)_\mu \right) + N_{V\mu}$$

$$\mu = (\nabla^2, t_n, \Phi_n)$$

The time is indexed as to represent the idea of unique arrow to each manifold. The additional subscript on the primorial allows us to expend the idea and include positional variables with temporal variables. Since the 8T was built upon an Euler Lagrange framework which yields an equation of motion that is invariant to changes of coordinate so does the primorial is invariant, and assumed relativistic. The invariance of the primorial is also due to the invariance of the prime ring. In no frame of reference does the primes change their order nor their innate values. Any observer clever enough will find that the primes are at the heart of the coupling magnitudes, does not vary if measured from that coordinate or another. That is because in all frames of reference arbitrary variations are vanishing onto matter, while primes are possessing a non-vanishing nature, which is a feature universal to all observers, i.e. all matter clusters of distinct amounts. We can go further and state a morphism similar to the term presented in the non-relativistic Schrodinger equation:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_n^2} N_V = \nabla^2 N_{Vs_n} \quad (1.35)$$

Which means that instead of a wave propagation in space, we have net curvature ripple propagation in space. As the curvature ripple propagates over larger matric tensor surface, the ripple gets weaker and weaker. That is somewhat a more modern version of the Coulomb law and the Newton law, which regard force to be inversely proportional to the square of the distance. Alternatively, if we consider that the Laplace operator already contain the unique manifold, $\Phi_n \in \nabla^2$ than (1.32) takes the simpler form:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_n^2} N_V = \nabla^2 N_V \quad (1.36)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{g}}{\partial t_n^2} = \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{g}}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{g}}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{g}}{\partial z^2}$$

Fermionic and Multiverse Superposition's

Given the fundamentals, (2.12) and (1), it is possible to analyze the subject of linearity for Fermions. Suppose that in two distinct locations arbitrary variations are vanishing into matter. Both have an even amount of arbitrary variations. The combination of the two is also a solution, which keeps the manifold stationary, as it yields an even number that vanishes into matter. That is similar to the superposition of states, the idea of a linear differential equation, which serve a crucial role in Quantum mechanics. The following can be put mathematically:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N_1} \delta g_i + \sum_{i=1}^{N_2} \delta g_i = 0$$

$$N_1 \neq N_2$$

$$2 \mid N_1 \cap N_2$$

That is both are devisors of two, i.e. even number of arbitrary variations. than the described outcome is the summation of the two to be an even number which keeps the manifold stationary, i.e. no curvature is allowed:

$$(N_1 + N_2) = N_{1+2}$$

$$2 \mid N_{1+2} \rightarrow 0$$

The idea of linearity can be expressed in another manner, that is by pair of two distinct manifolds flatting each other, combined with another pair of two distinct manifold is also a solution of (1.2.A) and how the packet is constructed.

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}\partial}{\partial\Phi_1} - \frac{\mathcal{L}\partial}{\partial\Phi_2} = \mathfrak{Z}_1$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}\partial}{\partial\Phi_3} - \frac{\mathcal{L}\partial}{\partial\Phi_4} = \mathfrak{Z}_2$$

$$\mathfrak{Z}_1 + \mathfrak{Z}_2 = \mathfrak{Z}_{1+2} = 0$$

Which means that in the universe packet any even number of universe pairs with opposite curvature orientation is a valid solution. The even number can be of any magnitude, and be a result of lower magnitude solutions, which represent pairs of universes flattening each other via areas of extremum curvature, causing outward acceleration from those areas. The superposition concerning Bosons was analyzed in detail in previous papers and for the superposition to hold under addition operation, odd number of primes are required.

Arbitrary Variations Transfer

We partitioned and discretized the arbitrary variation term of equation (1) and derived the existence of Fermions. In particular, we have shown that it must have an even amount of elements, which differ in sign and create nine threefold combination, and no more than two distinct elements.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \quad (2.12)$$

In addition, with Bosons, described by the term (1.49) as they were proven discrete amount of prime curvature on the matrix tensor:

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i > 0 \quad (3.13.B)$$

Suppose that we have a finite number of pairs of distinct universes flatting each other via areas of extremum curvatures.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

Let the arbitrary variation terms, we also have a finite number of arbitrary variation vanishing into matter. Notice that if we change the amount in one universe and insert it to another universe, the stationarity condition will hold.

$$\mathcal{L}: \delta g_m \rightarrow \delta g_{\tilde{m}}$$

$$\mathcal{L}: \delta g_n \rightarrow \delta g_{\tilde{n}}$$

$$\delta g_m < \delta g_{\tilde{m}}$$

$$\delta g_{\tilde{n}} > \delta g_n$$

$$\delta g_m - \delta g_{\tilde{m}} = \Delta$$

$$\delta g_{\tilde{n}} - \delta g_n = \Delta$$

In other words, the term Δ is the amount of arbitrary variations that vanished into matter, and transferred from the first manifold into the second manifold. The only requirement is that that this amount would be an even amount of variations that will ensure that the manifold will stay at the condition of stationarity.

$$2|\Delta \rightarrow \text{True}$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\frac{K}{2}-\Delta} \delta g_m < \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{K}{2}+\Delta} \delta g_n$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{\frac{K}{2}-\Delta} \delta g_m = 0 \cap \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{K}{2}+\Delta} \delta g_n = 0$$

Therefore, despite matter can jump across the manifolds while keeping the manifold stationary, there is still a conservation of variation if we consider that matter can not escape the packet. Such idea is than revolutionary as it is imply it is impossible to know whether matter was originally created from variations of our own manifold, or it is matter which "jumped" or was transferred from a distinct manifold. That means that within one universe the conservation of energy does not hold, as matter has a potential energy, i.e. curvature in the 8T framework as was previously covered in the thesis. That idea however shades light on a conservation law, which indicates that while matter can jump from manifold to manifold, it can not escape the packet itself. So there is a conservation of entities within the packet. That does not indicate that there is a conservation of energy, as new entities are constantly being created as the manifold has arbitrary variations, all it indicates is the following: once those entities are created they must appear in some manifold within the packet. Nature does not impose a restriction on the index of the manifold that those entities should exist on.

Discrete Curvature Ripples

The wave equation of the Bosonic class is represented by the wave equation, which is net curvature diverging on the matric tensor. that is by a five-vector.

$$\left(8 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_V + (3)_\mu\right) + N_{V\mu} \rightarrow \left(8 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (3)_\mu\right) + N_{V\mu}$$

$$\mu = (\nabla^2, t_n, \Phi_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_n^2} N_V = \nabla^2 N_V \quad (1.33)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t_n^2} = \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial z^2}$$

The key point to take from this is the following. It is possible to settle the issue of particle wave duality if we consider the idea of **discrete** ripples of net curvature. The discrete is manifested in the fact that the Bosons are isomorphic to the class of primes, and each Bosons has a unique signature of a prime. The Boson itself is represented by spin one-half, but as it is entangled with the majestic three, only than it accumulated as spin one. That is important if one would like to settle the subject of what is the light Quanta.

$$N_V = \prod_{\phi=1}^{\phi=N_V} \delta g_\phi = \delta g_{\phi=1} \times \delta g_{\phi=2} \times \delta g_{\phi=3} \dots \quad (1.23)$$

$$\delta g_{\phi=1} \equiv \delta g_{\phi=2} \equiv \delta g_{\phi=3} \dots$$

Therefore, the discrete nature is associative to the particle nature of the Bosonic class. In addition, the wave like nature is associative to the diverging nature of the ripple across the Lorentz manifold. It is possible to expend the idea using the spin representation as presented in the thesis, in particular, it is possible to state the number of elements in the coupling term to a certain behavior, either particle or wave like. If the number of primes, including the

majestic three is odd, than the overall behavior of the system would be particle like. If even it would be wave-like. Each prime added is considered a spin variant, which interfere with the overall system. As we can add prime together it means we can add those discrete ripples together to create the potentials itself, similar to summation of particles of a certain volume to get the potentials in classical field theories. Therefore, the light quanta is a discrete ripple of net curvature, prime isomorphic which diverge to all directions of the unique manifold, that is why the time is indexed in (1.33). The 8T framework is than allowing us to combine the nature of Quantum mechanics and discrete amount of energy, together with the setting of curvature and Riemannian geometry on continuous and smooth surfaces. It is also possible to correlate inverse relation between time and energy, and state that the longer the period of curvature diverging, the weaker the net curvature is, the more flat the ripple becomes. In physical theories that can correspond the redshifts.

Fields Mixture

$$F_{V=0} = 2^3 + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

Now, suppose we would like to represent the invariant multiplier by a combination of Bosons.

$$2^3 = \gamma + \mathcal{W}$$

It is possible than to represent the multiplier by the following:

$$F_R \# = \left((\gamma + \mathcal{W}) * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V$$

Let the forth coupling and above be represented by the parameters:

$$N_{V4 \rightarrow V\infty} = \Lambda_k$$

$$K \rightarrow [4, \mathbb{R}]$$

$$\mathbb{R} \rightarrow \infty$$

So now it is possible to represent each coupling term in the following way, for the higher couplings as an example:

$$(\gamma + \mathcal{W}) \times \Lambda_k + 3 + \Lambda_k = \gamma \Lambda_k + \mathcal{W} \Lambda_k + 3 + \Lambda_k$$

$$\gamma \Lambda_k + \mathcal{W} \Lambda_k \quad (1.34)$$

equation (1.43) indicate that there is an interaction of the higher coupling terms, and therefore Bosons, with the electric and the weak interaction Bosons as each interaction contains elements from both. Since the invariant multiplier can be represented as a series of eight Gluons, the same applies there as well.

$$8 = \sum_{i=1}^{i=8} g_i$$

In other words, replacing the invariant multiplier by the prime combinations which represent it allows us another glimpse into the valuable interaction of the higher couplings. That is than a source of a prediction: The higher coupling terms are in constant interaction with the Bosons of the strong, weak and electric. If we represent each in terms of a diverging ripples of net curvature, than (1.43) indicate that there is a ripple intersection between those Bosons:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_n^2} N_V = \nabla^2 N_V$$

That is reasonable to assume as all of them are of the same class, the curvature class.

$$Q: Top \rightarrow Set$$

$$G_{class} = \{N_V | N_V \in \mathbb{P} \cup (+1)\}$$

Indexed Hamiltonians

The Hamilton idea could be presented in a rather simple way assuming we accept the notion of the multiverse as true, which is the case according to the 8T main equation in universe packet representation (2.1.A) and (2.1.B). In classical physics, the Hamilton is classified as summation of two terms, potential and kinetic. However, in the 8T it is the summation of two indexed terms, which indicate we have to sum over the kinetic and potential energies of all accelerating manifolds in the packet. That is in classical and Quantum mechanics:

$$\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{U}$$

So in the 8T the Hamiltonian must be varied to represent the idea of distinct manifolds which composing the packet. For that purpose, the author will present an arrow and a morphism:

$$\mathcal{G}: \hat{T} \rightarrow \hat{T}_i$$

$$\hat{T}_i = \frac{\partial^2 g'_i}{\partial t^2}; \forall s_{1 \rightarrow n}$$

For the potential energy, i.e. matter operator, the author will use the arbitrary variation term which vanish into zero, i.e. (1.48) over all the manifolds in the packet.

$$\sigma: \hat{U} \rightarrow \hat{U}_i$$

$$\hat{U}_i = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i; \forall s_{1 \rightarrow n}$$

That is by no means an indication that the potential energy is zero, but rather that the potential energy has no curvature, i.e. that matter pairs in a way that does not allow curvature to manifest itself, but it's still exit in a form of Quarks and the reason Quarks can not escape, to ensure the manifold stationarity condition. The new Hamiltonian is a summation of two indexed terms; each represents the kinetic energy of the manifold, and the potential energy of the manifold with a unique index and a unique arrow. The idea of indexed Hamiltonian is a result of the features of the 8T, acceleration outward from extremum curvatures, flatness, arbitrary variations vanishing into matter and manifold packets. This idea is clearly indicating that in order to understand one universe, it can only be done by analyzing the packet of universes itself.

$$\hat{H} = \hat{T}_i + \hat{U}_i \quad (1.5)$$

Inclusion Arrows

The idea of inclusion arrows can fit the features of manifold creation. That is each new manifold is an embedded space of the original manifold, each manifold is the domain of a set of manifolds embedding's which rose from the original manifold. Define the inclusion arrow as:

$$\iota: \Phi_0 \longrightarrow \Phi_1$$

One will require the inclusion map of the 8T to possess the homomorphism trait. Such is required to ensure that the new sub-manifold will preserve the same features and structure of the original manifold. I.e. to be a complete manifold, which is simply connected and possess (3,1) signature. For that purpose the heredity condition was presented:

$$\zeta: \Phi_0^{(3,1)} \longrightarrow \Phi_{0+0}^{(3,1)}$$

In contrast to the idea of universe packet as presented in the thesis, this idea emphasize of sub-structure within larger structures. Those substructures are than yielding from them sub-manifolds and the process than goes endlessly. The idea can be simply expressed using functors and sets.

$$\wp: Top \longrightarrow Set$$

$$span(s_0) = \left\{ \sum_{n=1}^K s_{n+1} \mid n \in \mathbb{R}, K \in \mathbb{R} \right\} .$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^K \Phi_{0+n} \subset \Phi_0$$

Using that idea it is possible to provide a possible answer to the question of what was before the beginning. The answer using that idea, is that there was another manifold which had a unique time arrow. Time existed before singularity, it existed on the spanning space of our own manifold, when are own manifold was generated, it was than allocated to this structure the features of the original structure, and a unique arrow of time. Therefore, "the beginning of time" is only "the beginning of time" of this Three dimensional space, which serve as part of infinite spaces, embedded in one another, flattening each other via areas of extremum curvatures. In addition, our space itself serves as a generator for other spaces, with a distinct arrow and dimensions of their own.

Electron Propagation

The equation of the Bosonic class is represented by the new form of the wave equation, which is net curvature diverging on the matrix tensor. that is by a five-vector. We have proven the invariant three to be the electron by putting it in the fine structure formula. It is considered the electron to each of the higher coupling terms.

$$\left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_V + (3)_\mu\right) + N_{V\mu} \rightarrow \left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^-)_\mu\right) + N_{V\mu}$$

$$\mu = (\nabla^2, t_n, \Phi_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_n^2} N_V = \nabla^2 \quad (1.33)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t_n^2} = \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial z^2}$$

The key point to is the following, to represent the relation of the electron to the strong interaction, it is possible to use the primordial in the following form:

$$\left(8 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^-)_\mu\right) + N_{V\mu} \rightarrow \left(2^{e^-} * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^-)_\mu\right) + N_{V\mu}$$

That is to state that the strong interaction even term is ever containing the electron. From the second term and above the electron is propagated out-ward. Since the electron is isomorphic to the Boson of the weak interaction, which can be either particle or a wave, so does the electron possess that particle duality. Given by the wave equation the electron is propagating all across the nuclei, as it is bounded by the bracket. That is important to clarify as it comes to an agreement with the insight of Quantum mechanics.

$$\left(2^{e^-} * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^-)_\mu\right) + N_{V\mu} \rightarrow \left(2^{e^-} * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^-)_\mu\right) + \gamma_\mu$$

$$8 \rightarrow 2^{e^-} \quad (1.25)$$

That new form of the primordial could be analyzed in the following form. The electron is not generated from the second term and above, but was already in existence inside the hadron. This instability, once there can not stay inside the hadron and must propagate outward, in all directions. This instability is bounded to the hadron, unlike the Bosons which are net curvature diverging unbound. Since it is possible to replace the positions of the elements using spin symmetry, there could be unbounded electrons in nature.

$$\left(2^{e^-} * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^-)_\mu\right) + \gamma_\mu \rightarrow \left(2^{e^-} * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + \gamma_\mu\right) + (e^-)_\mu$$

It is possible to express the motion of the electron inside the hadron before it gets propagated if the subscript is preserved.

$$\left(2^{e^-} * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^-)_\mu \right) + \gamma_\mu \rightarrow \left(2_\mu^{e^-} * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + e^-_\mu \right) + \gamma_\mu$$

Curvature Ripples and Entanglement

The wave equation of the Bosonic class is represented by the wave equation, which is net curvature diverging on the matric tensor. that is by a five-vector.

$$\begin{aligned} \left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_V + (3)_\mu \right) + N_{V\mu} &\rightarrow \left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^-)_\mu \right) + N_{V\mu} \\ \mu &= (\nabla^2, t_n, \Phi_n) \\ \frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_n^2} N_V &= \nabla^2 N_V \end{aligned} \quad (1.5)$$

Suppose we would like to execute an experiment in particle physics. The measured object can be either a Fermion such as the Electron or any Boson, which is net curvature diverging unbound. Since based on the second coupling term, the Electron is isomorphic to the Boson of the weak interaction as given by equation (1.61) in the Thesis, it is considered to possess the same effect during measurement. The following mathematical reasoning is needed. The measurer is arbitrary variation cluster that vanished into matter. The measurer is an infinite amount of matter.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i &= 0; \\ N &\rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$

Assuming the measurer is a matter cluster of immense amount which stay as it is, it must have Bosons, which ensure it will retain its shape. Define the set of Bosons that are composing the arbitrary variation cluster, which is the observer, using functor:

$$\begin{aligned} \wp: Top &\rightarrow Set \\ T &= [N_{V_k} | K \in \mathbb{R}] \end{aligned} \quad (1.51)$$

The set (1.51) is representation of the type of Bosons that composes the observer. That is given by the mathematical relation:

$$\begin{aligned} T &\subseteq \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i \\ A &= \left\{ \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i; N \rightarrow \infty \right\} \\ T &\subset A \end{aligned}$$

Since the set T is the set of net curvature composing the observer, and the measured object is of the following class, i.e. net curvature diverging unbound, **even before** measurement or the experiment there exist a modification, those **ripples from the object and from the matter cluster interest with each other**. Just a observer itself is causing a major variation of manifold. Assuming again the measurer has inner curvature retaining its shape and preventing its decomposition. Therefore, the manifold has those infinitesimal quantities, either with spin one-half or spin one:

$$B = \left\{ \mathcal{S}_1 \cup \mathcal{S}_{\frac{1}{2}} \right\}$$

With the existence of the measurer, the two sets are representing the system itself, no matter how far they are there exist now a collection of the two set under one new set. The measured object is B and the matter cluster is A.

$$A \cup B \rightarrow C$$

$$C = A + B$$

There exist a modification of the system due to the **mere existence of the observer**. The net curvature which are discrete ripples of curvature diverging are creating compositions with the net curvature diverging of the observer; they are now part on the single entity. In certain cases, the combinations of ripples creating new ripples of higher magnitude that are solutions of the primordial higher terms. The observer, which has Electrons in it, are getting modified from the wave-like nature of the measured particle, and vice versa. Moreover, once the sets are joint to a single entity, it is impossible to reverse the action of joining them. It is impossible to decompose which element were modified nor which ones came from the matter cluster and which belonged to the infinitesimal quantity. That idea of irreversibility can be represented by the existence of two or more possible decompositions with equal probabilities.

$$C \rightarrow A_1 + B_1 \in P(u_1)$$

$$C \rightarrow A_2 + B_2 \in P(u_2)$$

$$A_1 + B_1 \not\equiv A_2 + B_2$$

$$P(u_1) = P(u_2)$$

The idea of observers as separated entity from the measured object is leading us far astray as we can possibly get according to the 8T author. Not only that, the observer and the measured object are united in one system, which can not be decomposed nor it is stops at larger distances. The mere existence of the measurer is effecting the system, modifying it to a new joint set of elements, which interact with each other. Since no two observers are identical, no two joints sets are identical; each observer is causing a different joint set to be created, or a unique entanglement. That root is different than the one taken in the thesis, which used spin variation to derive the effect of measurement on the system. The spin variation is encompassed with additional unit of energy quanta, which causes the system energy to vary, making the experiment impossible to make without changing the measured object spin and energy.

Proof: Anti Matter

The wave equation of the Bosonic class is represented by the wave equation, which is net curvature diverging on the matrix tensor. that is by a five-vector.

$$\left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_V + (3)_\mu\right) + N_{V\mu} \rightarrow \left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^-)_\mu\right) + N_{V\mu}$$

$$8 \rightarrow 2^{e^-}$$

$$8 = \gamma + W^-$$

$$F_R^\# = \left((\gamma + W^-) \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V$$

$$(\gamma + W^-) = 2^{e^-}$$

$$(\gamma + W^-)^2 = (2^{e^-})^2$$

$$(2^{e^-})^2 = 64 = 0$$

$$(\gamma + W^-)^2 = \gamma^2 + 2W^- \gamma + W^{-2}$$

$$2W^- \gamma = 0$$

$$\gamma^2 + W^{-2} = 0$$

$$[(\gamma, W^-) > 0] \cup [(\gamma, W^-) < 0]$$

$$W^- \equiv e^-$$

$$[(\gamma, e^-) > 0] \cup [(\gamma, e^-) < 0]$$

■

The \dot{V} Operator

The wave equation of the Bosonic class is represented by the wave equation, which is net curvature diverging on the matric tensor. that is by a five-vector.

$$\left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_V + (3)_\mu\right) + N_{V\mu} \rightarrow \left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e)_\mu\right) + N_{V\mu}$$

$$\mu = (\nabla^2, t_n, \Phi_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_n^2} N_V = \nabla^2 N_V \quad (1.33)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t_n^2} = \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial z^2}$$

The key point to take from this is the following – the curvature ripple is the momenta as presented in Quantum mechanics.

$$M\dot{V} = -\nabla U$$

$$U = (X, Y, Z)$$

We can also instantly see that the mass is inversely proportional to the velocity derivative. In the 8T, the mass is considered curvature converging represented by the Quark masses series, that is by $8 - (1)$ variations, which allowed to the derive the pattern of total masses decreasing:

$$19,600 \rightarrow 1400 \rightarrow 56$$

$$176,400 \rightarrow 1400 \rightarrow 6.3 \rightarrow 0.113 \rightarrow$$

By the primordial, the series of diverging net curvature unbound is represented by terms which are of the sort of $8 + (1)$ for the first, and scalar multiples of that $8 + (1)$ and additional prime for the higher coupling term. The key point is the following. The velocity operator is than represented by the relation of

$$\dot{V} = \frac{8 + (1)}{8 - (1)} = -\frac{\nabla U}{M}$$

In the thesis, there is an analog to this relation by the Einstein equation between mass and energy. Energy is represented as the curvature diverging, and the mass as the curvature converging, the following ratio has a root which is the speed of light.

$$8 - (1) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_c$$

$$8 + (1) \rightarrow \mathcal{G}_d$$

Curvature diverging \mathcal{G}_d is equal to curvature converging, \mathcal{G}_c , times the square of speed of light. A new version of the Einstein equation, equation 5.1). The fact that these two are similar is indicating that the speed of light is the limit of the acceleration operator, which is in agreement with private relativity.

$$\mathcal{G}_d = \mathcal{G}_c c^2 \quad (5.1)$$

The Graviton Rise

The Graviton in the 8T is represented by a combination of three Bosons and one Lepton, i.e. the electron, even though due to the EMT symmetry it can be the Muon of the Tao. The following form is the structure of the graviton:

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (3)] + N_{V1} + N_{V2} + N_{V3} = \left[2N_{gravity} + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

It recently became evident to one that there could be a several forms in which we can represent gravity which exceeds the invariance of spin due to replacing the Bosons. A more interesting form of Gravitons includes timed emission of two Bosons from two distinct Leptons which aspire to "stay away" from each other, or to obey the Pauli exclusion Principle.

$$\left[2N_{gravity} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} = [(2N_{gravity}) + (3) + (3)] + N_{V1} + N_{V2}$$

To emphasize the idea of the Leptons to be different state it is possible to map them in different directions ensuring they will never vanish into an even number and ruin the coupling series:

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (3) + (3)] + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \rightarrow [(2N_{gravity}) + (\bar{3}) + (\bar{3})] + N_{V1} + N_{V2}$$

So that is a much simpler version than the first which is represented in the thesis. First, it balance out the inequality between the Lepton and the Bosons in the coupling term. Instead of having one Lepton to generate three Bosons, we require now two Leptons to generate one Boson each. Than the summation of spin accumulates to spin two. The actual type of the Boson is not relevant to this discussion, for simplicity sake it can be the photon.

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (\bar{3}) + (\bar{3})] + \gamma + \gamma \rightarrow [(2N_{gravity}) + (\bar{e}^-) + (\bar{e}^-)] + \gamma + \gamma$$

So the result of the above Graviton variants than accumulate to an even number which in variation from can be ignored, as it vanishes. The result is one term in the coupling of Gravity similar to the coupling of the strong which contain only one term. The one term indicate that similar to the Boson of the Strong, the Graviton is massless and it is short range.

$$\begin{aligned} [(2N_{gravity}) + (\bar{e}^-) + (\bar{e}^-)] + \gamma + \gamma &\rightarrow (2N_{gravity}) + Even \\ (2N_{gravity}) + Even &\rightarrow (2N_{gravity}) \end{aligned} \quad (2.41)$$

Another option of the rise of the Graviton,

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (\bar{3}) + (\bar{3}) + (\bar{3})] + N_{V1} \rightarrow [(2N_{gravity}) + (\bar{e}^-) + (\bar{e}^-) + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

These forms of gravity indicate that the Graviton is more likely to rise in elements with large number of Leptons, i.e. heavy elements, when we have the balanced form of Gravitons, those Bosons have to be timed, that is to be propagated in the same temporal segment for some arbitrary frame of reference.

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (\bar{e}) + (\bar{e})] + \gamma + \gamma \rightarrow [(2N_{gravity}) + (\bar{e}) + (\bar{e})] + \gamma_{t_1} + \gamma_{t_2} \quad (2.42)$$

$$t_1 = t_2$$

Photon Propagation

The photon propagation is presented in two different ways in the thesis. The first via a different form of the Feynman diagrams, using arrows and the framework of variational curvature vanishing in summation of even numbers:

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 * 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

$$e^- \searrow \rightarrow (\gamma) \rightarrow e^- \nearrow$$

$$(+3) \rightarrow (\gamma) \rightarrow (+3)$$

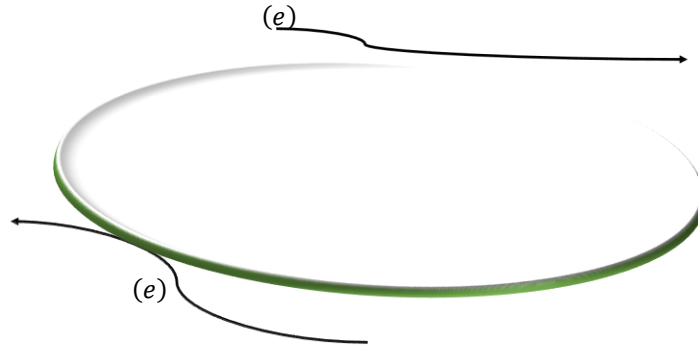
$$(+3) \rightarrow (+5) \rightarrow (+3)$$

$$(+3) + N_V = (+3) + 5 = 8$$

$$8 = \text{Even}$$

$$\text{Even} = 0$$

The second is via the photon absorption in a visual means:



The question and the subject matter is why does the electron repeal its other. Why does the Electrons does not get in to the curve which is the photon but rather "escape" to different directions. There exist several whys to do just that. The first is mentioned in the thesis, if the two Electrons would get into the curve, they will aspire the lowest point and meet each other. Such a scenario will lead to a vanishing of the two Electrons, making the primordial impossible to begin with, if we pre-condition the Electrons to propagate photons. That is the Pauli exclusion principle. For that reason, we presented the form of balanced Graviton with indexing the states of the electrons, to ensure they will not meet each other.

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (\vec{3}) + (\vec{3})] + \gamma + \gamma \rightarrow [(2N_{gravity}) + (\vec{e^-}) + (\vec{e^-})] + \gamma + \gamma \quad (2.2.C)$$

There is a second way to explain this phenomena, the Electron which absorbed a photon has absorbed a net curvature of prime amount, it will pull the particle toward the curve putting it in a lower height, while the emitting electron just gave up a certain amount on net curvature which will elevate him to the higher direction. Those two heights will not cross, and thus the two electrons will not meet. This explanation can be put mathematical rigor.

Define the absorbing Electron using the Quantum manifold setting, i.e. using subscripts for classifying the absorbing/emitting elements and superscripts for the number of elements within the Electron.

$$\mathcal{H}_A: (e_K^{- (0)} \leftarrow \gamma) \rightarrow e_K^{- (1)}$$

$$\mathcal{H}_E: (e_K^{- (1)} \rightarrow \gamma) \rightarrow e_K^{- (0)}$$

Allocate the elevation parameter due to absorption by a term:

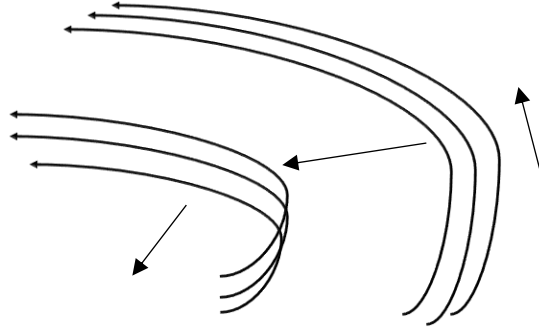
$$e_1^{- (0)} - e_1^{- (1)} = \Delta \downarrow$$

Allocate the opposite parameter due to emission:

$$e_2^{- (1)} - e_2^{- (0)} = \Delta \uparrow$$

Using the following idea, it is possible to imagine a new form of interaction between the Electrons. In such that they can pass on the same spatial coordinates but in different heights. The photon is pulling the absorbed particle to a lower elevation altitude, while its release leading to a higher elevation to the emitting Electron. The Feynman diagram now can be modified:

$$e^- \uparrow \rightarrow (\gamma) \leftarrow e^- \downarrow$$



The Quest of Defining \hat{H}

The subject matter of this paper is the following. Is it possible to expend the idea of energy using variational manifolds? The term energy has been used and still is used all over the modern spectra of physics. However, no theory has been able to explain what is the idea that stands behind it. Since the main equation describes the phenomena of 'dark energy' or time invariant acceleration outward from extremum curvatures, supported by the coupling constants series, it is possible using that equation, to expend and clarify the idea of Energy. Consider the idea of a certain mapping:

$$\varphi: g \rightarrow E$$

$$E = \hat{H}$$

This mapping is between the Ricci curvature and the operator of energy in Quantum mechanics. So that the main equation (1.2) now can look as the following:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

If we consider outward acceleration from extremum curvatures on the manifold to the term of "energy", then energy is isomorphic to the degree of curvature. The more curved the matrix on the manifold the more energy it has and vice versa.

The more flat the manifold is the less energy it contain. This idea than indicating that the manifold will aspire to reach the highest degree of flatness, indicating lowest degree of curvature overtime. That is in agreement with the idea of stationary manifold.

"Energy" can also be analyzed in the context of the transformation between curvature to flatness, the manifold in the beginning was highly curved and as a result of being a part of the packet it was immediately flattened by the packet, which led to very high rate of change of curvature, which is isomorphic to energy, which manifested itself in the beginning. Once the manifold got flattened, the rate of change of curvature to time is significantly lower and aspire lower and lower value as the manifold expands. Each time net amount of curvature appearing matter is clustering toward it leading to formations of stars and galaxies. Using that construction, it is possible to construct the idea of potential energy. Potential energy is value, which describe the amount of curvature within fermion cluster. This term also include the fact that each matter unit itself is composed by Quarks, which are vanishing curvature spikes. Therefore, the potential energy can be put in rigor as the sum of two equations (2.12) and (3.13.B):

$$U = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i + \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i \quad (1.55)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i \subset \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i \quad (1.56)$$

Equation (1.56) meant to express the idea of a matter cluster with Bosons that propagate within it. As the subset of Bosons is larger, the more amount of matter being clustered making the potential energy higher. It is important to clarify that matter itself is only a part of the picture itself, as it has no curvature itself, but it is composed to arbitrary amounts of curvature that must vanish to keep the manifold stationary, which are two distinct elements which differ in sign, or Quarks. The total energy of the specific manifold is described by:

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} + \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i + \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i = \hat{T} + \hat{U} \quad (1.57)$$

Wave Functions and Spin

$$F_{V=0} = 2^3 + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_R \# = \left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$N_V = 2 \left(V + \frac{1}{2} \right); \quad V \geq 0$$

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \cup (+1); \quad \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \text{Set of Primes}$$

$$N_V = P_{max} \in [0, \mathbb{R}] \cup (+1); \quad P_{max} \in \mathbb{P}$$

The second form of the primorial is locating each prime on the prime critical strip. This construction leading to a new form of the original equation, which assumed to be describing the trait of spin. We can solidify that claim using the fact in Quantum mechanics, spin of systems can only change in discrete amounts, that is a positive indication as there is one critical strip in which the Bosons are arising from.

Manor O – 8T

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

That is the first point of intersection with Quantum mechanics. The second point of intersection, is the following. In the paper, "Net Versus Spin", page 140 in the thesis, author argued that the state of the system depends upon the number of elements on the prime critical line, if it is even, the system will behave like a wave, if odd like a Fermion, or particle like. Same argument arisen without the author correlating the arguments at the time, in QM. In particular, symmetrical wave functions versus anti-symmetrical wave functions. Odd numbers obey the Fermi statistics, and Even numbers obey the Bose statistics, which is exactly what the primordial is indicating and the same formalism used to describe the Bosons which act like Fermions, or the Particle wave duality. The author would like to dive deeper into the subject of identical particles and symmetrical versus anti-symmetrical wave functions which serve as a significant part in QM. Suppose a given set of Bosons of a given coupling:

$$K = \{\gamma_1 \dots \gamma_n\}$$

Since all the Bosons are isomorphic to a unique prime there index can change without any difference, i.e. it is impossible to distinguish between two photons.

$$K \rightarrow N_{V=2}$$

$$\forall \gamma_n \in K$$

The same apply to each Boson of each coupling in the series. The notion of equivalence can be solidified using the idea of class. All Bosons belong to the class of curvature on the manifold, page 176 in the thesis, and thus it is possible to expend the idea of indistinguishable to classes of Bosons. As an example, consider the arrow:

$$T: (K \rightarrow N_{V=2}) \rightarrow K_2$$

Alternatively, more generally:

$$T: (K \rightarrow N_{V=Z}) \rightarrow K_Z$$

Since all Bosons belong to the same class, we can create an higher class, summing the distinct classes of Bosons;

$$\mathcal{T} = \{K_1 \dots K_Z\}$$

$$K_1 \equiv K_2 \dots \equiv K_Z$$

The last point of intersection is the nature of Bosons versus the nature of Fermions, excluding the complication arises from the duality of the Electron and W Boson. Since Bosons has only one sign, that is they are net amount (assumed positive, although it makes no difference and considered negative) they are described under one sign in the thesis. And thus, if the Boson is interchanged it makes no difference to sign of the wave function. Consider the set of signs to the class of Bosons to be a subset of discrete amount:

$$\mathfrak{X}_B \subset \mathcal{T}$$

$$\mathfrak{X}_B = \{+\}$$

While Fermions are vanishing curvature spikes, the set of elements for class for Fermions, excluding the Electron, would then be:

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\delta g_1, \delta g_2\}$$

Consider the set of signs to the class of Fermions to be a subset of discrete amount:

$$\mathfrak{X}_F \subset \mathcal{F}$$

$$\mathfrak{X}_F = \{+, -\}$$

Thus the interchange of Bosons does not change the sign of the wave function, while the interchange of Fermions does changes the sign of the wave function. The immediate result is that Bosons can be propagated as wave to long-range distances, while Fermions cannot. That is similar to stating that the Fermions will accelerate toward one another. Another way to explain it is to state that the opposite curvature ripples cancel each other out, yielding an higher level entity which has no curvature manifestation, what we call matter. A threefold combination must match another threefold combination to eliminate the curvature ripples, in agreement with stationary manifold. The exclusion of the Electron is due to the fact that it is isomorphic to the Boson of the weak interaction, which imposes a complication as it can theoretically belonged to either Fermions or Bosons.

Summing up in three points. First point, the wave function of systems should be classified according to certain criteria. The first is the Bosonic or Fermionic classes, the second is the number of elements in the class. Second point, Fermion class must contain an even number of elements, Bosonic class can contain any number of element, if the number is even, the statistic obey the Bose rules, if it is odd than Fermi rules. Third, the number of elements dictates the spin summation using the prime critical line. The spin summation determines the behavior of the system, which can be either a smooth wave or particle like. The symmetry of wave function is due to subset of signs to each of the two distinct classes. The number of elements also dictating the Quanta's of energy in the system.

\hat{T} as a Sum of Accelerations

The main equation of the 8T is describing the variation of a Lorentz manifold, which according to the second equation (1.1) can be expressed as being part of a manifold packet. Such a theoretical construction manifested in one equation, is able to provide an answer to three major questions at the heart of major cosmology. The flatness puzzle, the "dark energy" puzzle and the "dark matter" puzzle by (1.2).

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

The subject matter of this paper is the following question, can we represent the Hamiltonian of the manifold as a sum of spikes arbitrary spikes all across the matric. The author will argue that the answer is positive. First, let us represent the Hamiltonian of the system as presented in pages 205-206 within the thesis:

$$\begin{aligned} U &= \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i + \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i \\ \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i &\subset \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i \\ \hat{H} &= \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} + \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i + \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i = \hat{T} + \hat{U} \end{aligned} \quad (1.57)$$

The potential energy is arbitrary variation clusters which vanish into matter, than Bosonic ripples propagating within them, that is vanishing spikes and non-vanishing curvature spikes. The kinetic energy is given by the Ricci flow equivalent to the

acceleration in (1). Now to make the Hamiltonian more accurate it is possible to decompose the kinetic term:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = \sum_{\phi=1}^K \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \right)_{\phi} \quad (1, 58)$$

Such an operation would allow us to regard the kinetic the term as the sum of acceleration of distinct galaxies. As new areas of extremum curvature are being created, $K \rightarrow \infty$ and energy, as previously mentioned is not conserved as the Hamiltonian term is a subject to constant variance, which is increase. The increase does not interfere with the stationarity of the manifold as matter is appearing in a way that does not allow curvature to manifest itself. There could be additional uses for the kinetic term decomposition such as a collusion between two galaxies, which now mean that there is new area of extremum curvature, with new rate of acceleration. The new rate of acceleration is the summation of the kinetic terms of each distinct galaxies:

$$\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \right)_{\phi=1} + \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \right)_{\phi=2} = \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \right)_{\phi=1+2}$$

Momenta and Wavelength

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + e^{-}_{\mu} \right) + \gamma_{\mu} = 30,128,850,9254 \dots$$

The subscript stands for a five vector that is given by:

$$\mu = (\nabla^2, t_n, \Phi_n)$$

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_n^2} N_V = \nabla^2 N_V$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t_n^2} = \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y^2} + \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial z^2}$$

In the recent past 8T has defined "Energy" or the "Hamiltonian" of the system as the arrow:

$$\varphi: g \rightarrow E$$

$$E = \hat{H}$$

Given that introduction, it is possible to construct an analog for the relation that defined physics of the past century, the relation between momenta and wavelength. That can be done in several ways. Since each photon is a net curvature diverging unbound, and by the arrow above, that curvature is accounting for a certain energy, the more curved the element the more energy it contains. That is how one presented the EMT symmetry of equation . The setting of the theory is stationary manifold in which curvature is "not allowed", i.e. the manifold aspires to reach the lowest state of energy, or flatness, because of being of a packet of manifolds which flatten each other via areas of extremum curvatures. Therefore, for that we have momenta, which must be in inverse relation to the wavelength. The shorter the wavelength, the higher the diverging rate of the curvature across the matric, due to the stationarity condition. The longer the diverging process, the amount of energy is devised across larger areas so that the manifold can "get rid" of those elements which violate the stationarity condition first.

What is new here is not the relation of the two terms, but rather the reasoning and the nature of photons when considered in a variational curvature framework. Then we can extrapolate the usual relation, curvature is inversely proportional to wavelength, and wavelength is inversely proportional to momenta. Which indicating that the momenta is directly proportional to curvature/energy. The shorter wavelength the higher the energy, the higher the momenta, and the faster the wave or ripple or curvature travels or diverge all across, so as a result this is the 8T explanation to the fact that the earthly sky are blue.

The Grand Field

The Primorial equation of the 8T is describing the coupling magnitudes of all known interactions and the interactions which are not yet discovered. In the thesis the primorial is has several forms which are correlated to different uses and ideas of this unique series of dimensionless numbers. In the beginning of the thesis, the even terms of each coupling are correlated to Fermions which are two and three divisible to vanish into matter. In this paper, the even terms will represent a direct product of fields, which add up to a one Grandfield, which may or may not have a physical meaning.

$$F_{V=0} = 2^3 + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_R \# = \left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

Since the first multiplier is representing the summation of Gluon type, it relates to the strong interaction. We have proven each Boson to be in a state of one to one correspondence with a unique prime. Since the primorial is taking each prime in the set of primes and multiplies it with the Gluon type, we get a term, which contains all the Bosons of the known interactions and the next interactions in line. The following form of the primorial is somewhat more "advanced" as it appears in the end of the thesis but it is identical to (1.1).

$$\left(2_\mu^{e^-} * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + e^-_\mu \right) + N_{V\mu} = (2_\mu^{e^-} \times N_{(V=1)\mu} \times \dots N_{(V=k)\mu} + e^-_\mu) + N_{V\mu}$$

For the first three interactions, we get the term:

$$2_\mu^{e^-} \times \mathcal{W}_\mu \times \gamma_\mu = (2e^- \mathcal{W}\gamma)_\mu$$

This idea is very different from the original idea that appeared in the beginning of the thesis and regard the even terms to vanish into nucleons. Rather it shows that there exist one term which contain all the Bosonic 'particles' within it. Since those Bosons are net curvature on the manifold, they belong to the same class, which solidifies that idea of one united field, over an idea of distinct fields for each Boson type. This new interoperation of the primorial many indicate that there is ripples intersection among the Bosons as the arrow of time develops. That makes sense as those higher Bosons come from the original first term $2_\mu^{e^-}$ as proven previously. In contrast to QFT which has many type of fields which are hard to grasp, 8T aspire to examine those Bosons as excitements or curvature spikes of one entity which is the manifold. The new form of the primorial is expressing that idea. The idea was also presented under the name "Gravity classes" which defined the Bosons to be distinct object of the same class, the curvature class.

$$G_{class} = \{N_V | N_V \in \mathbb{P} \cup (+1)\}$$

One last point, In contrast to other theories of physics, the symmetry break of the strong electroweak is something that happens constantly given the Bosons of the three first interactions sums up to the first coupling term:

$$2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} + 1 = (\mathcal{W}_{\mu} + \gamma_{\mu}) + g_{\mu}$$

$$(\mathcal{W}_{\mu} + \gamma_{\mu} + g_{\mu}) > \mathcal{W}_{\mu} \cup \gamma_{\mu} \cup g_{\mu}$$

The separation accrues as each element has energy of discrete amount, and all of them unified has higher energy than each as distinct, so first the strong depart, than the Electroweak depart from one another. Gravity is not there as it is the class, which is already broken given the first three distinct elements, which serve as representative of the class. In the 8T it is the mapping between Ricci flow to Energy which set to clarify the ambiguous term of "energy". The universe aspires reaching flatness by the stationarity condition, which is in one to one correspondence for lowest state of energy.

SUSY and Invariant Three

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 \dots = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i$$

$$\delta g_i = 0$$

The alignment of the first three interactions was based upon aligning the net variations, which stand for Bosons according to theorem two, which is part of three theorems that yielded the primordial. The alignment was presented in two ways, for simplicity sake the author will present only the second as it is simpler. The alignment is due to two real net variations going from the photon to the Gluon.

$$F_{V=0} = 2^3 + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

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$$8 + (1) + 2 : [(8 * 3) + (3)] + 3 : [(24 * 5) + (3)] + \mathbf{3}$$

$$8 + (1) + 2 \rightarrow 8 + (3)$$

$$8 + \mathbf{3} : [(8 * 3) + (3)] + \mathbf{3} : [(24 * 5) + (3)] + \mathbf{3}$$

$$[(24 * 5) + (e)^-] + \gamma \rightarrow [(24 * 5) + (e)^-] + W^-$$

$$[8 + (g + 2)] \rightarrow [8 + (W^-)]$$

We said that the modification could not affect the invariant three, which is the electron. The reason it cannot effect the electron is because it is isomorphic to the Bosons of the first interaction, as both are represented by the same number, and in particle physics one of the Bosons of the weak interaction carry the same charge as the electron.

$$[(8 * 3) + (3)] + \mathbf{3}$$

$$3 \equiv (3)$$

$$(e)^- = W^-$$

Therefore, a modification on the electron is identical to modification on the alignment Boson which is in the case of the first three interactions is the Weak interaction. The only term in which the net variations unbound can modify on the third term than. Is the first term. It is important to emphasize, as reader may rightfully ask why the modification cannot affect the lepton. As a result of those exclusions on the Lepton and the Boson the only modification which is allowed will result in alignment at:

$$(8 * 3) + 2 = 26$$

Quantum Variantics

O Manor

October 14, 2021

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Introduction

This paper is in depth analysis with the flaws of Quantum mechanics, by the author of the 8T, theory which unified the known interactions using variational manifolds, by doing so provided simple answer to several major unanswered questions, both in Quantum scale and in cosmological scales. Quantum mechanics is a set of ideas which derived by a set of experiments. While the experiments dictate the kind of equations and descriptions that are in the set of ideas. While one certainly cannot doubt what experiments indicate, it is possible to examine and improve the ideas which are describing reality, and in particular the methods, questions and equations. As Dirac once indicated that, there should be a more complete version of Quantum Mechanics. Let us begin with the flawed formulation.

First of all, the most obvious flaw in formulation is with the definition of "Energy". How can one solves equations in QM without a proper definition of "Energy"? The operator E and H does not mean anything, so it is possible to calculate with it, but understanding the meaning of energy is still not part of the current formulation of QM.

$$E\Psi(x, t) = \hat{H}\Psi(x, t)$$

This equation may be solvable but it is not clear, it's too abstract and it does not tell you anything about nature. One can argue that we know the definition of energy as to the summation of kinetic and potential. If so one must also ask, how does mass form, as there exist both mass positive and massless particles. And mass plays a rule in the formulation of the kinetic and poetical energy. Below is another example of the flawed formulation of Quantum mechanics.

$$\langle B | \hat{L} | A \rangle$$

Another dominating theme is the following transformations between two states by a linear operator. First of all, its too abstract, and it does not tell you anything about nature, despite being solvable. What's the worth of calculating without understanding? This is what computers do. These things are solvable but they are telling very little in intuitive fashion. The authors of QM are not explaining why QM is described by linear operators rather than non-linear operators, which is another flaw in this formulation. Let alone the fact that it goes from right to left, rather than all equations from left to right. One must clarify that it is not a case against QM but a case against how QM is described. There is a difference. The questions concerning the issues of "why" are just as important the Questions concerning "what", the entire extrapolation of the primordial coupling series was built on the notion of "why". In QM there exist very little to no explanations to why things are the way they are and that another major flaw in the current formulation of Quantum mechanics. So the challenge in hand is first of all, given the recent advancements in the field of Theoretical physics, and the unification of the interactions using manifolds is to re-build the flawed QM by using axioms and mappings. From here on out, QM is considered old formulation, and QV is the new formulation, which stands for **Quantum Variantics**. The new formulation is of variational curvature which will aspire to build more complete analogs for the dominating themes of QM. The most urgent mapping that is lacking in the old formulation of Quantum mechanics, is the following map between Ricci flow to Energy, which meant to provide a clear and solid definition to "Energy".

$$\varphi: g \rightarrow E$$

The Schrodinger equation for the electron than is describing how does a non-vanishing curvature spike which has spin one half is moving across a nine-fold combination of two distinct elements which differ in sign. The electron has a superscript which describe the number of elements it contains. There is no need to use the Planck constant, which is a measureable constant. The problem with using this constant is that it is not a result of a variational principle. The equation with the Planck constant, has a flawed beauty for two reasons. First, it is not clear what it is. Second it is not clear why it has the value it has. Why that number and not another?

$$\Psi(M_\mu, t) = e^{(\partial g / \partial t)} \Psi(M_\mu, t_0)$$

Where the term in the exponential stands for:

$$\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \right) = i\hat{H}\Delta t / \hbar$$

Notice the interesting result and the major simplification. That is, in extremum energy, the equation reduces:

$$e^{\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \right)} \Psi(M_\mu, t_0) \rightarrow e^{(0)} \Psi(M_\mu, t_0)$$

$$\Psi(M_\mu, t) = \Psi(M_\mu, t_0)$$

If one is correct than the only parameters which will describe at extremum are the amplitudes and the matric itself. That is to say that the motion of the Electron would be an exclusive result of the space-time configuration. Assuming lowest energy, there exist only one electron in the system, and so the spin is half integer. At ground state, the electron will act as a particle. If the electron than at that stationary state would absorb a net amount of curvature, that would result in the change in its nature.

Independent Theory

An additional problem with the modern QM, and QFT is that both uses measured constants in their formulations, constants such the Planck, the speed of light, and energy, which being used all over without a proper definition of what exactly it is. Other than the usual insufficient definition of kinetic and potential, or the idea which is not correct in the 8T, of the conservation of energy. It is incorrect as matter is being created across the manifold, and anti-matter is not being created in the same amount, which makes the S matrix varied over time, so energy is not conserved, as mentioned in the thesis, pages (). A final theory must take the form which is free of measured constants an values, but will point to the same values those measurement indicate, what is theory than otherwise. A set of ideas which must match the observed and at the same time, free of the observed, which is not the case of the modern formulation of Quantum mechanics and Quantum field theories. The only theories of that sort to date, is the theory by the great man, Albert Einstein and the suggested successor the 8T, which takes the original ideas of curvature as means of meditating the interactions in nature and expends it to the Quantum realm, using the Euler Lagrange setting. To date the theory is synoptic in five equations, which are:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

As the main equation, which puts the solution on flatness, dark energy and dark matter creation and Boson manifestation in one equation. The Primorial, which provide description of the interaction in Quantum scales.

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$\left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^-)_{\mu} \right) + N_{V\mu} = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

Orthogonality

That is another dominating theme in QM old formulation which needed to be shaded light upon is the subject of orthogonal states. Is there a simpler way to explain why it is important, before diving into the unclear notation of QM? This idea is used in a sense of "distinguishable states". First of all, the uses of the word "state" is too abstract, state of what? In QV all we have is the manifold. So that is much clearer. Given two distict states of manifolds, there exist zero probability of joint union, they are disjoint.

$$\langle M_{\mu 1} | M_{\mu 2} \rangle = 0$$

$$(M_{\mu})_k \in s; k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$s = (M, g)$$

Let us examine the following equation:

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$$\delta_{ij} = \begin{cases} 0 & i \neq j \\ 1 & i = j \end{cases}$$

Such does not tell anything about nature. Again it's not incorrect just badly crafted. No matter how many "important calculations" can be made with equations of that sort. What we can tell about Fermions and Bosons using the Klocker delta? The idea of orthogonal states can be used in different manner and contexts. Below are several of those new ideas. First, orthogonality between Fermions and Bosons as an example. Alternatively, between Bosons and Bosons, that is to state that there could not be a Boson which is the inner product/average of two Bosons, that is that distinguishable Bosons are orthogonal.

$$\langle N_{V=k1} | N_{V=k2} \rangle = 0$$

It can also be used to describe the orthogonality of universes:

$$\langle s_n | s_{n+1} \rangle = 0 ;$$

$$0 < n < K$$

But here is the interesting turn of events. Since the main equation of the 8T requires:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

Given two distinct manifolds, which indistinguishable extremum curvatures:

$$\left\langle \frac{\partial g}{\partial t_n} \middle| \frac{\partial g}{\partial t_{n+1}} \right\rangle \neq 0$$

One must ask what is the physical implication of such an equation. It comes to an agreement with the Hamiltonian of the 8T.

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} + \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i + \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = \sum_{\phi=1}^K \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \right)_{\phi}$$

Either way the theory is providing an answer to why QM operators must be flat. The areas of extremum curvature flattening each other, causing the manifold to accelerate outward, that is basic in the thesis. There is a very good chance that some, and maybe all above examples do not have a computational applications, but computation is what computers do, and it does not require thinking. Still those equations are saying something as oppose to those terms in QM that are too abstract.

Is it better to have a theory which is all-computational, not simple, impossible to imagine and full with vague terms and arbitrary numbers as the current form of QM? Alternatively, a theory which is highly simple and free of constants and un-important calculations such as 8T, which is the attempt for QM analogs using VC (Varying curvature) framework, a theory which in a sense deemed the highly important Planck constant and the speed of light as not necessary, as the coupling magnitudes are attainable without it, in a sense a theory which generate all the numbers of nature with zero measurements or effort using one algorithm.

Amplitudes

Another major subject which appears in QM formulation is the subject of amplitudes. The square of the amplitude gives a certain probability of occurrence. In relativistic QM the phases are independent from the amplitudes. The latter can be consider as an overlap. The amplitudes in QM are synonymous with energy. Now given the arrow which takes Ricci curvature to "Energy":

$$\varphi: g \rightarrow E$$

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The probability of occurrence is proportional to the square of Ricci curvature, or the square of the new amplitude. assuming Ricci curvatures are constants, which will make the calculation easier to make.

$$\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t}\right)_{\phi=1} = 0$$

$$\left|\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t}\right)_{\phi=1}\right|^2 = P_{\mathbb{R}}$$

Shading light on the mechanism:

$$\int_{M_1}^{M_2} |\Psi(M_\mu, t_n)|^2 dM = \nabla^2 g$$

To make things more complete, in order to understand what is the probability to find a particle at 3D regions on the three dimensional matrix M_μ , one must compute the Ricci curvature of the system in three dimensional space, as the Ricci curvature defines the geometrical setting in which effecting the motion of the particle and thus it's potential location. As an example consider a situation where:

$$\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial x_n^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial y_n^2} = 0, \quad \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial z_n^2} \neq 0$$

Since the curvature does not vary in time segment on the first two spatial dimensions but only on the third, there is a major simplification and one now need to compute just one term instead of three. The particle will be found in between a range of a matrix which two set of coordinate vary only in the third spatial dimension.

In rigor, there exist a certain probability to find a particle in coordinate:

$$[x_1, y_1, z_2] \leftrightarrow [x_1, y_1, z_K]$$

$$z_K - z_2 = \Delta z$$

In other words, the probability of finding a particle is correlated to Ricci curvature configuration at time segment. The curvature orientation is dictating the probability to find a particle at a certain location. The more flat the matrix, the wider the variance, and the probability to find a particle at a certain location would be equalized. Not yet computational and maybe not at all, but still a clearer version than the formulation of QM, computational as it can be. The probability to find the particle somewhere along Δz is one.

$$P(X, Y, \Delta z) = 1$$

Since reality is much complicated those are oversimplifications. In real situation we would expect:

$$P(\Delta X, \Delta Y, \Delta z) = 1$$

And we would also expect different distributions at different times. such would exclude any preferred location for the particle. The particle will aspire to reach the lowest point on the Ricci curvature, but it is not possible to tell where this point will be. Since the particle is effected by curvature ripple, which is wavelike it will move as a smoothly as a wave. This new version of QM aspires to eliminate the use of the Planck constant from those equations.

It Takes Two for Singularity

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi'} \frac{\partial \Phi'}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g'} \frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Given by mapping the manifold to the Φ parameter.

$$\Phi: (M, g_E) \rightarrow (M_E, g)$$

The mapping led to the second form of the main equation:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^3 + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] + 3$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5$$

$$[(120 \times 7) + (3)] + 7$$

.....

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$[(120 \times 7) + (3)] \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

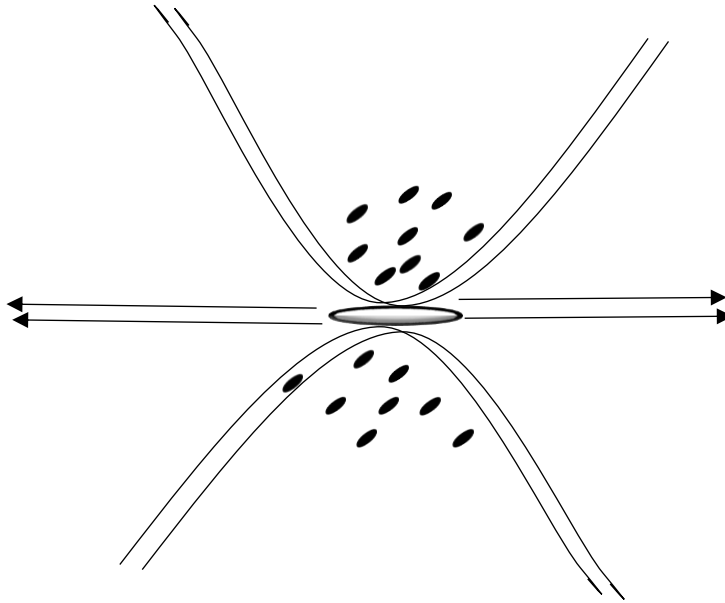
....

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

As each universe is being flattened by two manifolds, as was proven in the thesis (pages) as the index of the main equation appears twice under real range, it means that each manifold is confined by mass energy density much larger than itself. That makes sense as if each manifold were confined by just one similar manifold, the pressure on each would cancel each other perfectly, such that those manifolds would not be flat. The analysis of singularity using that framework makes it somewhat easier to understand. The key idea that for singularly one needs two ancient manifolds, and an object that appears in between.



Once that object, which assumed to be departed from the original manifold arises, it is getting flattened by the two manifolds. as that thing expands endlessly, arbitrary variations arises and vanish into matter, net curvature causing the newborn manifold to retain structures such as galaxies and clusters of galaxies. So that eventually it will look similar to one of the ancient manifolds. the question is how the newborn manifolds is being created, and how is the orientation is the curvature is determined.

$$\begin{aligned} \delta g &\neq 0 & \text{at} & & t = Q(t) \\ \delta g &= 0 & \text{at} & & t = Q(t + \Delta t) \end{aligned}$$

There is always a chance net curvature will appear at later continuation of time. That is Bosonic fields given by the primordial coupling series:

$$\begin{aligned} \delta g &= 0 & \text{at} & & t = Q(t + \Delta t) \\ \delta g &\neq 0 & \text{at} & & t_2 = Q(t + \Delta t + \Delta t) \\ \delta g &= N_v \end{aligned}$$

QM Axioms

What really stands at the heart of the QM that is so "hard to grasp"? The author does not think there exist such a thing. What is hard to grasp is the methods and techniques that are used to describe the reality of QM. That is the methods are the source of the problem and in particular the dominant part of LA, which is horrendous as means of **trying to imagine** what is happening. At the heart of it QM is composed of few simple Axioms which are:

- (1) The spectrum of 'Energy' is **discrete**
- (2) A physical **system** has a **set** of **potential arrows** leading to different results.
- (3) there exist a **chance** to **each arrow**. The sum of all arrows is one.

- (4) Objects are randomly generated.
- (5) Physical systems has **objects**, which are **disjoint, joint, and semi-disjoint**. That is orthogonal, identical or entangled. Distinct arrows are orthogonal.
- (6) **Time variance** of objects has an Iso-arrow to **3D spatial variance**.

Quantum Tunneling

What is the analog of tunneling using varying manifolds? Since photons can travel via matter, in a solid compact formation, and Bosons are belonging to the same class as Fermions, that is also given by the Electron and it's duality to the Boson of the weak interaction, there result of this construction is the following: matter and in particular electrons can travel via matter. A statement which is synonymous with the idea of tunneling. Now since 8T is relatively new, it is less evident to date, on how to perform the calculations on the probability of tunneling, as this framework does not have constants such as the Planck, which is used in almost all calculations In QM. Instead the author will follow reason in trying to predict.

It is possible to assume that there are several factors which effect the probability of tunneling. The first is the amount of matter which the tunneled particle should cross. The bigger it is the smaller the probability of crossing. That is assumed correct as the larger the matter count in volume, the bigger the chance the particle would be 'trapped' or pulled onto one on the nucleons. The second element is the tunneled particle energy, which is proportional to momenta.

The higher the energy, the bigger the momenta, the particle diverges faster and thus will go via the matter cluster in faster pace, which will decrease the chance of being trapped in the matter liar. There exist another option concerning tunneling, which involves the idea of identical particles. If one had an electron in region, which was destroyed by pairing it with the positron and in the mean time, the liar of nucleons propagated from within it a distinct electron, which now is outside the region, since the two Electrons are manifested by the same number, it is impossible to distinguish them. One can conclude that the Electron crossed the barrier.

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + e^{-}_{\mu} \right) \in [A, B]$$

$$e^{+}_{\mu} \in [A, B]$$

$$e^{-}_{\mu} + e^{+}_{\mu} \in [A, B] = 0$$

$$2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \rightarrow e^{-}_{\mu 1} \in [C, D]$$

$$e^{-}_{\mu 1} \equiv e^{-}_{\mu}$$

$$[C, D] \notin [A, B]$$

Because of the Electron duality to the Boson of the weak interaction, any feature which is related to the class of Boson, should be inherited by the Lepton. This version of Boson Fermion duality is by the primordial second term, which is the most symmetrical.

$$8 + (1):(24 + (3)) + 3:(120 + (3)) + 5:(840 + (3)) + 7 \dots$$

$$[(8 * 3) + (3)] + 3$$

$$3 \equiv (3)$$

$$(e)^{-} = W^{-}$$

We can define the inheritance conduction by equalizing the classes. The Fermion class are of vanishing curvature spikes and the Electron. The Bosonic class are discrete prime amount of curvature, which are non- vanishing, and the Electron. The Electron is the unique term that belong to both classes.

Manor O – 8T

$$\mathbb{F}_{class} = \{2n \cup \mathbf{e}^- | (2n \cap \mathbf{e}^-) \in s\}$$

$$\mathbb{B}_{class} = \{\mathbb{P} \cup (+\mathbf{1}) | (\mathbb{P} \cup (+\mathbf{1})) \in s\}$$

$$s = (M_E, g) \leftarrow (3, 1)$$

$$\mathbb{F}_{class} \cap \mathbb{B}_{class} = \mathbf{e}^-$$

$$\mathbf{e}^- \equiv (3) \in \mathbb{P}$$

The unique term that belong to both classes must exhibit the features of both classes. That insight was known long before 8T was crafted. However, the primordial validates and shade light on way those things are correct. It does so in such a simple fashion, compared to QFT which has to go via SUSY to reach the insight of alignment at 26 variations.

The Atom

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_1)$$

$$(\delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_2)$$

$$(\delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_1)$$

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_2)$$

$$(\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_1)$$

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_2)$$

$$(\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_2)$$

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1)$$

$$(\delta g_3 \delta g_3 \delta g_3)$$

The pairing of atoms is such that inverse threefold combinations pairs.

$$(\delta g_3 \delta g_3 \delta g_3)$$

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_2)$$

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_2) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_1)$$

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_2)$$

$$(\delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_2)$$

That is due to the conditions of stationarity on the Lorentz manifold. The order of the pairing is not evident in the 8T, as the author did not consider it relevant at that point. The physics is was important in that context back in the day, while the 8T was still in early stages of construction. Now emphasis will be made on the formation of atoms. Since the pairing of each threefold is incomplete in a sense that not all threefold combination bring an element to itself:

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_2)$$

That element will pair to another threefold combination that is imperfect and include the inverse signs. That is synonymous with the process of just two arbitrary variations vanishing to zero, given by the stationarity condition. It is possible to examine the threefold combinations in terms of edges. Those edges will pull another threefold combinations, thereby creating elements with heavier Hadrons, i.e. large number of Hadron composites.

Manor O – 8T

$$(\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_2) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_2) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1)$$

And all of those formations are due to the condition of stationary manifold.

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 \dots = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

Another important note is the following. The most stable state in the set of the threefold combinations must be the lowest with the lowest energy. Since we had the mapping from Ricci curvature to energy, the most stable threefold combination must be most flat. Now another point which is important is the following. It is impossible to associate to each threefold combination different degrees of curvature, i.e. energy. The threefold combination does not tell how volatile are the arbitrary amount of curvature. To demonstrate:

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1) \rightarrow E_{121}^{\mathcal{L}_0}$$

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1) \rightarrow E_{121}^{\mathcal{L}_1}$$

$$E_{121}^{\mathcal{L}_0} \neq E_{121}^{\mathcal{L}_1}$$

Such a construction will allow us to indicate that the direction of development would be as such that threefold combination will aspire lowest energy state. That is in agreement with 8T idea of emission of the electron. And it is also similar to the Quantum formulation of subscript and superscript on the electron, to indicate his aspiration to reach lowest energy state. We can make the transformation between energy state of threefold combinations.

$$E_{121}^{\mathcal{L}_1} = E_{121}^{\mathcal{L}_0} + e^-$$

Using that idea it is also possible to solidify the direction of the families formation. As the manifold develops, i.e. accelerates due to being a part of the packet, flatter and flatter combinations should rise. That means lower and lower masses. In the 8T, the Quark masses pattern indicate to that direction, i.e. third family is the first and first family is the third.

$$19,600 \rightarrow 1400 \rightarrow 56$$

$$176,400 \rightarrow 1400 \rightarrow 6.3 \rightarrow 0.113 \rightarrow$$

Using those theoretical insights it is possible to reason for the similarity of the generations, they are the class of arbitrary variations, which differ in their level intensity. The latter is proportional to the arrow of time.

Immense Spin Formations

$$(\delta g_3 \delta g_3 \delta g_3)$$

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_2)$$

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_2) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_1)$$

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_2)$$

$$(\delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_2)$$

$$\begin{aligned}
 (\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_2) &\leftrightarrow (\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_2) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1) \\
 (\delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_1) &\leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_2) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_2) \\
 (\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_2) &\leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_2) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Using the endless clustering of matter, i.e. construction of the periodic time table, which will eventually yield a proportional number of electrons as each of those threefold combination will and can emit an electron given by the primordial.

$$(\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_2) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_2) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1) \rightarrow Ke^-$$

$$K \in \mathbb{R}$$

Since those electron has spin, given the second form of the primordial, the immense cluster of electrons and therefore the Bosons they emit contain spin as well. The summation of spin must be valid in large-scale formation of matter, i.e. arbitrary variations of the manifold, which takes the form of threefold combinations of two distinct elements, which differ in sign and summed as zero, or thanks to the contributions of physicists, Quarks. The large formation of matter must posses spin, or angular momenta around a self-Axis. The spin summation is due to the contribution of Electrons and Bosons in the cluster.

$$\begin{aligned}
 S &= \sum_{i=0}^N e^- + \sum_{k=1}^N Z_k \sum_{k=1}^N N_{V_k} \\
 S &\in \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0
 \end{aligned}$$

The two-fold summation reason is the following. One must sum across the kind of Bosons in play inside the matter cluster. Such a construction allow one to make a prediction:

- (1) All mega scale Fermion formations, stars and galaxies must have spin. The matter spirals of galaxies should spin around the axis of the center of galaxy and stars should spin around a self-axis taken from pole to pole.

Gravity within Fermion Clusters

$$\begin{aligned}
 &(\delta g_3 \delta g_3 \delta g_3) \\
 &(\delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_2) \\
 &(\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_2) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_1) \\
 &(\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_2) \\
 &(\delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

$$\sum_{i=0}^L e^- = e^-_1 + e^-_2 + \dots + e^-_L$$

At any given time an heavy element which has two "clouds of probability", i.e. electrons, and those electron propagate on a common segment, there exist a chance those the Electrons will emit a discrete amount of net curvature at the same time. That spatial alignment and temporal alignment will result in the Graviton. That nature of the composition given by the spin two trait, is what makes the Graviton short range.

Manor O – 8T

$$\left(2^{e^-} * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^-)_{\mu} + (e^-)_{\mu} \right) + N_{V1\mu} + N_{V2\mu} = 2N_0 + 2$$

$$(N_{V2\mu} \equiv N_{V1\mu}) \cup (N_{V2\mu} \neq N_{V1\mu})$$

The only condition one is requiring is the five vector to be aligned, that the ripples will interest, both on the spatial and temporal. Since both contain the Laplacian in the five vector, and time as well, it is important to align all the elements on the five vector. Than the decay of the Graviton can be put as two Photons/or any two Bosons and two Electrons.

$$(e^-)_{\mu} + (e^-)_{\mu} + N_{V1\mu} + N_{V2\mu} \leftrightarrow G$$

Thus the Graviton may likely be rising at large scale Fermion formations, where there exit immense amount of Leptons which may emit together, yielding an higher spin particle, such as the Graviton. In the 8T, for those reasons has infinite combinations. Gravity, i.e. curvature is the class, where different objects, given by the primordial are rising. The interaction among starts than is taking place by long range mediator such as light, which is represented by one independent term of prime.

Threefold Binders

$$(\delta g_3 \delta g_3 \delta g_3)$$

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_2)$$

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_2) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_1)$$

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_2)$$

$$(\delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_2)$$

Imagine that a threefold combination could break to a certain spatial coordinate, its matched pair is breaking to another spatial coordinate, that is a violation of stationarity on the manifold.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i \neq 0$$

Within each threefold combination, there must be than at least by reason a threefold binder. The nature of the threefold binder is related to the size of the prime paring, given by theorems two and three of the 8T.

for the threefold binder the element is represented by $N_{V1\mu} = +1$. Those threefold binders are net curvature on the manifold. Each net is increasing the chance of another net to arrive to its positon. The result an endless succession of net curvature converging toward the threefold combination, or a "sea of Gluons", which ensures the trapped nature of the two distinct elements.

$$(\delta g_1^{(\leftrightarrow)} \delta g_1^{(\leftrightarrow)} \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2^{(\leftrightarrow)} \delta g_2^{(\leftrightarrow)} \delta g_2)$$

$$(\leftrightarrow) = \sum_{i=1}^K g_i = +1 + 1 + 1 \dots$$

Curvature scattering by matter

Within a threefold combination we assumed there exist a sea of threefold binders. That is given by the term:

$$(\delta g_1^{(\leftrightarrow)} \delta g_1^{(\leftrightarrow)} \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2^{(\leftrightarrow)} \delta g_2^{(\leftrightarrow)} \delta g_2)$$

Imagine the following scenario in which higher coupling Boson is propagating directly into matter. Since the threefold combination is emitting the Lepton and the Lepton is responsible for the Boson emissions, it is possible to assume that for the higher coupling Boson will not penetrate directly but rather by scattered by the threefold combination.

$$N_{V1\mu} \rightarrow (\delta g_1^{(\leftrightarrow)} \delta g_1^{(\leftrightarrow)} \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2^{(\leftrightarrow)} \delta g_2^{(\leftrightarrow)} \delta g_2) \searrow N_{V1\mu}$$

It is getting interesting, it is possible to assume that the higher term Boson did get in to the threefold cluster, and the scattered Boson is composed by the same amount of distinct elements. such that the photon which came in, is not the photon which came out, but five net curvature which were in the original Fermion.

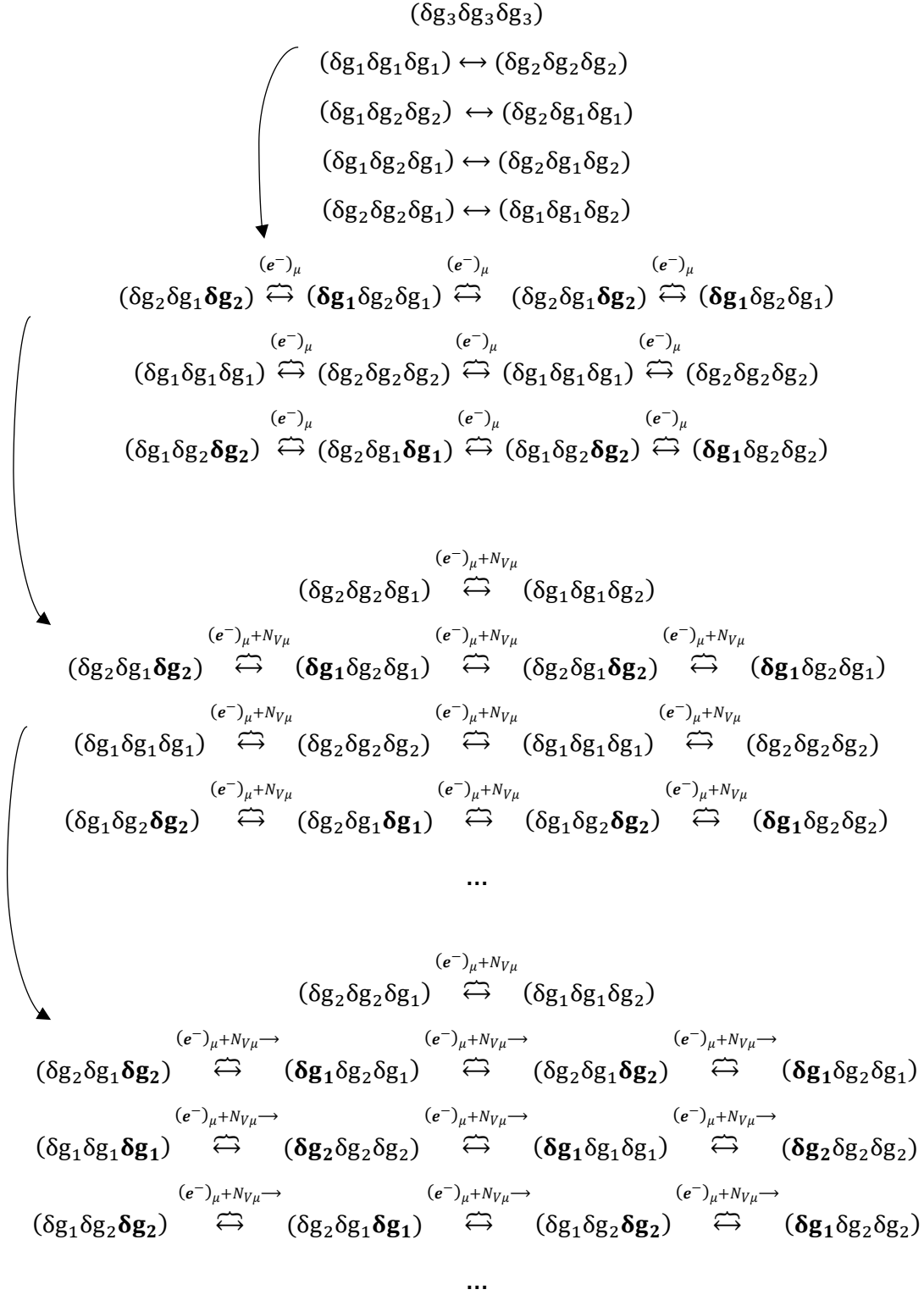
$$\searrow N_{V\mu} = \sum_{i=1}^5 g_i = +1 + 1 + 1 + 1 + 1$$

Curvature Subsets

The subset condition, for any fermion cluster we have, which Bosons propagate within it, by the three critical theorems of the 8T, we have that the Bosonic class is a subset of the Fermion cluster. That is the:

$$\sum_{k=1}^N Z_k \sum_{k=1}^N N_{V_k} \subset \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \right)$$

The Road to Reality



High Energy & Probability of Life

The main equation of the theory is describing the variation of a Lorentz manifold, which according to the second equation (1.1) can be expressed as being part of a manifold packet. Such a theoretical construction manifested in one equation, is able to provide an answer to three major questions at the heart of major cosmology. The flatness puzzle, the "dark energy" puzzle and the "dark matter" puzzle by (1.2).

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

The question in which the author will try to answer is the following: what are the full implications of the Ricci curvature term, $\partial g / \partial t$. In the 8T it stands in two different contexts. The first is the usual Ricci curvature, which in discrete amounts is isomorphic for Bosons. The second and the one which is the more mysterious is that the term $\partial g / \partial t$ stands for a space in it itself. That is because of two reasons, the first is the arrow correlated to that term in the 8T. The second is the condition $\partial g / \partial t = 0$. The arrow that presented was:

$$\varphi: g \rightarrow E$$

$$E = \hat{H}$$

That arrow than resulting in a term that is energy to time in the main equation. In addition, such a term is separated in a sense, as none of us ever witnesses raw energy varying over time. The second reason was the condition, $\partial E / \partial t = 0$ which is needed for explaining the phenomena of outward acceleration from extremum curvatures. If the 8T is describing manifolds which interact with each other, in particular flattening each other, and yet as residents of one manifold, we have not seen the flattening universe. That is indicating they are separated by some way, which serve as the role for that space, which, if one intuition is correct, serve as a common gate for both manifolds.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} = \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 ;$$

It makes sense to consider that space as a space which accessible at extremum energy. Such space has a feature of partially time invariant, and as far as one can see, it is the space in between two distinct manifolds interacting via extremum curvatures. That can be explain as the areas of extremum curvature interact with each other, they create a repulsion which is synonymous with energy, that energy direction is away from that extremum curvatures, leading to the flattening and the acceleration from them areas. The following can be explained in another manner. If there was not a separating space, there will not be a finite dimensional manifolds, i.e. universe, but infinite dimensional. Another possible way to analyze is to ignore all the terms in the main equation other than the last two.

Manor O – 8T

$$\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0$$

Those manifolds has areas of extremum curvature but with opposite orientation, leading to manifestation of total energy. Since all manifold pair in the packet share the same relation, that is same as stating $k \rightarrow \infty$ or:

$$\left(\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \right) \forall \Phi_\omega$$

$$\Phi_\omega = \Phi_i + \Phi_j$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

The number of this space projections is half of the number manifolds in the packet. This space must be manifested as flat, time invariant partially and accessible at extremum energies. Since it is the same for all, imagine that a race reached an extremum energy of the matrix:

$$\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} = 0$$

Since:

$$\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} = \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0$$

By lowering the energy, it now can access complimentary manifold. The same applies endlessly over the packet. The term $\partial g / \partial t$ serve as the kernel of distinct manifolds and the key space allowing to jumping, by requiring $\partial g / \partial t = 0$ it turns to the Kernel of those two manifolds. another point that one would analyze is the probability of life. We have assumed that those manifolds has the same curvature areas with different arbitrary variations distributions which vanish into matter. when the latter summed across the area of extremum curvature it is equalized among the two manifolds.

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \delta g_i \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^{s_1} \in [0,1]$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \delta g_i \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^{s_2} \in [0,1]$$

$$\mathcal{R}^{s_1} \neq \mathcal{R}^{s_2}$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{K/2} \delta g_i \equiv \sum_{n=1}^{K/2} \delta g_i$$

Suppose for the sake of the argument that the distribution in at least part of the manifolds in the infinite packet is identical, that there exist a subset of universes in which there is alignment of stars which due to their size can be considered life-harboring, i.e. earth-like diameter, water containing and at the right distance from a light emitting star. Than at each distinct star harboring life, there exit some chance that exit life in at least some distinct manifold distribution on the packet. Take the infinite manifolds of the packet and the probability will aspire one. Of course that is no indication life would form as it is on earth. The chain of accidents would be most likely very different; the stages of life would be very likely different as well. To put that in rigor:

Manor O – 8T

$$\sum_{i=1}^m \delta g_i \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^z \in [0,1]$$

$$\mathcal{R}^{zk} \in \mathcal{R}^z; z, k \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^n \delta g_i \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^L \in [0,1]$$

$$\mathcal{R}^{Lp} \in \mathcal{R}^L; L, n \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\mathcal{R}^{zk} \equiv \mathcal{R}^{Lp} \rightarrow \sum_{\mathcal{A}=1}^{\mathbb{E}} [0,1]_{\mathcal{A}};$$

$$z = L;$$

$$k = p;$$

$$\left(\sum_{m=1}^{\frac{K}{2}} \delta g_i \equiv \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{K}{2}} \delta g_i \right) \cap (\mathcal{R}^{zk} \equiv \mathcal{R}^{Lp})$$

$$P_{(life)} \rightarrow 1$$

That is there exist a finite subset of distributions of size \mathbb{E} that are identical in **size** and in **distribution** in the packet, meaning matter wise. That is synonymous with stating that there is a succession of life harboring starts aligned on infinite dimensional space, which is composed by finite dimensional manifolds interacting via extremum curvatures, flattening each other. For matching it to the complexity of reality, we can state that at least part of the overall arbitrary variations distribution is identical; in particular, for the purpose of the paper, the areas that represent star harboring life.

If there is in fact a valid case to claims of distinct life forms observed in space near our earth, it would be more reasonable to assume that they would come from very close rather than a very far. That is, to assume they come from another finite dimensional manifold flattening our own, rather than a distinct galaxy in our own manifold, as the distance would be too great to travel even at the speed of light. There is no indication for exceeding the speed of light is possible, in agreement with Einstein theory of private relativity, which regard the latter as the upper limit, and the Michelson Morley experiments of the C invariance. But how large is the subset of identical variation distributions \mathbb{E} ? In other words, how many life-harboring planets aligned on the roughly same coordinate over the packet, it is most likely will never be answered, but can be estimated as a fraction of infinity. It could be several hundred life-harboring planets or several billions, just at our aligned at our own point. This would apply to each life harboring planet on this manifold. 8T would indicate that there should be a celebration of life in space.

Gravity Mass Cancellation

October 18, 2021

Abstract:

By analyzing the primordial coupling constants equation alongside the Quark series, the author present the set of potential deflections by two scalar coefficients, \mathcal{N}^{div} and \mathcal{N}^{con} which dictate the orientation of the total deflection. There are overall two ways to analyze deflections, by the inverse ratios of the series, or by Gravity which rises from large scale formations Fermionic formations reach in Electrons. Those ways to not contradict each other. The author analyzed how Curvature is canceling the mass of the particle in Quantum scales. that is by gathering the insight of the direction of propagation.

Introduction

The main pillars of the 8T can be classified as part of two subclasses. The first subclass is curvature diverging, isomorphic to prime numbers, an idea which yielded the primordial coupling series. The series takes the form which is invariant to all coupling terms, i.e. $8 + (1)$ for the first and $8 \times (\mathcal{P}_n) + (K)$ for the higher coupling terms, in which the parameter (K) is composed of invariant three, i.e. the Lepton and the max prime in a prime sequence, (\mathcal{P}_n) , under a real range, standing for the Boson. That is $(K) = 3 + (\mathcal{P}_n)$.

$$\left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^-)_{\mu} \right) + N_{V\mu} = 30,128,850,9254 \dots \quad (1.2)$$

The theory is also considering the mass sequence to be of the form $8 - (1)$ given by a decrease pattern of all masses given by the ratio aspiring zero.

$$19,600 \rightarrow 1400 \rightarrow 56$$

$$176,400 \rightarrow 1400 \rightarrow 6.3 \rightarrow 0.113 \rightarrow$$

The subject matter in hand is the following question: what would be the interaction between quantum masses and interactions? The first case is the following – the amount of curvature diverging is equalized by the curvature converging. In that case the total interaction would be linear and no curvature will be manifested in either direction.

$$8 + (1) + 8 - (1) = 0$$

There will be no manifestation of force. The second case is the in which the curvature diverging is stronger or larger in amount than the curvature converging, in this case there will be a positive net belong to the diverging ripple the Quantum mass will be "pulled" toward this curvature ripple. Curvature diverging is synonymous with force in classical physics. One will take two scalar coefficients, \mathcal{N}^{div} and \mathcal{N}^{con} to put the idea in rigor:

$$\mathcal{N}^{div}(8 + (1)) + \mathcal{N}^{con}(8 - (1)) > 0$$

Manor O – 8T

$$\mathcal{N}^{div}(8 + (1)) + \mathcal{N}^{con}(8 - (1)) = \Delta\epsilon$$

$$\mathcal{N}^{div}, \mathcal{N}^{con} \in \mathbb{R}$$

as the degree of deflection. In the second case is the mass deflection by Bosonic $\Delta\epsilon''$ curvature ripple. The last case is where the curvature diverging is weaker than the curvature converging, leading to a negative net, this is where the mass will bend the Bosonic curvature, i.e. a photon as an example into it's direction, and that is in one to one correspondence with the prediction of General relativity and bending of light.

$$\mathcal{N}^{div}(8 + (1)) + \mathcal{N}^{con}(8 - (1)) < 0$$

$$\mathcal{N}^{div}(8 + (1)) + \mathcal{N}^{con}(8 - (1)) = -\Delta\epsilon$$

As previously mentioned in contrast to General Relativity it is not matter itself causing the bending but rather short-ranged Bosonic composition propagating from matter. Since matter cluster is composed by infinite amount of Quarks, it provides a sufficient ground for the rise of the Graviton, which requires emitting of primes (distinct or equivalent) at the same time, by several distinct Leptons.

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (\bar{e}^-) + (\bar{e}^-)] + \gamma + \gamma \rightarrow (2N_{gravity}) + Even \quad (6)$$

Therefore, if we apply the same elements to Quantum scale it is possible to predict that heavy nucleons will deflect light, or that high energy set of photons will deflect the trajectory of light mass particles, such as the neutrino, assuming it carries some positive mass. The same result of General Relativity light bending should be manifested and predicted in particle scales given the 8T framework of Quantum scale curvature. Take a set of elements such as a ray of photons, and compare it with the number of estimated mass particles in a star and the result would be:

$$\mathcal{N}^{con} \gg \mathcal{N}^{div}$$

That is a noticeable net curvature deflection, which is negative, i.e. oriented to the photonic ray by the star. Assuming the ray has smaller number of elements, the formation within the star will exceed the inverse ripples. That does not mean $-\Delta\epsilon$ is a strong deflection as many elements are in the star, and it represented by higher coupling term which are immensely weaker. There are two ways to examine this relation. The first by the opposite ratios, the second is by Gravity, which rises in clusters of $(8 - (1))$ as those contain many Quark formations, thus many electrons that are vital for the Graviton, which arise in large-scale mass particle formations and can be considered as a variant composition of net elements. In other words, Gravity is the more detailed version on the subject of deflection. So taking the two scalar coefficients, \mathcal{N}^{div} and \mathcal{N}^{con} does not contradict the structure of deflections given by the thesis and the actual structure of gravity. To sum in several points. First, Quantum deflections can be analyzed in two different ways. The first is by the mass series, the second and more complicated is by Gravity, which rises in Mass rich environment and serve as a minor deflection to light. Second, in cases where light is much exceeding the mass, the mass will be "pulled" toward it, and if they are equal no curvature either way. The relation above was used to express the stability of stars. That is a stability of star is given by:

$$\mathcal{N}^{div}(8 + (1)) + \mathcal{N}^{con}(8 - (1)) = 0$$

The amount curvature diverging is equal to the curvature converging is synonymous with saying that the star is stable. The same formula was used to explain how mass carrying Bosons could travel at the speed of light. That is because of their diverging curvature, the mass operator cancels out and the Boson mass carrier is not effected by their innate mass, and thus travel in linear mode as if they are massless, in other words it will travel at the speed of light.

$$8 + (1) + 8 - (1) = 0$$

Third and last point, in quantum scale, Gravity can presented by (2) as net elements diverging, leading to the formations of the spin two particles. Since Gravity is the

class, both ways, diverging and converging curvature, are valid. Gravity diverging is force, Gravity converging is mass. The short range diverging are Gravitons. Photons are net curvature diverging independent and unbound, Gravitons are short ranged diverging and composed particles. Curvature can diverge inward to a point, which provide a mass for the particle, large scale mass particles formations are rich in electrons which lead to the Graviton rise and thus for the deflections as predicted by General relativity, those large scale Fermion clusters are forming higher coupling terms, which is synonymous with the weakness of Gravity. In order to make it the argument more clean:

$$\left(8 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^-)_{\mu} \right) + N_{V\mu} \rightarrow \text{spin } 1 | \text{L. range curvature Diverging}$$

$$\left(8 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + \overline{(e^-)}_{\mu} + \overline{(e^-)}_{\mu} \right) + N_{V\mu} + N_{V\mu} \rightarrow \text{spin } 2 | \text{S. range curvature Diverging}$$

$$8 + (1) \rightarrow \text{Diverging curvature} \rightarrow \text{Force}$$

$$8 - (1) \rightarrow \text{Converging curvature} \rightarrow \text{Mass}$$

The interesting thing according to the classification is that Gravity is separated from mass. It arises from where mass in large scale exist, but as far one can see, it is composed by varying set of Bosons belong to the $8 + (1)$ class. **In other words, Gravity cancel the mass.**

$$(2N_{gravity}) + \text{Even} \in 8 + (1)$$

$$\mathcal{N}^{con}(8 - (1)) \rightarrow M_p$$

Where M_p stand for the mass particle. That is a mass positive particle moving in curvature ripple will lose its mass. We already know that result to be true in large scale, now it applicable in Quantum scale.

The Operators Fiasco

October 19, 2021

Abstract:

The author analyzes the weakness in the idea of operators of creation and destruction in the QFT formalism, using the new framework of varying manifolds. It is possible to cut by half the number of operators needed to describe nature. It also allows to deem the anti-matter operators as irrelevant and problematic, as they indicate high state of energy which is against nature tendency to each the lowest energy state, the author elaborate on the alternative to this idea. Second part of the particle is presenting a way to combine spin operators with the coupling constant series.

Introduction

One of the major pillars of the QFT formalism is based upon a sequence of operators, which represent creation and destruction of particles. By analyzing from several angels using the recent developments of variational manifolds, it become evident that the operator formalism is problematic. The first problem was already briefly mentioned in previous papers and is the following, if for each particle matter created there exist an anti-matter, would mean that they exist in equal amounts. Define the set of operators and two scalar coefficients.

Manor O – 8T

$$\lambda = \{a(t), a^\dagger(t), K_1, K_2\}$$

$$K_2 a(t) = a^\dagger(t) K_1$$

$$K_2 a(t) a^\dagger(t) K_1 = 0$$

Based upon cosmological observation the ratio is majorly unbalanced toward matter.

$$K_2 a(t) \gg a^\dagger(t) K_1$$

Such an idea also means that there exist constant amount of high-energy release in space-time due to pairs of creation and destruction, which means that the universe in QFT formulism cannot reach lowest energy state, but rather the opposite due to those vanishing pairs it is in the highest state of energy.

$$\langle K_2 | K_1 \rangle = 0$$

QFT physicists tried to those vanishing pairs to explain "dark energy" they created the biggest mismatch between an idea an observational value, by magnitude of several tens of zeros, solidifying the problem with this idea. That is not a case against anti-matter, as we know it does exist, the subject matter in hand is about creating a setting in which matter creation does not interfere with the stationarity condition of the universe. In the new framework of varying curvature, the objective is easily within reach, as matter pairs in such way that does not allow arbitrary curvature to manifest, the stationarity condition of the manifold is preserved.

Additional side point is assuming nature itself is Lagrangian oriented, why would it bother to create a set of elements, and then create an inverse set of elements, of the same magnitude, just to destroy them both? In other words, why create two sets of elements instead of just one? The new framework of variational curvature has just one set of elements, which does not interfere with the stationarity condition as it vanishes into zero, without the need for Anti-matter. In the 8T, the idea of vanishing curvature spikes into matter:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 ; Z = 1$$

In QFT,

$$K_2 a(t) a^\dagger(t) K_1 = 0 ; Z = 2$$

Where Z denoting the number of sets. The second set of elements assuming to contain an infinite number of elements, which will require nature to much more work, which again a indication of theoretical fiasco. A third point is the following, if the operator idea was correct than it would require a 'constant care' to ensure the number of operators is equal both direction. Such an idea is than is in contradiction to the randomness and spontaneous nature of nature, as we are familiar with it. That is that the requirement of both operators to be equal at all times is synonymous with magic, we would lose the randomness and the spontaneous features of nature, the operators must be aligned at both temporal and spatial dimensions. Such restriction does not exist in the 8T.

$$(K_2 = K_1) \forall \mu$$

$$\mu = (\nabla^2, t_n, s_n)$$

The succession of operators being created and annihilated is troublesome notion wise and can be infinitely long.

$$\left(a(t) a^\dagger(t) \right)_1 \dots \left(a(t) a^\dagger(t) \right)_n$$

For those reasons, it is possible to claim that the operator idea is problematic. Reader may rightfully ask about the suggested alternative. The 8T is suggesting the following. Matter and anti-matter are not equal in creation, which is preserving the stationarity condition. Matter is being created across the manifold, it is manifested in such way

that no curvature is allowed da facto. Energy is not preserved, but the stationarity of the manifold is. Instead of two sets of operators, there exist just one, which summed in one term instead by infinite sequence. Its full proof Lagrangian oriented, as the number of elements reduced by a factor of one infinity, it does not involve high energy or anti-matter, which will invoke the manifold far from stationary, and this term it still vanishing to zero, all in one without anti-matter. It also allows the spontaneous nature of nature to manifested as those are **arbitrary** variations rather than directed and pre-calculated two-fold set of operators equal in size. One final point, if that idea of equal two-sets of operators was in fact correct, than matter, stars and galaxies would not have been existed in the first place. If one impose a restriction of that sort, one must specify in which time segments in applies. QFT does not tell from when temporal segment it becomes valid which is another problem.

Spin Orientations

$$\left(\mathbf{2}_{\mu}^{e^{-}} * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + \mathbf{e}_{\mu}^{-} \right) + \gamma_{\mu} = 30:128:850:9254 \dots$$

The Primorial, which has several forms including a unique spin, form which led to the following classification:

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

The missing art is the following, the primorial does not provide the actual direction of spin propagation in three dimensions. As a result, one must consider the three-direction combination as a mean to present the orientation of the spin:

$$\theta: (\phi_x + \phi_y + \phi_z) \in t_n) \in s_n$$

That is, spin orientation taken for some arbitrary time, for some arbitrary manifold. The new arrow is:

$$\theta: \mathbf{e}_{\mu}^{-} \longrightarrow \mathbf{e}_{\mu\theta}^{-}$$

$$\theta: \gamma_{\mu} \longrightarrow \gamma_{\mu\theta}$$

The second power will given by the joint terms in the subscript each of the spin operator is joining the diverging Laplacian such that:

$$\frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{g}}{\partial x_n^2}(\phi_x) + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{g}}{\partial y_n^2}(\phi_y) + \frac{\partial^2 \mathbf{g}}{\partial z_n^2}(\phi_z) \in t_n$$

$$(\phi_x^2 + \phi_y^2 + \phi_z^2) = 1$$

The purpose of the new combined term is not only to describe the curvature diverging on the manifold but also to allocate in addition the spin components for each spatial coordinate such that putting net and spin under one frame.

$$\theta: \left(\mathbf{2}_{\mu}^{e^{-}} * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + \mathbf{e}_{\mu}^{-} \right) + \gamma_{\mu} \longrightarrow \left(\mathbf{2}_{(\mu\theta)}^{e^{-}} * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V(\mu\theta)} + \mathbf{e}_{\mu\theta}^{-} \right) + \gamma_{\mu\theta}$$

Majestic Bosons

The main pillars of the 8T can be classified as part of two subclasses. The first subclass is curvature diverging, isomorphic to prime numbers, an idea which yielded the primordial coupling series. The series takes the form which is invariant to all coupling terms, i.e. $8 + (1)$ for the first and $8 \times (\mathcal{P}_n) + (K)$ for the higher coupling terms, in which the parameter (K) is composed of invariant three and the max prime in a prime sequence, (\mathcal{P}_n) , under a real range. That is $(K) = 3 + (\mathcal{P}_n)$.

$$\left(8 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^-)_{\mu} \right) + N_{V\mu} = 30, 128, 850, 9254 \dots$$

The theory is also considering the mass sequence to be of the form $8 - (1)$ given by a decrease pattern of all masses given by the ratio aspiring zero. The subject matter in hand is the following question: what is the implications of the spin form concerning the classes of particles. In the 8T, there exist the following classification:

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

For the sake of this idea, it is possible to expend and specify the last category as the following:

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $\frac{3}{2} = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

Spin 2 = $2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} + N_{V3}$ variations

It does not have to be three Bosons for the spin two category, two lepton emitting together is valid option as well. The key point to take is the following. According to the primordial in spin form, there exist a class of Bosons with Fermionic spin. The author used that fact to express the particle wave-duality which is the result of spin variation of the system due to measurement. However it was not emphasized at the time. the coupling term than of the Lepton and the Bosons can be considered a decay of this Bosonic particles, let \mathcal{M} stand for "Majestic" .

$$\mathcal{M}_{Bose} \leftrightarrow (e^-)_{\mu} + N_{(V)_{k1}\mu} + N_{(V)_{k2}\mu}$$

$$\mathcal{M}_{Bose} \leftrightarrow (e^-)_{\mu} + (e^-)_{\mu} + N_{(V)_{K}\mu}$$

Since the Electron is isomorphic to the Boson of the weak interaction, it is possible to represent as the following:

$$\mathcal{M}_{Bose} \rightarrow (\mathcal{W}^-)_{\mu} + (\mathcal{W}^-)_{\mu} + N_{(V)_{K}\mu}$$

$$(e^-)_\mu \equiv (\mathcal{W}^-)_\mu \equiv 3$$

The isomorphism is given the by coupling second term. It is supported by the fact that both carry the same charge. This new class of Bosons will present a behavior typical of Fermions, that is they may repel each other, not present a wave-like motion such as their lower class Bosons of spin one, but rather "particle like" behavior, they will obey Fermi rules. Since at each class of Bosons, additional terms are needed, the chance of creating the alignment is aspiring zero, so according to that, the stability of those Bosons, which are composite, is aspiring zero, and can be considered short ranged. The same arguments used on the Graviton compositions. The interesting thing is, that despite this short lifetime, the chance of observation will increase at high-energy particle collusions, as the collusion creates the condition of alignment of Bosons, which needed extra amount of quanta as they contain more terms. So perfect alignment of Bosons in spatial and temporal, will lead to their alignment in such way that higher spin forms will present themselves and then decay to their composite Bosons. In contrast to the particle wave duality idea which emphasized only the total spin of the system, and referred only to the observed particle varying Quanta and spin due to another Boson which was inserted during measurement, this idea is different as it regard each coupling as a possible decay of a particle. It also different is it allocate an entire class between the classes of spin one particles, and spin two particles. If spin is incremented in half units, there must be additional classes between those integers' particles.

Manifold Automorphisms

Abstract:

By analyzing the general idea behind the framework of varying curvature, it is possible to put the major equations describing Fermions and Bosons as a result of a more general principle, which is object automorphism, in particular manifold automorphism, which is synonymous with self-variance. The Fermionic and Bosonic configurations at spatial and temporal coordinate are direct results of variations of the object.

Introduction

The main ideas of the 8T framework can be put in concise way using just the main equation. This equation describe the varying manifold which is part of the packet of manifolds of the same class. Those manifolds has areas which are highly curved and isomorphic to acceleration from those areas. Let M_E denote the Einstein manifold, while the subscript is indexing the manifolds itself.

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}\partial}{\partial\Phi_i}\frac{\partial\Phi_i}{\partial M_E}\frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i}\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\mathcal{L}\partial}{\partial\Phi_j}\frac{\partial\Phi_j}{\partial M_E}\frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j}\frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

Fermions were proven to be arbitrary variations of the manifolds, which are vanishing curvature spikes. The idea of Fermions can be put in rigor using an Iso-arrow from the manifold self-variation to the manifold.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

$$\psi: (M_E, g) \rightarrow (M_E, g)$$

Manor O – 8T

That is to state that the manifold image after the arrow operation is the same manifold with additional constant, which is N size, and represent a certain number of elements which no curvature da facto. The Bosons are generated from the state of the additional arrow, which is synonymous with theorem two. Once a pair satisfying a certain condition, i.e. being two and three devisable, a Boson can be propagated. i denote the number of primes in the N -tuple. For simplicity sake the coupling constant presented prime pairs.

$$(P_1, P_2); i = 2$$

$$[2,3] \mid \sum_{i=1}^{i=2} P_i \Rightarrow True$$

The Bosonic arrow is a continuation of the previous arrow of Fermions vanishing into matter, or the automorphism of the Lorentz manifold.

$$Y: (\psi: (M_E, g) \rightarrow (M_E, g)) \rightarrow (M_E, g)$$

The Bosonic arrow is again to the same manifold. This arrow however is indicating that there is some net curvature on the manifold, which rose from the original arrow. This arrow is a violation of the stationarity condition that causes Fermions to cluster. The Bosonic arrow is a continuation of the Fermion arrow, and can be executed if the condition above is fulfilled. It is possible to expend the beauty of arrows using another major idea of the 8T. That is the idea of manifold flattening each other via areas of extremum curvature. Each manifold pairs has inverse curvature orientation, the Flattening arrow is than in rigor:

$$\not\!f: (M_E, g)^{i-1} \Leftrightarrow (M_E, -g)^i$$

$$1 \leq i \leq K;$$

$$K \in \mathbb{R}$$

Which is similar to the main equation. That arrow is the packet constructor, as it takes the inverse flows to zero, flattening each two manifolds.

$$\Lambda: [(M_E, g)^{i-1} \Leftrightarrow (M_E, -g)^i] \rightarrow 0$$

$$\Lambda: Y \rightarrow 0$$

$$(M_E, g)^{i-1} - (M_E, g)^i = 0$$

$$(M_E, g)^{i-1} = (M_E, g)^i$$

Summing up, those objects called manifolds can be put in two different kinds of arrows. The first class of arrows are automorphism arrows, from the manifold to the same manifold. Those arrows are the Fermion and Boson constructors. Those arrows **than** leading to areas of extremum curvatures, which invoke the second class of an arrows, interaction among manifolds at those areas, which lead to flatness as there exist acceleration from those areas, given by the main equation.

It is important to emphasis that those are **dual classes** of arrows. Such that they are aligned in time. It could have put differently by saying that the interacting manifolds leading to flatness, is causing for the Fermions to appear in such way that no curvature is manifested **and then** Bosons are constructed.

In other words, it is impossible to distinguish which condition come first, and it is not important for that matter. The whole 8T construction should be examined as one set of arrows, from the manifold to itself, and from manifold to complimentary manifolds in the packet.

Axions and the \mathcal{L} Theorem

October 21, 2021

Introduction

Among the major features of the 8T, is the arbitrary variation term that vanish into matter, by mathematical proof. Such a feature can shed light on the subject of dark matter and, in particular, it can drastically reduce the number of options that can be considered a solution to that problem.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

The rule of dark matter was analyzed in the thesis, in two different ideas. The first idea was the Quark masses series, which dictate the direction of creation of matter particles. The original goal of the idea was to eliminate the question of the three families by searching for the series of families. Later in the thesis, the question of dark matter was analyzed via variational distributions, given by the packet. Let M_E denote the Einstein manifold, while the subscript is indexing the manifolds itself.

$$\sum_{m=1}^{K/2} \delta g_i \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \in [0,1]$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{K/2} \delta g_j \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2} \in [0,1]$$

$$\mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \not\equiv \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2}$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{K/2} \delta g_i \equiv \sum_{n=1}^{K/2} \delta g_j$$

The variational distributions dictate the formation of matter cluster identical in size and different in configuration, while the mass series indicate the direction of families formation, indicating lower and lighter particle masses at each family below first generation, which is really third.

The key point, which was not included in the thesis, is the following. The 8T indicating that nature is Lagrangian oriented, i.e. that it will generate only one class of matter, over infinite set of objects, i.e. manifolds.

The main equation of the 8T, which allowed the constructing of the primordial, is clearly indicating that there is not another form of matter being created. That is in contrast to QFT and modern theories of physics that require:

Manor O – 8T

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \cap \{\mathbb{W}\} \right); Z = 2$$

That is two sets, one for known matter, another one for weakly interacting massive particles, or Axions, denoted by \mathbb{W} . While the 8T has one infinity factor less than those theories as it requires only:

$$\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \right) \forall \Phi; \right) Z = 1$$

The problems with their theory are several. First, those theories are based upon observation, not on variational principle. In other words, the dark matter has to be **inserted** to the theory, and not derived from the innate axioms and equations, as the primordial third value was derived first and matched the observation later.

Another way to state it, is that the theory should generate the major features of reality without observation or measurements but must match them perfectly afterwards. Both in particle scales and cosmological scales. The current theory of dark matter does not answer those qualifications criteria. Another major point is that the increase of one factor of infinity is a vital setback and a major theoretical fiasco.

As the $Z = 2$ is synonymous with generating one infinity more of a new kind of Fermions, which is not the minimal class of particles needed for a Lagrangian oriented theory. Moreover, it does not provide **any reason** for the generation of the new kind of particles other than matching observational results. Why it has to be that way. Why two classes and not three and so on. Reasoning must be a fundamental value in a theory. If a theory cannot predict it first, it's innate nature is flawed and incomplete. In order to expend the idea of a Lagrangian oriented theory, one will postulate another theorem:

The (\mathcal{L}) Theorem – Nature would aspire to generate extremums on the classes of objects that it contains.

Using the following theorem, 8T is taking the Lagrangian equations to new horizons much beyond the spectra of physical nature, but make it an **innate feature** of nature. This feature is creating a demand on the object classes, principles and equations a theory must have. In particular, it demands nature to be described by extremums. With regards to the following features: minimal equations, minimal manifold classes, minimal kinds of matter, and on the contrary, maximal number of phenomena to be explained and predicted with those equations and classes.

Using that feature of a Lagrangian orientation theory, the variational distributions combined with the masses series is seems simpler solution then to allocate another kind of particles, which breaks the Lagrangian demand on nature. It is the most Lagrangian oriented idea we have as $Z = 1$.

D'alembert's Principle - Modern Variation

October 22, 2021

Introduction

Fermions in the 8T and Bosons are described by the same idea. The sole difference in that context between the two classes of particles is the type of number, which represent their formations. The Bosons were proven isomorphic to prime numbers, while the Fermions appear by even amount of variations. Using that insight, alongside the fact that the Fermion class has two signs versus one sign for the Boson class, i.e. Fermions anti-commute. The set of signs for Fermions:

Manor O – 8T

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\delta g_1, \delta g_2\}$$

$$\mathfrak{X}_F = \{+, -\}$$

While Bosons do commute. In addition, considered discrete amount of net curvature on the manifold given by the primorial:

$$\mathfrak{X}_B \subset \mathcal{T}$$

$$\mathfrak{X}_B = \{+\}$$

$$\left(2e_{\mu}^{-} * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + e_{\mu}^{-} \right) + N_{V\mu} = 30,128,850,9254 \dots \quad (1.2)$$

Fermions vanish in even number toward matter, i.e. threefold combinations of two distinct elements, which differ in sign and appear nine different variations. if one considers the main equation of the Theory, and aspire to expend it:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

It means that for Fermions

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

We have:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i - \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g'_i &= 0 \\ \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \right)_i - \left(\frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2} \right)_i &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

It also means that for Bosons:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i > 0$$

We have according to the same idea:

$$\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \right)_i - \left(\frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2} \right)_i > 0$$

Which is the modern variation of D'Alembert principle:

$$F - I = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t_i} \Rightarrow F_i$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2_i} \Rightarrow I_i$$

For Fermions, the summation of arbitrary curvature and accelerations must be taken summed exactly to zero. That is because of the anti-commutation relation and is synonymous with saying it vanishes in even numbers. Therefore, if the expansion of the main idea is correct, we would expect Quarks and matter formations to be in a

state of zero acceleration. In contrast, because of the commutation relation of Bosons, the summation of Bosons is always positive, which means they can not find rest. Another point which is important to emphasize that if we consider the Bosons to reach a finite speed which is non varying once obtained, i.e. the speed of light, than by that condition it is possible to require non varying acceleration term:

$$\frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

That is an indication that the Bosons can be represented as on term pure curvature, which is synonymous with force in classical physics. It is valid to represent the Bosons in such way as there exist a finite limit which can not be exceeded. That means that it does not vary over time, leaving us with one term for Bosons, which is varying curvature overtime. The varying curvature was mapped to energy:

$$\varphi: g \rightarrow E$$

So it is equivalent to stating that a Boson would have different amount of energy overtime as the term is indicating rate of change of energy over time, while its speed is still invariant, which is C . That idea can be linked to redshifts. Since light is net curvature, the 'usual' redshift is equivalent to gravitational redshift. So for Fermions the summation of curvature and acceleration is taken to zero, resulting in matter. While in Bosons it is taking a positive value, and if postulating the invariance of the speed of light, the Bosons can be considered as pure curvature, as the second term vanishes to zero. The curvature can change overtime, isomorphic to changes in term "energy" by the given mapping.

Principles First – Pure Theory

This section is about a general idea that revolves around the nature of doing physics. The dominating theme in physics is aligning experiment and theory. It is the normal way of doing physics in the last century. However, the author would like to postulate a "new way" of doing physics. That is by principles first. Matching to observation later. The Primorial coupling constants series is a principle, an equation, a set of ideas, which did **not revolve arbitrary measured constants**, but does indicate to what those constants are providing.

A final theory of physics should stand as pure set of principles, free of measurement and external constants, which are not a priori part of the axioms and equations of the theory. That utter difference between principles and measurements is the vitally ground upon progress must be made.

A "fine" theory must provide the same numbers, predictions and phenomena **without relying upon measured values**, but extracting them out of principle. A theory that has to be modified than is flawed. Putting the \mathcal{L} axiom into work, the final theory must have extremum length, minima, that is described by a set of principle aspiring zero. Summing up, in contrast to the partial theories of physics of the 20-th century and discoveries it contained due to measurements, the final theory of physics should rely upon, as one believes, **Principles only**.

That is because in a sense we have gathered a wealth of knowledge from CERN operations despite their low-energy compared to the Planck Energy. From those principles, all the observed values and phenomena must be exactly or generally derived. It was done with the primorial, and the main equation, which match the observed phenomena and values of couplings, the remaining major question is the variational principle of the masses. In other words, finding out why the upper limit of the first family, which is Top-Bottom, is what it is. Than the Quark masses series can be complete by the descending values.

Reasoning Three Generations & Particle Mixing

October 23, 2021

Abstract:

By analyzing the general idea behind the framework of varying curvature, it is possible to present a reason for the question of three generations. That is by the type form of the primordial, which was presented in the beginning of the thesis. The argument is revolves around the coupling constant of the weak interaction, which state that there are exactly three Bosons which mediate the weak interaction. The author present the mathematical formulism behind Fermion mixing, and make a prediction concerning Bosonic mixing, using the weak interaction coupling term and an additional theorem which was postulated in order to expend and reason the scope of phenomena which is available in nature.

Introduction

The 8T has Bosons as net curvature on the manifold, which was invoked stationary. The setting of total curvature vanishing due to stationarity demand on the manifold to net curvature yielded the primordial series, which is describing the coupling magnitudes.

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} * \prod_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \Psi_i + e_{\mu}^{-} \right) + N_{V\mu} = 30,128,850,9254 \dots \quad (1.2)$$

The following form is the third from which represent the multiplier of the invariant scalar, eight, as a form representing the kind of "fields" each interaction has. The question at the heart of this paper is a result of a postulate the author will make just for this paper – the postulate: The Quark series is partly wrong. Suppose there exist only three generations and the pattern presented in, the 8T is partly wrong. The question is can this arbitrary number be reasoned using the primordial. Using the equivalence of matter, i.e. the Electron and the Boson of the weak interaction, it could possible to reason that there exist exactly three generations, which is similar to stating there exist three kinds of Electrons.

$$(8 \times 3 + (3)) + 3 = 30$$

$$(8 \times 3 + e_{\mu}^{-}) + W_{\mu}^{-} = 30$$

$$(3) = 3$$

$$e_{\mu}^{-} \equiv W_{\mu}^{-}$$

The key for the argument at the heart of this paper:

$$\Psi_i = 3$$

Which was used to describe the three kind of Bosons associated with the coupling of the weak interaction. Because of the isomorphism between the Electron and the weak interaction Boson, it is possible to claim there exist exactly three kinds of Electrons. Three kinds can be similar in a sense of color charge, that is differ within a specific generation, an idea which has no experimental validity as far as one knows. The second option is to claim it has a validity in terms of generation type, as with the two higher generation analogs, the Muon and the Tao it exactly three kinds of electron which differ in their mass, similar to how the Bosons of the weak interaction differ in their mass. If accepted we must require that the rest of spin one-half or matter, which belong to the Electron class, will have two higher analogs which differ in their mass. That is simpler and elegant solution to the enigma of three generation, which is utilizing the coupling constants series, and in particular the beautifully crafted weak interaction, which one used for the idea of SUSY and SEW unification, which revolves around aligning the net variations between interactions, using two nets from the third to the first:

$$8 + (1) + 2 : [(8 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 : [(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 3$$

And the aligning will modify the point of intersection on the middle interaction:

$$(8 \times 3) + 2 = 26$$

The question of three generation is either an infinite series decreasing mass aspiring zero, which will allow the elimination of this arbitrary number of families. Or assuming this idea of Quark masses is wrong, there exist exactly three kinds of families as the multiplier of the weak interacting is identical to the Electron, and thus there exist three kinds of Electron which differ in their mass. This is a simpler solution than the Quark mass series, both in argument complexity and the length of description. The fact that the Bosons differ in their mass, means that different amounts of curvature is manifested in those numbers, it also applies to the Electrons, the more mass, the more curvature converging exist on that particle, since we mapped the Ricci curvature to energy, the more curvature converging, the more energy it has. That is by the arrow:

$$\varphi: g \rightarrow E$$

Since we mapped the Ricci curvature to energy, nature will aspire by the stationarity condition to the lowest state of curvature, i.e. energy, which is synonymous with a stationary manifold, which is flat. It also means that the lowest mass, i.e. curvature converging would be the most common, which is in essence a prediction. That prediction can be joined to the other predictions concerning type, which is the photon type:

$$(8 \times 3 \times 5 + e^-_{\mu}) + \gamma_{\mu}$$

$$\Psi_i = 5$$

Which lead to predicting a set of five distinct photons.

$$\mathcal{B} = \{(\gamma^i_{\mu}); 1 \leq i \leq 5\}$$

The subscript is the five-vector, the superscript the photon kind index. The question of three generation could be the hardest question in the history of Physics. The answer must take the form of an infinite series, or an exact reason of this arbitrary number and no other. Comparing to The Quark series it is more elegant and simple as no manipulation was needed, where the Quark series was based on artificial manipulation, which makes the idea less elegant.

Therefore, with the increase of sensitivity devices, if a four family at the ranges of masses will be ruled out, we can rely upon again the coupling series and the equivalences between the weak interaction Bosons and the Electron to explain why there are exactly three kinds of Electrons that differ in their mass.

That is because there are only three Bosons meditating the Weak interaction. So all the universes because of the invariance of the prime ring, will posses three families of matter. But that is only explaining why there are only three families with decreasing masses, it does not provide the variational principle of those numbers, why those

numbers were chosen in the first place. One additional point is using the \mathcal{L} theorem, which state that nature generate extremums on objects and classes. So if we consider the families class, the Quark series require generating more objects than the solution suggested by of the primordial. Using that idea the second solution is more likely.

$$(\Psi_i \equiv 3) \forall t$$

Where in the Quark series, the number aspiring infinity with time.

$$(\mathcal{F}^M_i \rightarrow \infty) \propto t$$

Where \mathcal{F}^M denote the family masses, while the subscripts runs all over the families. It is given than:

$$\mathcal{F}^M_i > \Psi_i$$

The objects nature would aspire to generate is minima, those minimal objects apply across maximal range of other objects. Using the \mathcal{L} theorem it is clear that it has the edge. In addition, it is aligned with the current understanding of three Electrons which differ in their mass. Either way, this idea of type primordial should be examined on the set of photons as means of validating the prediction.

It **does not** mean that the idea of **the Quark series** is **completely wrong**, as we still needs a way to shift from one generation to the other, all it means is that the series should not exceed the third family. It is important to emphasize as the Quark series has provided among the most useful ideas which used all across the thesis, which is the 8 – (1) variations, indicating curvature converging as the cause of mass. Than with the proof of the primordial, when a mass is in a curvature ripple it cancels:

$$2^3 - (1) + 2^3 + (1) = 0$$

So, putting in concise manner, when one state that the Quark series is wrong, it means that the succession beyond the third family, which is the Up-Down Quarks does not exist.

The idea of the 8 – (1) is still holding as true, and is given by the Jumps across the families using the invariant multiplier, seven. The new idea is imposing a restriction on the number of jumps which is possible, the validity is due to the equivalence of the Electron to the Boson of the Weak interaction.

Fermionic Mixing

In the thesis, there exist a symmetry among the three generation, which is imposed by requiring the invariance of the actual coupling magnitudes. That is, the coupling are the same for all three generations.

$$[(24 * 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 * 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

$$[(24 * 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 * 5) + (\mu^-)] + \gamma$$

$$[(24 * 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 * 5) + (\tau^-)] + \gamma$$

Which result in the following relation:

$$(e^-) \equiv (\mu^-) \equiv (\tau^-) \equiv (3)$$

Now consider the following scalar divisor on each of those particles such that:

$$\frac{(e^-)}{3} \equiv \frac{(\mu^-)}{3} \equiv \frac{(\tau^-)}{3} \equiv (1)$$

$$\frac{(e^-)}{3} \equiv \frac{(\mu^-)}{3} \equiv \frac{(\tau^-)}{3}$$

Now take the combination of each of those:

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$$\frac{(e^-)}{3} + \frac{(\mu^-)}{3} + \frac{(\tau^-)}{3} = 3$$

Alternatively:

$$\frac{(e^-)}{3} + \frac{(\mu^-)}{3} + \frac{(\tau^-)}{3} = (\tau^-) \cup (\mu^-) \cup (e^-)$$

That means each Fermion of each generation can be composed by a threefold combination of a three-generation Leptons. That the Tao in fact contains a mixture of Leptons. The combinations can take an infinite variety as long it sums to number of the original particle.

$$\frac{(e^-)}{3} \equiv \frac{(\mu^-)}{3} \equiv \frac{(\tau^-)}{3} \rightarrow (e^-)^{\mathcal{D}} \equiv (\mu^-)^{\mathcal{D}} \equiv (\tau^-)^{\mathcal{D}}$$

The superscript meant for "divided" and for making the notation easier. Instead of writing those fractions of the integer three, each of the rescale standing for one. Now it is possible to take any fractions we would like, combine them as such that the summation will again reach the number of the original particle.

$$\frac{\mathcal{A}_1(e^-)^{\mathcal{D}}}{K_1} + \frac{\mathcal{A}_2(\mu^-)^{\mathcal{D}}}{K_2} + \frac{\mathcal{A}_3(\tau^-)^{\mathcal{D}}}{K_3} = 3$$

Where multipliers and devisors are real scalars:

$$(\mathcal{A}_{1 \rightarrow n} \cap K_{1 \rightarrow n}) \in \mathbb{R}$$

However, is it legitimate to create such infinite mixtures, is another subject. The author will postulate another theorem, which will be coined as the V theorem. The letter chosen as it is the first in the word: Variety of Variation, the first as to express infinite mixing options, and the letter as it is the dominating mathematical and physical theme of the 8T.

The \mathcal{V} theorem – what is not excluded, will be physically manifested.

In other words, if nature does not forbid it, it is allowed and it will appear. Nature does not impose a restriction upon it, and that is a sufficient condition for the existence of phenomena. That theorem is important as it allows to make many predictions, without focusing on the question of "why". It is an elegant way to answer questions of the sort – "why there exist Quark mixing?".

The answer is according to the theorem: **simply because it is not forbidden by nature**. Another point concerning the nature of mixing. Since the Electron contain much less mass and thus much less energy, we would expect that the Tao part would aspire zero in its combination. On the other hand, the Tao can be represented with a "fair share" of an Electron in its combination due its immense mass. Using that idea it is possible to add the mixing angles, which are results of trigonometric angles in such way that the combination will add up to the right number at the end. Since the Electron and its higher analogs are isomorphic to the Boson of the Weak interaction, the idea of particle mixing should be inherited to Bosonic class as well.

The difference is that Bosons vary according to type, while Fermions according to Generation. That is how the paper began. For the Weak interaction, there exist three distinct Bosons, which were synonymous with three Electrons of distinct kind to which we associate the idea of "Generation". That means that each Weak interaction Boson itself is a combination of the three Bosons, itself included.

$$\frac{\mathcal{A}_1(W^-)^{\mathcal{D}}}{K_1} + \frac{\mathcal{A}_2(W^+)^{\mathcal{D}}}{K_2} + \frac{\mathcal{A}_3(Z^0)^{\mathcal{D}}}{K_3} = 3$$

$$\frac{\mathcal{A}_1(W^-)^{\mathcal{D}}}{K_1} + \frac{\mathcal{A}_2(W^+)^{\mathcal{D}}}{K_2} + \frac{\mathcal{A}_3(Z^0)^{\mathcal{D}}}{K_3} = W^-$$

The result can be extended to any other interaction. As an example, it is possible to state that the photon kind is a mixture of five distinct photons, itself included and so on,

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When the fractions are summed, leading to the original kind photon. Nature does not forbid it, and thus it will appear. From bird's eye view, the only exclusion we have in the 8 theory is when trying to combine two Leptons, which leading to their vanishing and to the Photons propagated from nowhere, which is forbidden, also known as the Pauli exclusion. The framework of the 8T is immensely rich in theoretical predictions due to the correlation of real numbers to particles, a feature of great beauty and simplicity. As an example, it is possible to predict that the Electron will be form as a combination of three Gluons.

$$\frac{(e^-)}{3} + \frac{(\mu^-)}{3} + \frac{(\tau^-)}{3} = 1 + 1 + 1 = 3$$

$$1 + 1 + 1 = e^-$$

And thus three Gluons, identical or distict would lead to:

$$1 + 1 + 1 = W^-$$

Elimination of Free Parameters

Equations (1.1) and (1.2) allows the elimination of the three gauge interactions free parameters. The standard model contains twenty-six of those parameters. Since the Quarks were theoretically predicted, in particular, two distinct elements that differ in sign, create nine threefold combinations and appear in even number. The author will argue that it is possible to eliminate or at least reduce the number of elements in that sector too. That is because of the following reason, since Quarks are two distinct elements, and we have eight gauge fields which meditate the strong interaction, i.e. operate in between those Quarks:

$$2^c = 8$$

$$c = 3$$

With the equivalence between the Boson of the Weak to the Electron it was predicted three Electron type particles to which we associate generation. That means analogs for matter particles. Overall summation

$$(\delta g_1, \delta g_2) \times 3 = 6$$

$$6c = 18$$

$$(e^-)^D \times 3 = 3$$

$$\nu_{e^-} \times 3 = 3$$

The coupling constants series, which the restriction allows us the count twenty four Fermions, with their anti-matter particles we reach forty eight. With the three interaction ,eight for the strong, three for the weak and the photon assumed at SM as one (8T predicted five), we reached almost the full standard model.

$$8 + 3 + 1 = 12$$

$$12 \times 2 = 24$$

Adding the anti-matter duals. Now adding the Higgs and the Graviton (SM -1, 8T- ∞):

$$48 + 12 + 1 = 61$$

In the 8T the number of particles is infinite, given by the Primorial as each prime is not only a new interaction type, but also contain a versatile variants across that number range. That is, the given prime multiplier in real range of the scalar eight is the "type kind". For the next coupling, author will the coin the name as the Γ_μ Boson:

$$\mathcal{B} = \{(\Gamma_\mu^i); 1 \leq i \leq 7\}$$

So in that sense, the infinity is reached much rapid rate, as each interaction has indexed typed variants isomorphic to the magnitude of the prime. The infinity can also

manifested in the number of Graviton compositions as was previously presented. So summing up, if we count those twelve free parameters out as it is possible to derive their existence from principle, (leaving out the question of the masses value), we have sixteen parameters less, twelve for the Fermion sector, three gauge interactions and one Graviton. The free parameters which left unaltered are the eight mixing angles and the Higgs free parameters. The parameters of Fermions are ruled out as we can derive them from principle (except masses), including the reason for three generation only.

Weak interaction Decay

Consider the decay between the following pairs:

$$e^- e^+ \rightarrow W^- W^+$$

It is possible to expend using the primordial would be the question of this article.

$$e^- e^+ \rightarrow (3 + (-3)) = 0$$

Which is similar to the Boson of the weak interaction. It is possible than to correlate the e^+ to the W^+ which is in agreement with the fact that their charges are the same. The release of energy takes the form of the Bosonic pair, as it was Energy was mapped to curvature, and the Bosons are net curvature diverging.

$$\varphi: g \rightarrow E$$

The amount of energy released can be correlated to the total sum represented by their number:

$$|e^- e^+| = +(6)$$

And therefore, so does the resulting pair.

$$W^- W^+ = +6$$

Since the $W^- W^+$ pair is isomorphic to the $|e^- e^+|$ pair, which vanish into zero, it is possible to state:

$$W^- W^+ = 0$$

Which is similar to how matter is formed given by the main equation arbitrary variation term:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

Which means that the Boson pair could decay into matter. That is that matter of certain sort, whether it is Lepton or Hadron components may rise as a result of the:

$$W^- W^+ = 0$$

It is the only interaction in which the thing is currently possible as the photon was not found to have an anti-matter particle distinct from itself, and the Boson of the strong interaction is confined in the hadron components, which are bound states of the Quark formation. So using that decay alongside the equivalence of those elements, the e^- and the W^- it is possible to explain the range of the decay of the weak interaction. This can be described using the theorem, if one process is allowed, so does the inverse process is:

$$W^- W^+ \rightarrow e^- e^+$$

Using the V theorem, if it is not forbidden it will appear. It is possible to make another prediction without the Weak interaction Bosons, but only with the Electron Positron pair.

$$e^- e^+ \rightarrow \delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1 + \delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_2$$

It is possible to predict that in more general form:

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$$[M][AM] \rightarrow (\delta g_i \delta g_j \delta g_k)^A + (\delta g_j \delta g_i \delta g_j)^B$$

Where $[M][AM]$ denote matter anti matter pair, and the indexing on the right side can take any two values:

$$(i, j, k) \in (1 \cup 2)$$

If:

$$((i \equiv j) = Val_1) \in A$$

Than:

$$((j \equiv k) = Val_1) \in A$$

And:

$$((i \equiv j) = Val_2) \in B$$

$$Val_1 \neq Val_2$$

Else if:

$$(i \neq j) \in A$$

Than:

$$(k \equiv i) \cup (k \equiv j) \in A$$

While:

$$((k \equiv i) = Val_1) \in A$$

Do:

$$((j \neq i) = Val_2) \in B$$

While:

$$((k \equiv i) = Val_2) \in A$$

Do:

$$((j \neq i) = Val_1) \in B$$

The result of the algorithm is that Lepton pair can form matter configuration in which curvature is not allowed. It is possible to present the idea in a simpler fashion without the conditionals and the indexing. Simply stating that the Lepton pair and matter anti-matter pair will end up being identical.

$$e^- e^+ \rightarrow [M][AM]$$

$$[M][AM] = \{q\bar{q}\}$$

Manifolds Parity

Consider the main equation of the 8T using the manifold packet form:

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$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial s_m} \frac{\partial s_m}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g_m}{\partial t_m} \delta g_m - \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial s_n} \frac{\partial s_n}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g_n}{\partial t_n} \delta g_n = 0$$

$$1 \leq m, n < k/2$$

It is possible to map the following manifolds to inverse signs of spatial dimensions, i.e. curvature orientations such that:

$$s_m = (M_E, g) \rightarrow (+)$$

$$s_n = (M_E, g) \rightarrow (-)$$

The main equation will be the same under parity transformation, i.e. transformation of the spatial while retaining the temporal:

$$s_m = (M_E, g) \rightarrow (-)$$

$$s_n = (M_E, g) \rightarrow (+)$$

Leading to:

$$\frac{\partial \ell}{\partial s_n} \frac{\partial s_n}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g_n}{\partial t_n} \delta g_n - \frac{\partial \ell}{\partial s_m} \frac{\partial s_m}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g_m}{\partial t_m} \delta g_m = 0$$

Which is another way to state that those manifolds are topologically invariant. That is that the curvatures on the manifolds, are identical and flat each other out assumed perfectly. Thus if changing the signs of the manifolds it makes no difference, and the main equation obey the parity transformation, which is represented in Quantum theories using:

$$\Psi(x, t) \rightarrow \Psi(-x, t)$$

Hadron Formations

Using the main equation, the formation of atoms was presented as the following set:

$$(\delta g_3 \delta g_3 \delta g_3)$$

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_2)$$

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_2) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_1)$$

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_2)$$

$$(\delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_2)$$

It recently became evident to one, that there could be different stages in the formations of Hadrons: that is, they can be variants of the form:

$$\delta g_2 \delta g_2$$

Leading to attachment to the inverse variants:

$$\delta g_1 \delta g_1$$

Such that the hadron will contain an even number of arbitrary variation, leading to zero curvature overall. Partitioning:

$$(\delta g_1 + \delta g_1) + (\delta g_2 + \delta g_2) = 0$$

So the Hardon will be presented as an even formations of Quarks.

$$\delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_1$$

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Using the V theorem, it is not forbidden so it will be allowed and it will appear in nature. There could be such states in which the hadron is formed in stages.

$$(\delta g_2 \delta g_2) + \delta g_1 \rightarrow (\delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_1)$$

Which will pair to the inverse:

$$(\delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_1) \leftrightarrow (\delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_2)$$

Such that the stationarity condition will hold true. As one is not a particle physicist, those combinations may already have definite names and have already been discovered. the point of this section is to expend the theoretical range of matter formations given by the main equation. The same equation which yielded the primordial. Theoretically it is possible to expend the result to any number. As an example take the scalar multiple:

$$2 \times \delta g_2 \delta g_2 = \delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_2$$

Which will pair:

$$2 \times \delta g_1 \delta g_1 = \delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_1$$

Leading to eightfold formations in the hadron.

$$\delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_1$$

The probability of this however is aspiring zero as we require perfect alignment of two distinct elements again and again, that is three transformations from an element to itself in succession to each kind.

$$\delta g_2(e) \delta g_2(e) \delta g_2(e) \delta g_2 \delta g_1(e) \delta g_1(e) \delta g_1(e) \delta g_1$$

"e" Denote the natural transformation of group theory. So the probability of creation is inversely proportional to the number of times we require a specific operator:

$$\leftrightarrow = \{e, O, Y\}$$

Which denote the set of operators, which currently contains three distinct maps between those varying elements, so the chance of one appearing is than smaller than one:

$$P_e < 1$$

Thus the chance for an eightfold formation is aspiring zero with the increase of index count, i :

$$\sum_{i=1}^6 (P_e)_i \rightarrow 0$$

Weak Interaction Photon coupling

Given by the isomorphism of the Electron to the Boson of the Weak interaction given by the Weak coupling term, it is possible to predict that the interaction between the Photon and the Electron should be identical to the photon and the W^- Boson interaction. Put another way, the Photon should couple to the W^- exactly as it is couples to the e^- .

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] + 3$$

$$3 = (3)$$

Higgs Fields

Given by first coupling term, which used to describe the type of Gluons, it is possible to make another prediction according to spin form of the primordial. That is that the first coupling term, which is correlated to spin zero by the classification:

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Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

Examining the first term of the coupling and comparing with the spin classification:

$$2N_0 = 2^{e^-} = 8$$

It is possible to predict using the type form of the primordial that there will be just eight types of spin zero particles, i.e. Higgs fields. That is in contrast to the prediction of the infinite Higgs field as presented in earlier stages of the thesis.

Higgs Mass Series and the Gamma Bosons

October 27, 2021

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Introduction

The 8T is a variational manifold setting consisting of the main equations. The first equation describes the Einstein manifold invoked stationary by the Euler Lagrange operator. This equation validates the idea of the equivalence principle between Gravity and acceleration.

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

the two equations (1.1) and (1.2) are representing the set of ideas, which yielded the primordial coupling series. The form of (1.2) presented in this type is the "type form" primordial which takes the prime multiplier to present an index of variants within each interaction.

$$F_{V=0} = 2^3 + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} * \prod_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \Psi_i + e_{\mu}^{-} \right) + N_{V\mu} = 30:128:850:9254 \dots \quad (1.2)$$

$$\prod_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \Psi_i = +N_{V\mu}$$

Higgs Mass

This section the author will postulate a set of theorems and ideas to answer the question of the Higgs mass, and in addition trying to eliminate this free parameter by predicting the masses of the other Higgs particles using the Primorial coupling constants setting. The setting will use the spin formation.

Theorem (1): Higgs mass creation is related to a symmetry break within the spin zero term.

Theorem (2): Spin symmetry break is due to an additional term.

Theorem (2.1): The additional term must be non-vanishing, i.e. a prime.

Theorem (3): The prime must be proportional to the term itself.

The spin formation of the main equation:

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

Since the Higgs is spin zero, the terms which represent this object are the following marked in black:

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Since there is no need for the higher terms of spin for the analysis of this paper, the author will eliminate them.

$$2N_0 = 8$$

$$2N_1 = (8 \times 3)$$

$$2N_2 = (24 \times 5)$$

When the invariant three appears from the second term and above, it appears outside of the parenthesis and term is presenting the massive Bosons as it is isomorphic to the Lepton. Now the same idea will be used inside the spin zero using the first theorem. Since the first term does not have a corresponding prime, the symmetry does not break and it will be manifested as a massless scalar field.

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$$H_0 = 0 \text{ GeV}$$

They symmetry will break from the second term and above. For the first term symmetry break, using the rest three theorems, the prime must be proportional to the term, appear inside the zero spin term parenthesis and it's non-vanishing nature due to it being a prime, will ensure the mass would be present for all temporal segment.

$$(8 \times 3 + 3) = 27$$

The mass of the second Higgs would stand as

$$H_1 = 27 \text{ GeV}$$

The second coupling term, symmetry break:

$$(24 \times 5 + 5) = 125$$

The mass of the third Higgs would stand as:

$$H_2 = 125 \text{ GeV}$$

The mass of the rest, assuming eight distinct Higgs particle given by the type representation of the first coupling term:

$$8 + (1)$$

Which is the only term that does not involve the invariant three and thus spin one-half, i.e. the only term which is naturally correlated to spin zero. The right element in each term is representing the variants count of each interaction that is the idea used to state there exist eight Gluon fields.

$$8 \times 1 = 1 \times 8$$

The higher Higgs particle index is, the higher masses it should have innately contain. The overall series predicted eight Higgs particles, one massless, seven heavy:

$$H_0 = 0 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_1 = 27 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_2 = 125 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_3 = 847 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_4 = 9251 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_5 = 120,133 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_6 = 2,042,057 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_7 = 38,798,779 \text{ GeV}$$

We already know there exist a massless scalar field, which is the Goldstone Boson if one is correct, and the prediction of the third term is accurate with experiment. Any other prediction of masses in between the first and third or higher index than the third would validate the idea to a greater extent as one measured value is far from enough, at least two are needed. The idea and the direction of the series seems to be coming in agreement with the fact that the mass of the Higgs considered light. summing up, mass creation of spin zero particle is theorized to be a result of an additional element appearing in the zero spin term, causing it to account mass. The term is prime, i.e. non-vanishing, and it was taken from the primordial which given the appearance of the invariant three, resulting in the appearance of massive Gauge Bosons, where before the Gluon with only two terms are massless. Additional term account for massive mass, inside the term of spin zero. To put the idea in rigor, the Higgs mass is a result of a symmetry break of the form:

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$$(2N_{0 \rightarrow K} + N_V)$$

$$N_V \propto 2N_{0 \rightarrow K}$$

Higgs Decay

By retaining the original form of the spin zero, i.e. the form:

$$2N_{0 \rightarrow K}$$

Which represent an even amount of variations, which is taken to zero given no other terms such as the invariant three:

$$((2N_{0 \rightarrow K} = 0) \forall k)$$

So there exist a spectra of decay, it could decay to matter anti matter pairs, which also vanish into zero. It could vanish to an even number which than will decompose to odd number of Bosons. As few examples:

$$2N_{0 \rightarrow K} \rightarrow e^- e^+$$

$$2N_{0 \rightarrow K} \rightarrow W^- W^+$$

$$2N_{0 \rightarrow K} \rightarrow (\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 + \dots \delta g_l)$$

Since the mass of this particle is relativity high, it would be more reasonable to assume that the particle would decay to heavier particles with similar mass range. Making that less likely to decay to light mass as the first family, when considering decay to matter. When considering decay to Bosons, the Heavy bosons of the weak interaction are the most reasonable option, as they possess mass compared to Gluons or photons. If the Bosonic mass pattern is correct, the Gamma Boson should possess mass as well, which makes the author to predict that Higgs could decay to this new exotic Gamma Boson. To predict the mass of the Gamma Boson the author will postulate a theorem:

The \mathcal{M} theorem: The magnitude of mass is proportional to the prime element of net variation.

That means that for the Weak coupling term takes the form:

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow [(8 \times 3) + (e^-)] + W^-$$

The mass of the Weak interaction Boson is proportional to the net variation

$$(W^\pm_M) \propto (3) \cong 80.3 \text{ GeV}$$

$$(Z^0_M) \propto (3) \cong 91.2 \text{ GeV}$$

Let the subscript denote the mass feature of the particle. For the Gamma Boson:

$$((120 \times 7) + (3)) + 7 \rightarrow [(120 \times 7) + (e^-)] + \Gamma_\mu^i$$

$$(\Gamma_\mu^i)_M \propto (7)$$

$$1 \leq i \leq 7$$

For clarification, μ denote the five-vector, the diverging curvature over spatial dimensions, the superscript i denoting the count of the seven type Gamma Bosons predicted to exist and the M is indicating the mass feature.

$$\frac{(7)}{(3)} \cong 2.333$$

The Gamma Bosons mass range than should account for:

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$$2.333 \times 80.3 \leq (\Gamma_\mu^i)_M \leq 2.333 \times 91.2$$

$$186.66 \text{ GeV} \leq (\Gamma_\mu^i)_M \leq 212.33 \text{ GeV}$$

Making the Gamma Bosons range possible decay of the next Higgs in the series.

$$H_3 \longrightarrow \Gamma_\mu^i$$

At the mass range of that Higgs, approximately four Gamma Bosons can be produced as a result.

$$\frac{H_3}{(\Gamma_\mu^i)_M} \cong 4$$

Updating the index:

$$H_3 \longrightarrow \Gamma_\mu^{i=4}$$

Indexing using the superscript in such way is improving the length of notation, which instead of writing the produced particles in linear terms as:

$$H_3 \longrightarrow \Gamma_\mu \Gamma_\mu \Gamma_\mu \Gamma_\mu$$

$$H_3 \longrightarrow (\Gamma\Gamma\Gamma\Gamma)_\mu$$

they are contained in one term. The superscript also does not indicate which particles the Higgs decayed onto, making it more general statement and thus much better as many compositions are allowed.

Higgs Self Interaction

In the Lagrangian of the Higgs in Quantum field theories, there is a term that describe the interaction of the Higgs with itself. This section will aspire to describe the phenomena of this interaction. Since The Higgs relate to terms which are scalar multiplies of each other, it is possible to claim that each higher interaction Boson is the same interaction, which interact with itself via the scalar. Or to put it in rigor:

$$2N_n = 2N_0 \times \rho_1 \times \rho_2 \dots \times \rho_n$$

Alternatively:

$$2N_n = 2^{e^-} \times \rho_1 \times \rho_2 \dots \times \rho_n$$

Where the set:

$$\rho_{1 \rightarrow n} \in \mathbb{R}$$

Where the 2^{e^-} denote the invariant massless Higgs Boson as it does not correspond to a prime, so it's symmetry does not break.

Higgs on VC Framework

The purpose of that section is to describe the phenomena of the Higgs using the framework of variational curvature. The emphasis will not be on rigor, but on ideas. Since the Higgs is classed as a Boson, it is a certain amount of curvature on the manifold. During the interaction with other elements, this element called the Higgs is inserting certain amount of curvature onto the Bosons, synonymous with inserting a mass. Since the Higgs is considered a scalar, it has a unique feature. If one is correct, the Higgs could be thought as a standing curvature rather than diverging curvature, as a diverging curvature coming across this standing curvature, some of the standing curvature is being inserted into the diverging ripple and by doing so the mass is being inserted. By the modern variation of the forces and accelerations present in the first part

of the thesis, since the Fermions are also in a sense standing potential curvature, there should be an interaction between the Higgs field and the Fermion sector. The main idea is correlating the standing curvature to the Higgs field, and using the opposite traits of diverging curvature meeting standing curvature as means to explain how mass is formulated. There are more than few open questions such as the reason the Photon does not couple into the Higgs while the Bosons of the Weak interaction do.

Forms of Symmetry Break

This idea seems to manifest itself in several forms. The first form was used back in the day, in early 2021, when the coupling series was first derived and the enigma of the invariant three was analyzed, which one regard it as an additional term which broke the symmetry of the coupling series. The term at the time was considered a "destabilizer" of the series. The second form of symmetry break was when a vanishing from of variations, such as eight multiplies is mutated toward a certain direction. The plus toward a Boson diverging, short or long ranged, and the minus toward an insertion of mass. The minus was used to derive the Quark masses series, which now seems to be only partly correct as there exist a limitation for the number of Electrons. Thus, the devisors must not exceed the third family. The last form of symmetry break is the most recent and it is correlated to the insertion of an additional element to the zero spin terms in the primordial, as means to break the symmetry of the Higgs itself. Assuming there exist eight Gauge fields, one massless, and seven with increasing mass order. That series include a Boson with the observed mass, which is the third Boson in the series, and the second with mass. Summing up, symmetry break takes the same form in different contexts, and is related to a spontaneous appearing of an additional element. The element can be positive or negative. The placement of this element on the primordial is determining which symmetry break there is. If it is within the zero spin term, the symmetry break is getting the mass to the Higgs. If it is outside, it is the symmetry break on the Bosons. In the more general form, symmetry break of a plus sign than it is correlated to diverging curvature or force, whereas a minus sign is of a mass generation. Since the Higgs is standing curvature which is responsible for mass generation on Bosons and Fermions, it should be considered as $8 - (1)$. So to make things clear, the Higgs is of the form of mass generator:

$$2^3 + (1)$$

Which leads to cancelation of the Destabilizer marked in black:

$$2N_{0 \rightarrow K} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

Leading to the term:

$$2N_{0 \rightarrow K}$$

Now note that the sole term is massless. From here, it is possible to incorporate the idea of the spin zero term breaking, by adding an additional term inside the spin zero term, which is proportional to prime sequence. That was the idea above which lead to the series of the eight Higgs particles, seven heavy one massless, i.e. the first. Third Higgs with mass matched the observed value measured, as far as one knows it was 125.35 GeV by CMS collaboration:

$$\frac{125}{125.35} = 99.72$$

Which is about one hundred percent accurate. However, in order to make sure the idea is correct, at least one of the other Higgs should be found, as it could be just a coincidence. "Best" case would be lighter Higgs, 27 GeV and the corresponding heavier Higgs, i.e. the 847 GeV validating the idea of the Higgs series.

Higgs as Universal Quantity

This idea of universal quantity meant to express that the Higgs masses are invariant across the packet. That is because according to the idea and the four theorems made, the

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symmetry breaking causing to mass accumulation on the Higgs is prime related, and prime proportional on each term. Taking into account that the prime ring is universe invariant, each universe must have the same Higgs particles, both in kind and in mass. If the same Higgs particles are related to the observed particles masses, both in the Boson sector and the Fermion sector, the conclusion is that the same masses must appear at all universes across the packet. The question of how exactly does the Higgs inserting the masses is still vague, i.e. why the coupling to the Higgs are what they are. The author will attempt to put this new ideas in rigor. Assuming Higgs is mass generator:

$$X(8 - (1))$$

While the Bosons are diverging curvature ripple:

$$\zeta(8 + (1))$$

Let:

$$X(8 - (1)) + \zeta(8 + (1)) = -\lambda^{1 \rightarrow k}$$

Or

$$X \gg \zeta$$

The difference in the above multipliers leading to a set of parameter, by requiring that the amount of standing curvature to exceed the diverging curvature, it is possible to create an insertion on the diverging ripple. That insertion is the mass absorbed onto the ripple. The set of masses is manifold invariant which is in agreement with the \mathcal{L} theorem, assuming there exist only one set of Higgs particles across the manifold packet. The 8T would like to create a setting in which all particles appear exactly the same way, in the same way across the packet, given by this theorem. If the Higgs is universal property given by the prime symmetry break that the mission is accomplished as the question of the masses was the last question needed for reaching that objective. Fermions are manifold invariant as they are the result of stationary manifold condition, which is imposed over all the manifolds in the packet.

The Bosons are invariant across the packet as the are primes, and the prime ring is manifold invariant, and the last pillar was the question of the masses, which can be solved by the above idea. First ensuring the Higgs is manifold invariant by the prime sequence and using it to develop the trait of similar observed mass for Both Fermion and Bosons. It was known long before the 8T was constructed that nature is "satisfied with simplicity" as Newton stated, and that is what is presented here. It is rather complicated to generate set of new particles with new masses for each universe, or a new set of laws, rather than using one set of laws for all.

Similar to there is no special direction in space, there should be no special universe in the packet, they must obey the same laws. If one is allowed to create new version for Newton statement on simplicity, it would be by replacing the simplicity with the word "minima" or "extremums".

Effective Lagrangians on Variational Manifolds

October 27, 2021

Abstract:

By analyzing the general idea behind the framework of varying curvature, it is possible to present a modern variation of the effective Lagrangian, which taking out ignorable variables. In the 8T framework, the ignorable variables are the higher coupling Bosons rising within the Fermion cluster. They are considered as ignorable variables for two reasons, first due to their alignment time, or lifetime, which aspires zero, the second due to their weakness.

Introduction

Fermions in the 8T and are arbitrary variations which vanish into matter. Those matter combinations appear in such way that no curvature is manifested da facto. Thus we presented the Lagrangian as the kinetic minus the matter distribution, as it represents the potential curvature of the manifold. Using the main equation of the 8T:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

For fermions:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

We have discrete amount of net curvature, which is a subset of the original set that vanished into matter:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^m \delta g_i > 0 \right) \in \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

Leading to a set:

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$$\sum_{i=1}^{N-m} \delta g_i = 0$$

Out of the arbitrary variation belonging to the Bosonic class, it is possible to classify according to a spin criteria, in particular:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_1} \delta g_i < 2N_k + \frac{3}{2} \right) \rightarrow A \\ & \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_2} \delta g_i \geq 2N_k + \frac{3}{2} \right) \cap > 0 \right) \rightarrow B \\ & \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_2} \delta g_i \geq 2N_k + \frac{3}{2} \right) + \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_1} \delta g_i < 2N_k + \frac{3}{2} \right) = \sum_{i=1}^m \delta g_i > 0 \end{aligned}$$

That construction yielded the primordial coupling constants series. At the heart of this paper, few subjects will be covered. In particular, can we create an effective Lagrangian, which excludes ignorable variables. The author will attempt in construct this new form using variational manifolds. The kinetic term represent the acceleration of the manifold in an invariant or varying rate, depending on the demand one is imposing. The potential term represent matter formations at immense scale which contain short ranged Bosonic terms which holding them in form.

Those are so called "Gravitons" which appear at a Fermion and Lepton reach environment. To avoid the complication of diverging Bosons within the potential term of the Lagrangian we can deem the **spin one Bosons as ignorable variables within the Fermion cluster** that is because their mass pattern and the Boson pattern cancel each other out.

$$\begin{aligned} (8 - (1)) + (8 + (1)) &= 0 \\ (8 - (1)) + A &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

If the original Lagrangian would be represented as:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathcal{L} &= \frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2} - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N-m} \delta g_i + \sum_{i=1}^m \delta g_i \right) \\ & \quad \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N-m} \delta g_i + A + B \right) \\ & \quad \sum_{i=1}^m \delta g_i = A + B \end{aligned}$$

If the Bosons within the Fermion cluster belong to the A cluster, i.e. independent primes, they must be terminated as they cancel with the mass pattern of the Fermion cluster. Such that in the end within a Fermion cluster only higher spin Bosons, such as Gravity count.

$$\begin{aligned} \hat{\mathcal{L}} &= \frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2} - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N-m} \delta g_i + B \right) \\ \hat{\mathcal{L}} &= \frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2} - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N-m} \delta g_i + \sum_{i=1}^{m_2} \delta g_i \right) \end{aligned}$$

Such that only the Higher coupling Bosons will be presented within the Fermion cluster:

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$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m_2} \delta g_i > 2N_k + \frac{3}{2} \right)$$

To avoid the second derivatives, the effective Lagrangian:

$$\hat{\mathcal{L}} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N-m} \delta g_i + B \right)$$

Which is varying curvature overtime, synonymous with an acceleration, minus the potential curvature in matter clusters and the higher spin Bosons which are short ranged and formed within the cluster.

The Fermion cluster is composed by two arbitrary terms of varying arbitrary curvature, which differ in sign and summed to zero in an even amount. This Lagrangian is assumed true in all the manifolds across the packet, that is because the main equation is index invariant as was proven before, and it is in addition obeying the parity transformation. Given by the first term, if the fermions are stationary, and no curvature is manifested da facto, than the first term, $\partial g / \partial t$ is describing varying curvature correlated to independent Bosons.

In other words, The Independent Bosons dictate the acceleration of the manifold and in particular the Bosons which are composed using a **single prime**. As there exist discrete amounts of prime curvature, the first term can be presented as a summation of arbitrary amounts of curvature, as was previously analyzed the kinetic as a sum of accelerations:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = \sum_{\phi=1}^K \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \right)_{\phi}$$

To making the effective Lagrangian:

$$\hat{\mathcal{L}} = \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \right)_z - (\delta g_i + B)$$

$$1 \leq z, i \leq k$$

Summing up the idea, the Kinetic term of a varying manifold is a summation of Bosons which diverging across, which are net curvature and are independent. The Potential term of the manifold are the matter clusters which are potential curvature and within them the higher spin Bosons which are holding them together.

By the proof of the 8T, those δg_i taking the form of threefold combinations of two distinct elements that differ in sign, and no curvature is allowed the facto. By Requiring:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{m_2} \delta g_i \geq 2N_k + \frac{3}{2}$$

Then excluding the complimentary term A from the Lagrangian to reach the effective form, all the combinations of the independent elements within the Fermion cluster are deemed as ignorable, leaving us only with the higher spin Bosons, and theoretically simplifying the Lagrangian of the manifold.

Energy – Momenta Relation

October 31, 2021

Abstract:

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Galactic Bends & Dark Matter Patterns _____	262
Manifold Sampling _____	263

Introduction

The 8T is a variational curvature framework, which consists of one equation:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

For Fermions:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

For Bosons, we have discrete amount of net curvature, which is a subset of the original set that vanished into matter:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^m \delta g_i > 0 \right) \in \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

That construction yielded the primordial coupling constants series, which is covered in depth in the thesis and proved that the Bosons are isomorphic to prime numbers as presented in the next page in equations (1.1) and (1.2).Which is covered in depth in the thesis.

$$F_{V=0} = 2^3 + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$N_V = 2 \left(V + \frac{1}{2} \right); \quad V \geq 0$$

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \cup (+1); \quad \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \text{Set of Primes}$$

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$$N_V = P_{max} \in [0, \mathbb{R}] \cup (+1) ; P_{max} \in \mathbb{P}$$

The two major themes of the 8T, are two symmetry breaks, that is mutation of the eight to two directions:

$$8 + (1) \cup 8 \prod_{V=1}^K N_V + K$$

$$K = 3 + N_{V=k..}$$

Which is the symmetry break of the gauge interactions. The second symmetry break is of mass, given by the decrease in order masses of the generation Fermions.

$$2^3 - (1)$$

Consider the Einstein relationship as presented in QFT, where the constants of Planck and c are normalized to one:

$$E^2 = p^2 + m^2$$

Which means:

$$E^2 - m^2 = p^2$$

The problem with this relation is the following: If one dives deeper and asks what exactly meant by the term "energy" is and what is meant by the term "mass", the relation and the theory is not able to answer it. Any theory that present terms which are not clearly defined is incomplete. To the author of the 8T, the Einstein relation is partial and insufficient, and thereby the same applies for the Klein Gordon equation. To solve the problem of those terms, the author used the mapping of Ricci curvature into Energy:

$$\varphi: g \rightarrow E$$

Such that the energy is taken to the Hamiltonian of the 8T:

$$E^2 \equiv \hat{H}$$

$$\hat{H} = \hat{T} + \hat{U}$$

$$\hat{T}_i = \frac{\partial^2 g'_i}{\partial t^2} = \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t} ; \forall \Phi_{1 \rightarrow n}$$

$$\hat{U}_i = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i ; \forall \Phi_{1 \rightarrow n}$$

Now according to the Einstein relation we can create an Iso-arrow between the variational curvature Hamiltonian and the latter. The momenta is isomorphic to the kinetic term of the 8T, and the mass is isomorphic to the arbitrary variations vanishing into matter. The potential energy as matter is confined curvature which is not manifested da facto. That is the insertions:

$$\varphi^A: \hat{T}_i \rightarrow p$$

$$\varphi^B: \hat{U}_i \rightarrow m^2$$

Meaning that the new Einstein relation describe energy as the summation of curvature diverging given by a kinetic energy, and the potential energy, which is curvature diverging or mass. Notice that the first mapping does not need to be squared at the kinetic term is already second power. Energy is the summation of converging and diverging curvature on the manifold, which are in inverse relation to each other and cancel each other out.

$$8 + (1) + 8 - (1) = 0$$

Moreover, the momenta is the sum of curvature minus the converging curvature. Mass is the sum of curvature minus the diverging curvature. The previously vague terms in the Einstein relation, within the new setting, are clearly defined.

Graviton Decay

We have presented several forms to the formation of unseen particles, which contain higher spin and composed by several sub-elements. Since in particle physics it is not natural to compose particles, but rather to derive the nature of particle based on their decays, the author will make several predictions concerning a potential set of decays of the Graviton using the coupling term of spin two particle using the primordial coupling constants series. The first possible decay is the following.

$$G^{K=1} \rightarrow (\overline{e}^-) + (\overline{e}^-) + \gamma + \gamma$$

The superscript is meant to indicate that infinite compositions are possible. It can be parametrized:

$$K \in \mathbb{R}$$

The arrows on the Electrons as during the decay they can not be combined or interact with each other. Each electron must appear with a distinct photon, such as the decay is coming to an agreement with the one of the terms describing Gravity in the 8T:

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (\overline{3}) + (\overline{3})] + \gamma + \gamma \rightarrow [(2N_{gravity}) + (\overline{e}^-) + (\overline{e}^-)] + \gamma + \gamma$$

Another two possible decays:

$$G^{K=2} \rightarrow (\overline{e}^-) + \gamma + \gamma + \gamma$$

$$G^{K=3} \rightarrow (\overline{e}^-) + (\overline{e}^-) + (\overline{e}^-) + \gamma$$

Using the isomorphism between the Electron and the Boson of the Weak interaction given by the second coupling term:

$$[(\mathbf{8} \times \mathbf{3}) + (\mathbf{3})] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$(\mathbf{3}) = +3$$

$$(e^-) = (W^-)$$

$$G^{K=4} \rightarrow (W^-) + (W^-) + \gamma + \gamma$$

$$G^{K=5} \rightarrow (W^-) + (W^-) + (W^-) + \gamma$$

$$G^{K=6} \rightarrow (W^-) + \gamma + \gamma + \gamma$$

The options are infinite as each four Bosonic decay is indicating a spin two particle. That classification was used to predict the Higgs via two photons relation, given by the classification:

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

Each Boson is in itself represented by half unit spin, as it is ever confined with the Electron; those spins add up to one. That is an additional indication that the additional Boson is a discrete amount of curvature. Therefore, any decay involving a fourfold multiple of Bosons is synonymous with spin-two particle decay, i.e. a "Graviton".

$$\frac{1}{2} \times 4n = xG^{K=1}$$

$$n, x \in \mathbb{R}$$

Galactic Bending

Using the 8T setting, taking into account that matter has no curvature appearing da facto, as proven by the arbitrary variation term of the main equation

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

According to the author, the extremum bend on the matric is given by the probability of Bosonic propagation, which, as the variation cluster increase in size, so does the chance of the higher coupling terms to be physically manifested. As the first term of each coupling is an even term which assumed to vanish into matter. That is in contrast to the approach taken back in the day, which considered the invariant three to prevent the vanishing into matter of the even term. Therefore, those immense areas of matter are those in which there exist the higher probability of Bosonic emitting by Fermions. Those Bosons are net curvature on the matric, overall the summation of all the Bosons over the pure number and their kind is the measure of the bend galaxy has and the summation is the same curvature that is being flattened by the complimentary manifolds in the packet.

"Dark Matter" – Patterns

As suggested by the main equation of the 8T, the same form matter is being created in other manifolds as well.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

The variational distributions are identical in size and different in configuration.

$$\sum_{m=1}^{K/2} \delta g_i \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \in [0,1]$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{K/2} \delta g_j \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2} \in [0,1]$$

$$\mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \not\equiv \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2}$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{K/2} \delta g_i \equiv \sum_{n=1}^{K/2} \delta g_j$$

The key point of this section is the following, despite the assumption of the different distributions per manifold; the general pattern must be identical and can serve as a source of prediction. That is, our manifold can serve as a sample manifold for a prediction. If the amount of matter is more dense as one get closer to the center of galaxies in general, so does the amount of "dark matter" must increase at the same rate. In other words, the distributions patterns must be identical, as it is just matter from a distinct manifold flattening our own. The density of dark matter should be identical to the density of "regular matter" in "our galaxies" on this manifold.

Prediction (1): Dark matter density per volume must be identical to matter density on this galaxy.

Prediction (1.1): Dark matter should be more common in high-density areas across galaxies. As the distance from the core of the galaxies increase, dark matter density decrease. In other words dark matter amount should be inversely proportional to the distance from the core of the galaxy, assuming implicitly that the matter density in the core is higher than in the spirals.

Prediction (2): dark matter should be increased proportionally to time.

Manifold Sampling

Using the fact that the number of dimensions of other manifolds is not known, it is assumed to be identical as to create perfect flattening of manifold pairs. Assuming we know about dimensions of only one manifold, can we prove mathematically that there exist only one class of manifold, i.e. the Lorentz manifold with (3,1) signature? The author will attempt at proving just that. Assuming there exist two pairs of two manifolds per pair flattening each other:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_1} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_2} = \mathfrak{Z}_1$$

$$\mathfrak{Z}_1 + \mathfrak{Z}_2 = 0$$

Assuming we live on the first manifold, which has three dimensions, in order for the universe to be flat, the second complimentary manifold in the pair must be three-dimensional as well, or else one dimension will not get flattened. As those dimensions are composing the three dimensional volume of the manifold, and the volume must aspire zero as the manifold is getting flattened. Sounds counter intuitive but it is possible to claim that the volume decrease while the surface area of the manifold increases.

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_1} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_2} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_3} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_4} \right) = 0$$

Now take the second pair of universe and replace our manifold with the corresponding first manifold in the pair.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_1} \rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_3}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_3} \rightarrow \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_1}$$

Such that:

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_3} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_2} \right) + \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_1} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_4} \right) = 0$$

Now the fourth manifold must be three dimensional, and according to the original construction and this construction so does the third.

The third as to be three dimensional due to the second being three dimensional as a result of the first manifold, "our manifold" being three dimensional. So in a sense our manifold can be used as a sample manifold that each other manifold pair which create an endless set of identical manifolds in their dimension count, each manifold with a unique arrow and a unique flattening moment.

The stationarity condition is imposing a restriction on the manifolds. That is, if the number of dimensions is different, those manifolds will not be stationary, i.e. flat, as dimensions are related to volume. Therefore, by knowing the number of dimensions on one manifold, and constructing distinct manifold pairs using the same manifold, i.e. sampling one manifold over the set of pairs, it is possible to mathematically derive, if one is correct, the fact that the sampled pairs universes due to one manifold must be identical in dimensions to our own manifold. Now there exist four manifolds which can be sampled and the rate of sampling is fourfold compared to one manifold.

Which is coming to an agreement with the \mathcal{L} theorem of the 8T, nature is creating extremums on objects and classes, and in particular aspire to minimize their class and while maximizing the number of objects within that class. As a result of the construction there exist an even number of finite dimensional manifolds of the same kind. Each manifold proven three-dimensional can serve as a "sample manifold" after compared with our own. In a way it is an endless process, and a full proof will never be attained as the number of manifold is infinite, but using the algorithm of manifold samples set which also increase at a rapid rate, so it is possible to proof that a smaller infinity of manifolds is identical to our own.

Proof: Equivalence among Distinct Infinites

Abstract:

The following is a proof that two infinite sets with zero elements in common can be equivalent to each other and converge to the same infinity despite seemingly going aspiring two distinct infinites. Methods used are set theory, functors and category theory, graph theory, Euler LaGrange equation and calculus of variations.

Introduction

Define two empty sets –

$$A \rightarrow \{\emptyset\}$$

$$B \rightarrow \{\emptyset\}$$

Define an operator on the sets, to bring each set to itself, from empty set to empty set.

$$\Delta: A \rightarrow A$$

$$\Delta: B \rightarrow B$$

Define an insertion operator on the set, so the set are no longer empty:

$$\Delta t: A \rightarrow A'$$

$$\Delta t: B \rightarrow A'$$

Let the insertion operator act on the set for all times; require that for all time the union of the sets to be Empty, that is:

$$A' \cap B' = \emptyset ;$$

$$0 < t < \infty$$

Therefore, we have two varying sets in number of elements, which have no common elements, and they Aspire infinity in number of elements. Define a functor:

$$V: Set \rightarrow Graph$$

Operate the functor on the sets:

$$V: A \rightarrow A'$$

$$V: B \rightarrow B'$$

To obtain the trees of the sets A and B. define an ordering operator on the graph

$$O: A' \rightarrow A' (desend)$$

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$$O: B' \rightarrow B'(\text{desend})$$

To achieve an ordered graph whose vertices are descending in value; let each vertices have two children. We could have done the same before we switched to graph, by defining ordering operator on the sets. It does not matter. We did it on graph as computer scientists working often with them and we already possess sorting algorithms, so by doing it on graph maybe some practical uses can be found. Define additional functor:

$$Z: \text{Graph} \rightarrow \text{Top}$$

To obtain the varying trees on the topological space. Set the space to be complex analytical to ensure differentiation is possible at all times. Write down the Euler Lagrange for the varying trees:

$$L(A, A', t), L(B, B', t)$$

Or:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial L}{\partial A} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial A'} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) \\ \frac{\partial L}{\partial B} - \frac{\partial L}{\partial B'} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) \end{aligned}$$

We can also write this equation as the following

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta A - \Delta A' \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) \\ \Delta B - \Delta B' \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) \end{aligned}$$

But remember that ΔA is an empty set which stay as itself, meaning it does not vary, which means that in the topological setting $\Delta A = 0$ and $\Delta B = 0$. The Euler Lagrange equation than becomes:

$$\begin{aligned} \Delta A' \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) &= 0 \\ \Delta B' \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) &= 0 \\ \Delta A' \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) &= \Delta B' \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Meaning that all the elements insertion into the set itself vanished at the border. In the Graph representation we can say that the Top vertex and all his children converged into Zero, that despite that the infinities to have no elements in common, they converged to the Same value, so the total is the same for two distinct infinities at the time of examination.

$$\Delta A' \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) - \Delta B' \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) = 0$$

Both have no common elements, Union is null, they have no similar vertices values in Common and their infinities are the same. That is by putting the trees on Topological space, Constructing the EL equation, and taking into Account **that we started with empty sets, Which stay as they are**, that is: $\Delta A = 0$ and $\Delta B = 0$. Therefore, the variations over time must vanish, and so, despite they are different at all times In set representation and graph representation, they are equivalent, as they converge to the same value in graph theory, Top Vertex is equal to all children, even though the value of each children is different in both trees, they Summed to the same number and in topological representation the variations vanished at border. Concluding, if we start from two empty sets, which stay empty, insert infinite number of distinct elements to each one, which null as their union, we can reach the same infinity and so given the starting conditions to hold true, we can state: two distinct infinities with no elements in common are equivalent.

End of Proof.

Predicting Exotic Decays Using the Primorial

November 4, 2021

Abstract:

By analyzing the general framework of the 8T, the author will present several additional ideas, which are new forms of Lepton decay or Weak interaction decay, the curvature "paradox" which indicating that the manifold is extremely curved and extremely flat both at the same time, leading to the overall shape of the universe which is a three-dimensional flattened sphere which has increasing surface area and decreasing volume. Last section of the paper is devoted to the features of the primorial function, which are the lack of dependency on units, and lack of higher power terms in the formula, leading to the simplest and most elegant way to obtain mastery over the domain of coupling constants and Gauge interactions as presented in particle physics.

Introduction

$$F_{V=0} = 2^3 + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_R \# = \left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$N_V = 2 \left(V + \frac{1}{2} \right); \quad V \geq 0$$

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \cup (+1); \quad \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \text{Set of Primes}$$

$$N_V = P_{max} \in [0, \mathbb{R}] \cup (+1); \quad P_{max} \in \mathbb{P}$$

Using the proof of the invariant three to be an electron it is than possible to make prediction concerning its decay:

$$e^- \longrightarrow g + g + g$$

Which is similar to another decay given by the primorial:

$$W^- \longrightarrow g + g + g$$

That is because the Electron and the weak interaction Boson are represented by the same number, i.e. the invariant three. It is possible to make such claim as the Electron propagate from the Hadron that contains two components, sea of Gluons and Quark triplet. Since the Electron is not a Quark, the only option that is left is that the Electron is a Gluon mixture. Since the Electron is isomorphic to the Boson of the Weak interaction, the argument is valid on the Boson as well, and the Boson is just a combination of Gluons or net curvature. It is in agreement with the setting of variational manifolds, as curvature is all this framework contain, the difference between Fermions and Bosons is the class of numbers which they belong. Fermions are vanishing curvature spikes, while Bosons are non-vanishing, i.e. Primes.

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In addition, the original three theorems were based upon the idea of net curvature arising from total curvature pairs. The verification of such a decay can be rather rare and even not observed at all. Simply because there isn't any known way to break three Gluons which attract one another as each is a net curvature unbound which increases the probability of arrival for another Gluon. That argument is valid to the lack of observed decay of the Electron. It does not valid to the short lifetime of the Weak interaction Boson. So despite being represented by the same number given by the second coupling:

$$[(8 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow [(8 \times 3) + (e^-)] + W^-$$

One represent stability and the other represent short lifetime and a lack of stability. That imposes a complication on the similarity among these two elements and changes it to partial similarity, they have to differ in certain manner which should be predicted in principle. It could be that the mass of those Bosons is the reason for their instability, which rises from the interaction with the Higgs Boson.

$$(8 \times 3) \leftrightarrow W^-$$

The other two Bosons are not represented by zero additional term and two term beside the invariant multiplier. For Gluons:

$$(2^{e^-}) + 1$$

For Photons, there are two terms:

$$((2^{e^-} \times 3 \times 5) + 3) + 5$$

That was the idea which yielded the Bosonic mass pattern. For no terms or even amount of terms without the invariant multiplier (2^{e^-}), the Boson will be massless, for odd amount of terms, as with the Weak interaction Bosons and the predicted seven Gamma Bosons the mass will be positive, massive and proportional to the net variation element.

$$((120 \times 7) + (3)) + 7 \rightarrow [(120 \times 7) + (e^-)] + \Gamma_\mu^i$$

$$(\Gamma_\mu^i)_M \propto (7)$$

$$1 \leq i \leq 7$$

$$\frac{(7)}{(3)} \cong 2.333$$

$$2.333 \times 80.3 \leq (\Gamma_\mu^i)_M \leq 2.333 \times 91.2$$

$$186.66 \text{ GeV} \leq (\Gamma_\mu^i)_M \leq 212.33 \text{ GeV}$$

Is it possible to reason why it has to be that way? It is possible to speculate that in a sense of interacting with the Higgs, only odd number of elements matter, as even amount of elements vanish to zero, leading to Higgs self-interaction with no extra terms. Therefore, as a result only terms which are even in their sequence, second, fourth and so on, will possess positive mass. That was presented in the thesis under the section of "Bosonic mass pattern" given by:

$$\mathcal{X}: \mathbb{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}=0}: \mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}>0}: \mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}=0}$$

As \mathbb{M} denote the Bosonic mass, and \mathcal{X} is denoting the arrow taking the mass to the image that represent the mass as a feature of the interaction type itself. It is possible to add the number of elements added to the Higgs spin zero term as means to emphasize the main idea of this assay, denoted by the superscript:

$$(\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}=0})^{\mathcal{H}=0}: (\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}>0})^{\mathcal{H}=1}: (\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}=0})^{\mathcal{H}=2}$$

Zero to evens means is massless Gauge Bosons, odd number of multipliers is predicted to mass positive. So the Gamma Boson, $\mathcal{H} = 3$:

$$(\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M} > 0})^{\mathcal{H}=3}$$

The Curvature "Paradox"

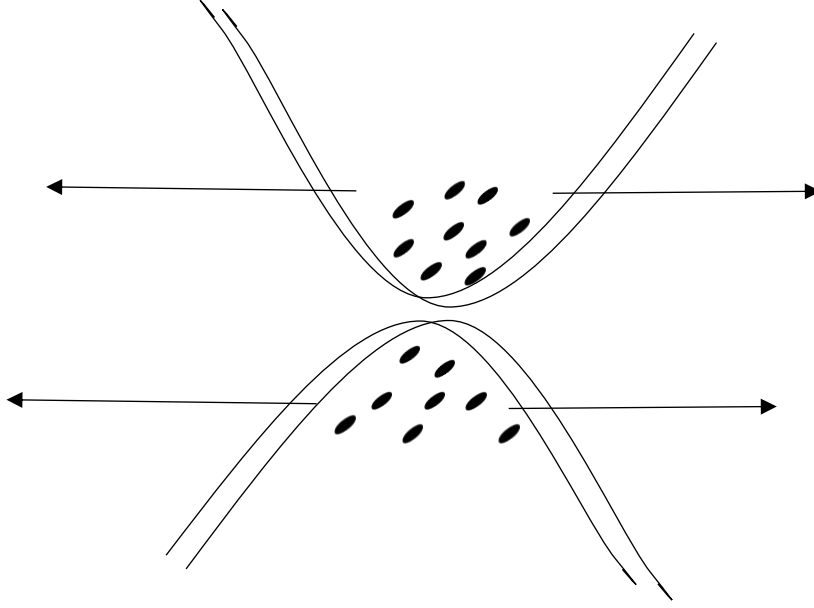
Given by the main equation:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

Each manifold has areas, which are extremely curved, extremums of maxima class, which stay as they are over time. That being said, given by the interaction with distinct areas of extremum curvatures of a distinct manifold, those areas and the overall manifold is being flattened. The "paradox" is that those areas do not change, they yield extremum curvature overall, and yet the manifold is flat at all the temporal segment of its existence. Therefore, it is both highly curved and highly flat at the same time, which is not really a paradox, considering it is part of an infinite packet of manifolds that interact with each other via those areas, leading to an acceleration outward and expansion of the manifold and to overall flatness.



3D Flattened Spheres

Each manifold in the pair, using the manifold sampling technique has the same number of dimensions, which flat each other perfectly. The shape of the manifold must take the form of a flattened sphere or a surface which contain the same number of dimension due to being confined by other manifold of same class. The manifold can be spanned as a sphere which has a certain degree of curvature at singularity, which then leading to the flattening moment by the packet at the very same moment. That is also an obvious result by the main equation which shows the curvature and acceleration equivalence relation:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = \frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2}$$

The transformation of the main equation can be put in terms of an arrow, which takes the manifold and "deform" or act on it to attain the shape of a flattened three-dimensional sphere. Define the arrow:

$$\mathcal{L}: (M_E, g)^{(3,1)} \rightarrow (M_E, g)^{(3,1)^{\mathcal{F}}}$$

Where the superscript on the image, \mathcal{F} , meant to express that the operator is flattening the manifold, from a three dimensional sphere, to a three-dimensional flattened sphere. Using the \mathcal{L} theorem it is possible to put the idea as the following: nature would aspire to minimize the volume each three-dimensional sphere possess. Alternatively, nature would aspire to maximize the number of distinct manifolds in the packet of the Lorentz class with $(3,1)$ signature. The fact that an object has a certain amount of dimension does not imply how "large" it is, or in which way it is spans space. if the volume decreases that does not mean that the manifold is compressing, as it is possible to claim that the surface area of the three dimensional sphere is increasing in size, due to the flattening by the other manifolds.

$$(M_E, g)^{(3,1)^{\mathcal{F}}}: ((V \rightarrow 0) \cap (\mathcal{S} \rightarrow \infty))$$

$$\mathcal{S} = 4\pi r^2 \in (M_E, g)^{(3,1)^{\mathcal{F}}}$$

Which meant to express that the flatting operator taking the volume to zero and the surface area to infinity. Which means that the radii of the manifold increase while its volume decreases. Since the Ricci flow was mapped into energy, as curvature cannot be manifested on flattened sphere, the "energy" of the manifold aspire the lowest state, which is synonymous with the most flat state possible over time. As previously mentioned the random appearance of matter as the manifold is invoked stationary does not interfere with the stationarity condition as matter does not manifest as curvature positive entity as proven Fermions are described by:

$$\delta g_1 + \delta g_2 \dots = \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

Matric Space Propagations

Consider the following matric space:

$$R(X, p)$$

Define two points, which differ in distance:

$$a, b \in R(X, p)$$

$$p: |a - b| \rightarrow \varepsilon;$$

$$a \neq b$$

Define an observer, \mathcal{Q}^1 , consisting of matter trying to cross the distance ε :

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^o \delta g_i = 0 \right) \Rightarrow \mathcal{Q}^1$$

This observer has net curvature, which keep him from decomposing into Quarks, which for simplicity sake are ignored. Now to cross the distance he must take one of two choices. First, linear crossing the distance, which is what is been doing by modern technology. However, a more sophisticated choice would be to generate a high-energy

Bosonic ripple, which is diverging ripple of net curvature from the start point. Since the curvature diverges to the direction of the endpoint, it is synonymous with acceleration, so an observer able to generate high-energy ripple of curvature toward the end-point will generate an acceleration of itself toward it. One observer uses chemical reactions, the other uses the nature of space-time itself to get to the desired endpoint. Creating a ripple of curvature is simpler and more efficient as it does not involve the creation of heat. Heat is a result of larger scale propagation systems, there is no heat in particle physics or general relativity. The most elementary form of arrow, the Iso-arrow between Gravity/curvature and acceleration is leading to the most efficient form of propagation and at the same time the simplest. The choices of which curvature to generate are limitless, the subject matter in hands is how to generate enough to see the actual bending of space-time.

Primorial Hidden Beauty

Additional point never before mentioned is that the primorial is an infinite set of dimensionless numbers, which are independent from the units humans made for themselves in studying nature. That means that it is possible to start from any system unit of measurement, and if the innate logic of the equations is accurate, it is possible reach the same set of numbers in several ways. This as an example is vivid in the fact that there exist several ways to reach the value of the fine structure constant, which depends upon different units and constants of measurement. As an example:

$$\frac{e^2}{2\epsilon_0 ch} = \frac{ke^2}{\hbar c} = \frac{c\mu_0}{2R_K} \dots$$

Another point is that the Primorial is a function that values are obtained in "linear time" as it does not involve higher powers at any coupling term, and is much simpler than the current methods used in particle physics to reach the same numbers, methods with run according to Fermion and Boson loops, which contribute to the gauge Boson self-energy. QED and QCD vary according to energy according to:

$$[a_i(q^2)]^{-1} = [a_i(\mu^2)]^{-1} + \beta \ln\left(\frac{q^2}{\mu^2}\right)$$

Leading to the reduced strength of the strong interactions at high energies to be represented by the term:

$$.a_s^{-1} \approx 9$$

Leading to the Electric coupling to be represented by:

$$a^{-1} \approx 128$$

In addition, for the Weak:

$$a_w^{-1} \approx 30$$

Which are in complete agreement with the primorial is predicting for the first three Gauge interactions, and none of measurement constants was originally involved, or the vague term of "energy" variation was never used. If Feynman methods such as the famous diagrams or path integration formulation is the most accurate method to provide an answer to a subset of the questions at the realm of the Quantum world, than the primorial is the easiest and most accurate method to answer questions of the narrow domain of the coupling constants of Gauge interactions. That is because of the features that are linearity and lack of dependence upon measured constants and agreed upon human systems of measurement.

Simplicity & Length

The last section of this paper will deal with the notion of simplicity of a final theory of Physics. While the primorial equation of coupling constants could be the simplest equation in the entire physics, the chained PDE is quite the opposite of simple and maybe not even solvable as it is an immense task to solve much simpler set of PDE's such as presented in the Hamilton formulism or even in Quantum formulism. However, it is "simple" if we define simple as part of length of description. This equation contains all the phenomena within this universe and all the similar universes which interact with our own. It has all the SM model particles, all the couplings and thus the first three

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Gauge Bosons, cosmological phenomena such as flatness and invisible matter are an immediate results of this equation, which is self-contained all the other ideas of the 8T. Despite the author never presented a solution of (1), it is simple considering the length of description, which is just one equation.

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} - \frac{\mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} = 0$$

$$\Phi_{i,j} \in ((M_E, g)^{(3,1)}) \forall i, j$$

Neutrino masses

The subject of this section revolves around the subject of neutrino masses. The author mentioned that according to the primordial the masses of the neutrino should be zero, that is, as the primordial does not indicate it exist, which leads to a perfect vanishing operator of the sort:

$$\nu_e \rightarrow 8n ;$$

$$n \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + 8 + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + \nu_e + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

$$[(24 * 5) + \nu_e + (e)] + \gamma = 128$$

$$\nu_e = 0$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + \nu_e + (e^-)] + \gamma \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5$$

Suppose the neutrino propagated as massless, that is by a perfect vanishing operator given by eight as a multiplier without any additional element. Does it imply that the Neutrino will retain its feature as massless? Consider the following transformation in time:

$$t: [(24 \times 5) + \nu_e + (e^-)] + \gamma \rightarrow ((24 \times 5) + (e^-) + \gamma) + \nu_e$$

$$((24 \times 5) + (e^-) + \gamma) + \nu_e = a^{-1} + \nu_e$$

Now the neutrino is outside of the coupling term and the restraint on symmetry break concerning mass does not apply anymore as the coupling term is clustered in the parenthesis. That means that using that representation it is possible to represent the neutrino as an entity, which start as massless but could retain mass at later segment of time. Using the V theorem, if it does not forbidden, it will appear. The following idea can be presented as the arrow:

$$t: 2e^- \rightarrow 2e^- - 1$$

Similar to the manner in which one presented the process of acquiring mass for the massive Weak interaction Bosons, and the Higgs Boson, which is a result of an additional term appearing in the numerical entity of the coupling. The placement of the additional Element determines which entity is going to receive the mass. Within the spin zero, it is the Higgs symmetry break from the second element in above:

$$H_0 = 0 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_1 = 27 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_2 = 125 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_3 = 847 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_4 = 9251 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_5 = 120,133 \text{ GeV}$$

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$$H_6 = 2,042,057 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_7 = 38,798,779 \text{ GeV}$$

and outside the spin zero, it is the Bosons of the odd index couplings, such as the Weak interaction Bosons and the Gamma Bosons,

$$(\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}=0})^{\mathcal{H}=0} : (\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}>0})^{\mathcal{H}=1} : (\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}=0})^{\mathcal{H}=2} : (\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}>0})^{\mathcal{H}=3}$$

Predicted in range of $186.66 \text{ GeV} - 212.333 \text{ GeV}$ using the ratios of net variation given by the \mathcal{M} theorem.

Scalar, Vector, Tensor Entities

The notion of the word "field" is barely used throughout the thesis. The reason it is not used as fields are defined to be "functions of space time", which are eventually embedded in the manifold elements. Define the open set of 'Quantum fields':

$$Q_f^{\mathcal{A}} = \{Q_f^1 + Q_f^2 \dots + Q_f^N \mid f = (x, y, z, t_n, \Phi_n)\}$$

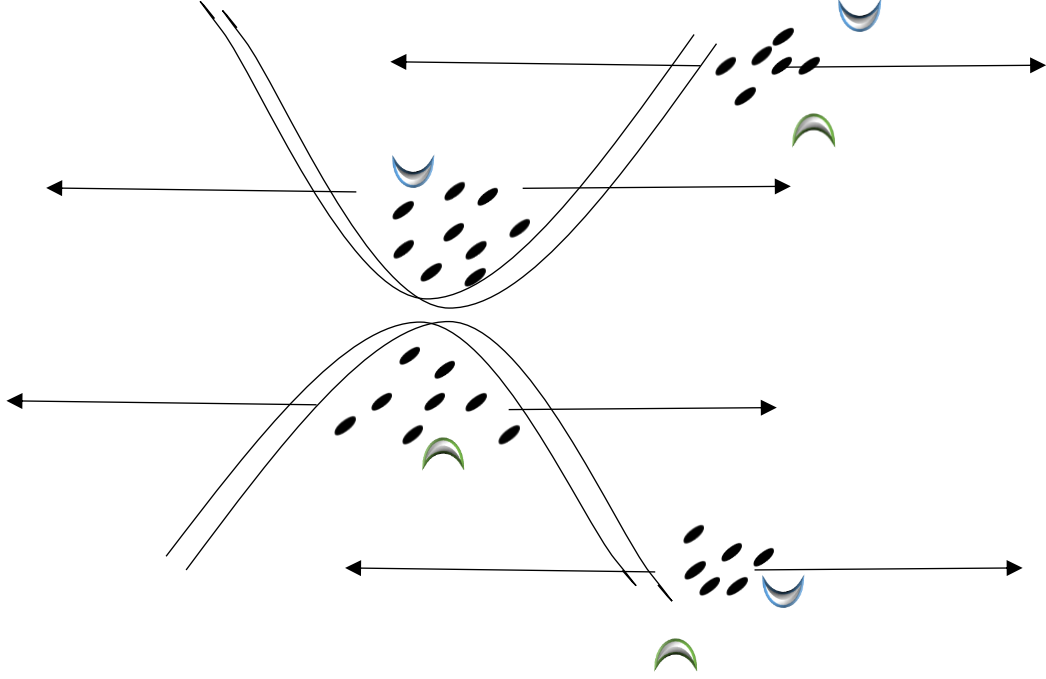
$$Q_f^{\mathcal{A}} \in (M_E, g)$$

The Bosonic 'fields' are prime isomorphic amount of curvature. The Fermion 'fields' are even amount of vanishing curvature. The entire set of 'fields' is embedded in the (M_E, g) and therefore there is no need to analyze each field separately. However, it is possible to make classifications according to the nature of each entity type. The Higgs is associated with standing curvature with has mass, thus it will be described as a scalar field. A function of location, that is also vivid by the fact that the spin zero term is "trapped" as presented in the primordial. It is separated from the invariant three. The Fermion fields such as the invariant three, i.e. the Electron, has one more degree of freedom in a sense it is unbound across the nuclei, which means that matter ideally would be represented by a vector type of field, excluding the Electron itself.

Matter pairs in such way that its motion will be determined using the Ricci curvature, and also the innate short ranged curvature which rises from higher coupling Bosonic terms such as Gravity. The Bosonic fields are completely unbound, which adds up to additional degree of freedom. If each degree of freedom is isomorphic to an index, than Bosons will possess two indexes, such as presented in Einstein theory of General relativity. There is constant interaction with the Fermion clusters which has Bosonic propagations within them as well, the interaction is creating a unique mixture, similar to how Tensors create unique mixtures of elements in each frame of reference. Another way to state it, the short and long-range ripples from the matter cluster and the curvature ripples of the Boson unite to one system which is unique and indexed according to the observer.

Manifold partitioning

In earlier stages the author presented the main equation as a result of two distinct manifolds interacting with each other via areas of extremum curvatures. Those two manifolds had areas of "opposite curvature orientations". It recently became evident to one, that each manifold curvature orientations can be classified in two directions, two signs. That means that each manifold interact with at least one more manifold than presented in the thesis, that is two minimal.



Which means that the original idea of two manifolds interacting firstly in pairs is only partly correct. from the above illustration as each manifold contains exactly two distinct orientations of extremum curvature, the inverse arrows are leading to the expansion of the manifold from one extremum to another, while keeping the extremum as it is. Therefore it takes two distinct manifold to flat another manifold in between. Define the flattened manifold.

$$\Phi_i = (M_E, g)$$

In addition, the flattening manifolds as:

$$\Phi_{i+1} = (M_E, g)$$

$$\Phi_{i-1} = (M_E, g)$$

Consider partitioning the flattened manifold curvature orientation according to two signs, plus and minus given by an imaginary axis, to two sets. The first of positive extremum curves, as presented in the top right, marked in Green, and to negative orientation, marked in blue. The green areas of the flattened manifold is interacting with blue areas of the complimentary two manifolds and vice versa. Such that each cluster is in constant repulsion from another cluster on the manifold. The "direction" of expansion is along the diagonal in between the two Pharrell lines on the same manifold. According to the new picture it takes a set of threefold distinct manifolds, one being flattened and the rest are the flatteners, which are classified according "curvature orientation". A set of green areas of the middle flattened manifold:

$$(g^n = \{g^1, g^2 \dots g^n\}) \in \Phi_i = (M_E, g)$$

Will interact with the "blue areas of the complimentary manifold"

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$$\mathcal{D}^n = \{D^1, D^2 \dots \mathcal{D}^n\} \in \Phi_{i-1} = (M_E, g)$$

The set of blue areas of the flattened manifold will interact with the green areas of the remaining manifold.

$$\mathcal{D}^n = \{D^1, D^2 \dots \mathcal{D}^n\} \in \Phi_i = (M_E, g)$$

$$(\mathcal{D}^n = \{\mathcal{D}^1, \mathcal{D}^2 \dots \mathcal{D}^n\}) \in \Phi_i = (M_E, g)$$

he key point is that the summation now is changing from pairs to triplets.

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i-1}} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i+1}} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} = 0$$

The total sum of manifold must be three devisable and aspiring infinity.

$$(i - 1) + i + (i + 1) = 3i$$

Gamma Bosons Mass Distribution

It was predicted that there exist seven Gamma Bosons which are massive Bosons about two and a third heavier than the Bosons of the Weak interaction. The question is what is their mass distribution. The author is going to present several options. The first is that they are discrete jumps in mass according to each Boson. That is the first Boson has one of the limit mass ranges, as an example the lowest bound, and the second differ in a certain positive amount, until the last one which is possess the upper bound.

$$\Gamma_\mu^1 \approx 186.66 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Gamma_\mu^2 \approx 191 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Gamma_\mu^3 \approx 195.3 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Gamma_\mu^4 \approx 199.7 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Gamma_\mu^5 \approx 204 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Gamma_\mu^6 \approx 208.3 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\Gamma_\mu^7 \approx 212.3 \text{ GeV}$$

Flatness rank

The order of multiverse flatness is correlated to the number of manifolds in the packet. Assuming that regardless of each unique arrow of each manifold, the number increases invariantly over packet whether it is from our manifold or any other manifold. That is because each manifold can be considered as a spanning entity of new manifold, which rise from it. Similar to order rank of Group theory, the author will build an analog using the idea of manifolds. It is possible to state that the flatness rank of each manifold in the packet is of the number of distinct manifolds in the packet.

Define the flatness rank of each manifold in the packet:

$$\mathfrak{K} \propto [\Phi_1 \dots \Phi_N]$$

Suppose that each manifold was flattened at different time, that is was created at different time, that means that there is unique flatness rank to each manifold. An older manifold would be more flat than a manifold which not yet experienced the flattening moment. That means that for each manifold we have a unique flatness rank.

$$\Phi_1 \rightarrow \mathfrak{K}_1$$

$$\Phi_2 \rightarrow \mathfrak{K}_2$$

...

Which denote the number of manifolds that existed in packet at the moment of creation. If the manifold with the lowest index is older, one would expect that the flatness rank would be larger as it is more time in the packet. However, on the other side, if the higher index manifold has a younger arrow, it means that more manifolds are participating in the flattening and thus the rate of flatness must increase. So it is quite a dilemma, how can one determine the flatness rank of two distinct manifolds, if there exist two factors which contribute to the rank, one contribute to the older arrowed manifold and the other contribute more to the younger arrowed manifold. The arrow of time on one hand, and the number of manifolds participating in the flattening are the major factors in the flattening process, the latter contributing more to the "younger" manifolds flattening rate, the first to the "older" which was flattened with smaller number but in an earlier time, and thus at the beginning the rate of acceleration would have been smaller due to the smaller number of manifolds. The easy way out of this complication is to assume that the differences in the two factors are canceling each other out and the flatness rank of all the manifolds is the same.

$$t_1 - t_2 = \Delta t$$

Denote the difference at the number of manifolds at the moment of flattening as

$$\Phi_1 - \Phi_2 = \Delta \Phi$$

Assuming those two factors cancel out so that the Flatness rank of distinct manifolds is identical.

$$\Delta t - \Delta s = 0$$

Gravity as "Standing Curvature"

$$F_{V=0} = 2^3 + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_R \# = \left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Because Gravity is composed by four distinct elements which must be aligned to create the Graviton, i.e. higher spin composite particle, with varying compositions, the Graviton is short ranged.:

$$\left(8 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (\overline{e^-})_\mu + (\overline{e^-})_\mu \right) + N_{V\mu} + N_{V\mu} \rightarrow \text{spin } 2 | S.\text{range curvature Diverging}$$

Suppose one to define the range of the Graviton aspiring to zero,

$$(2N_{gravity}) + Even \in r_{gravity} ;$$

$$r_{gravity} \rightarrow 0$$

That is the alignment of spin two particle can not last for more than infinitesimal interval, that is because it could be composed by two leptons which aspire to opposite states and cannot be aligned

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (\overline{e^-}) + (\overline{e^-})] + \gamma + \gamma \rightarrow (2N_{gravity}) + Even = G^{K=1}$$

$$G^{K=2} \rightarrow (2N_{gravity}) + (\overline{e^-}) + \gamma + \gamma + \gamma$$

$$G^{K=3} \rightarrow (2N_{gravity}) + (\overline{e^-}) + (\overline{e^-}) + (\overline{e^-}) + \gamma$$

In that case as the range of Graviton aspires zero it could be thought of standing curvature rather than short ranged curvature diverging, which is synonymous with stating that Gravity could be thought of as a point of a center of a star. The latter is exactly the way in which Classical Gravity is being described. It also makes sense that Gravity will rise within stars as the author presented the idea of Gravitons rises in immense variation clusters, rich in Leptons and in matter. Of course that as it is a Boson which can not find rest as it is the net amount of certain sort it can not really stand, excluding the Higgs Boson, the standing curvature for the Graviton is meant to express the aspiring zero range of the interaction due to the Higher spin which indicate a depended composition. All those combinations are leading to the same skeleton:

$$G^K = (2N_{gravity}) + 2$$

$$K \in [1, \mathbb{R}]$$

Quantum Gravity

The Quantum form of Graviton does not allow it to be put in means of any indexed operator, such as a tensor or a vector. That is because of two reasons, the first, the Gravitational interaction is a varying composition of elements, which in certain instances can not be aligned for more than infinitesimal interval, if it contains as an example, two opposing leptons.

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (\bar{e}^-) + (\bar{e}^-)] + \gamma + \gamma \rightarrow (2N_{gravity}) + Even$$

Sooner than later The Graviton will decay two its composite elements. All that information was given by the higher spin formation of the Gravitons, dictated by the primordial. That is also the idea behind the classification of Gravity as a short-range interaction. That being said, how can theories such Einstein theory and Newton theory be correct, as the Graviton cannot mediate the interaction among Fermion clusters in long ranges, and that claim is solidified by the lack of detection of the Graviton. The 8T answer is simple; the interaction among the clusters of Fermions is mediated by light, which is a single prime interaction, long ranged and independent on the manifold. Quantum Gravity is indeed everywhere.

Higher Dimensional Matter & Commuter

November 13, 2021

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi'} \frac{\partial \Phi'}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g'} \frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Given by mapping the manifold to the Φ parameter.

$$\Phi: (M, g_E) \rightarrow (M_E, g)$$

The mapping led to the second form of the main equation:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

The commuter of the theory was presented as:

$$[\delta g, \delta g'] \pm 0$$

For Fermions and Bosons accordingly. That is because Fermions are vanishing curvature spikes that appear in even numbers of opposite two signs and create threefold combinations:

$$\delta g_i = \delta g_1 + \delta g_2 \dots$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

While Bosons are non-vanishing curvature spikes, with an Iso-arrow to the set of primes, and contain one sign.

$$\delta g_k > 0$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^M \delta g_k = 0$$

$$M \in N_V$$

The commuter indicate that Fermions will accelerate toward one another in short range, and terminate each other to create matter, while Bosons are net curvature unbound, each unbound Boson increase the probability arrival to itself. Since the manifolds flatten each other out, one can represent the commuter equation by the second form of the main equation, (2.1).

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$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} \delta g_i - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} \delta g_j = 0$$

That is, instead of the acceleration term, we will have arbitrary variation of the complimentary manifold, which vanish into matter, the commutator for Fermions and Bosons accordingly:

$$[\delta g_i, \delta g_j]_{\pm} = 0$$

That means that for Fermions from the complimentary manifolds each with finite set of dimensions will be immensely close to one another, as the term was previously describing the Fermions acceleration toward one another on one manifold. The new form of the commutator for Fermions indicate that matter from our own manifold will be accelerated toward matter on the complimentary manifold. That is synonymous with additional gravitational pull, or with the "invisible matter" which must then be very close to our own. That is because the manifolds according to equation (2.1) has inverse signs, it is possible to state that those manifolds will accelerate toward one another and thus flatten each other out. That is a major insight given by the commutator new form, which was not available from the original form of the main equation, which describe only one Lorentz manifold. That is solidifying the claim of the 8T, which state that invisible matter is an immediate result of the main equation. Since it is on a different manifold, with finite set of dimension that our own, it can not be directly detected.

Vanishing Bosons

Using the setting of vanishing arbitrary variation, the author will present the following question. Given an even amount of Bosons on the manifold which summed as an even number, can they vanish into matter?

$$F_{V=0} = 2^3 + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$\left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \Psi_i + e^-_{\mu} \right) + N_{V\mu} = 30,128,850,9254 \dots \quad (1.2)$$

Let us analyze the third coupling term:

$$[(2^{e^-} \times 3 \times 5) + (e^-_{\mu})] + \gamma \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Taking four photons, which summed as an even number of higher spin:

$$\gamma + \gamma + \gamma + \gamma = 2n \times 5$$

$$n = 2$$

Can an even number of that sort vanish into matter, is the key question. The author of the 8T present the following argument against such a scenario. That is because Bosons has commutation relation while Fermions have anti-commutation relation. For Bosons to terminate in even numbers they must possess opposite signs, which is not the case, as they are net amount of certain sort, which contain only one sign. Therefore, the commutation relation of Bosons impose a restriction on the nature of the Bosons and forbid them from vanishing into matter. Although Bosons and Fermions are both curvature spikes of the manifold, due to their innate nature, one rises from the demand of stationarity of the manifold:

$$\delta g_i = 0$$

The other from violations of the stationary condition:

$$(\delta g_k > 0) \in \delta g_i$$

Ideas of Vanishing Bosons clusters into matter is forbidden, excluding the Electron. As in SEW unification it is possible to vary the Bosonic number to the number represented by the Electron, which is similar to the number of the Weak interaction Bosons. So in the context of that issue, the author will postulate an exclusion:

The X (Ch'i) Exclusion: Due to their commutation relation, Bosonic composition of even amount will not vanish into matter.

The Chi exclusion indicate that a Bosonic composition of higher number could be a result of a decay of a higher spin particle. In particular spin two multiple particle, such as a certain Graviton Composition:

$$\gamma + \gamma + \gamma + \gamma = \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

The Spike Exchange

$$F_{V=0} = 2^3 + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$\left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \Psi_i + e^-_{\mu} \right) + N_{V\mu} = 30,128,850,9254 \dots \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Given the manifold contain a certain amount of net curvature, is there a guarantee that a non-vanishing curvature spike of prime amount will stay as it is? Suppose that the given photon in a short time interval has morphed to a lower number Bosons by trading two exchanges to another photon:

$$\gamma \rightarrow W^{\pm}$$

In addition, at an additional interval, it receives additional two units of net amount and now it is back where it was before the original exchange:

$$\gamma \rightarrow W^{\pm} \rightarrow \gamma$$

Alternatively:

$$\Delta^{t1}: +5 \rightarrow +3$$

$$\Delta^{t2}: +3 \rightarrow +5$$

An observer which measure the photon before and after those infinitesimal exchange will not notice any difference, as the photon varied to itself.

$$\Delta^{t1} \Delta^{t2}: (+5) \rightarrow (+5)$$

$$\Delta^{t1} \Delta^{t2} \rightarrow 0$$

Such an idea is not forbidden and if it is not forbidden it will appear using the \mathcal{V} theorem. The setting allow us to expend the scope of phenomena of the theory, as there exist no guarantee that certain amount of curvature will stay as it is overtime.

Manifold Embedding's

Toward the end of the thesis the author presented another formulation of the main equation, as the manifold is three dimensional, it has areas of extremum curvature on three dimensions, that is leading to the need for at least two manifolds which interact with it and flat it with both curvature orientations.

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i-1}} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i+1}} \right) - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} = 0$$

Overall, the author would like to suggest another idea which could be simpler than the one presented with the three manifolds. That is the original idea, but this time adding a relation between the two manifolds. Each newborn manifold is embedded within another manifold, such as the pressure from the areas of extremum curvature wrap around the newborn manifold.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_1} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_2} = 0$$

Defining a spanning operator:

$$j: \Phi_2 \in \Phi_1$$

Those manifolds still interact via extremum curvature but now they are embedded into one another, each newborn manifold experience a pressure from a succession of manifolds which rose earlier and wraps around it completely, so the overall packet is flat, and newborn manifold getting flattened even more rapidly. Thereby that idea in a sense is simplifying the complication presented in the part of manifold partitioning. Either way, the main idea of the 8T is still invariant; those universes interact via areas of extremum curvature and flatten each other out constantly either way, the process of flattening leading to acceleration of the manifold from those areas. The complication arise from examining flattening a three dimensional sphere with a volume.

Solving the Partitioning Problem

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

Notice that each manifold from $i = 2$ is being represented twice, which means that each manifold has two manifolds which flatten it, the author did not think about this at the time, but it solves the problem presented in earlier stages of the thesis.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=1}} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{j=2}} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} &= 0 \\ \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=2}} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{j=3}} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} &= 0 \end{aligned}$$

Same index indicate same manifold:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=2}} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{j=2}} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j}$$

So the author intuition was correct and each manifold is being flattened by two manifolds not just one (except the first and the last in the packet). In order to solve that first and last problem it is possible to assume that there exist an additional packet of universes, or to assume that those first and last manifolds are flattened only by one manifold instead of two. The problem can also be solved by taking the packet to infinity, and thus ensuring there will be no last manifold in the packet. It can also be solved by the symmetry of the packet, which ensures that the indexes can be replaced and thus there is no first manifold as well.

Invariance of the Main Equation

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

In contrast to field equations of QFT, which contains the spatial and temporal variables in one variables to include variable form, the main equation of the 8T is not presented using four vectors. First, to obtain that Ricci flow mathematical definition. However, it has already all the four dimensions embedded in it. That is because the three spatial are part of the Einstein metric tensor.

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$$(x, y, z) \in M_E$$

With the additional time operator, it is exactly equivalent to a four vector.

$$\begin{aligned} \partial M_E &\rightarrow (\partial x, \partial y, \partial z) \\ \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} &= \frac{(\partial x, \partial y, \partial z)}{\partial g_j} \times \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} \end{aligned}$$

So using it the varying elements are equivalent to a four vector, as the coordinate vary according to the flow, which is a function of time. The fact that the spatial coordinate appear in the numerator and time in the denominator is coming to an agreement with Einstein theory and in particular the Minkowski matrix which has inverse signs for time and the three spatial coordinates.

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} &= \frac{(\partial x, \partial y, \partial z)}{\partial g_j} \\ \frac{(\partial x, \partial y, \partial z)}{\partial g_j} &= \frac{(\partial x, \partial y, \partial z)}{\partial g_j \times \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j}} = \frac{(\partial x, \partial y, \partial z)}{\partial^2 g_j / \partial^2 t_j} = \frac{(\partial x, \partial y, \partial z)}{\partial^2 g_j} \partial^2 t_j \end{aligned}$$

Inserting the time to the spatial terms in first partial derivative, while keeping one partial derivative out.

$$\frac{\partial(\partial t, \partial x, \partial y, \partial z)}{\partial(\partial g_j)}$$

Inserting the partial derivative:

$$\frac{(\partial^2 t, \partial^2 x, \partial^2 y, \partial^2 z)}{\partial^2 g_j}$$

Time and spatial partial derivatives will vary according to Ricci flow. Similar to stating that curvature is bending space-time. Assuming one derived the interplay between the last chain terms correctly. That is a beautiful result as the main equation clearly indicate that the Ricci flow term varying according to time, and by the above equations, the time parameter is ending up aligned with the three spatial coordinates, which leading to a four vector varying according the Ricci flow.

This is in agreement with Einstein theory of General relativity and as far as one can see, and it solidifies the strength on the theories, GR and 8T. The spatial coordinates and time are connected in the numerator to the Ricci flow in the denominator and thus each rate of change of Ricci flow will lead to a unique rate of change of space-time, which is synonymous with Einstein theory of Private relativity. It also shows why at singularity Einstein theory can not be valid as than one would require to put:

$$\frac{(\partial^2 t, \partial^2 x, \partial^2 y, \partial^2 z)}{\partial^2 g_j} = 0$$

Which is a mathematical problem as it does not have a solution. As the main equation of the 8T, it is not a problem as:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

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$$\frac{(\partial^2 t, \partial^2 x, \partial^2 y, \partial^2 z)}{\partial^2 g_j} \times \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j}$$

Taking one partial derivate out to match the original equation.

$$\frac{(\partial t, \partial x, \partial y, \partial z)}{\partial g_j} \times \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \times \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j}$$

Inserting it back:

$$\frac{\partial^2 M_E}{\partial^2 g_j} \times \frac{\partial^2 g_j}{\partial^2 t_j}$$

$$\frac{(\partial^2 t, \partial^2 x, \partial^2 y, \partial^2 z)}{\partial^2 g_j} \times \frac{\partial^2 g_j}{\partial^2 t_j}$$

Back to 8T original:

$$\frac{(\partial t, \partial x, \partial y, \partial z)}{\partial g_j} \times \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j}$$

Now it is possible to require $\partial^2 g_j = 0$ as it is in the numerator and then leading to vanishing of variation on the chained third term. The Ricci flow is than varying the spatial and temporal coordinates, but at the same time the Ricci flow itself is being a subject of variance by time. Space-time is varied by Ricci flow, and Ricci flow is subject of variance by time. At extremum curvatures, time does not pass and space freezes because:

$$\frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0$$

As it is chain to the previous term:

$$\frac{(\partial t, \partial x, \partial y, \partial z)}{\partial g_j} = 0$$

All of it was known using Einstein theory of General relativity. Now consider the mapping of the main equation, of Ricci flow to Energy.

$$\varphi: g \rightarrow E$$

At extremum energy, time does not pass and space, i.e. the three spatial dimensions freezes, as the variance was taken to zero. Assuming the moment of singularity was such a moment, than time does not existed, or did not pass at that moment, it was a moment in which the newborn manifold experienced a radical amount of energy, i.e. curvature, which is synonymous than with extremum acceleration from it as a result of being part of the packet, given by the 8T original main equation.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi'} \frac{\partial \Phi'}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g'} \frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

One requires for singularity:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 0$$

Which is synonymous with the demand:

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$$\frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

The chained term:

$$\frac{(\partial^2 t, \partial^2 x, \partial^2 y, \partial^2 z)}{\partial^2 g_j} \times \frac{\partial^2 g_j}{\partial^2 t_j} = \frac{\partial}{\partial} \left(\frac{(\partial t, \partial x, \partial y, \partial z)}{\partial g_j} \times \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} \right)$$

Is indicating that there exist no universal time, but also indicating that there exist no universal energy. In other words, energy is not conserved as there is no definite Energy at all. Each rate of change of flow would vary the spatial coordinates, including time, and by the right term, each rate of change of time would result in a unique Rate of change of Ricci flow, which in the 8T was mapped to Energy. That is by:

$$\varphi: g \rightarrow E$$

The immediate conclusion is That Energy of the system is then also dependent upon the main equation, and there exist infinite set of potential energies, by the chained terms. In particular a set of potential rates of change of Ricci flow. That is also the case in Quantum Mechanics and in particular that a system has a set of potential eigenvalues, i.e. energies that mapped to states of measurement, once a measurement is made, the system is aligned on one of the eigenvalues.

One could have assumed beforehand that the Einstein matric contains the time parameter which is the easier route, however as a matric is a class which measure distances, one chose to assume it contains only coordinate which measure distances, i.e. spatial coordinates. Than one proved by using the main equation that time itself must be included in the matric, that time is "forged" to space coordinate to one entity, as Einstein and his fellow men firstly discovered which vary according to flow. Using those insights on the 8T, for Fermions:

$$\delta g_n = 0; \frac{n}{2} \rightarrow True$$

For Bosons:

$$(\delta g_m > 0) \in N_V$$

given by the Primorial:

$$F_{V=0} = 2^3 + (1) \tag{1.1}$$

$$F_R \# = \left(2^3 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \tag{1.2}$$

$$N_V = 2 \left(V + \frac{1}{2} \right); V \geq 0$$

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \cup (+1); \mathbb{P} \rightarrow Set\ of\ Primes$$

$$N_V = P_{max} \in [0, \mathbb{R}] \cup (+1); P_{max} \in \mathbb{P}$$

Fermions do not bend space-time, but Bosons do. The more energy a Boson contain, the more volatile the space-time bending. It was covered in depth earlier parts of the 8T. Using as axiom the idea that time cannot be negative; one requires varying the spatials signs only:

$$\frac{(\partial t, -\partial x, -\partial y, -\partial z)}{\partial g_j}$$

Inserting the additional partial:

$$\left(\frac{(\partial t, -\partial x, -\partial y, -\partial z)}{\partial g_j} \right) \left(\frac{\partial}{\partial} \right) = \frac{(\partial^2 t, -\partial^2 x, -\partial^2 y, -\partial^2 z)}{\partial^2 g_j}$$

Which is almost identical to Minkowski matrix of private relativity. Other than the Ricci flow, which really is the essence of GR, the space-time configuration vary according the Ricci flow, the flow vary according to time, which is part of space-time configuration.

For clarification:

$$\frac{(\partial x, \partial y, \partial z)}{\partial g_j \times \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j}}$$

Is **not** instead of the fourth term of the chained PDE of the 8T, it is used because the Ricci flow vary according to time and in order to prove that the Einstein matrix includes time. As far as one can see, it would have worked using also:

$$\frac{(\partial x, \partial y, \partial z)}{\partial g_j \times \frac{1}{\partial t_j}} = \frac{(\partial t_j, \partial x, \partial y, \partial z,)}{\partial g_j}$$

Which meant to prove that the Einstein matrix containing four parameters instead of three, time must be aligned with the spatials coordinates.

Time Has a Length

The only unit of measurement, which is given by the 8T, is length. That is because the main equation is a variation of the EL equation, which takes length as a parameter.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

This unit of Length can be used to expend the available insight of the theory. First notice that the variance of length is proportional to the variance of the manifold. That is by the numerators on the first two terms.

$$\partial \mathcal{L} \propto \partial \Phi$$

And in continuation to that relation, the variance of the manifold is proportional to the variance of the matric, which is four parameter entity, three for spatial and one for temporal.

$$\partial \Phi \propto \partial M_E$$

Such that:

$$\partial \mathcal{L} \propto \partial M_E$$

$$\partial M_E = \frac{(\partial t, -\partial x, -\partial y, -\partial z)}{\partial g_j}$$

Which is evident from the main equation as the three are in succession. Now since one has presented in the matric, the temporal variable, time, as the manifold expends, due to pressure from the packet, its length vary and expends as well, and thereby the matric tensor, expends. Since time is part of the matric, the immediate conclusion is that the length of time is expending as well. That the expansion of the manifold is proportional to the expansion of time. In other words, the main equation indicate why we can measure time, which is because we can measure space, and if the length space expends, so does the length of time. Inversely, Bosons leading to compression of time, so if two observers have different compositions of matter and Bosons will lead to different lengths of time. it is a different idea than the ideas in private relativity which uses measured constants such as the speed of light, or the Lorentz contraction which describe the contraction of objects. The reason relativity works using the 8T, is first of all because time has a length, which is compressed in unique amounts given by each unique composition of matter which include Bosons that responsible for the bending. As the manifold has zero, non varying length, so does the length of time, is zero and non-varying. As the length of time expends, so does the manifold and the matric, which increase the amount of arbitrary variation which could appear as there exist more space, so the creation of matter is proportional to the length of time, and thus to the length of the manifold.

Five-Fold Universe Stacks

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

As presented earlier, running the indexes on the main equation, each manifold is flattened by two manifolds. The author will attempt at solving the first index problem. Assuming our manifold is the second manifold and it is flattening the first.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=1}} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{j=2}} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=2}} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{j=3}} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0$$

same index is indicating same manifold:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=2}} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{j=2}} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j}$$

Now taking the third manifold, which is interacting with our own and with additional manifold, indexed by:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=3}} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{j=4}} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0$$

The manifold indexed by four is interacting with exactly one more manifold.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=4}} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{j=5}} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0$$

Instead of going endlessly, it is possible to suggest that because of the chain of connections between the manifolds in the packet, the five manifold is interacting with the first, and thus solve the problem of the first index. Now if the idea is correct than there exist either one packet of five-fold stacks which perfectly flatten each other out:

$$\kappa_1: 1 \rightleftharpoons (2 \leftrightsquigarrow 3 \rightleftharpoons 4) \rightleftharpoons 5$$

$$(1 \rightleftharpoons 2) \cap (1 \rightleftharpoons 5)$$

....

$$\kappa_n: K \rightleftharpoons (K + 1 \leftrightsquigarrow K + 2 \rightleftharpoons K + 3) \rightleftharpoons K + 4$$

Such that if the idea is correct, assuming these five-fold universes packets has similar distribution of matter, in different configurations, as presented in the 8T:

$$\sum_{m=1}^M \delta g_m \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^{\Phi_1} \in [0,1]$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^K \delta g_n \rightarrow \mathcal{R}^{\Phi_2} \in [0,1]$$

$$(\mathcal{R}^{\Phi_1} \neq \mathcal{R}^{\Phi_2}) \cap \left(\sum_{n=1}^K \delta g_n \equiv \sum_{m=1}^M \delta g_m \right)$$

Than the matter configuration in each manifold would account for about one fifth of the overall packet, as there are five-fold in the stack. That is:

$$1 \leq i, j \leq 5$$

If the idea is correct, than one would predict that the higher/lower dimensional matter would account for:

$$1 - \frac{1}{5} = \frac{4}{5}$$

Of the five-fold packet. Four hundred percent more invisible matter than visible matter. If our matter were responsible for five percent of the overall mass energy density, than dark matter would account for twenty percent. as far as one knows it could agree with invisible matter estimations. The packet is still infinite of course, but can be divided to five-stacks of universes sub-packets, the idea was to eliminate the issue of the first index manifold flattened by one manifold alone, which indicate that there exist a unique manifold in the packet.

Breaking the Photon

The author presented in earlier stages of the thesis, the SEW unification by aligning the net variation elements which stands at the heart of each coupling term.

$$2^3 + (1) : [(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 : [(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5$$

That was done by two real exchanges from the third to the first.

$$[2^3 + (1)] \rightarrow 2^3 + (1) + 2$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 3$$

Such that:

$$2^3 + \mathbf{3} : [(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + \mathbf{3} : [(24 \times 5) + (3)] + \mathbf{3}$$

Align the net variations of the SEW gauge interactions on the Bosons of the weak interaction.

$$\gamma \rightarrow W^-$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + (e)^-] + W^-$$

$$[8 + (g + 2)] \rightarrow 8 + W^-$$

The net variation, which are prime, are of different nature than the vanishing curvature spikes, which was proved to be photons. The author suggested the form for Bosons to manifest as a chain of arbitrary curvature, which is prime in length and thus not devisable by two and cannot vanish. The multiplication meant to express the notion of the particle which is one entity, as the curvature is the same, there is no real difference among the multiplying elements, other than the number of repetitions.

$$N_V = \prod_{\phi=1}^{\phi=N_V} \delta g_{\phi} = \delta g_{\phi=x} \times \delta g_{\phi=x+1} \times \delta g_{\phi=x+k}$$

$$\delta g_{\phi=x} \equiv \delta g_{\phi=2} \equiv \delta g_{\phi=x+1} \dots \delta g_{\phi=x+k}$$

In contrast to Fermions:

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$$

Which obey the condition of being devising by:

$$\delta g_k = N_S$$

$$[2, 3] \mid N_S$$

Now using that idea, in SEW unification, one is breaking the photon, and moving part of the photon into the Boson of the Strong interaction, which is the Gluon. The two real exchanges.

$$\gamma = (\delta g_{\phi=1} \times \delta g_{\phi=2} \times \delta g_{\phi=3} \times \delta g_{\phi=4} \times \delta g_{\phi=5}) \rightarrow \delta g_{\phi=1} \times \delta g_{\phi=2} \times \delta g_{\phi=3}$$

$$\gamma = \prod_{\phi=1}^{\phi=5} \delta g_{\phi} \rightarrow \prod_{\phi=1}^{\phi=3} \delta g_{\phi}$$

Which mutate the Strong interaction Boson:

$$g = \prod_{\phi=1}^{\phi=1} \delta g_{\phi} \rightarrow \prod_{\phi=1}^{\phi=3} \delta g_{\phi}$$

Which is exactly similar to the Weak interaction:

$$W^- = \delta g_{\phi=1} \times \delta g_{\phi=2} \times \delta g_{\phi=3}$$

$$W^- = \prod_{\phi=1}^{\phi=3} \delta g_{\phi}$$

$$(g \equiv W^- \equiv \gamma) \rightarrow \prod_{\phi=1}^{\phi=3} \delta g_{\phi} = (\delta g_{\phi=1} \times \delta g_{\phi=2} \times \delta g_{\phi=3})$$

Using that idea it is easier to see why there exist a need for relativity high energy for those Bosons are chained by the prime condition, multiplied into one entity, while atoms do not have such connection, but attract each other by opposite combinations.

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_2) \stackrel{(e^-)_{\mu+N_{V\mu}}}{\rightleftharpoons} (\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta g_1) \stackrel{(e^-)_{\mu+N_{V\mu}}}{\rightleftharpoons} (\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_2) \stackrel{(e^-)_{\mu+N_{V\mu}}}{\rightleftharpoons} (\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_2)$$

Thus it is "much easier" to break the atom, i.e. separate the neutrons and protons, than to break the net curvature, which are the Bosons. In the process both the photon and the Gluon would acquire mass, which is the subject of the next section.

Explaining the Mass Pattern

In earlier stages of the Thesis the author presented the Bosonic mass pattern:

$$\mathcal{X}: \mathbb{M} \rightarrow \mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}}$$

$$\mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}=0}: \mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}>0}: \mathfrak{B}_{\mathbb{M}=0}$$

At this section the author will present an idea to why it that way. the argument is based upon the Higgs mass series. The Higgs is accumulating mass according to extra term which appear within the spin zero and thus break the symmetry. The author took the original primordial:

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

And inserted the extra terms into the spin zero term. Now, since each extra term is non-vanishing, i.e. Prime, the key point, is that it is possible to present weak interaction coupling term as the following:

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow [((2^3 \times 3 + (3))) + 3]$$

With the invariant three within the spin zero term, that is breaking the symmetry leading to an accumulation of mass on the Higgs, and thus on the W^{\pm} Bosons. Moving to the next coupling term:

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5$$

Assuming the non-vanishing term of the previous term still exist, as it non vanishes:

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 + (3)) + (3)] + 5$$

Present the third coupling term as:

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 + (3)) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 + (3) + (3))] + 5$$

Which adds up to:

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5)] + 5$$

In other words move the extra term inside the spin zero term, now there exist two non-vanishing term on the spin zero, which cancel each other to an even number, leading to a massless Boson, i.e. a photon. When the extra term appear, the author assumed it appears outside of the spin zero, however that is only one option. As it could appear inside the spin zero as well. The extra term is breaking the symmetry on the spin zero, causing it to accumulate mass. When the extra terms disappear the masses vanishes. When the author says that even amount of variation vanishes, it does not mean it vanishes to matter with mass, as it is two and three devisable it should vanish to a massless entity. Notice that this is a different representation of the Higgs series. This time it is directed toward answering the question of the mass pattern. Now as the photon can't appear by itself, the spin zero term would assume to "spit" the majestic three outside before the photon will appear:

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5)] \rightarrow [(2^3 \times 3 \times 5)] + 3 + 5$$

However, the new invariant three is different than the one than vanished, as it vanished. The key point to take from this complication is that the mass of Bosons can possibly be classified if one takes into account the number of extra elements within the spin zero term. If odd, than Heavy Bosons, if even than massless.

Vanishing Quanta's

Another universal theme, which was not mentioned before, is a universal theme of vanishing Quanta's. As all the coupling terms take the same form in the Boson lepton absorption:

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow [(2^3 \times 3) + (e^-)] + W^\pm$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow [(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (e^-)] + \Gamma^I$$

In particular, the lepton Boson numbers for each coupling from the second and above add up to an even number, which represent a vanishing of certain sort:

$$(e^-) + W^\pm = 6$$

$$(e^-) + \gamma = 8$$

$$(e^-) + \Gamma^I = 10$$

As the Fermions are vanishing curvature spikes, excluding the electron which cannot vanish due to being represented as the number three, and the total sum adds up to an even number, the immediate result is that the even number has vanished into the Electron, alternatively appeared from within it. When it appears from within it, it adds up to a spin one entity.

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$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

When it gets absorbed the transformation:

$$\Delta: (e^- + N_\nu) \rightarrow (e^-)$$

Pushes the Electron toward the nuclei, as the spin still stands on half an integer it is possible to consider the Electron at that form as the particle rather than a wave.

$$\left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right] \leftarrow \frac{1}{2} = \left[2N_1 + \frac{\tilde{1}}{2}\right]$$

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] \leftarrow \frac{1}{2} = \left[2N_2 + \frac{\tilde{1}}{2}\right]$$

$$\left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right] \leftarrow \frac{1}{2} = \left[2N_3 + \frac{\tilde{1}}{2}\right]$$

The change in spatial orbital is synonymous with stating the Electron has higher energy, similar to rules suggested by Einstein.

Fermion Coupling to Weak Interaction

As the author did not make any distinction between the Electron and thus matter in the entire epos of the 8T, the same traits should apply to both. If the Electron is interacting with matter, so does the weak interaction Bosons should interact with matter, matter should participate in the weak interaction as it is similar to the electron class, the Electron and the weak interaction Boson intersect by the second coupling term, key idea which was used on several parts of the thesis.

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3$$

$$(3) = +3$$

Using that relation, if the weak interaction Boson carry certain amount of exotic traits, such as isospin. One can define an arrow, which take those exotic traits to matter:

The set of exotic traits:

$$\mathcal{E} \subseteq (W_T^\pm \cup Z^0)$$

Taking it into the Fermion class:

$$\Leftrightarrow: \mathcal{E} \rightarrow (\delta g_k = 0) \cap e^-$$

Such that the immediate result of the arrow is that matter will possess the exact traits of the Weak interaction particles, isospin as an example. That is because of the coupling term of the weak interaction, and as far as one knows, it is also the case in modern particle measurement, Fermions do carry isospin and all of them participate in the weak interaction.

Chained Terms Interplay

$$\frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j}$$

For some readers it must have been confusing to read the previous parts, which indicate that time parameter, is both in the denominator and in the numerator. The purpose of that part is to demonstrate how the interplay of those terms takes places and why it is correct in the first place. As the left term indicate that the Ricci curvature is bending space-time:

$$\frac{(\partial t, \partial x, \partial y, \partial z)}{\partial g_j}$$

Which is in agreement with Einstein theory of General relativity. At the same time it is impossible to know or predict when or where Bosons are going to be emitted, or even which Bosons are in play. That was the reason that the Primorial was presented as the form:

$$P_A \# = \left(K * \prod_{A=3}^{A=2n+1} P(A) \right) \quad (3.33A)$$

Which meant to express that the "chance" of detecting the higher coupling Bosons is smaller from term to term. That means that as the left term, i.e. the Ricci flow is varying space-time:

$$\frac{(\partial t, \partial x, \partial y, \partial z)}{\partial g_j}$$

There exist a "chance" that net variation would arise from the manifold, i.e. the matric, and thus from the temporal and spatial coordinate. As the net curvature belong to the Ricci flow, it will change the composition of the flow, which is synonymous with the fourth term.

$$\frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j}$$

And thus,

$$\frac{(\partial t, \partial x, \partial y, \partial z)}{\partial g_j} \times \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j}$$

And space-time to flow, flow to time.

Similarity of Strengths

$$\mathcal{P}_0 = 2^{\mathcal{M}} + (1) \quad (1.1.A)$$

$$\mathcal{P}_N \# = \left(2^{\mathcal{M}} * \prod_{V=1}^{V=N} \mathcal{P}_V + (\mathcal{M}) \right) + \mathcal{P}_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2.A)$$

Using the ratio of the net variation to the average of the total sum on the first three coupling, and in particular the strong interaction to the weak interaction, it than become evident that this two gauge interactions have almost similar strengths, which is an expected result considering the fact one is label strong and the other is labeled weak.

$$0.111 \sim 0.1$$

Which makes the Weak differ by approximately ten percent. Notice that the Electric is not that far behind, as

$$\frac{0.1}{0.039} \sim 2.5$$

As the series getting developed the differences become more and more noticeable, however it is interesting to examine how similar the ratios of strength between the first three coupling. Another point worth mentioning is that it is possible to take the actual average of the pair and reach the idea of similar strengths, although now it is less obvious how close they are. The strong to weak:

$$\frac{30}{9} \sim 3.33$$

Weak to electric:

$$\left(\frac{\frac{1}{30}}{\frac{1}{128}} \right) = \frac{128}{30} \sim 4.26$$

That is because the primorial is presenting the coupling magnitudes as:

$$a_s^{-1}, a_w^{-1}, a^{-1}$$

Which means:

$$\frac{a_s}{a_w} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{9}\right)}{\frac{1}{30}} = \frac{30}{9}$$

Considering one is labeled weak, it is only about three times weaker than the strong, which is not significant difference and could be considered strong as well. For particle physicists familiar with running coupling measurements of QED and QCD using Feynman diagrams those insights may have been known already, however those values were derived from principle so it was less obvious to the author from the beginning, thus they appear toward the end of the thesis.

The Passage of Time

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

Recall that from the previous parts of the paper, the expansion of manifold is proportional to the expansion on time, which is part of Einstein metric tensor.

$$\partial \mathcal{L} \propto \partial \Phi \propto \partial M_E$$

$$\partial M_E = (\partial t, \partial x, \partial y, \partial z)$$

Assuming the rate of acceleration is not a constant but rather increasing as the manifold expands. That is:

$$\frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2} \neq 0$$

The question is what will be the implications of such an idea. If the acceleration of the manifold increase, then the expansion of the metric and manifold increase as well, and thus the length of time expands as well. Taking into account that time is part of the Einstein metric Tensor, which is in the numerator of the third term, the immediate result is that the rate of expansion of time is not a constant element, but rather increase as the expansion rate of the manifold increase as well. In other words, if the manifold rate of expansion is varying, so does the rate of change of time, and in particular if the manifold expansion rate is increasing, so does the rate of expansion of time, or the rate of change of time, which is part of the metric tensor and thus part of the manifold expansion. In other words, the rate of change of time should increase as the manifold expanding more rapidly, aspiring larger space-lengths in shorter time, and thus covering more time, as time and space are united in the Einstein metric tensor, or the fact that time is appearing both in the third and fourth coupling terms.

$$\frac{(\partial t, \partial x, \partial y, \partial z)}{\partial g_j} \times \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j}$$

Even Sums and Higgs

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

At the beginning of the 8T, using the net variation from, the author considered the even variation terms, marked in black to be arbitrary variations, which vanish into matter, as they are two and three devisable, and that was the key idea in the extrapolation of the primorial. Using the spin form, the author considered them as spin zero, which correspond to the Higgs. The subject of this section is correlating the two forms and attempting linking the two forms. As matter is being described by:

$$\sum_{k=1}^N \delta g_k = 0$$

Leading to:

$$(\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta \mathbf{g}_2) \overset{(e^-)_{\mu} + N_{V\mu}}{\rightleftharpoons} (\delta g_2 \delta g_1 \delta \mathbf{g}_1) \overset{(e^-)_{\mu} + N_{V\mu}}{\rightleftharpoons} (\delta g_1 \delta g_2 \delta \mathbf{g}_2) \overset{(e^-)_{\mu} + N_{V\mu}}{\rightleftharpoons} (\delta \mathbf{g}_1 \delta g_2 \delta g_2)$$

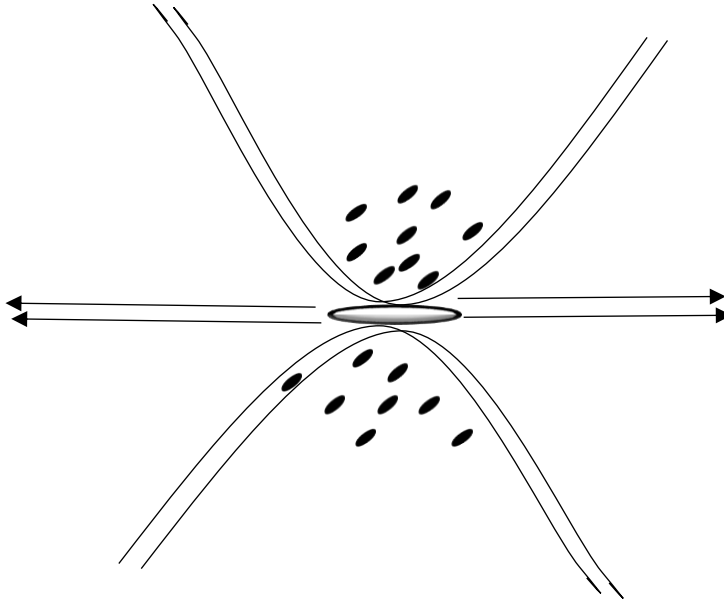
Alternatively, in the curvature code:

$$[\delta \mathcal{L} \delta \Phi \delta M_E] \delta g = 0$$

In other words, because of the auxiliary condition, Fermions can be considered as standing curvature, but standing curvature which has to vanish in threefold combinations of two distinct elements. The Higgs being trapped twice in spin form has zero degrees of freedom and considered as standing **net** curvature as well, which stands as a scalar in the theory. As Fermions are subject to spatial and temporal variance by net curvature, one cannot be considered as scalar entities. However suppose they were no Bosons where Fermions appear, than they could be considered as standing vanishing curvature in total form of threefold combination, but they are still standing as **non- vanishing** curvature when considered as **individual elements**, while the Higgs being standing net curvature as well. That is the key point to why it is possible to represent the two ideas using the same term of the primorial.

The Higgs has mass and couples to all fermions and Bosons, that is because in spin formations, it is always part of the coupling. In concise fashion, in spin form the even sums are Higgs spin zero particles, in net form they represent vanishing fermions. Scalar net curvature and vanishing curvature are represented by the even sum of the Primorial.

Continuous Singularity



In contrast to the idea of the symmetry of the universe packet, suppose that between two manifolds, a new manifold has emerged from one of the more ancient manifolds. by the above illustration it is dense and subject to pressure from areas of extremum curvatures of two distinct manifolds, causing radical expansion, now this new universe is trapped by the two ancient manifolds, which explains the notion of continuous expansion. So using that as a limitation condition on the idea of an index invariance, each universe should have a specific index, locating to its position in the packet. The second immediate result is that singularity is not something that happened in the past, at a unique temporal moment such as 13.7B years, it is a continuous phenomenon which still and will go on as long as the universe exist, from the moment of creation to this very moment. In other words, the expansion of the universe today is the continuation of singularity which solidify the idea of the multiverse. Using another argument, to flat a universe one need at least one distinct another universe, and to radical flattening such as singularity, exhorting pressure of two distinct universes is the case as the main equation indicate as each index appearing twice under the real range. The key question is how the universes was inserted in between the two manifolds first place, and how does the first manifold was created. Overall, such an idea for singularity is serving one more vital point, which is to eliminate the arbitrary number, which we associate singularity with, 13.7B years as a unique moment which something unique happened. Singularity is still here, and the reason we can measure expansion today. The difference is that the rate of change of expansion of singularity is different from what demanded today, as the manifold was created it had no expansion rate, as it exist in between two manifolds it goes via a transformation, from no acceleration rate to extremum acceleration rate at singularity, however, if one requires $\frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2} = 0$ than the rate of change of expansion is not varying after singularity and it is fixed.

Massless Gravitons

In this section the author will attempt at reasoning the reason for lack of mass of the gravitons. That is by using the Primorial. As the Graviton is considered a composition of elements which add up to an even number, i.e. spin two. It also means that the article called the Graviton was not there in the first place, but rather it is a momentarily alignment of other Bosons, so for that reason it can be considered as massless as it is a result of prime composition.

$$\left[2N_{gravity} + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

Alternatively,

$$\left[2N_{gravity} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

The second reasoning behind the massless is that the four prime elements, either same or distinct are adding up to an even number, alongside with the additional even number it is leading to again an even number, or one element which is correlated to massless particle.

$$2N_{gravity} + 2 = \text{Even}$$

Which is isomorphic to a vanishing massless particle in the 8T, such as the Electron neutrino.

Mass Acquisition

The following is an attempt at reasoning the process of mass acquisition. The general idea at the beginning of the 8T, was to take the opposite way of force generation, which is to reverse the signs. This ideas agreed with the patterned of the masses which seem to be devised by seven multiples, which now seems only correct as nature impose a limit of the number of families as reasoned later. At the later stages of the thesis, the process of mass acquisition was presented using an additional term which breaks the even number, in particular it was used on the Higgs mass idea, and breaking the spin zero term. The appearance of the extra tern, whether it is the minus or the plus is responsible for the mass acquisition. When it is outside of the spin zero, the Bosons are getting the mass. When inside the Higgs, the symmetry of the even number is breaking and it is accumulating the mass. The latest evolution of the idea was correlated to the number of additional elements in the spin zero, or overall alongside the even number correlated to spin zero, when the number is even, the additional terms cancels to an even number and the correlated Bosons are massless. Those three ideas served different purposes, the first was attempting the masses and generation order, the second was at reasoning the spin zero masses, which was originally predicted massless by the author of the 8T. the latest was attempting the massless photons. Although the idea correlated to the Higgs mass predict one of the eight values correct, the process in which mass is inserted using the primorial is still vague, overall trying to reason what mass is and why the particles have the exact masses that they do, while some don't have mass at all, is still requires work. When the next interaction will be detected, and the corresponding new Bosons will possess mass of the range predicted, the issue of mass generation could be examined and revised again, more accurately. The main idea is that mass acquisition is the mutation of the eight and the eight multiplies to a certain direction by an additional element, which can be plus or a minus or both.

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This part meant to present the complete idea of mass acquisition, by presenting the way in which all Fermions leptons and Weak interactions bosons are getting mass, using the third coupling term.

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

Now one is going to break the symmetry on the Higgs, but in a different way than before, however still leading to the observed mass of the Higgs.

$$(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 + 5) = 125$$

In other words, inserting an additional term to the spin zero term of the coupling and thus breaking it's feature of being two and three devisable. Now take the extra element, which is the invariant three.

$$(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 + 5) + 3$$

Since the symmetry has broken on the spin zero, the extra term will acquire positive mass. Since it is associated both with all the Fermions, i.e. Electrons and with the Bosons of the weak interaction, they will carry a positive mass. That is as the spin zero is a generator of a mass amount, which assumed to transfer to the higher spin entities. It is a different idea than the one presented earlier but it can simply explain why masses of Fermions are above zero, that is because the spin zero massless symmetry has broken, leading to mass positive Weak interaction Bosons and thus to mass positive leptons which represented by the same number. Since the even number of spin zero is associated with vanishing matter as presented in the early stages of the 8T, the following argument applies and thus Quarks symmetry has broken and they will acquire positive mass as well. Therefore, that could serve as the simplest and most elegant idea of all on that section of mass creation. Just inserting an additional element on the spin zero, which is also representing vanishing threefold combinations, and suddenly all of the particles, Quarks, Leptons and the Bosons of the weak interaction now at mass positive state and the coupling term of the Electric has not varied, just the order of the elements has varied changed and in particular the extra term was inserted to the spin zero, and at the same time it agrees perfectly with the mass of the Higgs.

Wave function Collapse

The same idea which one used to explain the phenomena of particle wave duality can be used to explain the process in which measurement of a wave or a wave function, causing it to change it's nature or to collapse to a certain state, that is by additional half unit spin causing the system the transition to a Fermion spin.

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2N_2 + 1 \rightarrow 2N_2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

Using the main equation, the transition can be described:

$$[\delta \mathcal{L} \delta \Phi \delta M_E] \delta g > 0 \rightarrow [\delta \mathcal{L} \delta \Phi \delta M_E] \delta g = 0$$

Notice that it is impossible to derive which state the "wave function" will be aligned on. Using the main equation, it is possible to imagine that the additional element, cancels the curvature ripple of the system, leading to point like elements, which isomorphic to Fermions. This can be explained another way, and much cleaner way. Bosons are associated with non-vanishing propagations all across the matric, due to their prime number feature, now adding the additional element to the prime number which already has the wave like feature, and now the system is aligned on the even number realm which is synonymous with fermions. Recall one has defined the Chi exclusion, due to their commutation relation, Bosons will not vanish into fermions, as they carry the same sign and thus can not terminate like fermions. So the key point of the collapse is due to a change from the prime ring to the even numbers:

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \rightarrow (N_V + N_V) \notin \mathbb{P}$$

the desired conclusion is that the Bosons can not propagate as waves, but also they can not vanish into matter, thereby they will act like matter, or receive the features of point like particles rather than waves, which is synonymous with the collapse of the wave function, as particles can not behave as waves and fill spaces similar to waves, but rather exist at certain location. Summing up, an additional element shifting the spin, the commutation relation of Bosons ensuring they can't vanish into matter, however the system aligned on an even number which is similar to matter, this indicate Bosons will act like matter, or that the wave function has collapsed.

Volume Flattening

Using the main equation, the author has shown that each manifold is getting flattened twice, except for the complication of the third and the last in the packet.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

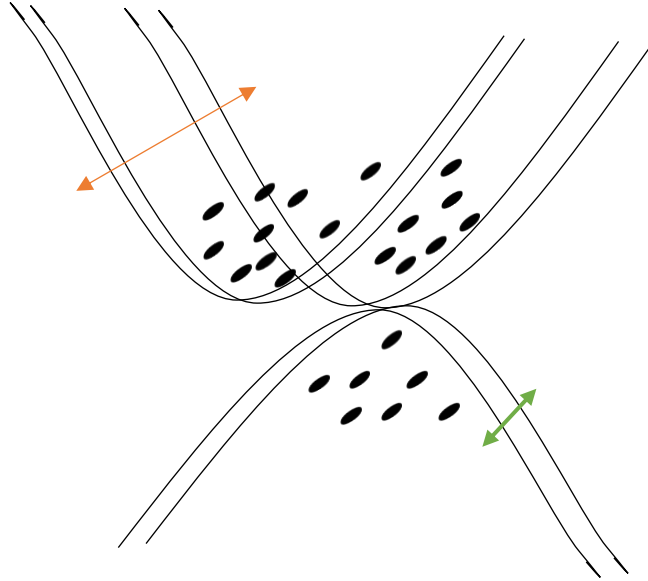
$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=1}} \frac{\partial \Phi_{i=1}}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{j=2}} \frac{\partial \Phi_{j=2}}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=2}} \frac{\partial \Phi_{i=2}}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{j=3}} \frac{\partial \Phi_{j=3}}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0$$

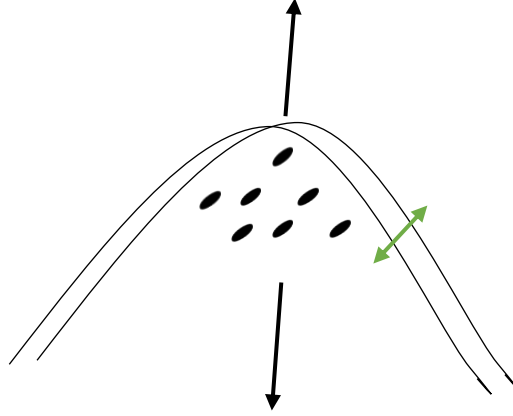
same index indicate same manifold.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=2}} \frac{\partial \Phi_{i=2}}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{j=2}} \frac{\partial \Phi_{j=2}}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j}$$

Which means that the first manifold and third has the same curvature orientation. The second manifold is flattened in between the two manifolds. imagine the second manifold getting which is inserted in between the two flattened manifolds, the orange arrow is to emphasize the distance in between the two which is the manifold getting flattened, so imagine the inverse manifold getting inserted into the distance, represented by the orange arrow. The flattening however will be manifested in "closing the distance" or eliminating the volume of the manifold, marked in green.



In other words, flattening the volume of the manifold will lead to taking the surface area into infinity and the acceleration will take the arrows of the form:



The main equation has not varied, it is exactly the same, that is , that is an additional way to imagine how get a three-dimensional universe to get flattened in between two distinct three dimensional manifolds. Since each of the two flattening manifolds is connected to exactly another manifold to a five stack, the sum of matter in the five stack compared to one manifold should stand as:

$$1:4$$

Toward higher/lower dimensional matter than visible matter of one manifold. Which could agree with cosmological estimations. Thus the above illustration is a another way to imagine the main equation of the 8T, which into account the insight of two manifolds flattening rather than one. It is also possible to make a prediction, and state that the volume of the universe should decrease, while the surface area should increase alongside the unique arrow of the manifold.

Birth of Universes

In this section, by using the previous ideas, the author will attempt at answering what it takes for a new universe. As the 8T is based upon the arrow:

$$\Phi: (M, g_E) \rightarrow (M_E, g)$$

All it takes for a universe is another arrow, which receives the form:

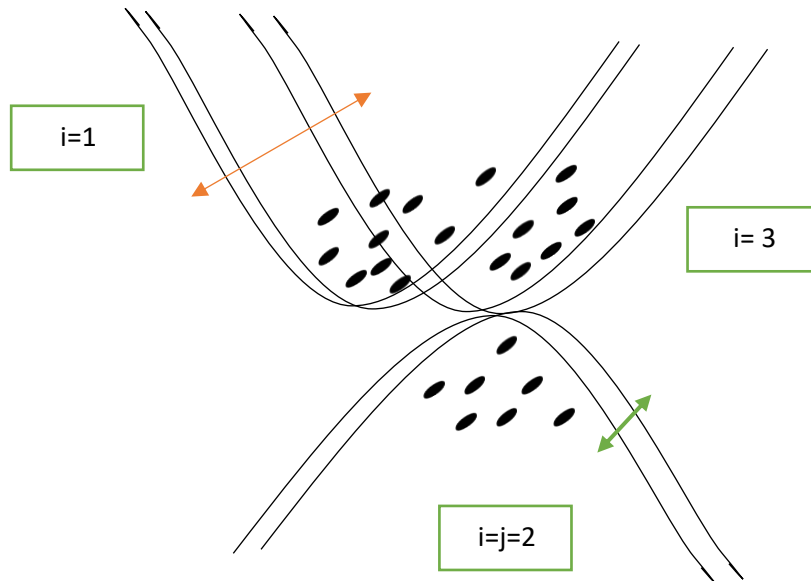
$$\mathcal{E}: \Phi \rightarrow \Phi$$

Which means that:

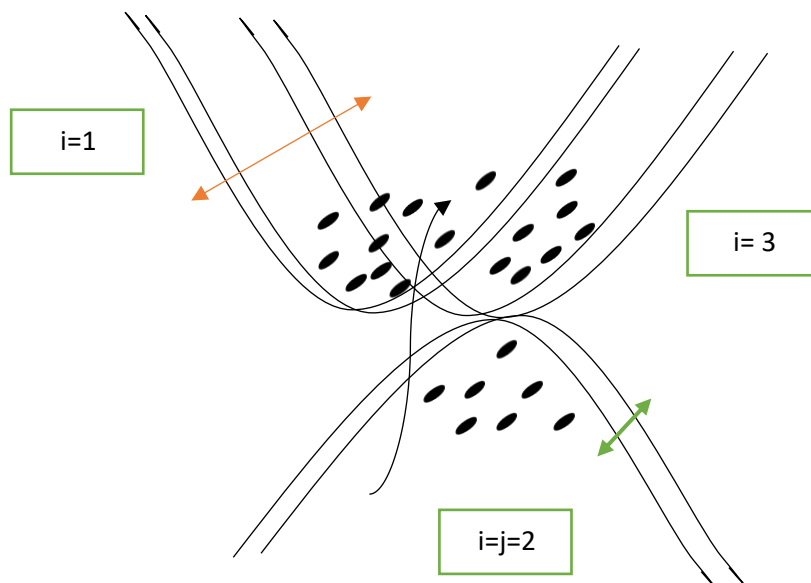
$$\mathcal{E}: (M_E, g) \rightarrow (M_E, g)$$

For a new universe to be created, all that is needed is a close segment of matric tensor, a "piece" of matric tensor, with certain Ricci flow, i.e. certain curvature. as the arrow has as domain a previous manifold, that new piece of matric and flow must rise from a different more ancient manifold, which has the same features, a matric tensor and a flow. It is an important idea, as each universe is described in those two components it also may come from those two

components. That of course rises another question, how does a "piece" of matrix tensor is exactly ripped apart. There could be pieces which has an element of Ricci flow, standing at zero, and thus they will not get flattened immediately by the packet. As the piece vary, and as it receives a positive value of Ricci flow, than singularity accrues, as the main equation indicate. That leads to a new picture, which is that the space in between two manifolds may contain objects, which are potential universes, which got ripped from ancient manifolds and not went via singularity yet as they don't have a curvature, but only potential curvature resulting in belonging to the class of manifolds.



The new manifolds which rose, are appearing in between the distance of two flattening manifolds, such as $i = 1$ and $i = 2$ and as it gain positive value of Ricci flow, it ignite singularity. Remember that the $i = 2$ manifold is appearing in between the flattening manifolds, for simplicity of argument it is below.



So for a universe to be created we require a four-dimensional object, which certain positive value of curvature on it, which will lead to pressure from the packet and thus the singularly which will lead to extremum expansion from that area of curvature. That leads to another question, which is, if each universe is a result of a more ancient manifold, which gave rise to it, how does the most ancient manifold got flatten, how was it created?

Neutrino Mixings

In earlier stages of the 8T, the author argued that in order to keep each coupling term unvaried and at the same time presenting the Electron neutrino in the coupling, this particle must manifest a vanishing trait.

$$v_e \rightarrow 2n ;$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + 8 + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + v_e + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + v_e + (e^-)] + \gamma = 128$$

$$v_e = 0$$

Suppose that for an example of a vanishing particle, one requires the electron neutrino for a smallest amount of vanishing variations:

$$v_e \rightarrow 2n; n = 1$$

Now, as it is possible to require the electron neutrino to be represented as any multiple, one can require:

$$v_e \rightarrow 2n; n = 3$$

So the electron neutrino will be considered as six net variations, which vanishes, keeping the coupling term as it is. But at the same time one defined the previous condition, $n = 1$. Which means:

$$6 = v_e + v_e + v_e$$

However, even element with the $n = 3$ is also taken to be an electron neutrino. So the for that reason It is possible to present the electron neutrino as a mixtures of electron neutrinos, a result which could be applicable to three generations.

$$v_{\tau^-} = v_e + v_{\mu^-} + v_{\tau^-}$$

$$v_{\tau^-} = \left(\frac{\beta_1}{k_1}\right) v_e + \left(\frac{\beta_2}{k_2}\right) v_{\mu^-} + \left(\frac{\beta_3}{k_3}\right) v_{\tau^-}$$

$$\frac{\beta_{1 \rightarrow n}}{k_{1 \rightarrow n}} \in \mathbb{R}$$

The underling reasoning was the requirement of the second and third coupling terms to stay value invariant, which means the electron neutrino must appear in them but overall must vanish, leading to the insight it is represented by even number. As there exist unique mixing angles, given by the PMNS matrix, the idea needs additional refinement; in particular, the theory must predict those mixing angles without relying upon measurement, an objective currently beyond 8T reach. Another valuable insight is that using that even number trait, it is possible to rule out the electron neutrino as a fundamental particle.

Unique Flow of Time

The \mathbb{T}_1 theorem: measuring a value implying the value has positive length.

The \mathbb{T}_2 theorem: measuring a value is possible if the value has a varying length.

This section is an attempt to answer to question the flow of time and in particular, the question of the most ancient manifold in the packet. Recall that each manifold has a length, which corresponds also for the length of time, as the manifold matrix expands, so does the length of time. Using the most recent insight of the period in between the creation of the manifold and the actual moment of singularity, i.e. flattening, it then become evident that the question of time can only be considered within one manifold. That means that time existed before singularity, but it had a fixed **unvarying** length, it did not expand as the manifold did not expand, when the manifold experienced the flattening moment due to curvature on it resulting in flattening by the packet, it ignited the matrix expansion and with it the time expansion, and at that state it can be measured. Therefore, each manifold had the parameter time as it was born, but only at singularity, time received a varying length, because space received a varying length, which allows measuring it from that moment on. Therefore, it is impossible to compare one manifold to another, as the flow of time is positive in a certain expanding manifold, while it is not varying in a manifold that not yet experienced singularity.

The question of flow time than can only be considered within the framework of one manifold, not within a succession of manifolds in the packet, that is if one accept that the new object does not have to go via singularity as it is created, which is reasonable to assume as it could have zero Ricci curvature. Putting it another way, the flow of time is not uniform in the multiverse, only per universe. the universe could have been existed for an unknown length of time using the **viewpoint of another varying manifold**, as it had the parameter time in an unvarying state, with fixed length, at singularity, the matrix tensor, started accelerating and with it time started expanding as well, as it received a varying length, which one can trace back to that singularity moment.

To state that the universe started at singularity than is inaccurate as the manifold could have had existed an unknown period before, using another manifold as a reference point, at a non-varying state of no curvature, when it received the curvature, singularity accrued and the flow of time rose as the matrix tensor started expanding. So using that insight, the universe really did not have a beginning; it could have existed for an unprecedented amount of flow of time of another manifold, which gave it rise.

Using those theorems, one requires time to be both positive and varying to be measurable, the manifold could have exist in positive length, as it could have been in a state of zero curvature. A piece of matric tensor with no curvature on it, time was still part of the piece, it had positive length, as the manifold was not varying and thus it not measureable using the second theorem. It was not expending lengthwise as it had no varying curvature, so time did exist, but not in a possible measurement state as the manifold had no **varying** length. On another manifold, the closest in the packet however, which expends due to the flattening by the packet, unknown amount of length gained, and thus an unknown amount of time, as the length of space and the length of time are interconnected as shown in general relativity.

The result is that manifold in the packet does not have a continuous continuation of time, one flattening manifold could be much older than its closest manifold in the packet, time can only be measured per manifold, and in particular, when the manifold possess both positive and varying length. This implies that question of the most ancient manifold in the packet is an invalid question, because the time parameter can only to associated with each manifold alone, and not together, because there exist a possible gap between the creation moment and singularity moment, the arrow of time can flow in one manifold, while not in the other, as it did not posses a varying length due to varying curvature on it. In other words, the universe could have existed before the singularity, in a positive but not varying length, and thus length of time was not varying, making it impossible to make any measurement. On other manifolds, which were expending in space due to pressure from the packet, their unique length of time increased, that is because the length of space increased. Therefore, the question of the most ancient manifold is not valid.

The Classical Limit?

In Quantum theory, there exist a definite limit between the Quantum realm where measurements are effected by observations and "classical realm" where the effect, according to this theory, is not there. The idea is using the Planck constant as means to define the border. As Planck constant is not part of the 8T, nor it will be, one must define an analog to the limit without using it. Let us examine the process in which measurement effecting physical system.

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2N_2 + 1 \rightarrow 2N_2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \rightarrow (N_V + N_V) \notin \mathbb{P}$$

The 8T does not specify the limit, which implies that the limit does not exist at all. The mere observation of a physical system is varying the total spin of the system, and as each photon is an energy carrier, the observation also varying the total energy of the system, in larger system the effect may not be felt, but it is still there as large object is composed by quarks and Bosons holding it together, whether independently such as the photon, or composed Bosons such as gravity.

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The interference of a physical system exist also at a large scale, it is impossible to make a distinction between physics on this scale or that scale, 8T does not have classical physics in it, because "classical physics" is just a private case of Quantum physics. 8T than indicate, it is impossible to make a measurement at any scale, without interfering with the system. Even if one uses the Higgs particle, which do not affect the total spin, and thus can serve as better measurement tool as was presented before:

$$[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma + H^0 \rightarrow 2N_2 + 1$$

The Higgs is an energy carrier, and thus is effecting the total energy of the system, and thus interfering with the nature of the system:

$$g \in H^0$$

Given by the mapping of Ricci flow to energy:

$$\varphi: g \rightarrow E$$

Such that the total energy varied with the Higgs.

$$[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma \rightarrow E_1$$

$$[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma + H^0 \rightarrow E_2$$

$$E_2 > E_1$$

Classical physics does not exist, it is impossible to make any measurement without interfering with the system, spin wise or energy wise, or both. Physical systems never meant to be measured.

Nature Greatest Maneuver?

In the part "Mass acquisition" the author showed that the third coupling term, i.e. the electric, is the key coupling, that is because It is possible to present it in two different ways, using a permutation of the order of the elements. The first was presented in the early stages of the thesis:

$$[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5$$

Which stand for the magnitude of the interaction. Now by inserting the additional element on the spin zero.

$$[(24 \times 5 + 5) + (3)] = 125 + (3)$$

$$\{e^-, \mu^-, \tau^-\}, \{W^\pm, Z^0\} \in 3$$

$$[2,3] | 24 \times 5 \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\delta g_1, \delta g_2\}$$

The symmetry has broken on the spin zero, causing it to accumulate mass, which is the mass of the Higgs. Since the Higgs acquired mass, now the rest of the term will possess mass, i.e. Electrons, and Weak interaction Bosons as both represented by the same number. In other words, all the particles of the standard model now at a positive mass state, using that element permutation and the Higgs mass is exactly on point. The Quarks also gained mass as they are isomorphic to the even sums which are two and three divisible, which is the Higgs in spin form.

Beyond the Multiverse

The multiverse is not the final setting of nature. That is because the theorems made could be different, it could be just one class on universes, which obey the three critical theorems the author suggested, a local set of laws isomorphic to the object called a connected Lorentz manifold with (3,1) signature. As an example, there could be a set of theorems corresponding to an infinite **universes of different class and configuration**, as an example, this universe class of complex kind which could obey different theorems and generate a Boson for each complex number as an example, which correspond to a complex manifold of given type. This new possible theorem:

Theorem (2): nature would generate force is net complex amount of curvature will appear. Net complex number appears when N complex numbers are paired.

Which puts the three critical theorem one has made a set of local theorems, using the V theorem: "if it is not forbidden it will be manifested". It is not forbidden to define a new set of laws, or any number of set of laws, which are isomorphic to a different class of objects which can be considered universes. The key point is to ensure those classes will not get mixed into one another, which will lead to innate contradictions of the axioms of the theory as the measured coupling nature is generation in our class is not complex numbers but real. Thus, one must define the setting of the new multiverse, which is the set of all the sets of laws.

Grand theorem one: there exist distinct \mathcal{K} set of laws.

Grand theorem two: Each set of laws correspond to a distinct universe class.

Grand theorem three: Those sets or laws are disjoint of one another, thus the object in unique class are disjoint from one another.

Grand theorem four: The set of all the distinct set of laws is the Multiverse.

The multiverse is the set of distinct sets, which contain all the possible laws corresponding to universes of distinct class.

As one can rightfully ask why prime is isomorphic to a Boson, it agrees with values on our universe class but this clearly does not imply it's the only set of laws, as there could be objects beyond the packet/packets of universes of our class, i.e. connected Lorentz manifolds with (3,1) signature. There could be a packet of universe that is different class than our own infinite packet or different objects which are not even in packet configuration, such as higher dimensional manifolds. Nature does not impose a limit on the class of objects that could appear, and thus one is inclined to assume they all appear putting again the V theorem in action.

Let all the set of laws, each corresponds to a universe class, to be presented by the series.

$$\mathcal{Laws}^1 \dots \mathcal{Laws}^{\mathcal{K}}$$

Each index from 1 to \mathcal{K} is isomorphic to a universe class. One will inject it to the set \mathbb{M} , such that the set of all the sets of laws is the Multiverse:

$$\mathbb{M} = \{ \mathcal{Laws}^1 \dots \mathcal{Laws}^{\mathcal{K}} \mid \mathcal{Laws}^1 \notin \mathcal{Laws}^2 \dots \notin \mathcal{Laws}^{\mathcal{K}} \}$$

Alternatively, stating that the joint union of the distinct set of laws is null.

$$\mathbb{U} = \mathcal{Laws}^1 \cap \mathcal{Laws}^2 \dots \cap \mathcal{Laws}^{\mathcal{K}} = \emptyset$$

So the set of laws of our own universe is just one set of laws of out infinite set of laws, which are disjoint to resident of our own packet and do not get mixed into our own set

of laws, or set of objects, i.e. manifolds of certain class. Such a construction is needed, as one can rightfully ask why there exist only that specific set of laws, and the answer is there is not. nature generate an infinite set of laws, each to given object of a unique class, which allow us to eliminate the arbitrary number of set of laws, which until now stood as one, and take it to infinity. As far as one can see, that is the final structure of the multiverse. The question is how does the laws are being generated per objects in a class, in other words, whether they are generated randomly or not. The bottom line is that even if the 8T unified all the manifolds in the packet and showed it obeyed the same laws, there could be objects which obey completely new laws, and thus it is only a local unification of infinite set of universes of one class. Using the V theorem, "**if it is not forbidden it will be manifested**". However, unifying those objects of different class is impossible, as we do not belong to that class of objects, so any measurement or exploration is impossible on them. Using that insight, representing the laws of the 8T, analysis of local versus global theorems, will be the subject of the next section.

Local versus Global Theorems

The following is a classification of the laws on the object type Lorentz manifold that is in the universe packet of same type class manifolds flattening each other:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

For fermions:

$$[\delta \mathcal{L} \delta \Phi \delta M] \delta g = 0$$

For Bosons:

$$[\delta \mathcal{L} \delta \Phi \delta M] \delta g > 0$$

The theorems on the object type, which apply only to a Lorentz manifold with (3,1) signature.

Local theorems:

Theorem (1) – Nature will not allow a prime amount of variation to appear by itself. Define prime to be $(2n + 1)$ variations. **Theorem (1.1)** Prime amounts appear in pairs.

Theorem (2): Nature will generate force if a **prime net amount of arbitrary variation will appear**. Net variations will appear when combine two amounts of prime variations. Two does not appear, as it is an even amount of variations, which vanish.

Theorem (3): Each prime pair should have a net variation element N_V proportional to total variations value divided by two.

Which now applies to local part of the multiverse, i.e. only to Lorentz manifolds of certain type, creating an infinite packet of universes flattening each other via areas of extremum curvatures.

Theorem (1.2): nature would aspire that a fermion cluster falling into a curvature spike will reach the minima in minimal time.

Theorem (1.3) – The sum of net variations on all the coupling elements cannot escape the manifold.

Theorem (1.4): The sum of all net variations increase with time.

Higgs Mass:

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Theorem (1): Higgs mass creation is related to a symmetry break within the spin zero term.

Theorem (2): Spin symmetry break is due to an additional term.

Theorem (2.1): The additional term must be non-vanishing, i.e. a prime.

Theorem (3): The prime must be proportional to the term itself.

Mass of net variation:

The \mathcal{M} theorem: The magnitude of mass is proportional to the prime element of net variation.

The X (Ch'i) Exclusion: Due to their commutation relation, Bosonic composition of even amount will not vanish into matter

Flow of time:

The \mathbb{T}_1 theorem: measuring a value implying the value has positive length.

The \mathbb{T}_2 theorem: measuring a value is possible if the value has a varying length.

Global theorems:

The theorems on the generator of objects:

The \mathcal{V} theorem – what is not excluded, will be physically manifested.

The \mathcal{L} Theorem – Nature would aspire to generate extremums on the classes of objects that it contains.

Multiverse theorems:

Grand theorem one: there exist distinct \mathcal{K} set of laws.

Grand theorem two: Each set of laws correspond to a distinct universe class.

Grand theorem three: Those sets or laws are disjoint of one another, thus the object in unique class are disjoint from one another.

Grand theorem four: The set of all the distinct sets of laws is the Multiverse.

Dark Matter Revisited

Using the recent insight on the nature of time, and in particular on the possible gap between neighboring manifolds, that is that each manifold can not be compared to its neighbor as it has a unique flow of time, one must make revisions on the idea of dark energy. In particular the matter amount configurations in manifold, now takes the form of an inequality. Consider the case of two neighboring manifolds, one is vastly older than the other:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^m \delta g_i &\rightarrow \mathcal{R}^{\Phi_1} \in [0,1] \\ \sum_{i=1}^n \delta g_i &\rightarrow \mathcal{R}^{\Phi_2} \in [0,1] \\ \sum_{i=1}^m \delta g_i &\gg \sum_{i=1}^n \delta g_i \\ m &\gg n \end{aligned}$$

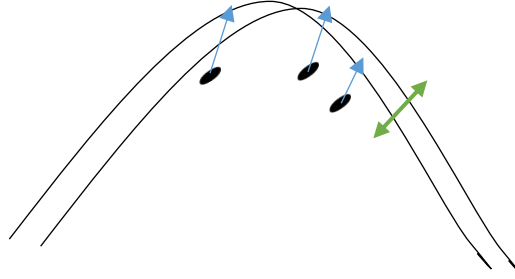
Because:

$$\begin{aligned} t_1 &\gg t_2 \\ t_1 &\in \mathcal{R}^{\Phi_1}, \quad t_2 \in \mathcal{R}^{\Phi_2} \end{aligned}$$

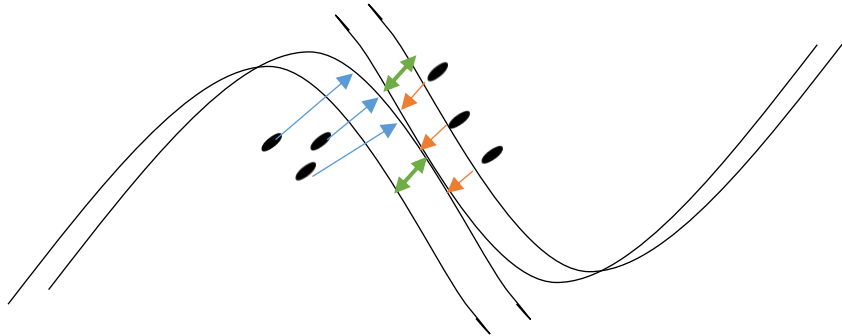
As the manifold is older, the total amount of arbitrary variations which appeared within it is much more significant, and that is the complication as it makes it impossible to claim that the ratios of five neighboring manifolds is the same. It also means that the older manifold is much flatter, and the newer manifold is not directly flattened by the neighbor, but rather by manifolds with same but inverse curvature orientation, of unknown location in the packet. Those results are because neighboring manifolds have unique arrows of time, and as flatness is proportional to time, their degree of curvature is unique and not necessarily opposite and identical. The way to solve this complication is to assume that the **manifold is flattened by the entire packet itself**, rather than finite amount of neighboring manifolds. Considering the issue of dark matter, it is impossible to predict how much matter configuration the neighboring two manifolds of a certain manifold will contain, there could be different mixtures, and as far as one can see it could be just a coincidence that in our manifold there exist a measure ratio of 1:4.

Another take on Volume Flattening

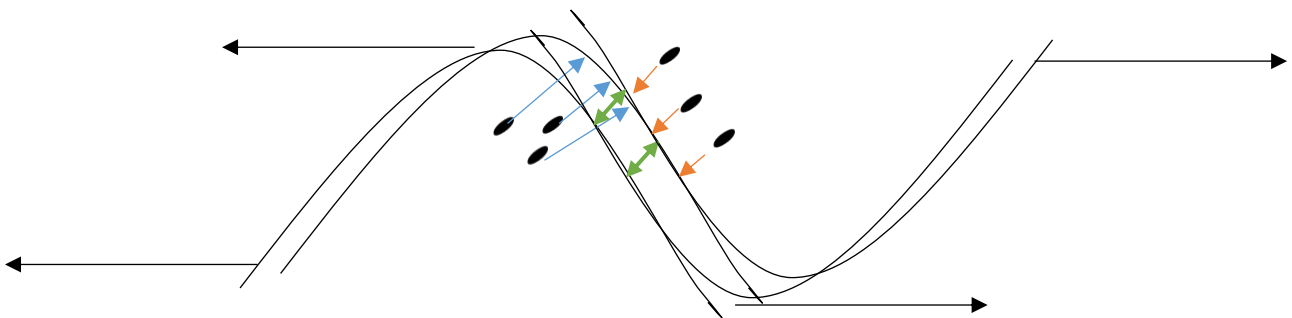
Imagine each galaxy in the manifold as the cause of the volume creation on the manifold, represented in a green arrow.



The neighboring two manifolds, or the packet itself, creating the same opposite effect, causing it in that case to elimination of the volume of the manifold, which is represented by the green arrow, that is:



Which is to say that the two manifolds exactly "stacked upon" each other, eliminating the volume of one another, the illustration only shows the partial intersection for simplicity sake.



That is intersection on the areas of extremum curvature, leading to flattening of the volume and acceleration from those areas.

The Measurement Effect

Recall that the author suggested for Bosons the following form:

$$N_V = \prod_{\phi=1}^{\phi=N_V} \delta g_{\phi} = \delta g_{\phi=x} \times \delta g_{\phi=x+1} \times \delta g_{\phi=x+k}$$

The author will as an example the process of particle wave duality. Before measurement, the system is aligned on:

$$\gamma = \prod_{\phi=1}^{\phi=5} \delta g_{\phi}$$

And after measurement:

$$2 \times \gamma = \prod_{\phi=1}^{\phi=10} \delta g_{\phi}$$

Given by:

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2N_2 + 1 \rightarrow 2N_2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \rightarrow (N_V + N_V) \notin \mathbb{P}$$

Which can correspond for two pairs of five chained photons, or five pairs of two chained photons.

$$(\delta g_{\phi} \times \delta g_{\phi}) + (\delta g_{\phi} \times \delta g_{\phi}) + (\delta g_{\phi} \times \delta g_{\phi}) + (\delta g_{\phi} \times \delta g_{\phi}) + (\delta g_{\phi} \times \delta g_{\phi})$$

Which is similar to the vanishing pairs of fermions.

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\delta g_1, \delta g_2\}$$

$$(\delta g_1 + \delta g_2) + (\delta g_1 + \delta g_2) + (\delta g_1 + \delta g_2) + (\delta g_1 + \delta g_2) + (\delta g_1 + \delta g_2) = 0$$

Of course that the chi exclusion preventing a Bosons from vanishing like fermions, as they are obeying a commutation relation, or one sign carriers, versus fermions, opposite sign carriers. That is an additional idea on the process in which extra photon, added my measurement, is interfering with the system, from wave-like to particle like.

Generation of Laws

$$\mathbb{M} = \{Law^1 \dots Law^K \mid Law^1 \notin Law^2 \dots \notin Law^K\}$$

The question of this section is to analyze the issues laws generation. Who is generating the set of laws per object class. There exist two options, either the laws are directly generated, or randomly generated. As an example, take the local law which apply to object type of our own multiverse:

"Theorem (2): Nature will generate force if a prime net amount of arbitrary variation will appear"

It was either directly encrypted into the manifold, or randomly generated. Alternatively, the fact that gravity and acceleration are isomorphic, something has generated that relation, either randomly or directly. Assuming the laws are generated randomly there could be object types in the multiverse which have no laws yet:

$$Law^1 = \{\emptyset\}$$

There could be an object type in the universe which has contradicting set of laws, which prevent their stability and thus their existence.

$$Law^2 = \{A_1, A_2\}$$

$$A_1 \cap A_2 \rightarrow False$$

This complication requires defining when an object of a given type has a stable state:

Theorem γ^1 : object is stable when it has a unique set of laws which is not null

Theorem γ^2 : the set of laws has no innate contradictions

Now for the harder part, the generation of laws. Assuming that there is no complex entity which will take on herself constructing infinite set of sets of laws for each object type, assumption that will lead to unsolvable complication as than one will have to reason for that entity, the only choice left is that the laws are randomly generated. The fact that one can reason the laws, or find what the rules are does not imply there is a deeper reason behind it, it was a random generation of our object class, that primes are isomorphic to particles of certain class and Fermions to another. One must mentioned that we have had a great luck, as those laws do not contradict each other. If they were, we would not be here. Any civilization advanced as it might be, could only at best discover the laws of it's object type, and thus could not know all the laws, but rather a small portion of the laws. It can classify all the object types, but that does not imply it can generate the innate laws, as we cannot reason what will be the laws on N dimensional manifold which is not simply connected.

Theorem γ^3 : sub object of an object type is confined to its object type.

8T Realms

The following is a classification of the phenomena to which 8T was able to explain using the main equations of the 8T. In addition, below are least of phenomena currently not within the 8T domain of explanation.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

Dark energy, flatness, dark matter, creation of matter, Quarks to be fundamental, the equivalence between gravity and acceleration, singularity, the coupling magnitudes, Quantum mechanics main idea – discrete energy quanta's, commutation and anti-commutation relation.

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + 1$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254 \dots$$

spin, particle wave duality, the infinite set of numbers nature will ever generate, the fast formation of galaxies, the Bosonic expansion, symmetry breaking which give rise to particle masses, symmetries of weak interactions and matter, three generations, Higgs mass series, neutrino mixing, massless neutrinos, Quantum gravitons as compositions, system interference in measurement. Pauli exclusion, the Ch'i exclusion.

What is not within the current reach of the 8T, is the eight mixing angles, which correspond to the CKM and PMNS matrixes, not all the ideas of QM are fully integrated into the 8T setting, the density matrix as an example, the motion of scalar and vector fields, or the analogs of Klein Gordon and Dirac equations are not there, as the author did not devote much analysis time to motion. The list can go further. The entire scope of prediction which is attainable within QM, such as the Feynman rules and diagrams should be translated into this new setting, same for QFT.

Light Masses

$$[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + (3)] + 5$$

Which stand for the magnitude of the interaction. Now by inserting the additional element on the spin zero.

$$[(24 \times 5 + 5) + (3)] = 125 + (3)$$

$$\{e^-, \mu^-, \tau^-, \{W^\pm, Z^0\} \in 3$$

$$[2,3] |24 \times 5 \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\delta g_1, \delta g_2\}$$

By examining the symmetry break of the spin zero particle it is possible to reason the smallness of masses. First, the symmetry break of the Higgs causing it to accumulate mass which is relatively light compared to the other particle in the series.

$$H_0 = 0 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_1 = 27 \text{ GeV}$$

$$\mathbf{H}_2 = 125 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_3 = 847 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_4 = 9251 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_5 = 120,133 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_6 = 2,042,057 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_7 = 38,798,779 \text{ GeV}$$

If the Higgs and its mass are responsible for generation of masses of both Bosons and fermions, than \mathbf{H}_2 serves as an appear limit to the standard model masses, which can generally explain the smallness of the masses, excluding the Top quark which exceeds the mass of the \mathbf{H}_2 higgs. The additional element is causing for mass accumulation, the author will attempt at reasoning why it is the case. Before the additional element was inserted onto the spin zero, the term was perfectly aligned with vanishing curvature.

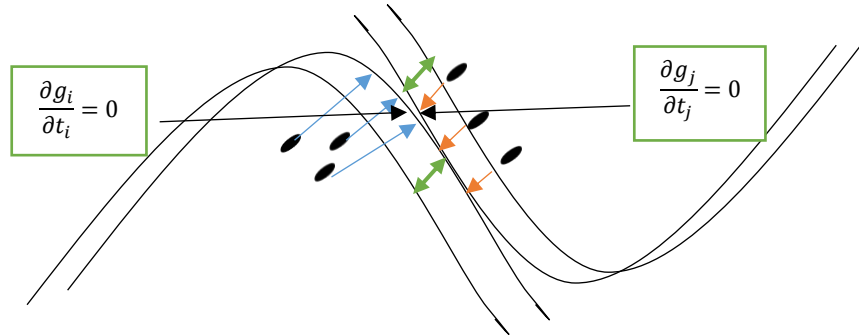
$$[2,3] |24 \times 5 \in \mathcal{F}$$

After the additional term was inserted, it is no longer the case, the term cannot perfectly vanish, which ignite that some of the curvature get absorbed into the element themselves and some is absorbed into the additional element, which is the majestic three, curvature absorption is the result of the interfering additional element. The idea is synonymous with the construction of the Quark masses, which attempted to show that mass is curvature converging inward to a point. The reasoning is different here of course as the theory evolved by leaps and bounds since the early versions. To put it another way:

$$[2,3] |(24 \times 5 + 5) \rightarrow \text{False}$$

as Leptons and weak interaction bosons are described by the first two terms of the Higgs particles, one must consider their masses to be light, as the masses they absorb cannot exceed the masses of the Higgs (excluding the Top Quark).

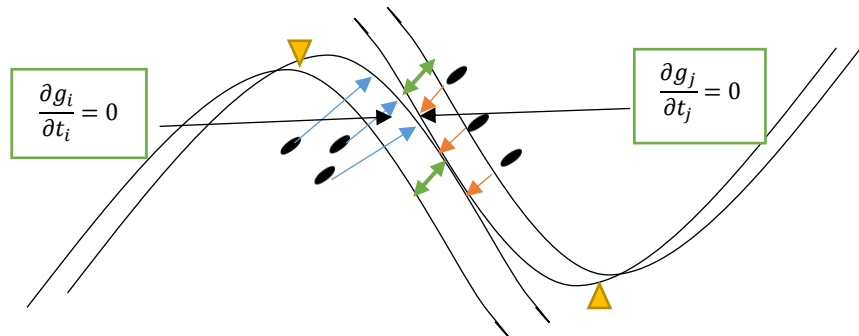
Manifold Jumps



As the volume representing the degree of bending of the manifold due to the body, as those assume to be an extremum, they take the same value and thus if one can generate such an energy, given by the mapping:

$$\varphi: g \rightarrow E$$

It will lead to either a direct jump or a continuous gate opening to the kernel of the two manifolds, a bridge in between. This bridge like the manifold themselves must appear flat, and it is also available at extremum of low energies. In contrast to 1D illustration this illustration is taking the volume, in green arrows, to be the result of extremum curvature and **not** the shred points, marked in yellow triangles:



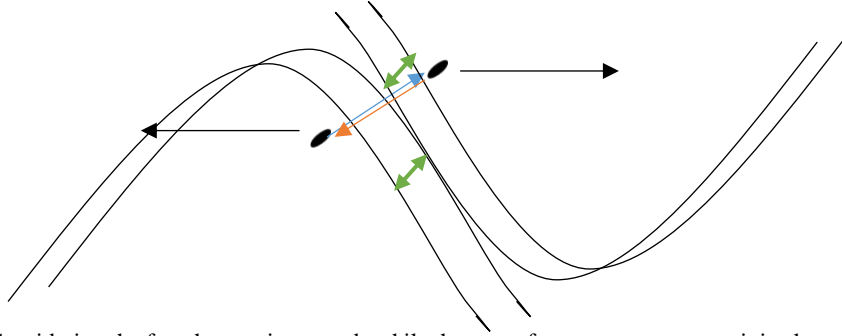
How close is Dark matter?

The main equation of the 8T is indicating that dark matter should be close to our manifold as those manifold are interacting via areas of extremum curvature and flattened each other out, as those manifolds contain a finite set of dimensions, the effect of matter cluster on a distinct matter cluster of different manifold can not take the form of normal interaction in a the classical sense of Newtonian relationship. Using the commutator of the main equation:

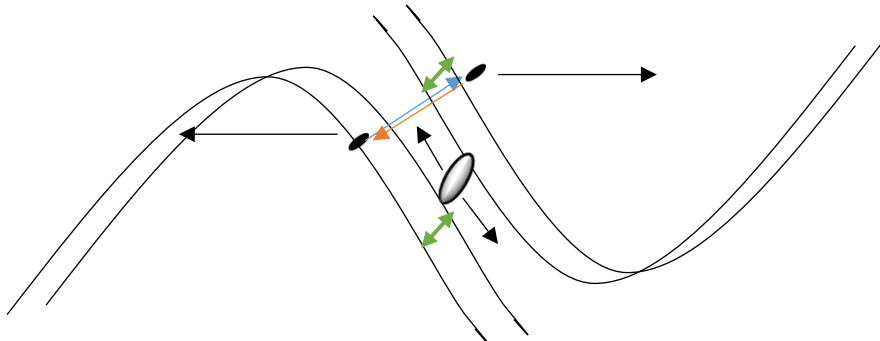
$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$[\delta g_i, \delta g_j]_{\pm} = 0$$

For fermions and bosons accordingly. As the version of the commutator can take the second term and replace it with the acceleration operator, It is possible to claim that those matter clusters of distinct manifold will accelerate toward one another, which is synonymous with a constant "gravitational pool". Therefore, it is possible to estimate that our matter and the higher lower dimensional matter are close to one another, considering the universe is flat, and trapped in between those two manifolds, if the number of universe is increasing using the arrow of one manifold, the distance of the invisible matter should increase with time as more manifolds are being created.



Considering the fact the metric expands while the area of extremum to stay as it is, the effect of the higher/lower dimensional matter on the visible matter should be constant using the arrow of one manifold, which is the case as far as one knows. As those manifolds have different dimensional domains, this interaction can only be felt indirectly which is synonymous with "dark" or invisible gravitational pool. As each two manifolds could serve as flattening manifolds to newborn manifolds which will rise in between, there could be sudden changes, if our manifold is the left manifold and new manifold has gotten flattened, the matter configuration on this new manifold which is being created as it is close to singularity will present different thermal traits than the original manifold which is presented above. That could be the difference between "hot dark matter" and "cold dark matter". Overall, dark matter should be aspiring "cold state", one would have predicted that states of "hot dark matter" to be short in length compared to "cold dark matter" which is the galactic formations.



The new manifold in between will get flattened, matter will be created in immense amounts and cluster rapidly, that could serve as explanation for "hot dark matter" versus "cold dark matter". So overall, as there exist constant uncertainties to whether new manifolds are being flattened or experiencing singularity, there could be sudden changes in the nature of dark matter from cold to hot. That being said, the overall tendency should aspire to "cold dark matter", in other words, "cold dark matter" should serve as the major cause for the gravitational effect, as each "hot state" will eventually reach cold state, or a galactic formation.

Another complication is to state that both will be presented at the same time, the effect of the two manifolds will last, but in weaker magnitude as a new manifold now lies in between, masking over the original interaction. These phenomena can be considered the aspiration of matter to behave classically as it is (as given by Newtonian theory), within the finite dimensional boundaries of the universe and the relationship to other finite dimensional universes which flatten each other out. In addition, as "hot dark matter" corresponds to manifolds with no large scale galactic formations, its effect should not be constant in time, in contrast to "cold dark matter".

The Worst theory in History – M theory

This section is another brief analysis of the main themes of string theory/M theory, which is the theme of compact dimensions. As the author never learned this theory, each of the it's major themes will be analyzed separately alongside with the gradual development of the 8T. The issue of this analysis would be the theme of the compact dimensions. That has to be among the worst ideas ever made in theoretical physics, as the author believes by the following reasoning. First, it that was the case, there could be noticeable unexplained deflections of light rays, making general relativity impossible, as light would have been deflected due to the extra dimension effect, or might be even trapped, making Einstein result on light deflections wrong. Another thing, suppose those "compact dimensions" are attainable in every point of the "expended dimensions", Feynman Path integrations technique would have failed as it did not take into account the paths going via those compact dimensions. which is not the case as Feynman diagrams give an exact results without taking into account extra dimensions, which imply they do not exist, at least not within this class of manifold. Those compact dimensions would have some sort of effect on trajectories of quantum particles, either in QED or in GR, effect that was not found as far as one knows. Third point, if there were compact extra dimensions, it would make a complication on the universe to be flat, preventing the flatness on cosmological scale, effect which could have been detected using cosmological measurements, and would have known possibly as the "lack of flatness anomaly" that is not the case as far as one knows.

Now there is no need for extra dimension within one manifold, it is perfectly alright as it is, the multiverse itself is infinite dimensional but it is composed by finite dimensional manifolds of certain class. The extra dimensions do not belong to the same object but rather to a distinct object interacting with our object. That is the reasoning the "dark matter" is dark, it belongs to a different object with a finite set of dimensions which interact with our own. The notion of extra dimensions on the same object is revolves around the notion of "one universe", an old idea which belong to the past. It is an astonishing fact that people took such a theory to a leading candidate of unification, without pointing out to it's obvious multiple flaws and major axiomatic inconsistencies. Another flaw is the following, if there were extra compact dimensions, than none of the gauge theories would have worked nor private reality Lorenz transformations would be turning to be right, as both do not take into account the transformation on those extra dimensions, in shifting arbitrary frames of reference. Gauge theories and private relativity are correct without taking those extra compact dimensions, which indicate they do not exist.

Moreover, to think that the entire setting is based upon such an idea is making this set of string theory/M theory as the worst theories **ever created**. These theories have led scientists so far astray, not just in its complicated wrong ideas, but also in its severe axiomatic inconsistencies, it made nature which is so simple and beautiful, look so complicated and hard to grasp that literally no one can understand what the scope of those theories is. Those theories are almost an offense to the true simplicity and beauty of nature, **8T crushed those theories** in every aspect. Prediction wise and simplicity wise, it has all the major features in both cosmological scales and quantum scale, using just three equations (2.1), (1.1), (1.2). but (1.1) can hardly be considered as an equation, and (1.2) is a mathematical series that every child can solve, so it has really two equations.

So it has Extremum length, but it explained major chunk of phenomena both in cosmological and quantum realms using those two equations. It does not have the eight mixing angles and the Higgs expectation value, 246 GeV from principle to date. Even without those two free parameters it eliminated four free parameters of the standard model, the strengths of the three gauge interactions and the Higgs mass, by providing predictions, **on point predictions**, from theoretical principles. If the Higgs to be universal trait is correct, than all the Higgs masses which somehow generate the masses of the particles in both fermion and bosons sectors to be eliminated, **eliminating 16 SM free parameters** (3 gauge, 13 Higgs) using two equations. Leaving us with nine free parameters, the mixing angles and the Higgs vacuum expectation value to derive from principle.

Independent but not uncorrelated – Quantum Entanglement

This section will attempt to present gravity as a combination of two independent photon propagations, within a fermionic cluster. Suppose that the fermion cluster is presented by:

$$\delta g_i = 0$$

Within this fermion cluster, at one segment of the cluster two photon propagations which are independent appeared at the same time, for some arbitrary frame of reference.

$$\mathcal{P}^1: [(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

$$\mathcal{P}^2: [(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

$$\mathcal{P}^1 + \mathcal{P}^2 = 4n_2 + 2$$

Using the V theorem, if it is not excluded, it will be manifested. In other words, two independent photon propagations can be presented as an interaction of the graviton using the spin formation. Independent does not indicate uncorrelated as each of those photons is discrete curvature ripple, which propagate to all directions, those intersections can be presented in the form of a higher spin entity such as the graviton.

$$4n_2 + 2 = 2(2n_2 + 1)$$

Alternatively, if those two photons are presented in the same term and propagate to opposite directions they will still possess an area of intersection as both will also propagate to the direction in which they originally emerged from, so when measuring the a single photon out of the pair, the second is being measured as well, that was the reasoning behind the phenomena of quantum entanglement. Independence does not mean uncorrelated.

Manor O – 8T

$$[(24 \times 5) + (3) + (3)] + 5 + 5 \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + (\overline{e^-}) + (\overline{e^-})] + \overline{\gamma}_1 + \overline{\gamma}_2$$

There exist an area on the manifold, in which the intersection of the independent photons is always preserved.

$$((\overline{\gamma}_1 \overline{\gamma}_2 \rightarrow True) \in \Phi_i) \forall t_i$$

That is for arbitrary manifold, with an arbitrary arrow, from the moment of propagation. The photon pair is always connected. In that sense it is possible to present gravity as a continuous force which can exceed the momentarily alignment of Bosons.

The Mirage Exclusion

in this section the author will present an important idea, which is an exclusion on the spin zero term in the primordial, in particular as the number zero is itself an integer, and integer manifest as waves, which are isomorphic to Bosons in the 8T. The spin zero term although being two and three devisable, can only manifest as a boson, which leads to the exclusion of spin zero fermions and thus to the refute the idea of a "super partner".

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin $N = 2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

The *Mirage* Exclusion: Spin zero term will not manifest as fermions due to zero belong to the integers.

Proof:

Define the set of spin values as: $\mathcal{S} = \{\mathcal{S}^0, \dots \mathcal{S}^i\}$. As the spin increments increase by unit of one-half, as proven in the thesis, the primordial values are classified following order:

$$\mathcal{S}^0 \in \mathbb{B}_{Class}$$

$$\mathcal{S}^{1/2} \in \mathbb{F}_{Class}$$

$$\mathcal{S}^1 \in \mathbb{B}_{Class}$$

Where $\mathbb{B}_{Class}, \mathbb{F}_{Class}$ denote the Boson class and fermion class accordingly. Suppose it was the opposite way around, using the two and three devisable sum to assume fermions manifest in such state:

$$\mathcal{S}^0 \in \mathbb{F}_{Class}$$

$$\mathcal{S}^{1/2} \in \mathbb{B}_{Class} \rightarrow False$$

$$\mathcal{S}^1 \in \mathbb{F}_{Class} \rightarrow False$$

End of proof.

The proof shows that if spin zero could vanish to fermions, that is leading to spin one formations isomorphic to fermions, and to innate contradictions. The mirage exclusion than indicate that spin zero can only **physically manifest** as Boson. That does not contradict the relationship of those spin zero Bosons to even sums which are isomorphic to fermions, both can be thought of as standing curvature, to us, which demand the two and three divisor condition, they can be **reflected** as fermions, hence the mirage.

That however does not mean that spin zero is vanishing to fermions, but only **mathematically equivalent** to it. That is because zero is an integer and the spin in nature is increasing in increment in one-half units. Thus, if spin zero would manifest as fermions, than spin one would also manifest as fermions which leading to innate contradiction. The mirage exclusion than ensures that will not be allowed, supported by the above proof. That however does not contradict the SEW unification presented in earlier stages of the thesis due to the isomorphism between the electron and the weak interaction Bosons. Mathematical equivalent and physical equivalent are standing on different grounds.

Spin Zero Instability

Using the new Mirage exclusion, the spin zero term can only be manifested as the Higgs, how would a standing curvature will behave, would be the subject of analysis of that section. As nature, due to the stationary demand of the manifold, given by:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} \delta g_i - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} \delta g_j = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$\delta g_i = 0$$

While the Higgs is standing net curvature, which defy the stationarity condition, nature would aspire to terminate it as fast as possible, meaning the Higgs can not be manifested as a stable particle. In particular, nature would like it to diverge all across, and in the process of diverging the curvature ripple spanning larger areas and thus become flatter and weaker. A condition required for the stationarity of the manifold. In other words, if the curvature is standing it has a certain magnitude, if it is spanning all across, it becomes weaker as the net curvature is divided by the area, which the ripple spans. That is synonymous to redshifts and to the famous Newtonian law of gravity is inverse proportion to the square of the distance. Since the higgs is standing curvature and can be presented in the form of the even number multiplied, it's mass should be higher compared to the Bosons which correspond to much smaller primes, which is in fact the case given by the higgs mass series. The process of standing to diverging could be presented in the decays:

$$H^0 \rightarrow \gamma$$

$$H^0 \rightarrow W^\pm$$

As one required the curvature to vanish:

$$H^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

$$H^0 \rightarrow W^+ W^-$$

By the isomorphism to the electron:

$$H^0 \rightarrow e^+ e^-$$

As far as one knows, those Higgs decays have been observed.

Gravity is Standing Curvature

Using the recent Mirage exclusion, it is possible to prove that gravity is indeed standing curvature.

Mirage Exclusion: Spin zero term will not manifest as fermions due to zero belong to the integers.

Now, recall how gravitons were presented during the 8T epos:

$$\left[2N_{gravity} + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left[2N_{gravity} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

Which is as example:

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (3) + (3)] + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \rightarrow [(2N_{gravity}) + (\bar{3}) + (\bar{3})] + N_{V1} + N_{V2}$$

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (\bar{3}) + (\bar{3})] + \gamma + \gamma \rightarrow [(2N_{gravity}) + (\bar{e}^-) + (\bar{e}^-)] + \gamma + \gamma$$

Leading to in spin form:

$$2N_{gravity} + 2 = \text{Even}$$

As the author ignored the even number:

$$2N_{gravity} + 2 \rightarrow 2N_{gravity}$$

Which makes gravity presented by spin zero term, similar to the Higgs. The Higgs is standing curvature, and so does the graviton. That is because they are presented by spin zero term, if one ignores the spin two of gravity, which is taken to be an even number, a result of four primes.

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_V$ variations

Spin N = $2N_0 + 3 + N_{V1} + N_{V2} \dots$ variations

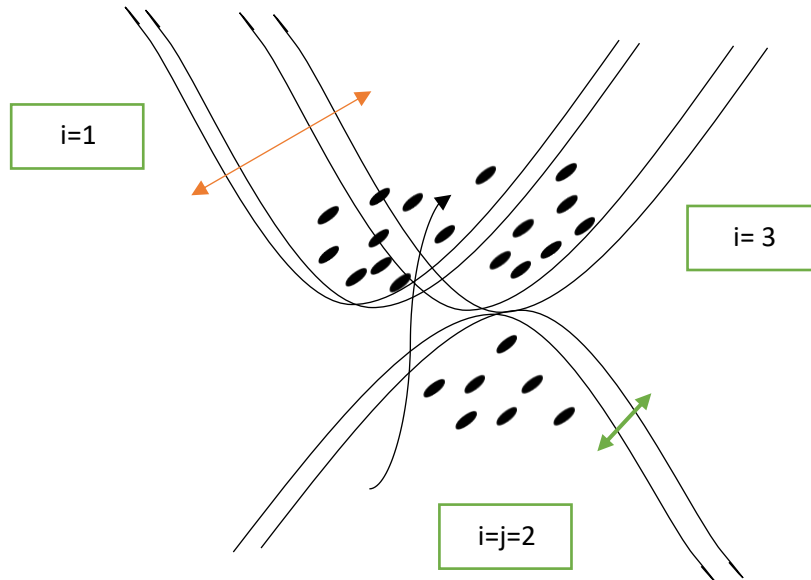
When one generate the Higgs, it generating a standing curvature similar to a graviton itself.

$$2N_{gravity} \in \mathcal{S}^0 \in \mathbb{B}_{Class}$$

Refuting Time Travel

The \mathbb{T}_3 theorem: to reverse the arrow of time is to compress the length of time.

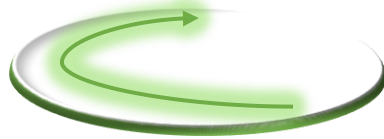
The idea according to 8T, is that as the manifold expands so does the length of time expands. At singularity, time had a fixed unvarying length, and ever since the flattening moment the length of time increases, because the length of space increase.



To reverse the direction of time is to reverse the direction of the acceleration, which is the result of other universes flattening this universe. Therefore, to reverse the arrow of time, one needs to reverse the arrow of space, which is toward complete flatness. In other words, to make the length of space stay fixed or to compress, which is not what the setting of the multiverse is indicating, a constant expansion of space, and thus a constant expansion of time. It is possible to compress the length of time, but certainly in small segments of space, to reverse the entire arrow of time, requires reversing the entire expansion of space, a mission that would be out of reach for the most advanced of civilizations. Such an idea can explain why time is one directed, because the expansion of space is one directed. To reverse the direction of time would be to generate the pressure exerted at least by two universes on the manifold in between.

Spinning Stars and Curvature Vortexes

In this section, the author will attempt at reasoning the fact that stars are spinning on their axis. Since Gravity is standing curvature with zero spin, it could not be the reason for spin. As light, which is spinning curvature ripples are reaching from light emitting star, they bend the space on which the planet revolves on, they also carry spin, so one possible way to examine the spin of stars is to state that the bosons, i.e. light, is creating a spinning curvature vortex on which the star is spinning, on the surface area which they cover from the sun to the receiving star.



As light can be concentrated the spectra of ripples which reach to the star could be considered continuous, in other words, the discrete ripples and be considered a bigger curvature ripple, a one entity which is causing not only large scale bending of space-time, but also spinning space time. it is spinning space-time in such way that the fermion cluster itself will spin according to that bending. So the light from the sun is not only holding the earth around fixed orbit, it is also spinning it around. As gravity is standing curvature which has short range, it can't mediate the interaction by the sun and the earth as previously mentioned. This explanation, for simplicity sake ignores the fact that fermions such as an electron carry spins as well. The more complicated, and thus more reasonable explanation for the spin of stars is a mutual interactions of the spin of light, i.e. Bosons with the receiving electrons, causing a modification of spin by half unit, and that modification is resulting in the spinning of the star. In other words, it's the modified spin of electrons, which lead to the spinning stars, combined with the light that does not scattered by electrons.

The Nature of Mass

$$F_{V=0} = 2^3 + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$\left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \Psi_i + e^-_{\mu} \right) + N_{V\mu} = 30,128,850,9254 \dots \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^3 + (1)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} = 30$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} = 128$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} = 850$$

As the prime amount of net variation is representing a curvature diverging, one must eliminate it in order to analyze the mass, which is taken to be discrete amount of net curvature conserved within bounded region, or a particle. This will be a theorem:

The \mathcal{M}_f theorem: Mass is net curvature diverging within a close bounded space-time region.

To prove it, the following steps will be taken. First, one will represent each of the coupling using a spin symmetry, reversing the net variation and the majestic three.

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow [(2^3 \times 3) + 3] + (3)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + 5] + (3)$$

Now, to prove that mass is curvature diverging in bounded region, one must eliminating the diverging curvature which is the invariant three for all the coupling. Define the opposite in sign terminator as $N_V^t = (-3)$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + 3] + (3) - N_V^t = 27$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + 5] + (3) - N_V^t = 125$$

Which are the masses of the higgs particles. Since each term does not impose a constraint concerning to the location of the prime, it is possible to represent the prime, which stand according to theorem two as net amount of curvature on the matric tensor, within the spin zero term, which represent the higgs. Such that:

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + 3] \rightarrow [(2^3 \times 3 + 3)]$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + 5] \rightarrow [(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 + 5)]$$

End of proof.

The key idea is that each of those is net curvature, which is still diverging, but it is diverging in bounded region. This is how the Higgs is getting its mass, from diverging curvature in a certain region. **Diverging net curvature** in a **bounded region** could be thought of as standing curvature as earlier presented, or mass. Summing up, if the idea is inheritable to another particles, mass is net curvature diverging within a closed region, or a particle. That amount is not allowed to escape, thus one eliminate the term representing the diverging curvature. since it is possible to add this extra term, mass can morph into diverging curvature, which is energy, as the 8T declared the mapping between those two parameters.

As mentioned those ideas are more evolved than the ones presented in earlier stages of the thesis, pages (4-100) as the theory evolved by leaps and bounds since the early days, however the 8T author would not change them as to preserve the original tides of thought, to allow the reader to evaluate how the ideas varied over time. in particular in the early days, mass was defined to be curvature converging inward, according to this new idea, mass is diverging curvature bounded in a certain region, i.e. a particle.

Long Range Interference

In this section the author will try to reason for interference from a different angle, without using the original equations varying the spin of the system. This reasoning will shift the focus to the mere existence of the observer, which emits light on the system, and to the notion of distance from a system. No equations will be presented. The idea interference is what it is, using the new reasoning line is that the amount of curvature due to an observer looking at the system is varying, and thus the space-time configuration itself vary according to the net curvature emitted from the observer. Leading to a severe change in the space-time configuration due to the mere existence, or the mere observation on the system. If one photon were varying the spin from wave to particle, how would an entity much more massive would effect a delicate system of elementary particles, and the answer is in a much more severe manner. Another point to consider is that interference is independent of the distance, simply because light is moving in extremum speed, if an observer is looking at a system from a small distance, or from a large distance such as the distance light travel in one second, it will interfere with the system either way, in other words, interference can accrue from large distances as well. That idea could have been derived earlier as the process of interference does not include a parameter of distance.

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$
$$2N_2 + 1 \rightarrow 2N_2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

In that sense it is possible to refute "locality" if light is arriving from a distance star to the earth, this light emitting star is interfering with "our system". That is because the classical limit does not exist.

One as a Prime

The only way to construct primes using real numbers which are not primes, is using that number, the first integer, 1. If the demand on definition as a prime is a number which is devisable either by itself or one, that the number 1 is the stronger prime as it is only devisable by itself, and thus should be considered not just as a prime, but the strongest prime, putting aside the prime critical line for a second. Suppose that 1 would be mapped as a prime.

$$1 \in \mathbb{P}$$

The definition of the primorial would get shorten and become much more elegant.

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \cup (+1); \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \text{Set of Primes}$$

To:

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P};$$

$$N_V = P_{max} \in [0, \mathbb{R}] \cup (+1); P_{max} \in \mathbb{P}$$

To:

$$N_V = P_{max} \in [0, \mathbb{R}]; P_{max} \in \mathbb{P}$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (1) \quad (1.1)$$

$$\left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \Psi_i + e^-_{\mu} \right) + N_{V\mu} = 30,128,850,9254 \dots \quad (1.2)$$

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P};$$

$$N_V = P_{max} \in [0, \mathbb{R}]; P_{max} \in \mathbb{P}$$

Weak Interaction Instability

Using the recent idea of the new \mathcal{M}_f theorem, it is possible to reason for the instability of the weak interaction Bosons. In particular, it is possible to state that if some of the net curvature bounded in a region is decaying into the weak interaction bosons, and by its nature a boson is a net curvature diverging unbound, than it will lead to instability.

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + 3] \rightarrow [(2^3 \times 3 + 3)]$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 + 3)] + W^\pm$$

Define the mass insertion arrow:

$$M^\rightarrow: \mathcal{S}_0 \rightarrow W^\pm$$

From the broken spin zero term, to the weak interaction boson. As the \mathcal{M}_f theorem state that mass is curvature diverging in a close region, as this spin zero particle decay, some of the closed region diverging curvature is being inserted or absorbed onto the additional element in the coupling term, which in the case above, stand for the weak interaction bosons. However, the net curvature inserted is than terminated by the diverging nature of the boson, leading to mass instability, and thus to particle instability, as the boson receives it, It is immediately terminated. Put another way there could not be diverging curvature unbound, and diverging curvature bounded at the same time, both allocated to the same entity. The overall process can be summed in the following manner. First, the spin zero symmetry is breaking by an additional term, which is non vanishing and prime ordered, which means that there is mass accumulation on the higgs. That means that the net curvature is diverging in a close region. The higgs is unstable for that reason, and the net curvature which originally belong to the spin zero term, now diverging onto the additional term, which is the weak interaction boson.

As mentioned, this boson is unstable using the above reasoning, and thus it decay. So instability of particles of the Bosonic class is a result of both conditions, the fact that they are bosons, and the fact they contain some innate mass, which diverge within the region of the particles. It is also possible to claim that the heavier the particle the less stable it is, i.e. the shorter the lifetime. Taking the gamma Bosons as means of prediction, using a theorem.

Theorem: Lifetime of a heavy boson is inversely proportional to its prime \mathcal{M}_L correspondent.

If one predicted that the mass is directly proportional to the prime element, than the lifetime of the gamma boson should stand as:

$$\Gamma_L = \frac{3}{7}$$

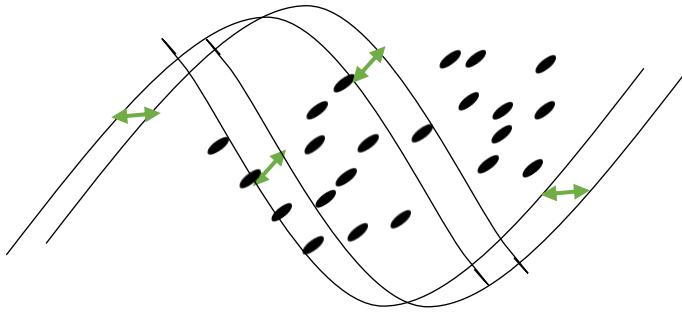
Of the lifetime of the weak interaction bosons, W^\pm , or Z^0 that is because the gamma boson is speculated to possess mass of ratio:

$$\frac{7}{3}$$

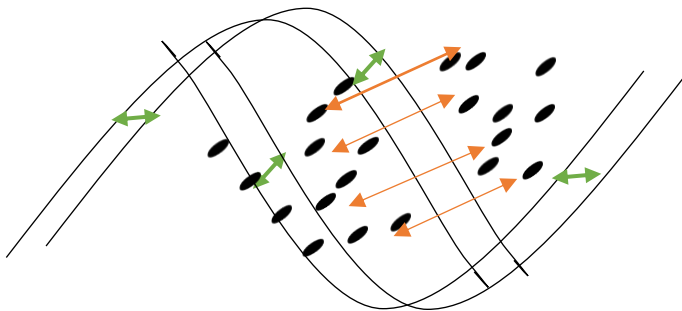
When compared with the weak interaction bosons, or to be with a mass range of approximately $187 - 213 \text{ GeV}$. This distributed equally across the range, each variant is slightly heavier than the previous, overall seven gamma variants in range. Putting in concise manner. The larger the mass, the shorter the lifetime. That could explain the fact that it was not detected to date.

Last Take on Universe Packets

Below is another visual take on the exact way two universes are "stacked", the green arrows to represent the volume of the universe getting flattened. Each flattened universe is getting flattened twice, so there is a need to inserted an additional graph on the graph below, as there picture only represent two universes, exhorting pressure on one another. The green arrows represent the areas of extremum curvature.



Dark matter as the interaction between one manifold to matter of another distinct manifold.



Which gives another insight to how those things are correlated. Suffice to say that flatness is an immediate result of the main equation as well. So using the main equation, it is possible to explain the majority of phenomena in cosmological scales.

Einstein Last Triumph

The absolute majority of physicists tried to unify the theories of QM and GR by searching a quantum theory of gravity, which is the opposite to the approach taken by the great Albert Einstein, which always claimed that quantum mechanics is not complete, a claim which the author proved correct. Einstein was right in two ways. First, the right approach to unification is from gravity to quantum, not from quantum to gravity, and secondly, quantum mechanics in current formulation is not complete as it only describe three interactions out of infinity. It also does so using the Planck constant \hbar and the speed of light, c , which are measured quantities and thus "interfere" with the beauty of the Quantum theory which should stand as a pure set of principles, free of measurements, such as GR or 8T. QM was fully formulated without those constants here, and the meaning of the quanta's were theorized before the quanta's were derived.

Gravity as a particle, a wave or a Knot

In this section the author will attempt at presenting three ways in which the graviton could be manifested, using the variation of the primordial. In particular, the objective will be reached using the ratios of Bosons and leptons, alongside the classification to even to fermions, primes to bosons and knots to odds. Take the first case in which the graviton is containing an even number of leptons and bosons:

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (\vec{3}) + (\vec{3})] + \gamma + \gamma \rightarrow [(2N_{gravity}) + (\vec{e}^-) + (\vec{e}^-)] + \gamma + \gamma$$

overall the two bosons are adding up to an even number, which is indicating the boson will behave as fermion.

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \rightarrow (N_V + N_V) \notin \mathbb{P}$$

That means that in that variation of the graviton, it will manifest as a particle form. Taking the case of a single photon and three leptons, adding up to a spin two using the spin form of the primordial:

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (\vec{e}^-) + (\vec{e}^-) + (\vec{e}^-)] + \gamma$$

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P}$$

This form will act as a wave, even though it adds up to even number with the leptons, this analysis only concerns the net curvature unbound. Now the last and most interesting one:

$$[(2N_{gravity}) + (\vec{e}^-)] + \gamma + \gamma + \gamma$$

The three nets are summing to a number, which is not always a prime, but an even. Define the even class as:

$$\mathbb{E} \in 2n + 1; \mathbb{E} \notin \mathbb{P}$$

Now:

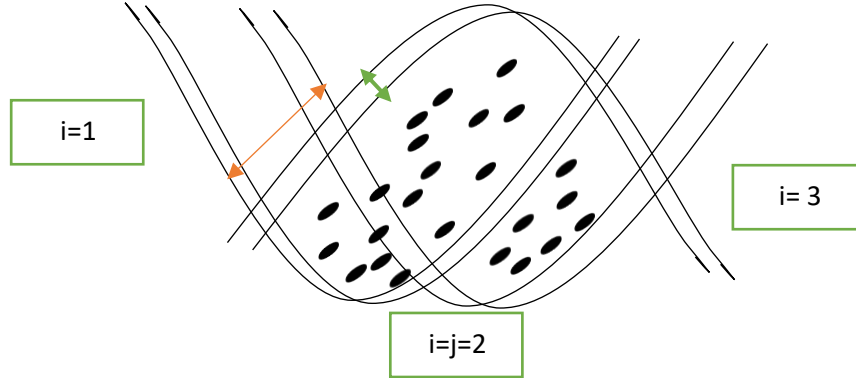
$$\gamma + \gamma + \gamma \in \mathbb{E}$$

Which means that those three bosons, unbound but also not taking the form of matter, i.e. an even number. Those three bosons will then form a knot, or an unvarying curve in space-time. The visibility of the knot depends upon the energy of those three elements. the meaning of the following construction is that it is possible to "scar" space-time in ways that could be permanent. If this entity does not vary in space, it does not vary over time. put another way space-time is expanding over itself, those knots could appear than in cycle form.

The same result could be expended as to any other particle. If one is able to "time" or to align Bosons to an odd number, that one is creating a knot in space-time, which really means that space-time is bend over itself to some form of high dimensional structure, which do not vary in space, and thus do not vary in time. It could not vanish to fermions nor to bosons, thus it can not manifest as a particle of physical entity. That result could refute the earlier paper and result "odd photon absorptions" as present in earlier stages of the thesis.

Directing the jump

Using the main equation, one was able to index each manifold, which is getting flattened by two other manifolds in the packet. Since each of those manifolds is flat, by generating an extremum amount of energy, it is possible to reach the kernel of the two manifolds.



The second manifold appears in between, and was inserted in the distance of the odd indexed manifolds, represented by the orange arrow, the flattening result is taking the volume of the even indexed manifold to zero, which is the green arrow, and its surface area to infinity. If a race is advanced enough it can generate energy to create an area or a spike of extremum curvature, which is the kernel and thus jump to the neighboring manifolds. the key point is to direct it to a certain direction, since the manifold is flat, there exist two directions of jumping, either up the packet or down the packet. Define the two operators:

$$\mathbb{U}: \Phi_i \rightarrow \Phi_j$$

$$\mathbb{U}: \Phi_i \rightarrow \Phi_{i+1}$$

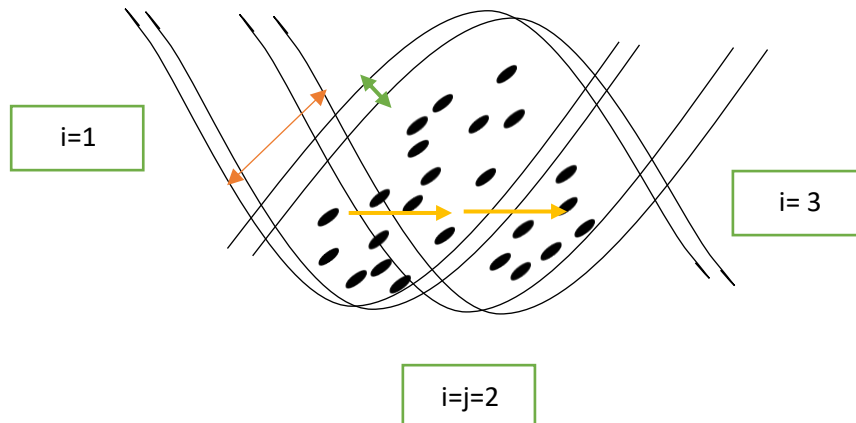
Which is the jump up the packet arrow. The second arrow, jump down the packet arrow:

$$\mathbb{D}: \Phi_j \rightarrow \Phi_i$$

$$\mathbb{D}: \Phi_i \rightarrow \Phi_{i-1}$$

So this is a much better to travel in space, instead of linear travel, it is possible to jump up and down the packet, to reach new stars and galaxies with no time, instead of the old way of crossing the distance, which is as vast as the universe itself. The degree of an advance civilization would be measured in the number of jumps in can perform, the number of universes segments it an control over the packet, and overall how far in the packet the civilization had gone. Using two up jumps, it is possible to go from one to three.

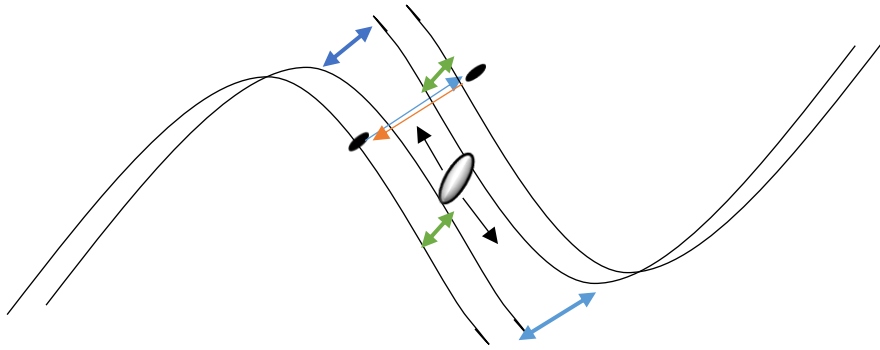
$$\mathbb{U}\mathbb{U}: 1 \rightarrow 3$$



Moreover, two jumps down to the original "home universe".

$$\mathbb{D}\mathbb{D}: 3 \rightarrow 1$$

In other words, because the universes are flat, it is possible to classify the only two directions of the jump, either up the packet, or down the packet. This idea is indicating that each universe could have, at least of certain amount of time a unique index in the packet. That is of course a subject to constant variance as new universes in between two distinct manifolds could have been expanding, or being flattened as presented earlier:



The blue arrows meant to express that the universes, as the previous illustration are "stacked" on one another. That is leading to another important point which was not before analyzed and is that the overall configuration of a newborn universe will be effected at least to some extent by the neighboring manifolds in the packet. The matter distribution on those manifolds is effecting the newborn, flattened manifold from that moment on. After the domination era of the strong interactions, and the formation of fermion cluster at large scale. **The location on which those galaxies will form will be determined by the other two neighboring manifolds**, and in particular the curves will be the same but opposite as to ensure that the overall packet will retain flat. In other words, the location of galaxies and overall size was pre-determined by the older neighboring manifolds. That strikes at the heart of 8T, QM or any other modern theory. The uncertainties are still exist and valid, the meaning of the previous statement is to express the element of pre-determined composition of matter that rise due to stationarity demand on the packet. If each neighboring manifolds had random distribution of curves, the packet could not be perfectly flat. Put another way, the size and distribution of the galaxies rose due to other pre-existing galaxies of distinct universes. Via the effect of dark matter.

Since the arrow of those two manifolds are different, the matter distribution on those other manifolds is varying with additional time, overall the matter distribution of this galaxy will imitate the curves and motion of those galaxies but with less time, but as it must match the curves and thus motion of matter within those distinct galaxies, which has extra time, it is possible to state in that sense that the motion and curves on this galaxy, and this universe is pre-determined by manifolds which has more time. What already happened there is happening here, **matter clustering wise**. Put it another way, the galaxies of another universes are directing the size, formations and locations of matter on newborn universes. Those older universes dictate the overall formation, size and distribution of matter on newborn universes via the formations of matter which already clustered by their unique arrow, or the gravitational effect of dark matter. The stationarity demand is ensuring that the overall distribution of the packets will be identical in size, and in motion. Since the arrows of the manifolds are not identical, the curve variation and motion on this universe, is the past variation and motion of another neighboring universe, as it varying with more space, and thus more time. Thus, it is possible to state that the curvature distribution is pre-determined by other universes with more time. It is indeed a scary result. Suddenly the QM uncertainties seem much nicer. Either way, it does not mean that it has to be exactly the same at the star scale, or even at mega star scale, but rather that the curves are varying and moving with distinct time arrows, and the curve variation within a given arrow, is identical to curve variation with

an older arrow. If QM was formulated by uncertainties, that idea could change everything. Trying to lower down the self paranoia of the author, (which was born into QM and thus consider it natural) it could also just mean that there universes has different degrees of flatness, and that the direction itself and not the exact motion are identical. That in certain time gap, the universe will reach same degree of flatness as those universes with more down. Even if two stars are moving with different arrows, it could be a star of a mega giant, and a mega asteroid with the same curve, there is no indication that the actual stars are identical, just their curves, motions and locations.

Sets of Certainties?

It would be wiser to assume that similar to continuous discrete elements of nature, which appear in one setting, there exist also a set of certainties in mega scale, older universes effect the matter distribution of newborn manifolds such as the curves would terminate each other perfectly, in agreement with the stationarity demand of the manifolds. That counts as a certainty, but it still does not change or diminish the uncertainties of Quantum mechanics as far as one can see. Not within one universe at least, that is because even with distinct time arrows, no new law will emerge at quantum scale, it is still impossible to decide when or where or even which bosons are in play given a fermion cluster.

The twist was that the original distribution is effected by other distribution, which formed with a distinct time arrows. The complication rose due to the fact of the universe being in a packet, and not stand as itself. This could be explained in another way, while it is not known how the universe will form by residents of the same universe, it is possible to predict the mega scale formation of the new universe, by residents of the neighboring universes with older time arrow. That is due to the stationary demand on the packet; the curves must form at certain locations to perfectly terminate with the other closest two universes in the packet.

If the Bosons are responsible for the curves, it means that the distribution of bosons is pre-determined by the other universes, so it although the sets of uncertainties still exist within one universe, they do not exist within the other universes. Another way to state it, is that nature would aspire to create the same shape of mega distribution, i.e. same curves, so that they can terminate perfectly. Suppose that the packet had only two universes, which flatten each other perfectly.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=1}} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{j=2}} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

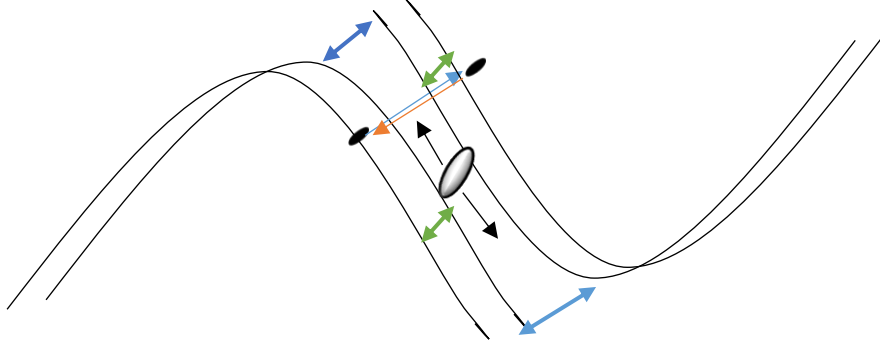
At one segment, a new universe emerged in between the two and went via singularity. Such that the index now varying, and the new universe taking the index of the second manifold.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=1}} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=2}} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0$$

The second manifold now indexed as the third:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=2}} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{j=3}} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0$$

The curves that perfectly terminated between the universe pair will invoke the newborn manifold to possess exactly the same curve distribution, so that it can perfectly terminate. Therefore, even though residents of the newborn manifold can not know what the curve distribution is going to be, residents of the older universes can tell exactly how the newborn universe will form at mega scale.



Put another way, if the curves of the newborn universe will not be aligned with the curves of the other universes than, the result on the main equations would be:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=1}} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=2}} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} \neq 0$$

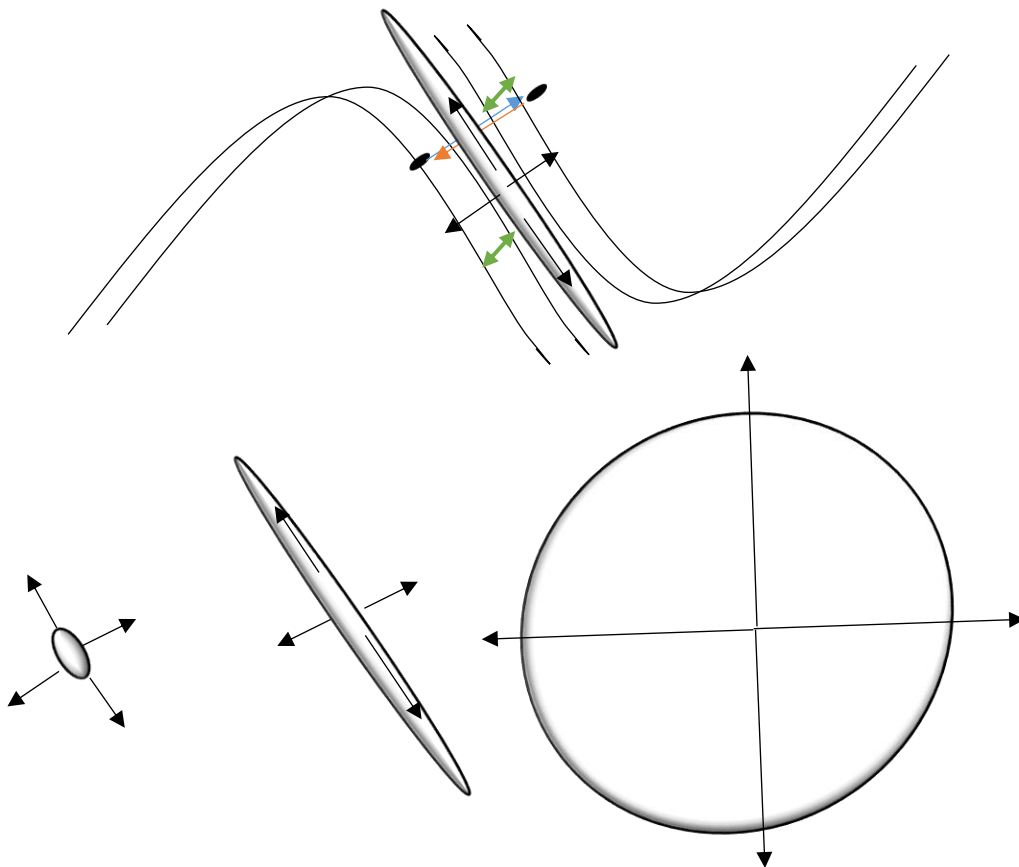
$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=2}} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{j=3}} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} \neq 0$$

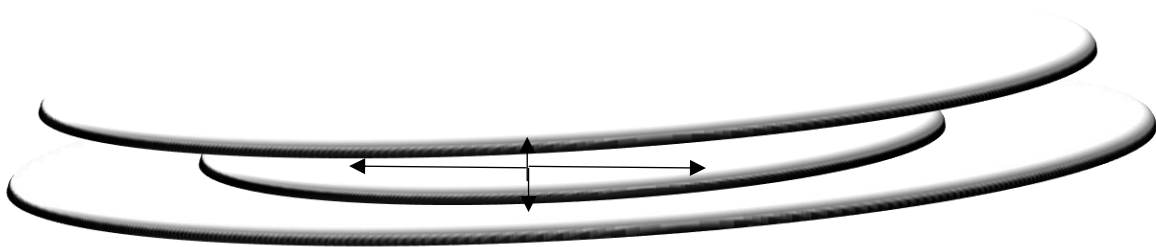
Thus will lead to the packet with manifolds which are not stationary as their curve distribution is not identical. If one to accept that dark matter exist, than one must accept that dark matter dictated the gravitational pull of matter from the moment of singularity on, in other words, there is a reason the distribution of the universe is what it is, it imitates the distribution of other universes in the packet.

Therefore, one will attempt at summing all this. The immediate result is that there exist an element of certainty that was pre-determined. Considering the formation of mega-fermion distribution and their curves. The sets of uncertainties are only local uncertainties, not global uncertainties, what is happening on newborn universes, is an imitation of what already happened in other universes, matter-clustering wise. There is no law which will emerge at quantum scales, but the overall curve, i.e. Bosonic distribution is pre-determined by the packet, ensuring the curves of the newborn manifold will perfectly aligned with the neighboring manifolds. This effect of maneuvering the matter clusters to a certain formation is meditated by dark matter, or the "gravitational effect" of other universes. The mega-scale of fermion clusters in this universe is imitating the mega-scale formations of other universes, ensuring the curves will terminate, keeping the packet stationary. Alongside the sets of uncertainties, there is also an element of certainty in the universe. What is happening here, already happened there. The time gap of the arrows, making the uncertainties of one universe a local uncertainties. Residents of the other universe can not predict what the atom will do, emission wise if they would jump to our universe, but they can predict the formation of the total curve, based on the time gap and the fact that the arrows are not identical. The uncertainties of QM are preserved, but alongside it there exist a new set of certainties which rise via the packet construction, and meditated by dark matter.

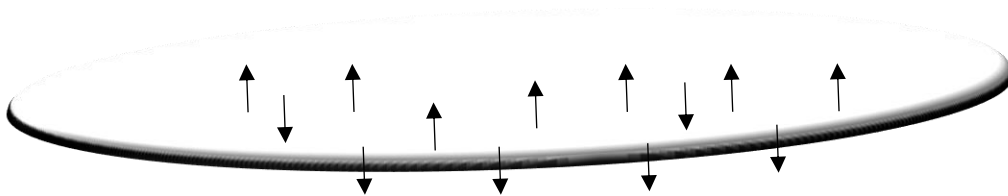
Refuting Collapse

Suppose that for some reason a universe went via a collapse, it came back to the original state, before singularity, a metric tensor with no curves on it, in an unvarying state, with fixed length of time which means it is not varying and thus unmeasurable at that state. Since this universe is still part of the packet, the moment it will again retain a varying curve on it, will ignite the process of acceleration outward, due to pressure from the packet, eliminating the curve and leading to flatness. Thus as the collapse of a universe is not forbidden, if one of the universes in the packet has indeed collapsed, sooner or later (using the time arrow of another manifold) it will experience singularity again, i.e. flattening by the packet. So that idea indicate that a universe can go via singularity more than once. It is very unlikely that a universe will collapse in the first place, as it requires reversing the direction of expansion of space, and thus the direction of time, however using the V theorem; if it is not forbidden, it certainly could manifest. As far as one can see, a collapse of a universe could be a result of a universe without areas of extremum curvatures on it, which means it can not expend outward as the others, and thus could ignite the collapse inward. The key point is that a universe that collapsed will experience singularity again as it is still part of the packet and therefore a subject to immense pressure which will manifest as the collapsed universe will retain a varying curve on it. It is also possible to assume that a universe that collapsed is more dense than a universe that went via singularity, as the latter is expanding over in extremum rate, to resemble a flat surface.





To express the element of certainty, which was discussed earlier, one will denote the areas of extremum curves on the first and third manifolds.



As an example for the first, the second manifold must terminate at least half of the curves of the first, and half of the curves of the third. Assuming this new manifold was created at with newer arrow, it means that it's curves can't not be just randomized across the surface but appear in the exact location of the curves of the older universes. In that sense as previously covered, it is pre-arranged; it is already determined how the fermion cluster would reform in the newborn universe. What happened there is happening here. This is done via the effect of dark matter. This new idea of certainty in formation of fermion clusters is analogous to the principle of uncertainty of Quantum mechanics, as it indicates that the universe has much less freedom than before. In that sense, one must take this idea and raise it to a degree of a principle. This will be the subject of the next section. Keeping in mind that from those "arrows" the acceleration outward, or the universe expansion will be ignited.

The Principle of Certainty

The c^1 theorem: Newborn universes imitate the fermion clusters and the curves of neighboring universes.

The c^2 theorem: The imitating process is synonymous with pre-determined locations and magnitudes of curves on newborn universe.

The c^3 theorem: Pre-determinism is a result of a stationary demand on the packet.

The principle of certainty is indicating than that each newborn manifold that appears in between two other manifolds which flatted each other perfectly must have the same curve distribution as the latter pair, so that the main equation and the curve termination will be preserved.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=1}} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=2}} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=2}} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{j=3}} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0$$

Where $\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=2}}$ denote the newborn manifold. Understanding the ramifications of that result and in particular on the uncertainty of quantum mechanics could be the most important challenge facing this generation of theorists. There should be a way to unify the two principles. As presented earlier the new principle making the QM uncertainty a local principle which belong to one manifold only.

The Kernel is everywhere

Notice that after the manifold has been flattened, there exist no limitation on to which a race could generate an extremum curve, and by doing so to reach the kernel of the two manifolds, i.e. the term:

$$\frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} = 0$$

Which stands as the kernel as the second manifold possess:

$$\frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0$$

As previously covered, by doing so it will ignite the jump.

Light Manifestation in GR

As light could manifest as particles and waves given by the primordial, which is the result of shifting the spin of the system by half unit increments, as presented earlier, one must and try attempt shading light on Einstein result of light ray bending. It seems unreasonable to assume that the bending of light which turn as an accurate result could be manifested if the light came in a form of a wave. That is because those wave fill space, and thus the bending of light in that form could exceed the small effect to a bending of entire space. since the light was linearly polarized it did not fill entire space, but rather a narrow segment of a ray, that indicate that in Einstein result light manifested as the following way:

$$(\delta g_\phi \times \delta g_\phi) + (\delta g_\phi \times \delta g_\phi) + (\delta g_\phi \times \delta g_\phi) + (\delta g_\phi \times \delta g_\phi) + (\delta g_\phi \times \delta g_\phi)$$

Which lead the author to make a prediction:

Linearly polarized light rays is isomorphic to even amount of Bosons in the total ray.

Which is synonymous with stating that the spin is:

$$2N_2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

Alternatively:

$$(N_V + N_V) \notin \mathbb{P}$$

Inverse Law for Dark matter

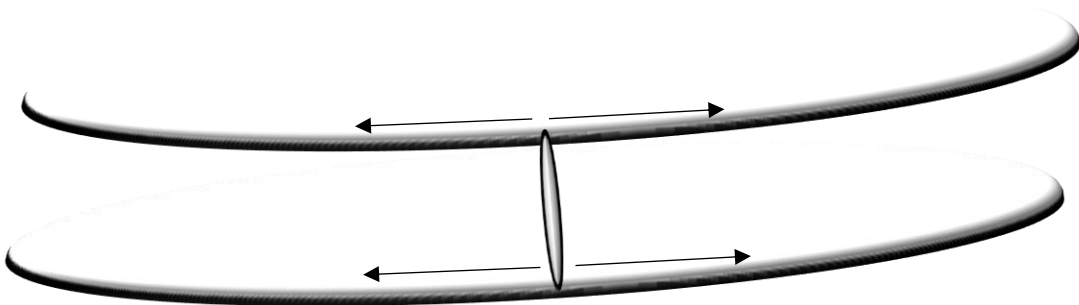
As there is infinite number of universes in the packet, one must attempt at reason the effect of the packet on single manifold. As each universe can be thought of as a distinct thin liar in a packet of liars, it is possible to state that the effect of "dark matter" on a single manifold is not constrained to the closest neighboring, but rather all embracing. This leading to the inverse law:

The D_M theorem: the effect of higher dimensional matter on a given manifold is inversely proportional to the number of packet jumps from that manifold.

As the number of jumps increase, so does the number of thin liars between the target manifold and the effecting manifold, which is taking the effect between the two to zero. The number of jumps also signify a distance amount, which is relatively small as those universes are stacked on one another, when the number of jumps increase so does that distance. The immediate result of the theorem is the following: The closet two neighboring manifolds are those that are responsible for the majority of the dark matter effect. Additional side point is that the D_M theorem is invariant to the nature of the jump, it applies to either jumping up the packet or down the packet.

Singularity and Orthogonality

In this section the author would like to suggest an additional way to think about singularity, using the idea of orthogonality. In particular, the moment of singularity can be thought of as the moment in which the manifold that had no curves on it, suddenly reach an orthogonal state with the two flattening manifolds. That is synonymous with stating that it had an extremum curve on it, which lead to inner product zero in between the manifolds. That inner product could mean that there was extremum amount of energy release at that moment, or radical expansion due to the orthogonality.



Thus, it is possible to create an Iso-arrow according to this idea. If the inner product of manifolds is zero, as given by orthogonality, than the pressure exhorted by the two manifold is concentrated to a single point at that moment, leading to extremum expansion, which is singularity. According to this idea singularity can be thought of the elimination of "vertical state" of the middle manifold in between two flat manifolds.

This could be put in the following way:

$$(\langle \Phi_{i+1} | \Phi_i \rangle = 0) \cap (\langle \Phi_{i-1} | \Phi_i \rangle = 0)$$

Invoke singularity by the arrow:

$$\mathcal{F}: \Phi_i \rightarrow \Phi_i^F$$

Put another way, if a given manifold is perpendicular to two other manifolds, i.e. it's inner product with them is zero, than nature will ignite the flattening, or singularity. This leads to infinite expansion as evident to us in our universe. Using that idea and the illustrations of the 8T setting, it makes it relatively easy to imagine how singularity could have accrue. That is the benefit of the setting, that it is easier to imagine, and therefore to understand. This is in contrast to theories such as QFT and QM, which don't have this element of visualization within them, partly because of the dominant parts of linear algebra which is horrendous in allowing readers to visualize exactly what is happening. That is alongside the bracket notations, which is over abstract.

Reversed Signs

Recall that back in the day, when the 8T was in early stages, the author explained the main equation by using the fact that if one requires:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 0$$

Than the acceleration of the second term can't effect this term, as it must stay time invariant. There exist another way to explain this, which will be the subject of this short section. This could be explained by the reversed signs. The direction of the extremum curve and the direction of the acceleration has reversed signs, and together they terminate to zero, given by first main equation:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi'} \frac{\partial \Phi'}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g'} \frac{\partial^2 g'}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

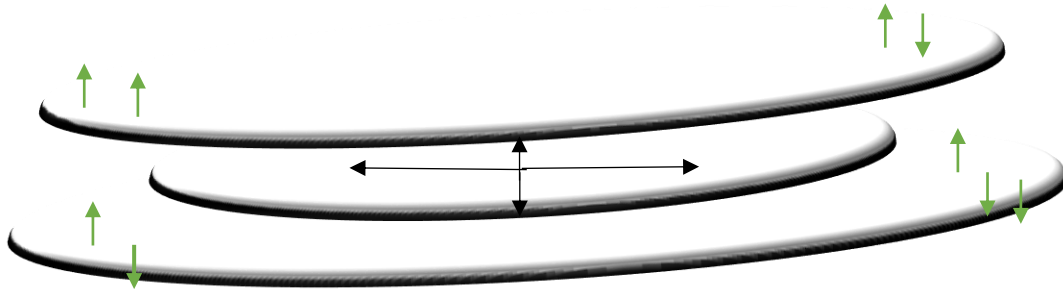
Which leads to the illustration of a given galaxy, which is considered an extremum curve:



Which is only a partial description as this equation does not explain why such is the case, in contrast to the second main equation (2.1). overall that was the reason the second main equation was used much often than the first. The advantage of the main equation as it validate the long-known relation between gravity and acceleration, and in that sense it has significant importance and astatically beautiful. It is also the equation that ignited the 8T construction. Summing up, the inverse signs leading to termination of the curve by the acceleration, and therefore to flatness.

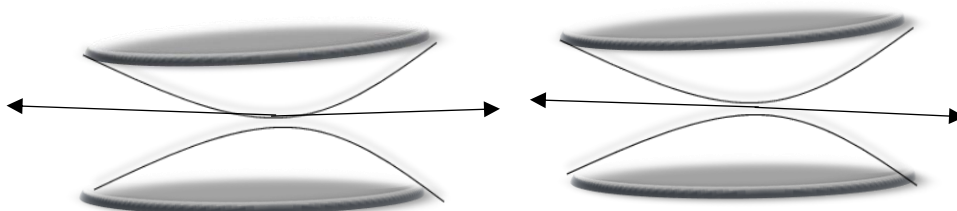
Second Potential Source of Expansion ?

As given by earlier stages of the thesis, the source of expansion is pressure from the packet. That however does not exclude additional sources of expansion. Recall that each universe has different time arrow, and thus lead to the following illustration:



the key point is that there could be an additional source which causes the expansion besides the pressure from the packet, and that is areas of extremum curvature on the "edges" of the universe pairs, i.e. in areas in which the newer universe yet to reach in expansion. That is because the newer universe has a newer arrow of time. Those areas are marked in green arrows, in the above illustration and meant to express areas of extremum curvature on the more expended, older universes. This strengthens the point in which expansion is the only option for a universe. Up to this point, the only source of expansion was the pressure by the packet; from now on, it is possible to correlate two sources of expansion. It is also possible to see using that illustration that the extremum curves on those universe edges will pull toward them the arbitrary variations that will appear on the flattened manifold, which is in essence the principle of certainty. The curve distribution is already pre-determined by the two neighboring manifolds. according to this idea one must ask what would be the ratio of those two. As those green arrows are being flattened by other universes by running the index of the main equation, the effects they would exhort on the manifold to expend should be relatively small, compared to the pressure exhort by the packet. It is also not evident from the main equation and thus was neglected to this point.

Putting it together



it is easier to see how distance of the galaxies on the same universe is increasing while the galaxies themselves are standing put. In addition, the flatness and "dark matter" are also vivid from the illustration, which are also immediate results of the main equation, flatness as the curves terminate, and "dark matter" is the aspiration of matter to behave normally and to attract matter in between its finite dimensional boundaries, using the simplistic reasoning of classical physics.

Eliminating the Packet First

This is an additional idea on the issue of the manifold index first in the packet, which impose a problem as it indicates that in contrast to other manifolds it gets flattened by only single manifold. In earlier stages of the thesis the author suggest the idea of a five-stack, or connecting the fifth with the first. This section is presenting an additional idea, which revolves around unique "packet sequences" or connecting the first in a certain packet with the first with another packet, which indexed differently. The result is a packet of packets.

Define the first packet as running from index one to index $k + 1$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

$$1 \leq i < k$$

$$2 \leq j \leq k + 1$$

It is possible to define a segment of numbers which belong to the real range which has zero elements in common with the numbers in range 1 to $k + 1$. Denote this range:

$$\mathbb{Q}: (z + 2, z + r)$$

$$(z + 2, z + r) \cap (1, k + 1) = \emptyset$$

Now the key point is that the new packet takes the $z + 2$ is considered first as the new packet starts from that number. So by connecting two distinct packets the problem of the first in the packet is solved for both packets. Each of the first manifold in the two packets is now is being flattened twice. The first manifold in "this" packet by the second manifold and by $z + 2$, and the latter by the manifold indexed by 1 and $z + 3$. So the problem of the first manifold can be perfectly solved by connecting two distinct packets running over different index ranges.

Additional Formulation of Main Equation

The original manifold in the setting had a "pullback" of the sort:

$$\Phi: (M, g_E) \rightarrow (M_E, g)$$

Which is taking the $g_E \rightarrow M$ and the Ricci flow into g . There exist another way to present the main equation, which may be easier to comprehend by mathematicians, as it does not include the arrow, but the two components, the Einstein metric tensor paired with the Ricci flow, or the Einstein Ricci tensor united in one term and injected into Φ taken to be the manifold.

$$(g_E R_E) \rightarrow \Phi$$

Where the usual g_E denote the Einstein metric tensor and R_E denote the Einstein Ricci tensor:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial \dot{R}_E} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{R}_E}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3)$$

Which can also be represented in a less compact form if one considers:

$$\partial \dot{R}_E \equiv \partial(\partial R_E)$$

Leading to:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

With the arbitrary amounts of sectional curvature on the manifold must vanish:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \partial R_E^n - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_j} \partial R_E^m = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\partial R_E^n = \partial R_E^m = 0$$

The indexes of this equation runs to a limit, which manifest as an even number. The elements were proven two distinct elements that differ in sign and anti-commute.

$$\partial R_E^n = \partial R_E^1 + \partial R_E^2 \dots \partial R_E^1 + \partial R_E^2 \dots = 0$$

Define the set of indexes takes either one of two values for each manifold in the packet:

$$n, m \in \{1, 2\}$$

Leading to matter formations of the sort:

$$\partial R_E^1 \partial R_E^2 \partial R_E^1$$

Define the arrow:

$$d: (\partial R_E^1 \rightarrow \partial R_E^2) \rightarrow \partial R_E^{12}$$

Such that matter can be represented by:

$$\partial R_E^{121}$$

Manor O – 8T

As an example. Rather than the original version that is less elegant as it is much longer:

$$\partial R^1_E \partial R^2_E \partial R^1_E$$

Such that the set has an even amount of variation elements which vanish into matter.

$$\partial R^{121}_E \Leftrightarrow \partial R^{212}_E$$

$$\partial R^{222}_E \Leftrightarrow \partial R^{111}_E$$

$$\partial R^{122}_E \Leftrightarrow \partial R^{211}_E$$

$$\partial R^{221}_E \Leftrightarrow \partial R^{112}_E$$

$$\partial R^{333}_E$$

Overall, the form of those equations is somewhat easier to grasp than the (1) and (2.1) for those familiar with differential geometry and general relativity. The ideas are the same, this theory aspire to describe three elements, a manifold, containing a matric tensor a Ricci tensor paired together inside a partial differential equation setting, manifested the beautiful equation of Euler and Lagrange.

Decrease in Coupling Magnitude - Wave Function Collapse

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

As presented in earlier stages of the thesis, when observation is made on a physical system containing boson, the observation is interfering with the system. That is presented by the varying the spin from integer to non-integer. From wave-like to particle like, or.

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2N_2 + 1 \rightarrow 2N_2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

Prime like to non-prime, as two primes leading to even numbers, which is isomorphic to vanishing matter:

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \rightarrow (N_V + N_V) \notin \mathbb{P}$$

The key point is that the extra photon is leading to a change in the magnitude of the coupling. In particular when the extra photon is inserted the coupling than is getting weaker. Before measurement:

$$a^{-1} \approx 128$$

After measurement:

$$a^{-1}_{Measure} \approx 133$$

As the photon is isomorphic to the prime $N_v = (+5)$. Now that leads to the following conclusion – the extra photon lead to a cancelation of certain sort. As waves ripples diverge across the entire space-time, particles do not. that is synonymous with stating that the extra photon led to cancelation of the ripples, weakening the magnitude of the coupling. Before measurement the waves diverged across the entire space, now the photons exist at a certain location. Using the primordial it is possible to make a prediction.

Prediction: The ratio of decrease of the energy of the system due to the additional photon, is manifested in the ratio:

$$\frac{1}{128} > \frac{1}{133} \rightarrow \frac{128}{133} \approx 0.96$$

Put another way, the additional photon has led to cancelation of about 0.0375 percent of the energy of the system had before measurement. In contrast to what was stated before, the additional element inserted in the case is causing to a **decrease** in energy manifested in the cancelation of the wave. That is again a shocking result, and completely counter intuitive. However, it does fit perfectly the results of the two slits experiment, and in particular when two slits are open less is presented rather than one slit.

Complex parts of Coupling Constants

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \partial R^n_E - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_j} \partial R^m_E = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Up to this point, the author mainly analyzed the structure of the coupling and the components of each coupling. In this section the author will present several ideas concerning the class of coupling.

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2e^- \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254 \dots$$

$$a_W^{-1} = [(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} = 30$$

$$a^{-1} = [(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} = 128$$

$$a_{\mathcal{P}=3}^{-1} [(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} = 850$$

Where the $\mathcal{P} = 3$ meat to express the primordial interaction which is third in the series. there is no point to allocate a unique name to each interaction as there are infinitely many. Back to the subject of the analysis. All the couplings, excluding the strong take the following form:

$$2N_k + 1$$

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Back in the day the author took it for granted to be complex, and in particular in Hermitian conjugation the extra variation would terminate.

$$2N_k + 1 \in \mathbb{C}$$

$$2N_k + 1 + 2N_k - 1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

Which leads the author to believe that the complex part is the right term, i.e. the plus one. That is synonymous with:

$$2N_k + 1 \rightarrow 2N_k - i^2$$

$$2N_k - 1 \rightarrow 2N_k + i^2$$

Since:

$$((e^-) + N_V = 1) \in -(i^2)$$

The complex part of the coupling is the electron and the photon. As far as one can see it agrees with the Schrodinger equation. It is possible to prove that the complex part of the coupling is the electron and the photon simply because:

$$i^2 = -1$$

Which is exactly the photon and the electron given by:

$$2N_k + 1 \rightarrow 2N_k + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 2N_k - i^2$$

If so, as presented earlier, to reach to the higgs particle, one must terminate the complex part of the coupling. This via Hermitian conjugation, or pairing the opposite complex parts, i.e. matter and anti-matter.

$$2N_k - i^2 + 2N_k + i^2 = 4N_k$$

As earlier presented:

$$\gamma\gamma \rightarrow H_0$$

The key point is that the Higgs part of the coupling is taken be the real part, the complex part of the coupling are the summation of the lepton and the bosons. The overall structure of the coupling is complex and not real.

$$a_W^{-1} = \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} = \mathbb{R}_1 + \mathbb{C}$$

$$a^{-1} = \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} = \mathbb{R}_2 + \mathbb{C}$$

$$a_{\mathcal{P}=3}^{-1} = \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} = \mathbb{R}_3 + \mathbb{C}$$

Although it produces real numbers.

$$\mathbb{R}_3 + \mathbb{C} = \mathbb{R}$$

It is possible to state that each coupling term is "masking" a complex part within it, which is masked by the fact the coupling itself produces a real number. It was Schrodinger himself, as far as one knows, which discovered this idea and thus took the complex element into the equation of motion. The primordial allows an additional viewpoint on the reason it has to be that way.

Renormalization?

In quantum field theories, there exist a major problem which is the shifts in coupling terms, due to energy levels. Such a variance needed to be terminated, the current methods suggest a cut off scale, known as renormalization to each coupling constant. That is to ensure the physical variance will not effect the magnitude of the coupling, and in particular to eliminate the infinities which can not be manifested physically as no interaction has infinite magnitude. Those were never pose a problem in this theory as the coupling were derived from principle. The fact that the coupling vary with energy can allow the author to expand the realm of the theory. That will be achieved by a new theorem:

The R_{N1} theorem: the energy of an element is separated by it's prime representation.

The R_{N2} theorem: the energy of an element is manifested in a superscript.

Those theorems easily solve the major problems in quantum field theories. In particular, no matter how vast the "energy" an element contain, it will always to be manifested in the same number, while the "energy" count will be presented in the superscript. This idea than allows the coupling term to be invariant to "energy". That is to state that the prime is independent from the degree of curvature the element possess. The more curved it is, the higher the "energy". Define the superscript on the net variation by the arrow:

$$\pi: N_V \longrightarrow N_V^\varphi$$

Which was chosen as the arrow of Ricci curvature into energy was defined by phi symbol. This superscript is taking the discrete spectrum of energy, while keeping the prime as is, and thus the coupling term as is.

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V^\varphi + (e^-) \right) + N_V^\varphi$$

Since the electron is part of the coupling term, and it contains different amount of energy as well. In addition to the fact it is equivalent to the boson of the weak interaction, the arrow above must include the electron. That will ensure the terms of each coupling will stay invariant due to energy shifts. Leading to a final form:

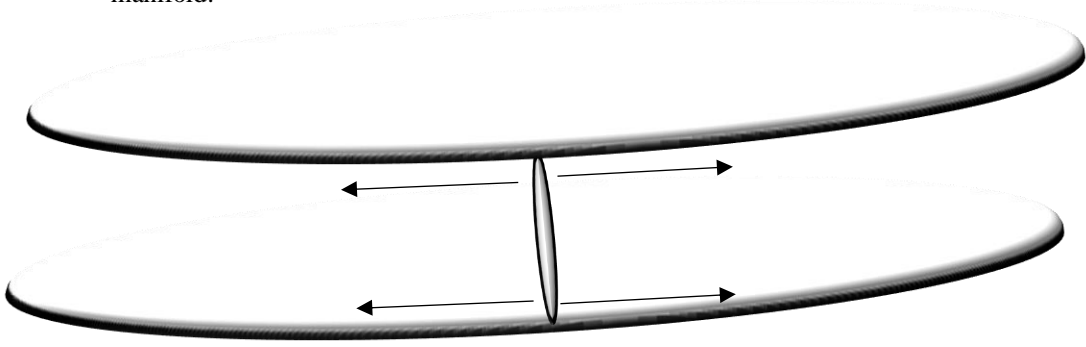
$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V^\varphi + (e^-)^\varphi \right) + N_V^\varphi \quad (1.2C)$$

$$E_0 < \varphi < E_k$$

Where the range of $[E_0, E_k]$ denote the energy scales of the elements in the system. This idea is the "more sophisticated" version of the EMT symmetry. An idea that set to achieve the same purpose, keeping the coupling term invariant to shifts in energy.

Preserving the Uncertainties

At earlier stage of the thesis, one presented the principle of certainty, which indicate that nature would aspire to create the same curve distribution on newborn manifolds, ensuring they will terminate the curves of the two closest manifolds in the packet, or else the manifolds will not be flattened out perfectly. This effect is mediated by dark matter. Consider the newborn manifold:



Given an existing curves on the two closest manifolds with an older time arrow, that imposes the certainty on the newborn manifold, via dark matter. The curve must be identical, but the key point is that there is more than one way to reach the same curve magnitude. Is was proven in the part of homomorphism's, it is possible to construct a prime of higher magnitude in more than one way.

$$N_{V_4} = 31 + 67 + 3$$

$$N_{V_4} = 91 + 7 + 3$$

$$Z: \sum_{K=1}^N N_{VK} \rightarrow N_{V(K_1+K_2\dots)}$$

$$N = 2n + 1;$$

That is important as it allows preserving the uncertainties, so despite the curves are must be identical in order to terminate and flatten each other, there exist an uncertainty to which elements are composing the curve. There is also an uncertainty concerning the energy of those elements, and the time of propagation. In other words, the uncertainties of quantum mechanics are fully preserved as far as one can see and that is wonderful as only part of nature is pre-determined. That could be explained in another way, suppose fermion cluster were responsible for the curves, it is possible to create the same curve using different kinds of matter. So despite the curves are identical, in universe they stand for a completely different entity, matter wise. Therefore, it is impossible to know which kind of matter is being used on neighboring universes to create the curve in the given universe.

Bosonic Clustering Potential

Using the recent form of the primordial it is possible to present a new idea within the setting. This idea is the meant to express the varying clustering potential of bosons due to containing different amount of energy.

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V^{\varphi} + (e^-)^{\varphi} \right) + N_V^{\varphi} \quad (1.2C)$$

$$E_0 < \varphi < E_k$$

As the energy is separated from the coupling term given by the superscript, it is possible to state that with the development of the arrow and as the manifold is getting flatter, the energy of those bosonic elements is aspiring the lowest state, as energy is a manifested by curvature given by the energy arrow:

$$\varphi: g \rightarrow E$$

Alternatively, in the recent version of the main equation:

$$\varphi: \mathcal{R}_E \rightarrow E$$

Which means that over time the energy of the bosonic clustering potential will aspire zero. That can be represent as:

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V^{\varphi \rightarrow 0} + (e^-)^{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \right) + N_V^{\varphi \rightarrow 0} \quad (1.2C)$$

$$t \rightarrow \infty$$

Which means that the ability of bosons to cluster fermions will decrease over time. 8T predict that the formation of galaxies is process that happened rapidly for two major reasons. The first major reason is the infinite set of couplings and bosonic entities given by the primordial itself. The second major reason is the aspiring lowest state of energy, which indicate that the majority of matter was clustered in the period in which the clustering potential was high and thus the energy was high. High energy can not last for long period of time, as it breaks the Lagrangian demand. If so, the high potential bosonic clustering must manifest as short interval. It is possible to state that as matter is still being created in each universe to date, at later stages it is not clustered as rapidly or maybe not even not clustered at all. It could be the higher term interactions within existing fermionic clusters, which effect the matter which was created at later stages of formation. Similar ideas present themselves in modern theories of cosmologies under the name "photon decoupling". Those ideas are somewhat narrower and less elegant as they only consider one element in the series rather all the infinite set. The idea of decreasing bosonic potential seems to come with an agreement with the idea of Quark coupling series. An idea which attempted to present a decreasing mass pattern over time, as mass is net curvature diverging bounded in a space-time region, i.e. a particle. The series indicate that the degree of curvature bounded in space-time region is aspiring lower states over time, i.e. lower magnitude masses and mass potentials. That is similar to the decreasing in clustering potential of bosons.

Dark matter Versus Dark Energy – Domination Periods

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \partial R_E^n - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} \partial (\partial R_E) = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

As the "dark energy" is required areas of extremum curvatures, which taken to be galaxies, and galaxies were formed only after certain temporal period, it is possible to classify the stages in which "dark energy" was not dominating, but dark matter was. That is because dark matter dictated the curve distribution of the newborn matter of the newborn manifold, to ensure the universe packet will retain it's stationary state. The clustering is given by the bosons of a given universe, the direction of formation is done via the effect of "dark matter", i.e. pre-existing matter formations of distinct universes with an older arrow. Once the newborn matter on the newborn manifold is clustered to the scales of the matter of the other two manifolds, the stage in which the outward acceleration and the flattening of those areas begin. Define the first stage in which two things are happening, matter is created in vast amounts and the bosonic clustering potential is high, leading to fast formations.

$$\partial R_E^n = \partial R_E^1 + \partial R_E^2 \dots \partial R_E^1 + \partial R_E^2 \dots = 0$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V^{\varphi \gg 0} + (e^-)^{\varphi \gg 0} \right) + N_V^{\varphi \gg 0} \quad (1.2C)$$

Notice the change in the superscript of the net variation. During those two stages which taken to exist on a short temporal segment, "dark matter" is actively dictating the curve distribution and formation. Ensuring that the magnitude of matter is identical in size and different (or identical) in configuration so the curves of the manifolds will align.

$$\partial R_E^n \in \Phi_i$$

$$\partial R_E^m \in \Phi_j$$

$$\partial (\partial R_E^n) \equiv \partial (\partial \mathcal{R}_E^n) \wedge ([0,1]^n \not\equiv [0,1]^m \vee [0,1]^n \equiv [0,1]^m)$$

After the direct and continuous effect of dark matter, which leading the curve distribution formation, there exist terms on the newborn manifold which satisfy the condition:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial t} = 0$$

From that period on the rising dominant element would be the outward acceleration from those areas, ensuring the manifold will be flat. The magnitude of "dark matter" on the given extremum should be proportional to the magnitude to "dark energy" at least for a certain period. As long as the matter formations exist, which has curvature due to higher spin formations such as gravity, so does the acceleration and expansion will be existed. Thus, it is possible to state that as long as galaxies exist, the universe will retain its expansion. To put simply, the first stages of newborn universes the only dominating element is "dark matter", while after the clustering is complete and the distribution is identical, the flattening of those areas is ignited and "dark energy" now manifested as the dominating force.

The Strong Interaction

The formal definition of the prime ring does not include the number one. This imposes a problem for the spin representation of the primordial. the author decided to include this number within the prime ring, as it is much stronger than any other prime, given by the fact it can only be devised by itself. Using one as a prime allows a valuable insight.

$$2^{e^-} + 1 \rightarrow 2N_0 + \frac{1}{2}$$

Since the strong interaction has only one element on the prime critical line, using that idea, it can not be presented as long ranged interaction, as it does not have the net curvature unbound, manifested in additional element of half unit spin, similar to the other primordial interactions. It is also possible to represent the strong interaction has a result of multiplication of electron vanishing into gluons inside the hadron components, i.e. the proton and neutron. That is because in the fine structure constant:

$$e^- \times e^- \rightarrow g$$

Alternatively:

$$\frac{e^2}{\hbar c} \approx \frac{1}{137}$$

Using that idea, the strong interaction boson, i.e. the gluon, is produced by electron products paired shorted range. Those electron pairs already exist inside the components of the hadron and vanish into gluons. To put this idea another way, the strong interaction is the only interaction that allow pairing the leptons together. When the lepton propagate outward, it obeys the Pauli exclusion and can't be at the same quantum state as another electron, or else the primordial will not be valid. Two key points of this idea, using the number one as a prime, allows us to classify the strong interaction as short ranged. Second point, gluons are the result of vanishing electrons inside the hadron components. As the strong interaction takes the form of:

$$2^{e^-} + 1$$

As it does not have a right multiplier, in contrast to the other interactions, it is possible to consider the its power as to it's type variants, and if it is the case one would expect that gluons to be presented as exactly three variants. As far as one knows, it is in fact the case, as there exist three gluon colors. This can be explain from another angle. Given the fact that there exist eight gluon "fields" and only two distinct elements which effected by those fields, the gluon must appear in three different ways.

$$(\partial \mathcal{R}_E^1 + \partial \mathcal{R}_E^2)^3 = 8$$

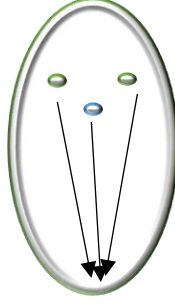
If the gluons appear in three kinds, and is presented earlier in this part, the gluons are a result of vanishing lepton pairs, it is possible to state that there should be three "kinds" of electrons, each generate a unique color of an electron. That could serve as an additional proof that there exist only three "generations" of fermions.

Second Take on Quark Confinement

In earlier stages of the thesis, the author described the reason for the quark confinement using the fact that each gluon is a net curvature which increase the probability arrival to itself. Thus there exist a sea of gluons on the quark triplet. When one tries to break the triplet, it was synonymous with trying to roll the triplet "uphill" or to flatten the curve. The phenomena of Quark confinement in this section will use the (1.2) theorem.

Theorem (1.2): nature would aspire that a fermion cluster falling into a curvature spike will reach the minima in minimal time.

Therefore, by using high energy one is rolling the triplet elements uphill, the higher they reach, the larger the acceleration toward the bottom of the curve would become. In other words nature would aspire the triplet elements to reach the bottom of the curve, or to stay confined together, by "nature" one means the gluon cluster. The higher the energy, the vaster the acceleration downward will become as the element reached an higher point on the curve.



Red Shifts

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \partial R^n_E - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_j} \partial R^m_E = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$2N_k + 1 \in \mathbb{C}$$

This section the author will use the "renormalized" or the primorial version which takes into account the "energy" or the degree of curvature a prime element contain. As the element is net curvature diverging, the longer it diverge, the flatter it becomes, thus the superscript will aspire zero, i.e. the "energy" will aspire zero. This simple explanation is the analog of redshifts. To put this idea in rigor one can use the version of the primorial:

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V^{\varphi} + (e^-) \right) + N_V^{\varphi}$$

Demand that $t \rightarrow \infty$ such that $\varphi \rightarrow 0$. The coupling term is still invariant to those shifts in energy. It is possible to demand that time will aspire infinity on this equation as given by the main equation, there exist a curvature varying according to time. but the main equation does not indicate how much curvature is varying over time, that is preciously the reason the new superscript was inserted. The theme of the idea is to say that vast amounts of curvature varying over time aspire the lowest state, i.e. most flat, as time goes by. In other words, light would be shifted to red.

Multidimensional Matter Distributions

In earlier stages of the thesis, the author suggest that the higher/lower dimensional matter to be presented in identical distributions of different configuration, such that the curves would terminate.

$$\sum_{m=1}^{K/2} \delta g_i \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \in [0,1]$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{K/2} \delta g_j \rightarrow \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2} \in [0,1]$$

$$\mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \not\equiv \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2}$$

$$\sum_{m=1}^{K/2} \delta g_i \equiv \sum_{n=1}^{K/2} \delta g_j$$

Looking back on those ideas, they were over simplistic as the fermions are not directly responsible for the curves, but rather bosons within the fermion clusters. So this complication than imply that the bosonic summations within the cluster of matter is identical, while fermions distributions are not. a cleaner way to put it, is that the curve magnitude over segment of the manifold should be identical, and that curve "trap" different amounts and kinds of matter. As an example a curve magnitude could trap vast amount of matter, and become a black hole, and the second universe this curve magnitude is composed by billion small suns adding up to that same curve.

To define this idea in rigor.

$$\left(\sum_{m=1}^{\frac{K}{2}} \delta g_m \not\equiv \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{K}{2}} \delta g_n \right) \wedge (\mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \not\equiv \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2}) \wedge (\mathbb{B}^{\Phi_1} \equiv \mathbb{B}^{\Phi_2})$$

Where \mathbb{B}^{Φ_1} , \mathbb{B}^{Φ_2} denote the curve magnitudes.

$$\mathbb{B}^{\Phi_1}, \mathbb{B}^{\Phi_2} \in \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1}, \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2}$$

Respectably. Overall the equation reads, different matter clusters amount, different distributions and same curve magnitudes. As far as one can see, it is a better formulation of the idea of dark matter. Notice that the demand on distribution is not as strong as the demand on the curves. Different matter distributions could become identical and vice versa. That is for two universes there could be two conditions:

$$(\mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \not\equiv \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \sim \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2})$$

$$(\mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \sim \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \not\equiv \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2})$$

For some time segments of the arrow of the manifold. The bosonic curves are identical. Notice that it is possible to change the first condition, it would not matter as the matter is not responsible for the curves, the below conditions would apply as well.

$$\left(\sum_{m=1}^{\frac{K}{2}} \delta g_m \equiv \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{K}{2}} \delta g_n \right) \vee \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\frac{K}{2}} \delta g_m \sim \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{K}{2}} \delta g_n \right) \vee \left(\sum_{m=1}^{\frac{K}{2}} \delta g_m \cong \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{K}{2}} \delta g_n \right)$$

Therefore, the demand of the curve itself to be identical is allowing an increase of the matter distributions options, and thus in analysis of "dark matter" three factors can and should come to consideration. The matter amount, the distribution and the curve magnitude. While the latter is most important. Different amounts of matter possessing varying configurations can create the same curve magnitude and thus terminate perfectly.

The Interaction Picture

This section will attempt describing the interaction picture between fermions and bosons.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \partial R^n_E - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} \partial (\partial R_E) = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\partial R_E = (\partial R^1_E) + (\partial R^2_E) \dots = 0$$

The first thing that is happening is that arbitrary amounts of curvature are terminating each other according to their anti-commutation relation. Each time an element in that series is changing it's nature a threefold combination is created, which than turns to the famous group of variations.

$$\partial R^{121}_E \Leftrightarrow \partial R^{212}_E$$

$$\partial R^{222}_E \Leftrightarrow \partial R^{111}_E$$

$$\partial R^{122}_E \Leftrightarrow \partial R^{211}_E$$

$$\partial R^{221}_E \Leftrightarrow \partial R^{112}_E$$

$$\partial R^{333}_E$$

Those matter formations are than clustered according to other matter distributions given by the certainty principle and dark matter, which dictate the curve distribution in order for them to terminate. As those fermion clusters are appearing, net curvature of prime distinct amounts are appearing within the manifold causing the fermions to reach mega scales on the same manifold. As there exist infinite primes, the formation is rather rapid and galaxies are formed at the rapid rate. The energy of the primes are separated from their prime identity given by the version of the primorial.

Manor O – 8T

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V^\varphi + (e^-) \right) + N_V^\varphi$$

After the formation reached mega clusters, the curves of those clusters which is due to bosons rising within from fermion clusters are terminating each other, so that the packet could retain its stationarity. The curves are identical, the amounts of matter and the actual distribution could or could not be identical, wiser to assume it isn't.

$$\left(\sum_{m=1}^{\frac{K}{2}} \delta g_m \not\equiv \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{K}{2}} \delta g_n \right) \wedge (\mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \not\equiv \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2}) \wedge (\mathbb{B}^{\Phi_1} \equiv \mathbb{B}^{\Phi_2})$$

So the interaction is twofold, first the bosons within one manifold "pull" the fermion elements, and also at the same time, the clusters are dictated to move according to effect of matter from other dimensions, which dictate the curve distribution. when mega formations appear, dark energy becomes dominant and the phase of the outward acceleration from those area takes places. The universe is expending due to pressure from the packet and also possibly by areas of extremum curves by the neighboring universes with older arrows. It is possible to take it to an higher level of abstraction and compare two manifolds the following way:

$$\left(\sum_{m=1}^{\frac{K}{2}} \delta g_m \not\equiv \sum_{n=1}^{\frac{K}{2}} \delta g_n \right) \wedge (\mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \not\equiv \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2}) \rightarrow (\Phi_i/\Phi_j) \vee (\Phi_j/\Phi_i)$$

$$(\mathbb{B}^{\Phi_1} \equiv \mathbb{B}^{\Phi_2}) \rightarrow (\Phi_i \wedge \Phi_j)$$

Adding up to:

$$\left((\Phi_i/\Phi_j) \vee (\Phi_j/\Phi_i) \right) \wedge (\Phi_i \wedge \Phi_j)$$

Which is synonymous with different matter amounts, different distributions and equivalent curves.

Gravity - 27 Factorizations away

In this section, the author will prove that the gravity is the average of two prime factorizations elements, of $N_V = +101$ to the prime factorization of $N_V = +103$. the proof is based upon the development of the series to the order of gravity and aligning the average with the coupling of the gravitational force.

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V^{\varphi} + (e^-) \right) + N_V^{\varphi} = 30,128,850,9254$$

The author will present an approximation of

$$a_{p<30} = \frac{1}{850}, \frac{1}{9254} \dots$$

That is from the third coupling term of the primordial, to the thirty.

$$\frac{1}{850}, \frac{1}{9254}, \frac{1}{120,136}, \frac{1}{2,042,060}, \frac{1}{38,798,782}, \frac{1}{892,371,506}, \frac{1}{2.58 \times 10^{10}}, \frac{1}{8.02 \times 10^{11}}, \frac{1}{2.96 \times 10^{13}}, \frac{1}{1.2 \times 10^{15}},$$

$$\frac{1}{5.23 \times 10^{16}}, \frac{1}{2.45 \times 10^{18}}, \frac{1}{1.25 \times 10^{20}}, \frac{1}{6.6 \times 10^{21}}, \frac{1}{3.78 \times 10^{23}}, \frac{1}{2.23 \times 10^{25}}, \frac{1}{1.36 \times 10^{27}}, \frac{1}{9.13 \times 10^{28}},$$

$$\frac{1}{6.48 \times 10^{30}}, \frac{1}{4.73 \times 10^{32}}, \frac{1}{3.74 \times 10^{34}}, \frac{1}{3.1 \times 10^{36}}, \frac{1}{2.76 \times 10^{38}},$$

$$\frac{1}{2.68 \times 10^{40}}, \frac{1}{2.7 \times 10^{42}}, \frac{1}{2.7895528 \times 10^{44}}, \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46}}$$

From the ninth element and above the net variation and the invariant three got emitted due to little contribution to the coupling magnitude. The point was to reach coupling which are of the magnitude of gravity and to see whether the primordial gives the exact coupling as measured. The closest interaction is about seven times stronger, which is not bad estimate. The fact that the exact value does not appear in the primordial validates the previous arguments of the author. Gravity could be considered a combination of elements in the series, it is possible to prove that the coupling of the graviton is the average of the two closest to its magnitude:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2.78895528 \times 10^{44}} + \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46}} \right) = 3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}$$

$$\frac{3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}}{2} = \mathbf{1.80986016 \times 10^{-45}}$$

Comparing with measurement:

$$\frac{1.7518 \times 10^{-45}}{1.80986016 \times 10^{-45}} \approx 0.968$$

End of proof.

Accuracy $G^{Accurate} = 0.968$, not as good as the $a^{accu} \cong 0.99935$ but still not bad after all. The lack of accuracy could have been the result of emitting the net variations and the invariant threes from those coupling terms. It could also be the lack of accuracy in measurement and the actual value predicted is the correct value. Either way accuracy rate from principle of interaction of that weakness order is still impressive.

$$2N_{23} + 1 + 2N_{24} + 1 = 2N_{23+24} + 2$$

Which is validating what the author claimed via the 8T thesis. That it takes more than one boson to generate a graviton. Another point is that it is possible to create averages of gravitons by adding and devising couplings, which developed in sequence. There is nothing unique about the combination of those two primes other than it matches the value of the graviton coupling.

Accuracy Rate of 45 Digits after Decimal

In the short history of theoretical physics, there was not a similar domination in the field of theoretical physics such as the domination of Ricard Feynman in the second half of the 20-th century. Domination that manifested in his ideas accuracy, both path integrations and diagrams that are used all over physics. His techniques led to an accuracy of seven figures after decimal, if one is correct, it is second to none in accuracy. The primordial have "only" five after decimal, so Feynman was still holding the most accurate theories and ideas.

$$a^{8T} = 0.0078125$$

In a recent turn of events things changed when the gravity coupling was derived as the average of two independent couplings given by the primordial. That led the 8T to provide a prediction accuracy of **forty-five** digits after decimal, with no calculation power needed.

[illegible]

as predicted by the 8T primordial:

[illegible]

With accuracy rate aspiring 0.97. The only theory of physics with prediction of such accuracy of digits after decimal, or a prediction of the gravitational coupling at all. It is much beyond anything QED seven-figure accuracy by a factor of above six times more accurate by zeros count, forty-five digits after decimal is almost incomprehensible. Which resulting in Feynman techniques to become second only to the 8T in accuracy. Of course that it is not a real competition as it is based upon the digit accuracy after decimal only. The theories of Feynman versus the author are vastly different, As they revolving around different questions and different objectives. In the author eyes, despite 8T just became the most accurate technique in its narrow domain, the GOAT is always Feynman.

Two of the Strongest Gravitons

$$2N_{23} + 1 + 2N_{24} + 1 = 2N_{23+24} + 2$$

Using the recent insight of the structure of the gravitational interaction, the author will make a new prediction, which takes into account the fact that the gravitational coupling is the average of two distinct couplings. Those two couplings are needed to be neighboring couplings, which are developed in a sequence of the primorial that does not include the strong interaction as it is short ranged, or lacks half unit spin as one took the number 1 to be prime in this setting. That is $1 \in \mathbb{P}$.

Two of the strongest coupling are than the weak and the electric, and the electric with the third coupling of the primorial.

$$\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{128} = 0.04114583333$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{128}\right)}{2} = 0.02057291667$$

The strongest graviton is a result the strongest two couplings and correspond to the average of those two couplings. Same procedure on the second strongest graviton.

$$\frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{850} = 0.08988970588$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{850} + \frac{1}{128}\right)}{2} = 0.004494485294$$

Comparing the strength of those two gravitons with the original coupling strength of the graviton.

$$\frac{0.02057291667}{1.80986016 \times 10^{-45}} = 1.13671305 \times 10^{43}$$

$$\frac{0.004494485294}{1.80986016 \times 10^{-45}} = 2.48333291 \times 10^{42}$$

So two create the graviton one must align neighboring bosons of the primorial. The average of two strengths is accounting for the gravitational interaction. It is quite astonishing that it is possible to reach a prediction which is accurate by fourthly five digits after decimal point by almost 0.97 percent.

Proof: Light is Gravity

The G_s theorem: stable Gravitational effects are mediated by massless bosons.

As was discussed earlier, because of the bosons of the weak interaction are mass carriers, and mass is curvature diverging bounded to the region, will bosons themselves are curvature diverging unbound, and the bosons of the weak interaction are unstable. This is in agreement with their short lifetime. Than as presented above:

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{30} + \frac{1}{128}\right)}{2}$$

Will not be stable combination and maybe none gravitational effect will be observed at all, same for the second combination with the fourth element in the primordial. This structure is the same to the process in which the graviton coupling was accurately estimated:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{2.78895528 \times 10^{44}} + \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46}}\right) &= 3.6192032 \times 10^{-45} \\ \frac{3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}}{2} &= 1.80986016 \times 10^{-45} \end{aligned}$$

Notice the result of combining the two photons as to estimate the gravity effect due to their alignment:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{128} &= \frac{1}{64} \\ \frac{\left(\frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{128}\right)}{2} &= 0.0078125 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, by combining two photons to reach a higher spin entity the result is than again the strength of the electric coupling. That means that the graviton effect is strong as the electric itself, it is not surprising as photons were taken to be net curvature on the manifold. The following is the proof of that claim. Thereby one will take this last equation:

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{128}\right)}{2} = 0.0078125$$

So that one can state:

End of proof.

Generation of "Gravitons"

Using the recent insight of the nature of gravity, in particular that the coupling of gravity is a result of two independent couplings, it is possible to make a prediction. This prediction revolves around on the directed generation of the "graviton" using light. As presented in the above section, it is possible to create the effect of gravity using two distinct sources, i.e. two different leptons which emitting a boson, the same boson, leading to a sum of spin two.

$$2N_{23} + 1 + 2N_{24} + 1 = 2N_{23+24} + 2$$

Nature does not impose a limit upon the kind of couplings which will participate in the gravitational effect, the author analyzed the effect using couplings with appear one after another such as the weak and the electric or the electric with the third coupling term of the primordial. Using the V theorem, if it is not forbidden it will be manifested, nature will allow the effect to present itself by using the same kind of gauge interaction, but emitted from a different source. This idea is somewhat different from the ideas presented where the two leptons emitting two photons. That is because it was implicitly assumed that those two hadrons belong to the same nuclei. Now:

$$\overbrace{(2N_2 + (e^-))}^{\text{Source one}} + \overrightarrow{\gamma_\mu^{\varphi \gg \epsilon}} + \overleftarrow{\gamma_\mu^{\varphi \gg \epsilon}} + \overbrace{(2N_2 + (e^-))}^{\text{source two}}$$

Those photons must be aligned in time, carry the significant amount of energy in order for the effect to manifest itself in a measureable way. those waves each independent must appear in such way that it will generate a joint wave, which is a short ranged wave as earlier predicted due to the fact it is a composite of primes. This wave, the innate properties of the individual photons are partly preserved as an example it will preserve the wave-like feature. However, it is reasonable to assume there will be a partial energy cancelation due to interference, although it is unclear from principle what the magnitude of this effect will be. To generate maximal amount of energy it would be needed for one of the bosons to be the anti-photon. The photon – anti photon pair than will vanish to a graviton as the spin form is still valid, as the photon is the anti-photon itself. It is possible to state that the photons has vanished into a graviton.

$$\overrightarrow{\gamma_\mu^{\varphi \gg \epsilon}} + \overleftarrow{\gamma_\mu^{\varphi \gg \epsilon}} \rightarrow G$$

Supported by the proof earlier:

$$\frac{2n + 2}{2} = \frac{G}{2}$$

$$\frac{G}{2} \equiv 0.0078125$$

And thus:

$$G = 2 \times a$$

That way it is also possible the short range of gravity, as it requires the photons to vanish to an higher entity wave of spin two. In other words, the photons must be directed toward one another, which means they can not diverge long range. So to generate the gravitational effect out of light one must take set of sources, place them in contrast to each other and in very small distance from one another. After that is being done, somehow cause those sources to emit synced pulses of light, i.e. bosons, which will vanish into a spin two particle.

26 Missing Links

Consider combining the first ten interactions after the electric coupling in order to estimate their convergence value. Such an idea will allow an evaluation to which the missing magnitudes which were not taken into account in cosmological reasoning. The converging value will be divided by the strength of the electric as means for estimation:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{1}{850} + \frac{1}{9254} + \frac{1}{120,136} + \frac{1}{2,042,060} + \frac{1}{38,798,782} + \frac{1}{892,371,506} + \frac{1}{2.58 \times 10^{10}} \\ & + \frac{1}{8.02 \times 10^{11}} + \frac{1}{2.96 \times 10^{13}} + \frac{1}{1.2 \times 10^{15}} = 0.01293372503 \\ & \frac{0.0078125}{0.01293372503} \approx 6.04 \end{aligned}$$

So in consideration of galactic formations, the cosmologist did not take into account a converging magnitude which is about six times weaker than the electric, and thus is immensely strong compared to the graviton. That is one way to present the missing link as there exist twenty-six forces that are stronger than the coupling of the gravitational interaction, which were completely ignored to this day and should have taken into account in the formation of stars and galaxies. Twenty-five of those interactions are immensely stronger than the gravitational interaction. As an example of the difference in strengths:

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\frac{1}{9254}}{1.80986016 \times 10^{-45}} \approx 6.003 \times 10^{40} \\ & \frac{\frac{1}{38,798,782}}{1.80986016 \times 10^{-45}} \approx 1.43 \times 10^{37} \\ & \frac{\frac{1}{1.2 \times 10^{15}}}{1.80986016 \times 10^{-45}} \approx 4.62 \times 10^{29} \end{aligned}$$

And so on. Predicting the famous ratio between the electric and the gravitational, as it should be presented in this theory at least once as to present the accuracy of the theory with current information.

$$\frac{0.0078125}{1.80986016 \times 10^{-45}} = 4.3402778 \times 10^{42}$$

Another point to mention is that gravity is relatively strong as it really appears as the average of two elements in the beginning of the series. As there exist infinite developments, each sequence could be considered short; however, given the difference in magnitude between the gravity and the electric, one would not expect to reach gravity in less than thirty factorizations. Overall, there are independent forces, which are much weaker than gravity; compared to them it is immensely strong.

Perturbative Hamiltonians

This section will attempt describing a more realistic version of the Hamiltonian, and in particular an Hamiltonian which include perturbations. It is needed as the setting contains factors which must be taken into account and should be considered perturbations. In the earlier stages of the 8T, the Hamiltonian was defined as:

$$\hat{H} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} + \sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i + \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i = \hat{T} + \hat{U} \quad (1.57)$$

Where the kinetic term is the sum of all the curves on the manifold, which is synonymous with accelerations.

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = \sum_{\phi=1}^K \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \right)_{\phi} \rightarrow \hat{T}$$

The potential term is the potential curvature which vanished into matter, and the short ranged bosons appearing in the cluster, holding it united.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i + \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i \subset \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \right)$$

That is an over simplistic version as there could free also free diverging bosons which are not extremum curves, and were not taken into account. Those free terms could be considered perturbative and thus must be included.

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{\phi=1}^K \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \right)_{\phi} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i + \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i \right) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k$$

$$\lambda \in N_V^{\phi}$$

Such that in words, summation of the extremum curves as the kinetic, matter formations with innate boson holding them, as the potential and the perturbation as arbitrary free amount of curvature, i.e. the set of free diverging bosons unbound. Those perturbation terms taken to be renormalized, i.e. the amount of curvature they contain vary over time and in particular as the manifold expands, the amount of energy those perturbative terms contain aspires zero.

$$\hat{H} = \sum_{\phi=1}^K \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \right)_{\phi} + \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i \right) + \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \lambda_k$$

Partial Conservations

As presented by the 8T main equation, arbitrary amount of curvature vanish into matter.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \partial R^n_E - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} \partial (\partial R_E) = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\partial(\partial R^n_E) = \partial(\partial R^1_E) + \partial(\partial R^2_E) + \partial(\partial R^1_E) + \partial(\partial R^2_E) = 0$$

So energy is not conserved as those matter elements contain potential curvature. If it was not the case, the universe would not have contained stars and galaxies. So up to this stage it can not be conserved. However as those elements receive a finite energy, once they manifest into the manifold, it is possible to state that from that segment, the elements which rise from matter can not exceed in energy the total which matter received. In other words, after matter is created and appeared by vanishing curvature, from that moment on "energy" is conserved, that is because it is a finite amount of potential curvature, and thus a finite potential energy.

$$\partial(\partial R^n_E) \equiv E^k$$

$$N_V^\varphi \vee (e^-)^\varphi_\mu \in \partial(\partial R^n_E)$$

Leaving us with the conclusion:

$$N_V^\varphi + (e^-)^\varphi_{\mu 1} \leq E^k$$

Put another way, the set of new objects is infinite and constantly rise, but once the object manifested to the manifold, than and only than the conservation is valid. There is exchanges between electrons and photons but the total sum of exchanges over the manifold itself should not exceed the sum of potential curvatures.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left((\partial R^{nnn} \rightleftharpoons \partial R^{mmm})^\varphi + (e^-)^\varphi_\mu + N_{V\mu}^\varphi \right)_i \leq \partial(\partial R^n_E)^\varphi$$

That is the energy summation of matter creation, leading to lepton and then bosons, must be identical to the energy of the arbitrary variation set which vanished into matter. That is true in across the entire expansion of the arrow.

Sequenced Truths

In this section, the author will argue for the correctness of the primordial, in light of the recent developments of the theory. In particular using the theoretical prediction of the gravitational coupling with accuracy rate of forty five digits after the decimal point, the most accurate prediction in the history of physics.

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V^{\phi} + (e^-) \right) + N_V^{\phi} = 30,128,850,9254 \dots$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{9} \frac{1}{30} \frac{1}{128} \frac{1}{850} \frac{1}{9254} \frac{1}{120,136} \frac{1}{2,042,060} \frac{1}{38,798,782} \frac{1}{892,371,506} \frac{1}{2.58 \times 10^{10}} \frac{1}{8.02 \times 10^{11}} \frac{1}{2.96 \times 10^{13}}, \\ \text{correct} \\ \frac{1}{1.2 \times 10^{15}} \frac{1}{5.23 \times 10^{16}} \frac{1}{2.45 \times 10^{18}} \frac{1}{1.25 \times 10^{20}} \frac{1}{6.6 \times 10^{21}} \frac{1}{3.78 \times 10^{23}} \frac{1}{2.23 \times 10^{25}} \frac{1}{1.36 \times 10^{27}} \frac{1}{9.13 \times 10^{28}}, \\ \frac{1}{6.48 \times 10^{30}} \frac{1}{4.73 \times 10^{32}} \frac{1}{3.74 \times 10^{34}} \frac{1}{3.1 \times 10^{36}} \frac{1}{2.76 \times 10^{38}} \frac{1}{2.68 \times 10^{40}} \frac{1}{2.7 \times 10^{42}}, \\ \frac{1}{2.78895528 \times 10^{44}} \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46}} \end{array}$$

Gravity were proven to be the average of the two couplings which are closest in magnitude:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\frac{1}{2.78895528 \times 10^{44}} + \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46}} \right) = 3.6192032 \times 10^{-45} \\ & \frac{3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}}{2} = 1.80986016 \times 10^{-45} \\ & \frac{1.7518 \times 10^{-45}}{1.80986016 \times 10^{-45}} \approx 0.968 \end{aligned}$$

If the gravitational coupling is a measured value of two independent couplings, it means that those couplings exist, as they are the fundamental building block for the magnitude of gravity. Since each coupling is depended upon the succession of previous couplings in the series, to reach the couplings which compose the known coupling of gravity of the terms in between must exist. If one to assume that the opposite is incorrect than one must provide a way to reach from the second term of the primordial, i.e. the electric to the gravitational and to explain the gap in magnitude. No theory was able to do that, because no theory was able to smoothly combine gravity and the rest of the quantum interactions. 8T is able to answer the question of the gap in magnitudes and the answer is, there is not a gap and to prove it the coupling of gravity was predicted correctly. In other words, it is impossible to demand nature to present the first three interactions, than skip the rest just to again present the coupling of gravity. There is no indication that it is the case, it is only because the theories of the 20-th century were based mainly on measurements and not on theoretical principles.

Coupling Averages vary with the Epos

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V^{\varphi} + (e^-) \right) + N_V^{\varphi} = 30,128,850,9254$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{128}, \frac{1}{850}, \frac{1}{9254}, \frac{1}{120,136}, \frac{1}{2,042,060}, \frac{1}{38,798,782}, \frac{1}{892,371,506}, \frac{1}{2.58 \times 10^{10}}, \frac{1}{8.02 \times 10^{11}}, \frac{1}{2.96 \times 10^{13}}, \\ \text{correct} \\ \frac{1}{1.2 \times 10^{15}}, \frac{1}{5.23 \times 10^{16}}, \frac{1}{2.45 \times 10^{18}}, \frac{1}{1.25 \times 10^{20}}, \frac{1}{6.6 \times 10^{21}}, \frac{1}{3.78 \times 10^{23}}, \frac{1}{2.23 \times 10^{25}}, \frac{1}{1.36 \times 10^{27}}, \frac{1}{9.13 \times 10^{28}}, \\ \frac{1}{6.48 \times 10^{30}}, \frac{1}{4.73 \times 10^{32}}, \frac{1}{3.74 \times 10^{34}}, \frac{1}{3.1 \times 10^{36}}, \frac{1}{2.76 \times 10^{38}}, \frac{1}{2.68 \times 10^{40}}, \frac{1}{2.7 \times 10^{42}}, \\ \frac{1}{2.78895528 \times 10^{44}}, \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46}} \\ \left(\frac{1}{2.78895528 \times 10^{44}} + \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46}} \right) = 3.6192032 \times 10^{-45} \\ \frac{3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}}{2} = 1.80986016 \times 10^{-45} \end{array}$$

Is there a reason the coupling of gravity is the average of those specific two primes? This will be the question at the heart of this section. The author believes that the answer is negative. by the following reasoning. The couplings of gravity as the author believes correspond to different stages of universe development. This argument could be correlated to the size of fermion clusters. As the universe was younger, the specific coupling of gravity could have been the average of any two other primes in the series, which are the result of previous factorizations. Such as the weak and the electric, as they were the dominant interactions at previous stages of the arrow. As the arrow develops, the coupling of gravity directed to the higher factorization terms and thus to the weaker interactions. That is it is possible to correlate a discrete number, i.e. an average, to each close period of the universe. Put another way, someone who will measure the gravitational coupling in a billion years from now may measure the average of two higher factorizations. It is nothing more than a mere coincidence that we measure this two prime average and not another. At earlier temporal stages an advanced race would measure the average of different pair. Define each pair as:

$$\frac{F_{\mathbb{R}} + F_{\mathbb{R}+1}}{2} \rightarrow p^{av}$$

To each prime pair average, there exist a temporal period, which it is measured:

$$p^{av}_1 \in [t^0, t^{0+\delta t}]$$

$$p^{av}_n \in [t^n, t^{n+\delta t}]$$

The E^{p1} theorem: each period of time is bounded and disjoint from the rest.

The E^{p2} theorem: at each period, only one unique average can be measured.

This idea purpose is to terminate the pair of primes which constructing the value of the gravitational coupling as unique. There is no reason to assume it is unique from first principles, so the only option left is to correlate it to the temporal development of the universe. When the universe started expanding, coupling terms of that magnitude did not have a significant rule, compared to the stronger interactions, and their averages. It is not that the laws are changing with the epos as mentioned by some scientists of the previous century; it is that the averages of the gravitational coupling are changing with the epos. In particular, the averages tend to weaker scales, aspiring zero.

The Weakness of Gravity

Recall back in the early days, when the primorial was derived, the author took the ratio of net to total to each coupling and thus proved it is aspiring zero. At those stages and actually throughout the thesis, the author considered gravity to take the form of:

$$[2N_2 + e^-] + N_V^\varphi + N_V^\varphi + N_V^\varphi = 2N_2 + 2$$

Alternatively:

$$[2N_2 + e^- + e^-] + N_V^\varphi + N_V^\varphi = 2N_2 + 2$$

After the primorial was factorized to the order of gravity, it was proven the average of two independent couplings, which are closest in magnitude, as previously demonstrated:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2.78895528 \times 10^{44}} + \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46}} \right) = 3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}$$

$$\frac{3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}}{2} = 1.80986016 \times 10^{-45}$$

Such that gravity will take the form of:

$$\frac{([2N_k + 2N_{k+1}] + 2)}{2}$$

Now, that is different than the structure the author suggested as it adds up an entire coupling, rather than two extra elements which are aligned on the prime critical line, adding up to a spin entity. The average of those two even sums is yielding a major shift in variation, versus the average of two primes associated with the average of the two couplings, $N_V^\varphi = +101$ and $N_V^\varphi = +103$. That was already mentioned in the early days when the author stated that the total grow immensely more rapidly than the net. Now the author will calculate the ratio of net to total on the coupling of gravity. Both values, net variation and total variation, are averages.

$$\frac{101 + 103}{2} = 101.5$$

$$\frac{101.5}{1.80986016 \times 10^{45}} \approx 5.6 \times 10^{-44}$$

Hence, the weakness of gravity is presented. Compared to electric ratio of net to total:

$$\frac{0.039}{5.6 \times 10^{-44}} \approx 6.95 \times 10^{41}$$

Special Relativity is flawed

In this section, the author will analyze the problem with the current formulation of the idea of special relativity. The problem is not that the idea is incorrect, but rather that the mathematical formulation is based upon measured constants such as velocity and the speed of light, which are diminishing the value of the idea as they are not derived from principle. It is possible to re-formulate the idea of relativity without using measured terms such as c simply by making a theorem:

The S^t theorem: distinct matter compositions, with different bosonic compositions will result in different compressions of space-time.

That is it. That is all needed. Two observers will measure different times and distances, as they cause different amount of compressions of space-time, leading to different lengths of time. It also possible to explain it using the reasoning taken back in the early days, when the 8T was still in formulation, such as stating that two matter clusters which is synonymous with a curve, will result in different amount of acceleration from them, leading to different distances light will cross, and thus to variations in time. The key point is that the beautiful idea of relativity should be formulated without using measured values, as there exist a fine-line between pure theory and experiment. It is also not possible to explain why the speed of light has the value it has, which is another flaw in the theory, same with the Planck constant. Define the compression arrow:

$$\mathfrak{I}: (g_E \rightarrow \widetilde{g_E}) \in \Phi_i$$

Such that for two distinct amount of matter, $(\partial R_E^n) \neq (\partial R_E^m)$ which includes bosonic curve of certain magnitude. One will insert them as the domain of the compression arrow:

$$\mathfrak{I}: (\partial R_E^n) \rightarrow (\widetilde{\partial g_E^n})$$

$$\mathfrak{I}: (\partial R_E^m) \rightarrow (\widetilde{\partial g_E^m})$$

Such that the images of the distinct domains will be disjoint.

$$(\widetilde{\partial g_E^n}) \neq (\widetilde{\partial g_E^m})$$

Which is synonymous with different compressions of the matrix, due to different curves, i.e. different observers. Alternatively, relativity formulation without the measured values. It does not include the computations, as the author does not consider them significant. It is better to present a clean idea with no calculations than to insert calculations which are based upon measured values, with diminish the value of the theory as it no longer stand as pure set of principles. The fact that it contains invariants such as the speed of light does not indicate to the reason of those invariants, where do they come from nor why they possess the value they do. The lack of ability to explain those values is a flaw in those theories.

Analogs of QFT

In this section the author will attempt of analyzing the main equation in order to present the similarities it encompass with contrast to the framework of Quantum field theories. Since the usual framework of quantum field theory is from the potential derivative to the field, and derivative of the field to force it is in agreement with the main equation.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \partial R_E^n - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} \partial (\partial R_E) = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Since the manifold is the whole entity itself, the analog of the potential is

$$\Phi \equiv A_\mu$$

How does the potential vary, or the derivative of the potential is given by the second term:

$$\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \equiv \partial_\mu A_\mu$$

Fields are "functions of space time" and here the potential vary according space time, i.e. the Einstein metric tensor. Such that the term $1/\partial g_E$ describes the entire set of field variations of the manifold. Therefore, it is a major simplification as one does not need to bother with each unique variation of the metric, i.e. a unique field. Since there exist the forces, the derivatives of the fields in quantum field theory, one must provide an analog for that term as well. The analog is the next chain term:

$$\frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)}$$

Which stand for the metric variation according to Ricci curvature field tensor, analogous to field variation, or the mathematical description of space-time variation according the curvature, or energy. Lastly, one must specify how does the "forces" vary, which account for the motions and accelerations. That is given by the term: $\partial R_E / \partial t$. This term stand for the curve variation over time. as the three known gauge interactions in the 8T are taken to be part of the geometry of the object in hand, the curves variation dictate the motions of the elements on the manifold, such as vanishing curvature, accounting for fermions, motion that is dictated by "force" variation or the varying geometry of space-time.

$$\left(\frac{\mathcal{L}}{\Phi} \right) \left(\frac{\Phi}{g_E} \right) \left(\frac{g_E}{R_E} \right) \left(\frac{R_E}{t} \right)$$

As the manifold expands, the significant curves are vanishing due to other significant curves of distinct manifolds, yielding a homogenous flat manifold, which is synonymous with lowest energy state.

Complex Coupling Constants – Motion

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \partial R^n_E - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_j} \partial R^m_E = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Using the recent insight of the coupling term to belong to the complex class, it is possible to modify the wave equation, which was presented in the naïve form, in the earlier stages of the thesis. In particular, in the parts "Primordial as a wave function". The author would like to preserve the original path of thought in order for the reader to evaluate the ideas developed with time, thus the original parts will stay as they are. Each coupling term from the second and above is defined by the structure:

$$2N_k + 1 \in \mathbb{C}$$

Which is synonymous with:

$$2N_k + 1 \rightarrow 2N_k - i^2$$

Which lead to a modification of the wave function, as presented by the net variation.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} N_V = -i(\nabla^2) N_V$$

As the net variation is net curvature on an arbitrary manifold with an arbitrary arrow. As the Ricci Einstein tensor is presented in a new context of calculus of variations, there is a need to use the Laplace operator as the author did not use tensor calculus.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial t} = -i(\nabla^2) \mathcal{R}_E$$

Now to make the equation complete, one will define a function that take the universe and the matric tensor which allows the curvature ripples to diverge.

$$\Lambda(\Phi_i, g_E) \frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial t} = -i\Lambda(\Phi_i, g_E)(\nabla^2) \mathcal{R}_E \quad (3.2)$$

$$\Lambda(\Phi_i, g_E) \frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial t} = -i\Lambda(\Phi_n, g_E) \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial x_n} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial y_n} + \frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial z_n} \right)$$

This new equation describe how the curvature ripples diverge across the matric tensor, which belong to a given universe with a given index, n , within the packet. It is possible to present the equation in that form as the manifold was taken to be the combination of two components, the Einstein matric tensor and the Einstein Ricci curvature tensor field. $(g_E, \mathcal{R}_E) \rightarrow \Phi$.

Nondegenerate Size Symmetrical Manifolds

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \partial R^n_E - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_j} \partial R^m_E = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

As previously mentioned, the universe could have existed before the moment of flattening, i.e. the moment it received a varying curvature and thus ignited the expansion. The author will present two demands on such state of the universe. The first demand is that the universe to possess a nondegenerate size, which means that the compressed three dimensional manifold, is described by a set of points, which can not be equal to one another, and thus the distance between them cannot be zero. Denote the set of points on the compressed manifold, not yet went via singularity.

$$(p_i, q_i, z_i \in x, y, z) \in \Phi_k$$

$$|p_i - q_i| \neq 0; \forall i$$

$$|p_i - z_i| \neq 0; \forall i$$

$$|q_i - z_i| \neq 0; \forall i$$

In addition, that the distance of the points to be symmetric:

$$|p_i - q_i| = |q_i - p_i|$$

$$|p_i - z_i| = |z_i - p_i|$$

$$|q_i - z_i| = |z_i - q_i|$$

So that the manifold had a finite positive size of unvarying metric spatial, and thus unvarying time wise. If space had a fixed length, so does time. If time had a fixed length it cannot be measured using the second theorem made on the subject of the flow of time. As the manifold receive the varying curvature on it, the metric spatial dimensions starts expanding, and thus time begins expanding as it forged with them as already suggest by GR. The distances are no longer fixed but rather varying; at that state, it becomes measurable. The key point is that the universe can not start from a size which is zero, it has to possess some finite size which is positive and unvarying. In other words, singularity could be thought of the shift from positive unvarying length, to positive and varying length caused by the curve, leading to flattening and acceleration from it. In that sense the set of points must correspond to an entity which is flat, a piece of metric tensor which is flat, and yet still contain an element of Ricci curvature.

Treatise on motion

In this section the author will attempt to integrate the major ideas so that to create a description of motion, for fermions, leptons and for bosons alike. The analysis is based upon a set of ideas, which is not oriented to any calculation of motion, as the author does not consider the calculations important for the subject of motion – the equations which those idea described are lied all over the 8T thesis and thus will not be presented here. That is due to the reason that the actual trajectories of motion on varying manifolds seems to be out of reach, as the manifold is in constant state of surface variance.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \partial R_E^n - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_j} \partial R_E^m = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let us analyze the **motion of fermions**. As the universe started expending, arbitrary variations began vanishing into matter, and at the same time vanish completely. Those variations who changed their nature, have taken the form of threefold combination. Those elements which appear as a threefold combination of two distinct elements, attract each other and thereby create the hadrons. Which is synonymous with matter. Matter is than in a state of zero acceleration, and at the same time, it is a potential curvature, that is due to the anti-commutation relation of fermions. The motion of matter is effected by two major causes as far as one can see. The first is the effect of "dark matter" which dictate the curve distribution of the newborn manifold, so that the curves on each neighboring manifolds could perfectly terminate. The curve magnitude and distribution is pre-determined by the neighboring universes. That being said, the amount of matter and the actual distribution of matter inside the identical curves is different and can be considered unique. The second factor responsible to motion of matter, are the bosons within the same universe itself, which are net curvature of prime discrete amounts, which are leading fermions to cluster toward them, or to accelerate toward them. Each net curvature increase the probably of arrival to itself, and that was the reasoning the quark triplet is confined and can not escape.

Next in line are leptons, the **motion of leptons** is harder to describe. First, it depends upon the position of the leptons, as leptons could be either trapped around the hadron cluster and serve as meditators between the bosons and the hadrons, and they can be analyzed as free elements by the "spin symmetry" of the primordial. Which is based upon replacement of the electrons with the bosons position wise. That is yielding the same magnitude, or "magnitude invariance" of the coupling. Since leptons are described by the majestic three, they can either by described as waves, such as the bosons of the weak interaction, which is unstable, or as particles, as alone they stand as half integer spin by themselves. Those complications on the motion of the leptons are in agreement with the nature of quantum mechanics. If the electron to be analyzed as the free particle, than it is effected by the curve distribution of the manifold, similar to matter. If it is bounded to the hadron as a particle, than it is effected mainly by it, and if is bounded to the hadron as wave it propagates all across it. The hadron is a source of tension of the lepton leading it to compress, such that the lepton takes the form of an imperfect circle which is smaller than π . To that complicated motion of the lepton one must take into account the Pauli exclusion, which prevents the intersection of electrons, or else the coupling term will lose its innate logic. A photon can not propagate from nowhere and thus each electron trajectory in certain instances is confined and depended upon the configuration of the rest of the leptons in the universe.

Lastly the **motion of bosons**, which are net curvature of prime discrete amount. Due to their prime number feature they propagate originally as waves and fill the entire space time in their presence. The longer they diverge the flatter they become, a statement which is synonymous with the phenomena of redshifts. At certain instances as bosons interest, they change their nature from wavelike to particle like, as previously demonstrated, this is due to shifting the spin of the system by half unit, or by the change from prime ring, to a non-prime, which is synonymous with vanishing fermions. As previously mentioned, that is how the wave function is collapsing, leading to a decrease in energy of the system, and that is precisely why it is impossible to measure a physical system without interfering with it. When the bosons behave as fermions, which rules do they obey? In order to answer that question the author will postulate a theorem:

Theorem (1.5) – Bosons that is not represented by a prime act like fermions, i.e. particles.

That theorem is synonymous with the result of Einstein result of deflection of light rays. For light be in a form of a ray, it has to be linearly polarized, and thus can not manifest as a wave. A linearly polarized ray can be effected by net curves on the manifold and thus can be deflected in certain manners and magnitudes. To summarize, when the boson is represented by the prime, it fills space-time and diverge all across, by doing so, the net curve is getting flatter and go via "red shift". Bosons which interest with other yielding a cancelation of the ripple, will act as fermions, and thus will be effected by the curves on the manifold, which is exactly how linearly polarized light is was deflected in Einstein theory of general relativity. It is important to note that in curvature form, each boson, as previously mention increase the probability arrival to itself, as it is net curvature on the manifold. Therefore, in waveform bosons are effecting each other and will pull not only fermions but bosons as well. Putting everything in concise manner, vanishing curves which are fermions are effected by net curves, the net curves which can act either was waves or particles, are effected by the net curves in both forms. Bounded leptons are effected by the hadron and can act either as particles, or as waves, by the fact they are represented by the majestic three. No laws of motion manifest themselves on the theory, it is not possible to describe certain trajectory, particle positions or particle momenta's, these quantities were never deemed important by nature.

Densities and Surface Interfaces

In this section the author will present a set of theorems, which correlate to the phenomena of singularity. In particular, the latter can be considered as the shift from highly dense, nondegenerate symmetrical manifold with finite size, to a varying manifold with no density, or a flat surface. In other words, expending manifold. As the manifold expends to all directions, it is becoming flatter and flatter, but at the same time, the curves are being formulated by bosons propagating from those fermion clusters, as the curves reach extremums, the degree of "surface" interface increases, the newborn universe is interacting with the neighboring two universes. In other words, there are two factors, which are the manifold density and the degree of manifold interface.

Theorem (1.6) – the degree of manifold density is inversely proportional to its degree interface with other manifolds.

Define the manifold density factor:

$$\Phi = (g_E, \mathcal{R}_E, \mathcal{D})$$

If the density is high, and fixed such that:

$$\partial \mathcal{D} = 0$$

Than the manifold is in compressed state, which is unvarying, or did not went via singularity yet. Its degree of interface with other manifold is zero. Define the degree of interface as a continues variable which stand as:

$$\mathcal{J} \in [0, \infty]$$

As the density is fixed, denoted by $\partial \mathcal{D} = 0$, it is taken to be extremely dense, and thus represented by $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow \infty$. The degree of interface is also fixed and stand at zero, as the manifold not yet experienced the flattening moment, it is extremely dense and yet extremely compressed and flat. In those conditions are degree of interface is assumed to be zero, $\mathcal{J} = 0$, or aspiring zero, $\mathcal{J} \approx 0$. As the universe singularity ignited the density of the manifold is no longer fixed, $\partial \mathcal{D} \neq 0$ but a subject to immense pressure by the manifolds in the packet, at that stage the density is taken to zero, $\mathcal{D} \rightarrow 0$ and the degree of interface is aspiring infinity. $\mathcal{J} \rightarrow \infty$, and $\partial \mathcal{J} \neq 0$. Putting it in a more clean form.

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \infty \\ \mathcal{J} \rightarrow 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Singularity}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{D} \rightarrow 0 \\ \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \infty \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \partial \mathcal{D} = 0 \\ \partial \mathcal{J} = 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Singularity}} \begin{pmatrix} \partial \mathcal{D} \neq 0 \\ \partial \mathcal{J} \neq 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.4)$$

Violations of the Law

At the early days of the 8T, and even during its most recent development, the author claimed that "bosons can not propagate from nowhere". they must appear only after the lepton has appeared, or propagated from the hadron. In this section the author will present, although it was already presented in the earlier stages, (without the author noticing it at the time) that some bosons are violations of the law. They are violations of that law, as it is possible to create them, or represent them as a dependent combination of lower magnitude bosons. Therefore, theoretically there were created with no lepton involvement, or hadrons nearby. Using the V theorem, if it is not forbidden it will be manifested. Therefore that imposes a complication on the theory, which can be solved by modifying the original laws suggested by the author back in early days. The modification takes the law which state that "bosons can not be propagated from nowhere" and modify it to "**independent** bosons can not propagate from nowhere" (page 77) while bosons which can be represented by a composite of lower primes, (excluding the number one) can appear out of nowhere as they can be represented by a combination of lower primes. This combination can be considered a potential decay. As an example, the boson represented by the $N_{V=1} = (+3)$ can not propagate from nowhere as there exist no combination which can be represented by them. In contrast the element $N_{V=11} = +23$ can "appear out of nowhere" as they can be represented by lower magnitude primes, as proven by the Riemann hypothesis, in particular those net variation prime elements, which correspond to the higher primes can be described by an example:

$$5 + 7 + 11 = +23$$

Each component taken to be an independent prime, which can not be presented by lower magnitude primes, (excluding one). Using that example, if the boson can decay to those elements, it can also be constructed by those elements. and if so, one proved that certain subset of bosons can appear without the existence of fermions or leptons.

Singularity Variances

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial \mathcal{R}_E} \frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial \mathcal{R}_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial \mathcal{R}_E)}{\partial t^2} \partial (\partial \mathcal{R}_E) = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left(\begin{matrix} \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \infty \\ \mathcal{J} \rightarrow 0 \end{matrix} \right) \overset{Singularity}{\rightleftharpoons} \left(\begin{matrix} \mathcal{D} \rightarrow 0 \\ \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \infty \end{matrix} \right) \quad (3.3)$$

$$\left(\begin{matrix} \partial \mathcal{D} = 0 \\ \partial \mathcal{J} = 0 \end{matrix} \right) \overset{Singularity}{\rightleftharpoons} \left(\begin{matrix} \partial \mathcal{D} \neq 0 \\ \partial \mathcal{J} \neq 0 \end{matrix} \right) \quad (3.4)$$

In this section, the author will argue that the number of singularities, taken from arrow of one universe which already went via singularity per unit time is increasing. Assume that the packet of universes had N manifolds which already gotten flattened, and they are at a state of expending universe. At a certain segment of an arbitrary arrow of time, a new manifold gotten flattened, such that the packet contain $N + 1$ universes. Now the key point is twofold. The first, the new manifold which is now expending can give rise to newborn manifolds. the second is that, in continuation to the first point, the index pair manifold $(N, N + 1)$ can serve as a new flattening pair in which newborn manifolds will get flatten. Recall that each newborn manifold, is getting flattened by two distinct universes in packet, one indexed above and one indexed below. As newborn universe getting flatten it increases the total number of flattening pairs.

Stability of Couplings?

The question of stable couplings could be solved by the renormalized version of the primordial, separating the "energy" or the amount of curvature from the prime terms, by using a superscript. This demand is twofold when dealing with a dependent interactions such as gravity as one would require the two terms which serve as the components to stay as is rather than one. Either way there exist two options revolving around this important question of stability of coupling magnitudes. The first, as suggest above is that the amount of curvature is separated from the prime terms, keeping the magnitude as is, the same reasoning suggested by the "renormalized" primordial and the EMT symmetry. It seems as an elegant and simple solution to that problem. The second option is that each coupling term is subject to subtle and volatile magnitude variances, which than effect the averages of the coupling. That seems as a reasonable option as there exist variance of the magnitude of the coupling both in QED and QCD. Taken from the viewpoint of QED, as at low energies the coupling stand as at $\alpha^{-1} \approx 137$ and at higher energy running of the coupling measure different value $\alpha^{-1} \approx 128$. It is the same story for QCD, $\alpha_s^{-1} \approx 1$ At certain energy spectra and at high energy, QCD coupling measures at $\alpha_s^{-1} \approx 9$. It is possible to solve this problem of variance by assuming the primordial is **predicting the values** of the coupling which correspond to a **certain magnitudes of energy**. That is that this function does not and can not describe the variance of the coupling but rather their pure value which correspond to certain thresholds of energy, it does so with accuracy rate aspiring 1, the most accurate equation in all physics. The fact the primordial does not include the variances of energy of QED and QCD does not diminish the beauty as no other function is even close in the spectra of phenomena it was able to shade light upon, excluding equation (1)/(2.1)/(3.1) i.e. the 8T versions of the main equation. If the second option is taken to be true, than the coupling of gravity as predicted should be subject to certain range variances as well, just as QED and QCD vary, the average of each varying coupling will vary as well. As the coupling of gravity is so small, the variances are less obvious and depended upon the variance of two couplings. There could be for example mutual cancelation of the variances, as each coupling vary in different direction, or alternatively mutual increase as both vary by a positive amount. Either way, if that option is taken to be true, than the picture is the following. Not only there exist infinite couplings of gravity as it is the average of any two independent couplings, but those averages vary according to the building blocks, i.e. the independent terms. Taking the second option instead of the "renormalized" primordial version as true, This allows us to make prediction.

Prediction:

$$1.80986016 \times 10^{-45} \rightarrow G$$

$$\Delta t: G \rightarrow G'$$

$$G \neq G'$$

The coupling of gravity is varying over time as well.

Locality?

At this section, the author will attempt reasoning the idea of locality in the 8T. it seems as a reasonable assumption as presented in the part "cluster decomposition" to assume that effects of phenomena will not exceed a certain range. That is that certain effects are bounded to regions of space and time. it could be the case in certain particles, as an example one can argue that a star is bounded locally to an orbit dictated by other stars, (in the over simplistic reasoning of classical mechanics). Stars, due to their massive fermion formations, at very small probability will present a behavior of a quantum wave, in contrast to particles, which stand as it, as presented in the primorial. Because at small scales certain waves can intersect as presented by gravity as an example:

$$\overbrace{(2N_2 + (e^-))}^{\text{Source one}} + \overrightarrow{\gamma_\mu^{\varphi \gg \epsilon}} + \overleftarrow{\gamma_\mu^{\varphi \gg \epsilon}} + \overbrace{(2N_2 + (e^-))}^{\text{source two}}$$

The fact those waves can interest while keeping their wave like feature is key to the argument of lack of locality. That is somewhat different than the picture presented back in early days which had two photons coming from the same source. The author consider that version more accurate as it agrees with the picture of higher spin coupling terms, which possess integer wave, which is how the graviton coupling was derived. The key point is that those new waves are composed by individual bosons, which diverge over space-time. Those bosons are "always connected" i.e. they create an higher spin entity which taken to be stable entity in time (leaving out the question of subtle variances as analyzed above). Thus, each modification on one boson is an immediate modification on the other bosons, there is always an intersection. This intersection is increasing is this two bosons pairs could intersect with another bosons pair, leading to infinite chain of pairs intersection. In that sense, measurement of one of the photon pairs at one place of the universe, could effect, photons at another distinct place in the universe, as it is an endless chain of intersections.

$$2N_{23} + 1 + 2N_{24} + 1 = 2N_{23+24} + 2$$

Define a variation on the term:

$$\Delta t: 2N_{24} + 1 \rightarrow 2N_{24} + 1'$$

Since:

$$(2N_{24} + 1') \in 2N_{23+24} + 2$$

The variation effect the entire term. As the term is also composed by the additional term, the conclusion is that, the second term has been modified, with no regard to its actual position.

$$2N_{23} + 1 + 2N_{24} + 1 \neq 2N_{23} + 1 + (2N_{24} + 1')$$

Manor O – 8T

Thus, the rest of the terms, from left to right are not identical. Modification that could be presented by superscript.

$$2N_{23} + 1 \rightarrow 2N_{23} + 1^{Before}$$

$$(2N_{23} + 1)^{Before} + 2N_{24} + 1 \neq (2N_{23} + 1)^{after} + 2N_{24} + 1'$$

put another way, a modification on one element which serve as a part of an higher entity, leading to a modification of the higher entity itself, which than again can be inherited to the rest of the term composing the higher entity. Such that:

$$(2N_{23} + 1)^{Before} \neq (2N_{23} + 1)^{after}$$

Which is synonymous with "action at a distance". Using the wave picture on this phenomenon makes it much easier to understand. It is not a ghost action as those waves are always intersecting. To put it in a concise form, at large fermion cluster, the behavior most likely will present local form, due to the large fermion clusters. In quantum scales of individual primes, there exist an high probability of non-locality as it is possible to create higher entity spin waves, which is composed by independent primes. A modification of the prime modify the entire higher spin entity, a modification that is inherited to the rest of the term. Those elements are always intersecting and creating additional potential intersections with higher spin pairs of individual primes.

N Coupling averages

If the gravitational coupling is an average of two primes, can that result be extended to higher number of primes? In other words, is it possible to measure couplings that are the result of higher number of independent couplings?

Assuming those independent coupling terms averages manifests as gravitational waves, those combinations must appear in even numbers, such that the total spin of the combined coupling would stand as an even numbers. In other words, it has to be combination of the sort of $2n$ independent couplings, such that $n \in \mathbb{R}$. Assuming this idea is true, can we explain why coupling terms of combining more primes has not been detected?

It is possible to assume that as the numbers of coupling increase, the probability of alignment of those bosons aspire zero. The meaning of that statement is that in order to create a "prime superposition" which correspond to the higher spin wave decreases and aspire zero. Such that it is possible to align two primes but aligned four primes is much less likely as it takes double unique elements participating. To put it more clearly:

$$\frac{(2N + 1 + 2N + 1)}{2} \rightarrow G$$

With four primes:

$$\frac{(2N + 1 + 2N + 1 + 2N + 1 + 2N + 1)}{4} = \hat{G}$$

Nature does not impose any restriction on such operations, and using the V theorem, if it is not forbidden it will be manifested. To put it in a form of a law. The inverse law for averages or **AI law** reads:

Rule (1): The probability of independent prime alignment to an higher spin term is inversely proportional to the number of primes.

Such that as the prime count increases, the probability of alignment decreases. The inverse law for averages could also be related to the sequence itself, that is it is possible to align terms which are factorized in order. It is reasonable to assume that it will be more likely to align the terms of the order of gravity with terms similar to them in magnitude, rather than to align them with the coupling of the strong. Alignment on according to order is diminishing the continues theorem and the relation of the series to the arrow of time. As those terms must appear in later stages of the arrow, it is more likely and could be only possible to align them with terms, which correspond to certain segments in time.

Rule (2): The probability of independent prime alignment to an higher spin term is inversely proportional to a distance from a given prime in a combination.

Mass Stability Classification

At this section, using the suggested "mass pattern" which is an educated theoretical guess on the masses distribution of a boson according to its ordered location in the sequence. Bosons that has an even locations by the primorial, such as the weak interactions, theorized to be heavy mass bosons, an in particular their mass is taken to increase from term to term. Conversely, their lifetime is shorter as their mass is heavier. Coupling terms with odd indexes taken as massless. The Gamma bosons speculated to be in range of $[186, 213] \text{ GeV}$. The terms will be classified with two notations. Heavy bosons particles denoted by \mathcal{H} while massless bosons will be denoted by \mathcal{L} , chosen as first letter of 'light'.

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} \mathcal{L} & \mathcal{H} & \mathcal{L} & \mathcal{H} & \mathcal{L} & \mathcal{H} & \mathcal{L} & \mathcal{H} \\ \underbrace{1} & \underbrace{1} & \underbrace{1} & \underbrace{1} & \underbrace{1} & \underbrace{1} & \underbrace{1} & \underbrace{1} \\ \hline 9 & 30 & 128 & 850 & 9254 & 120,136 & 2,042,060 & 38,798,782 \dots \end{array}$$

correct

The interesting fact is that if one keeps classifying until reaching the components of measured gravity, as was previously proved it is the average of the two independent coupling terms:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{2.78895528 \times 10^{44}} + \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46}} \right) &= 3.6192032 \times 10^{-45} \\ \frac{3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}}{2} &= 1.80986016 \times 10^{-45} \\ \frac{1.7518 \times 10^{-45}}{1.80986016 \times 10^{-45}} &\approx 0.968 \end{aligned}$$

Are also differ in their nature as they indexed in a sequence that differ by exactly one prime factorization in the series. In particular:

$$\frac{\mathcal{L}}{\underbrace{1}} \quad \frac{\mathcal{H}}{\underbrace{1}} \\ \hline 2.78895528 \times 10^{44} \quad 2.92840304 \times 10^{46}$$

The interesting question is what can be derived about the combination of two coupling, one assumed mass positive and one assumed massless? The first thing, as previously stated, there could be noticeable variations in the coupling of gravity. It is possible to predict that the variations could be the result of the heavy bosons, taken to be unstable, similar to the instability of the weak interaction bosons. It is currently unknown in what manners two bosons which are independent create the graviton and what is the contribution of each of the two bosons; the boson associated with the light $N_V = +101$ is stable and massless, while it's next correspondent $N_V = +103$ heavy and unstable. Denote the stability trait by "s" and unstable by "u".

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} \mathcal{L}^s & \mathcal{H}^u & \mathcal{L}^s & \mathcal{H}^u & \mathcal{L}^s & \mathcal{H}^u & \mathcal{L}^s & \mathcal{H}^u \\ \underbrace{1} & \underbrace{1} & \underbrace{1} & \underbrace{1} & \underbrace{1} & \underbrace{1} & \underbrace{1} & \underbrace{1} \\ \hline 9 & 30 & 128 & 850 & 9254 & 120,136 & 2,042,060 & 38,798,782 \dots \end{array}$$

correct

Such that the prediction now containing two parameters, light and stable for odd indexed, when light is synonymous with massless, and on the other hand heavy and unstable of even indexed, such as the weak interaction.

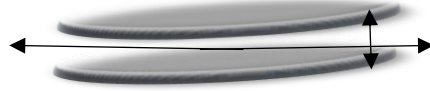
Boundary Interfacings

In continuation to ideas presented earlier in the thesis, in particular the surface interface variation, before and after singularly:

$$\begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{D} \rightarrow \infty \\ \mathcal{J} \rightarrow 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Singularity}} \begin{pmatrix} \mathcal{D} \rightarrow 0 \\ \mathcal{J} \rightarrow \infty \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.3)$$

$$\begin{pmatrix} \partial \mathcal{D} = 0 \\ \partial \mathcal{J} = 0 \end{pmatrix} \xrightarrow{\text{Singularity}} \begin{pmatrix} \partial \mathcal{D} \neq 0 \\ \partial \mathcal{J} \neq 0 \end{pmatrix} \quad (3.4)$$

Adding to it the idea of new manifolds which getting via singularity now adding up to the total sphere pairs which taking the flattening pairs into infinity. It is possible to state that the distance in between two distinct manifolds is aspiring zero as more manifolds are getting flattened, leading to higher density of the packet itself. Which means that each manifold is getting more and more flat. Put another way, as more liars are being inserted, the distance in between two liars is aspiring zero and each liar is expending due to the other compressed liars. It also means that the higher/lower dimensional matter is becoming rather "close" or put more elegantly it covers more of the matrix of a given manifold. It is a complete cover of the manifold. This is in agreement with the fact that cosmologists measure dark matter as entity that seem to effect the manifold interior itself, but in this setting it is something that covers the manifold itself as the manifold proven to be flat three dimensional sphere. If the degree of interface is increasing and the distance in between liars is aspiring zero due to the other liars getting inserted.



As an example for two galaxies. In other words, as new manifolds are going via singularity, the liars are being compressed and thus the manifolds are getting more flat over time. Using this framework, if the distance in between manifolds is decreasing, than the effect of "dark matter" should be increasing. That is because "gravitational" effect is inversely proportional to the square of the distance. The author is assuming that same would apply in between two objects within finite set of dimensions.

Prediction: the effect of "dark matter" should increase in proportion to an arbitrary arrow of time of a given manifold.

Prediction: the degree of interfacings manifold increase in proportion to an arbitrary arrow of time of a given manifold.

Prediction: the degree of flatness of a manifold should increase in proportion to an arbitrary arrow of time of a given manifold, which is synonymous with the amount of time the manifold is accelerating.

This could be put in a different manner using the main equation of the setting. As the curves terminate each other, due to opposite signs, ensuring a stationary pair of manifolds, the entities which are **indirectly** responsible to the curves are pulling each other and ensuring their **fixed position** or else the demand of stationary will be violated. If the curves distribution will vary on each two manifolds, it will lead only to partial flattening and thus to violation of stationarity. Therefore, the matter cluster of different set of dimensions, perfectly cover the matter on other set of dimensions. In particular, the higher lower dimensions in the sequence. This explains the constant effect of "dark matter".

Boundaries and Interiors

As reader may know from mathematics, the points on manifolds could be classified as either points on the boundary or points on the interior. That could serve us well in this setting. It is possible to state that the "dark energy" is something that taking place on the exterior boundary of the three dimensional sphere, while the galaxies and matter on each universe is contained in the interior of the manifold. Such classification than is ensuring that matter from another universe and thus dimensions from another universes will not mixed into one manifold. The pressure from the boundary is than effecting the distance in between points on each manifold interiors, such as galaxies in one manifold, accumulating more and more distance. The fact that one uses the definition of a boundary does not by any means indicate that the manifold has a fixed size, it can posses a boundary while still expanding. Define the set of matter distribution as part of the interior which will be denoted by: Φ^I for some arbitrary manifold with an arbitrary index

$$\partial\mathcal{R}_E \in \Phi^I_i$$

While the pressure from the packet, is due to the exterior boundary of the manifold, which will be denoted by Φ^E_i for some arbitrary manifold with arbitrary index .

$$\frac{\partial^2(\partial\mathcal{R}_E)}{\partial t^2} \in \Phi^E_i$$

Such that the union:

$$\Phi^I_i \wedge \Phi^E_i \equiv \emptyset$$

Which is synonymous with the statement that matter does not directly affect the outward acceleration; acceleration does not affect the matter distribution itself but the distance in between discrete sets of distinct clusters. As matter is only within the interior, and the acceleration is only at the exterior. The manifold itself is a finite object in constant expansion, the longer it expands, the flatter it becomes, as it's exterior is subject to longer periods of pressure by other manifolds in the packet. In such way it is possible to explain how it is not possible to directly detect "dark energy" and thereby directly detect "dark matter". Using those terms, it is impossible as they belong to different interiors.

$$\Phi^I_i \wedge \Phi^I_{i+1} \equiv \emptyset$$

For some neighboring manifolds. it is possible to prove that the relation above exist. Consider the counter example:

$$\Phi^I_i \wedge \Phi^I_{i+1} \neq \emptyset$$

Which can be expended to:

$$\Phi^I_i \wedge \Phi^I_{i+1} + \Phi^I_{i+n} \neq \emptyset$$

As to each object there exist a finite set of dimensions, as each object is a Lorentz manifold, if the counterexample would in fact stand is true, than each manifold would become infinite dimensional. If each manifold is infinite dimensional than none of the manifold is finite dimensional, which as far as we can measure, it is not the case. It also implies than the Lorentz manifold is not three dimensional, which is axiomatic inconsistency to the beginning of the proof. If that would be infinite dimensional than the universe would not be flat.

$$\Phi^I_i \wedge \Phi^I_{i+1} + \Phi^I_{i+n} \neq \emptyset \rightarrow False$$

■

Opposite Directional Vanishing

Consider the of the arbitrary variations terms:

$$\delta g = \delta g_1 + \delta g_2 \dots \in \Phi$$

Map the tangent vector space to each arbitrary variation term on the manifold:

$$\forall (\delta g_i \in \Phi) \rightarrow T_{\delta g_i} \Phi$$

$$\Phi \rightarrow T_{\delta g_i} \Phi;$$

$$(i \in 1 \vee 2)$$

Such that those arbitrary variations can be represented on the tangent vector space. As those terms required to mutual vanishing, by their opposite signs coming from the stationarity demand, i.e. they anti-commute, the direction of the tangent vectors is also opposite, they will accelerate toward one another. Put another way their trajectories is always toward those who are inverse in sign.

$$T_{\delta g_i} \Phi: \overrightarrow{\delta g_1} + \overleftarrow{\delta g_2} + \overrightarrow{\delta g_1} + \overleftarrow{\delta g_2} + \overrightarrow{\delta g_1} + \overleftarrow{\delta g_2} \dots$$

Such that, they will vanish in pairs, leaving us with a stationarity demand of the manifold. It is also possible to create the threefold pairing using that framework by assuming each element is paired to an element of inverse direction of the tangent space. that is a different approach than the one taken back in the early days which represented an actual element varying it's nature leading to a winding number by two maps which attach the varying element to itself by a threefold combination.

$$T_{\delta g_i} \Phi: \overbrace{(\overrightarrow{\delta g_1} + \overleftarrow{\delta g_2} + \overrightarrow{\delta g_1})}^{\text{Element one}} + \overbrace{(\overleftarrow{\delta g_2} + \overrightarrow{\delta g_1} + \overleftarrow{\delta g_2})}^{\text{Element two}} \dots$$

$$T_{\delta g_i} \Phi: \overbrace{(\overrightarrow{\delta g_2} + \overleftarrow{\delta g_1} + \overrightarrow{\delta g_2})}^{\text{Element one}} + \overbrace{(\overleftarrow{\delta g_1} + \overrightarrow{\delta g_2} + \overleftarrow{\delta g_1})}^{\text{Element two}} \dots$$

$$T_{\delta g_i} \Phi: \overbrace{(\overrightarrow{\delta g_1} + \overrightarrow{\delta g_1} + \overrightarrow{\delta g_1})}^{\text{Element one}} + \overbrace{(\overleftarrow{\delta g_2} + \overrightarrow{\delta g_2} + \overleftarrow{\delta g_2})}^{\text{Element two}} \dots$$

$$T_{\delta g_i} \Phi: \overbrace{(\overrightarrow{\delta g_2} + \overrightarrow{\delta g_2} + \overrightarrow{\delta g_1})}^{\text{Element one}} + \overbrace{(\overleftarrow{\delta g_1} + \overleftarrow{\delta g_1} + \overleftarrow{\delta g_2})}^{\text{Element two}} \dots$$

$$T_{\delta g_i} \Phi: \overbrace{(\overrightarrow{\delta g_3} + \overrightarrow{\delta g_3} + \overrightarrow{\delta g_3})}^{\text{Element one}}$$

Bosonic Bundles

It is a known result in mathematics, that it is possible to combine two smooth vector fields to again reach a new vector fields. The author will present the analog, which state that there exist subset of combinations which resulting again in higher combinations, which are net curvature diverging. It was shown before, but in this section the author will present the idea on the tangent space.

$$\Phi \rightarrow T_{\delta g \in \mathbb{P}} \Phi;$$

Consider the result of odd combination of primes:

$$\sum_{n=1}^{n=2k+1} N_{V_n}$$

Where the upper limit belong to the set of the odds, denoted by $n \in \mathbb{O}\mathbb{D}\mathbb{D}$. As shown by the proof of the Riemann hypothesis, an odd combination of primes will result in certain instances in a higher prime. Denote the subset of combination in which in fact it is the case.

$$\sum_{n=1}^{n=2k+1} N_{V_n} = 2N_n + Odd$$

$$2N_n + odd = 2N_n + Even + 1$$

$$2N_n + Even + 1 = 2N_n + 1$$

For each time the final result is prime, there exist a bosonic bundle, which is analogous to the smooth vector field resulting from a combination of two smooth vector fields combined. To put this in rigor:

$$\forall 2N_{n \in \mathbb{Z}} + 1 \in \mathbb{P}$$

The equation of motion for a boson, i.e. net curvature is preserved. A smooth curvature ripple across the manifold, denoted by:

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} N_V = -i \nabla^2 N_V$$

Or by the latest formulation, where \mathcal{R}_E denote the Ricci Einstein curvature tensor.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial t} = -i \nabla^2 \mathcal{R}_E$$

Which is analogous to the mapping:

$$\Phi \rightarrow T_{\partial \mathcal{R}_E \in \mathbb{P}} \Phi$$

Instead of smooth vector fields, leading to tangent bundle, one have a boson bundle. Certain subset of ripples intersect to create a higher ripple of the same nature, which diverge all across, similar to the nature of its components. There could be a limitation considering the case in which bosons are required to be aligned. In other words, the alignment could be temporal and it is reasonable to assume that there will be an immediate decay after the intersection. It is reasonable to assume as none of those particles were observed to date as far as one knows, and thus it is likely that they exist only for infinitesimal time.

Proof: Partial Infinities & Grand Unification

Particle physicists have presented a model in which the first three interactions are aligned on certain point, and as the author showed in the early days of the 8T, it is possible to align the net variation so that the first and the third will morph into the boson of the second. That being said, it is not possible to unify an infinite sequence of forces, and the subject of this section. The author will use the result of equivalence of distinct infinity.

$$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{\mathbf{1}}^{\mathcal{L}} \overbrace{\mathbf{1}}^{\mathcal{H}} \overbrace{\mathbf{1}}^{\mathcal{L}} \overbrace{\mathbf{1}}^{\mathcal{H}} \overbrace{\mathbf{1}}^{\mathcal{L}} \overbrace{\mathbf{1}}^{\mathcal{H}} \overbrace{\mathbf{1}}^{\mathcal{L}} \overbrace{\mathbf{1}}^{\mathcal{H}} \\ \mathbf{9}' \mathbf{30}' \mathbf{128}' 850' 9254' 120,136' 2,042,060' 38,798,782' \dots \\ \text{correct} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c} \overbrace{\mathbf{1}}^{\mathcal{L}} \overbrace{\mathbf{1}}^{\mathcal{H}} \overbrace{\mathbf{1}}^{\mathcal{L}} \overbrace{\mathbf{1}}^{\mathcal{H}} \overbrace{\mathbf{1}}^{\mathcal{L}} \overbrace{\mathbf{1}}^{\mathcal{H}} \overbrace{\mathbf{1}}^{\mathcal{L}} \overbrace{\mathbf{1}}^{\mathcal{H}} \\ \mathbf{9}' \mathbf{30}' \mathbf{128}' 850' 9254' 120,136' 2,042,060' 38,798,782' \in \infty_1 \\ \text{correct} \end{array}$$

Suppose that there exist an intersection point between the interactions which taken to infinity of certain magnitude, denoted by:

$$\mathcal{T} \forall N_V \in \infty_1$$

One will define a second infinity of a different magnitude, ∞_2 . As all infinities are equivalent despite possibly being containing different set of elements, the immediate result is that the first infinity is a subset of the second infinity.

$$\infty_1 \subseteq \infty_2$$

And thus there exist a subset of elements which do not exist in the first infinity but do exist a second infinity and so, the assumed unification of the first infinity is only a partial unification as some elements do not exist inside the first infinity. It is possible to expend this result and state that as long as there exist infinities of different orders, physics will never be unified, as there is always an infinity, which makes a given infinity its subset. Denote the time parameter by t.

$$\forall t \Rightarrow \infty_N \neq \infty_{N+1}$$

$$\infty_N \subseteq \infty_{N+1}$$

Leaving the new intersection point different than the one suggested by the subset infinity:

$$\mathcal{T}^1 \forall N_V \in \infty_2$$

$$\mathcal{T}^1 \neq \mathcal{T}$$

■

Coupling Variance in Space-Time

In this section the author will analyze the issue of coupling variance. At earlier stage of the thesis, the coupling of gravity was assumed to vary in time, in according to the gradual temporal expansion of the universe. It was the most reasonable way to refute the two primes constructing gravity as unique. In other there should not be any reason to assume they are unique, similar to there is no solidity to the idea that there is a special direction in space.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \frac{1}{9}, \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{128}, \frac{1}{850}, \frac{1}{9254}, \frac{1}{120,136}, \frac{1}{2,042,060}, \frac{1}{38,798,782}, \frac{1}{892,371,506}, \frac{1}{2.58 \times 10^{10}}, \frac{1}{8.02 \times 10^{11}}, \frac{1}{2.96 \times 10^{13}}, \\
 \text{correct} \\
 \frac{1}{1.2 \times 10^{15}}, \frac{1}{5.23 \times 10^{16}}, \frac{1}{2.45 \times 10^{18}}, \frac{1}{1.25 \times 10^{20}}, \frac{1}{6.6 \times 10^{21}}, \frac{1}{3.78 \times 10^{23}}, \frac{1}{2.23 \times 10^{25}}, \frac{1}{1.36 \times 10^{27}}, \frac{1}{9.13 \times 10^{28}}, \\
 \frac{1}{6.48 \times 10^{30}}, \frac{1}{4.73 \times 10^{32}}, \frac{1}{3.74 \times 10^{34}}, \frac{1}{3.1 \times 10^{36}}, \frac{1}{2.76 \times 10^{38}}, \frac{1}{2.68 \times 10^{40}}, \frac{1}{2.7 \times 10^{42}}, \\
 \frac{1}{2.78895528 \times 10^{44}}, \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46}} \\
 \left(\frac{1}{2.78895528 \times 10^{44}} + \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46}} \right) = 3.6192032 \times 10^{-45} \\
 \frac{3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}}{2} = 1.80986016 \times 10^{-45}
 \end{array}$$

The key point for this section is that space-time are interconnected, and if one to assume that gravity, which is the average of two couplings is varying over time, it has to vary over space. That imposes a complication, as this idea indicate that each coupling could vary both in space and in time. similar ideas were presented in earlier stages of the thesis:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} &\rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\
 2N_2 + 1 &\rightarrow 2N_2 + \frac{3}{2} \\
 N_V \in \mathbb{P} &\rightarrow (N_V + N_V) \notin \mathbb{P} \\
 a^{-1} \approx 128 &\rightarrow a^{-1}_{\text{Measure}} \approx 133
 \end{aligned}$$

If two observers to generate different composition of bosons, all awhile measuring a system of one photon, they could measure different coupling strengths, depending on the kind of bosons which they used for measurement. As far as the author can see, the primordial gives the clean values, **the raw numbers**. If one to interfere with a physical system, it than it varies the coupling both in time, and in space, or in space-time. in other words, measurement of the system, which is synonymous with wave function collapse are intimately related to varying of the coupling term, and in particular to certain cancelation.

$$\frac{1}{128} > \frac{1}{133} \rightarrow \frac{128}{133} \approx 0.96$$

In the most "delicate" case concerning observing with one photon only. The strength of the coupling varied in time, and thus varied in space. The wave function has collapsed, the ripples cancel. The Bosonic system will behave as fermions, while not vanishing into fermion due to being one sign carriers, one a violations of stationary on the manifold. The key point to take from this, as far as the author can see, it is possible to correlate the wave function collapse to variance in the coupling term, or a variance in space-time. The second key idea is that the primordial is giving the raw numbers, before any external interference.

Even Index Difference Is Pull

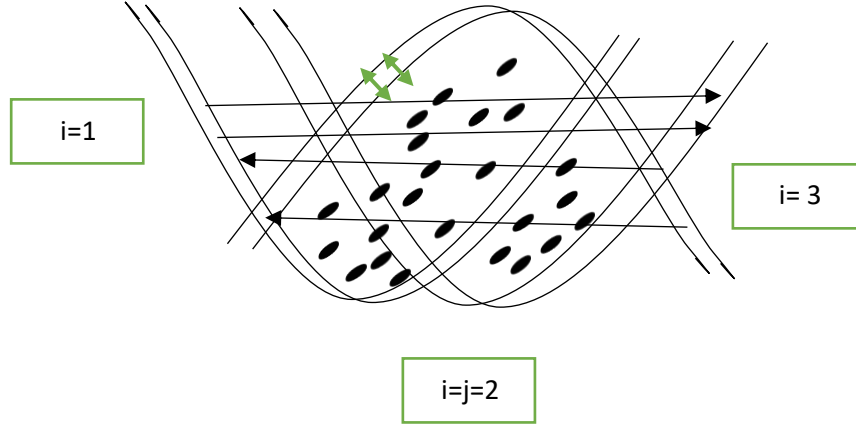
$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial \mathcal{R}_E} \frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial t_i} \partial \mathcal{R}_E^n - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial \mathcal{R}_E} \frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial t_j} \partial \mathcal{R}_E^m = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

In this section the author will present a new idea concerning the flattening process of a manifold. This idea is related to inverse signs and to manifold position in the packet. First the author will analyze manifolds indexed by three indexes which differ by one unit. That is $i = k - 1, j = k, i = k + 1$ indicating that the manifold index by $j = k$ is in between the other two manifolds.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial \mathcal{R}_E} \frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial t_i} \partial \mathcal{R}_E^n - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial \mathcal{R}_E} \frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial t_j} \partial \mathcal{R}_E^m = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial \mathcal{R}_E} \frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial t_j} \partial \mathcal{R}_E^m - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_{i=k+1}} \frac{\partial \Phi_{i=k+1}}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial \mathcal{R}_E} \frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial t_{i=k+1}} \partial \mathcal{R}_E^n = 0$$

That implies that this manifold has orientation which is the inverse of the two other manifolds, which their index differ by two integer units. Because the signs differ in both cases for the middle universe indexed by $j = k$, it is synonymous with cancelation. At the same time it also indicate that the manifolds with are differ by two unit index are attracting each other, same sign carrier, similar to bosons in a sense. Put another way, two universes which differ by two could be though as pulling each other rather than canceling each other, and by doing so flatten the manifold in between.



Where the black horizontal arrows to signify the attraction, the green semi-vertical arrows to signify the volume flattening. This idea expending the interaction In between two universes that differ by one unit integer. Up to this point in the thesis the interaction in between two universe did not exceed the two.

One Sided Flow of time

In this section, the author will argue for the one direction of flow of time using the primordial. Consider an emission of electron from the hadron.

$$\left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V \rightarrow (e^-) \right)$$

To which one allocate an arbitrary five factor for some arbitrary frame of reference.

$$\left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V \rightarrow (e^-) \right) \in \mu$$

Alternatively:

$$\left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V \rightarrow \overbrace{(e^-)}^{t^1} \right)$$

At later continuation of time, given by the arbitrary frame of reference a boson was emitted from the lepton. Taking the photon as an example:

$$\left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V \rightarrow \overbrace{(e^-)}^{t^1} \right) \xrightarrow[t^1 + N_V]{t^1 + \Delta t}$$

Now, the direction of the arrow of time is denoted by:

$$\overbrace{(e^-)}^{t^1} \rightarrow \overbrace{N_V}^{t^1 + \Delta t} = t^1 \rightarrow t^1 + \Delta t$$

Consider reversing the direction of time, such that: $t^1 \leftarrow t^1 + \Delta t$. This is synonymous with demanding that the emitted boson to get inserted back into the lepton. Such a demand on nature is very unlikely for two reasons. First, it is impossible to predict where the electron will be, and secondly the boson in that form is a wave diverging in space-time, so by reversing the arrow of time, the wave will have to re-compress into the lepton. The longer time it is diverging the flatter it become, and by reversing the arrow of time, this is synonymous with going from a flatter state to a more curved state. In other words, from low energy state to a higher energy state, which is the opposite of "Lagrangian oriented" theories. That serve as an additional take on the one sided direction of the arrow of time, as the theory evolved by leaps and bounds since the early days, i.e. march to august 2021, and with it the understanding of the equations and alongside the quality and depth of the explanations.

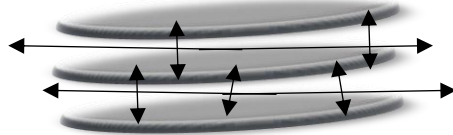
Twofold Spin Orientations

Consider two areas of extremum curvatures, which belong to two different interiors, which flatten each other as their index differ by exactly one integer unit. Assuming that one of those objects is spinning with certain orientation. The question is what would be the orientation of the second object, same or opposite?



$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial \mathcal{R}_E} \frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial t_i} \partial \mathcal{R}_E^n - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial \mathcal{R}_E} \frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial t_j} \partial \mathcal{R}_E^m = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

As the signs are reversed in order for mutual termination, it means, as far as one can see, that the spins, are reversed. That means that the mutual spin cancel each other entirely or almost entirely. That is on each two manifold pair contain mirrored spins, i.e. opposite spins. Suppose that the galactic spin would be the same, that the sum of spins of two galaxies which belong to different interiors would be positive, and more universes enter the packet as the arrow develop, galaxies would spin faster and faster. As the spin is more volatile, matter could escape the entity of the extremum and theoretically, indirectly change the curve distribution as bosons are getting emitted by lepton. Another point, if the spins would increase, it means that the rate of change of rotation would increase, a physical quantity which could be correlated to energy, so it would imply that the energy is increasing over time. Energy increase over time is the exact opposite of a Lagrangian oriented theory. The idea of canceling spin by no means indicating that the galaxies do not spin, but rather that their mutual sum taken to zero. Equivalently one can state that the rate of change of galactic spin should be constant over time. Denote the rate of change of spin by S , than the last statement would be put as $\partial S / \partial t = 0$. That is for two different interiors of two neighboring manifolds in the packet, Φ_i^I, Φ_{i+1}^I . This idea could be correlated to quantum trait of "spin up" and "spin down". As each manifold is confined in between two other manifolds, which indexed above and below, it should posses both form of spin orientations exactly, which means that each area of extremum curve, and thus its quantum components, must be represented by a mixture of both "spin up" and "spin down". That is as there exist exactly two mutual cancelations of spins for the manifold in between. One with the upper index and one with the lower index.



Not Far behind M Theory - QFT

In contrast to the M theory, which is hard to comprehend, built upon the assumption that particles are important, and produce no testable predictions, quantum field theory is much better. That being said, it is not a big compliment, as any theory that produces predictions would be better than a theory that produces none. As "dark energy" composing the majority of energy matter density of the universe, $\Omega_E \approx 0.72$, one must take the explanation for this phenomena of quantum field theory as an indication to its validity. First, it is not a direct result of theory. it is not evident from the main themes of the setting, while it is the direct immediate result of the 8T setting, already derived in the first page. If the majority of what is happening in the universe is not directly evident in the main equations, it's a major sign of weakness. That is because it has to be constructed only after observation. Quantum field theory suggested that the phenomena of "dark energy" is a result of ground state vacuum energy of quantum fields. The idea led to an estimation which is 10^{120} larger than the actual value associated with the phenomena. Same phenomena which is taking a universe action portion, $\Omega_E \approx 0.72$. it is evident that a theory that suggested a solution which **differ by 120 zeros without an alternative** which is close to the value predicted is flawed. That said, QFT is still drastically better than M theory as this theory has no predictions of any kind. It is not surprising, as M theory is not even fully understood. How can one create a rational framework in which the objects are varying geometrical objects aspiring zero in size, which could vary in infinite ways? Let alone with the complication they inserted with the extra dimensions, their whole focus is oriented to the those objects rather than to the object that contains all the objects, i.e. the manifold itself. It is true that QFT is accurate, but it does not mean it is the only way to reach staggering accuracy in physics. Notation is also important, if physics is dealing with the simplest things, it should be presented in the simplest manners. The second major flaw in QFT is that it is "partitioned" space-time to fields. That is to functions of space-time, denote the set of those space-time functions by $\mathbb{ST} = \{f^1 \dots f^n\}$ and insert a demand that takes the index to infinity, $n \rightarrow \infty$. In other words, there exist infinite set of functions of space-time. put another way, space time can be represented in infinity many ways. This theory length now also will aspire infinity as it must specify infinite set of functions, according to the number of "fields". A theory of a length aspiring infinity is not elegant. In the 8T, all the space-time variations are encompassed within the main equation, it is not including any "fields" and yet it contain all the "fields", as it contain the whole entity of space-time. and it describes the motion of space-time as a whole, by doing so it explains the major cosmological phenomena of "dark energy" "dark matter" and flatness which stand as a feature of grand importance in cosmological scale. Overall, a theory must aspire to explain the most, while staying with least length. To explain everything with almost nothing. Newton did it with CM, Einstein with GR, Maxwell with EM, and here it was proven it is possible to combine QM with GR easily and smoothly to a unified theory that is short in length and possess a set of testable in predictions alongside a subset of predictions which are accurate. The last major flaw in quantum field theory is that it contains measured values such as the speed of light and the Planck proportion constant, which are not a result of theoretical principles but inserted after physical experiments. It is evident that those experiments are needed in order to build a valid theory, but overall values from those experiments should not present an integral part of the theories. At least as far as the author believes. The same applies for particle masses; they should not be part of the theory, as it is impossible (as far as one can see) to derive those exact numbers from principle.

Commutativity of Jumps

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial \mathcal{R}_E} \frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial \mathcal{R}_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial \mathcal{R}_E)}{\partial t^2} \partial (\partial \mathcal{R}_E) = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Consider a manifold which is the domain, and a target manifold which is two up jumps away in packet. Assuming two distinct locations on the matric of the domain manifold, are representing two entities which would like to perform the jump.

$$A: \Phi_i^I \rightarrow \Phi_{i+1}^I \rightarrow \Phi_{i+2}^I$$

$$g_E \in \Phi_i^I$$

$$g_E = \{x^1..x^n\} \in \Phi_i^I$$

That is jumping from the interior of manifold with an arbitrary index, to an interior of a manifold with higher index. Define the second entity performing the same two jumps on a distinct location on the interior.

$$B: \Phi_i^I \rightarrow \Phi_{i+1}^I \rightarrow \Phi_{i+2}^I$$

$$g_E = \{k^1..k^n\} \in \Phi_i^I$$

Despite the domains and codomains are identical, the points on the domains and codomains are different and thus it is possible to state that the distances in between the objects "retain their proportion", ignoring the numerous physical complications, if one logic was correct, the "distance is preserved".

$$A \ni (\Phi_{i+2}^I \ni g_E) \not\equiv B \ni (\Phi_{i+2}^I \ni g_E)$$

$$A: \Phi_i^I \rightarrow \Phi_{i+1}^I \rightarrow \Phi_{i+2}^I$$

$$\updownarrow$$

$$B: \Phi_i^I \rightarrow \Phi_{i+1}^I \rightarrow \Phi_{i+2}^I$$

Instead of crossing the distance in between one interior of one object, it is possible to jump over different interiors, and not to cross any linear distance. It seems to be the less costly in terms of effort. The only thing needed is to reach the kernel, i.e. the term which represent an extremum curve. It is possible to prove that the distance is preserved by allocating two distinct curves to each A, B , if the curves on the target manifold are identical, than the while in the original manifold are distinct, than the manifolds Φ_i^I, Φ_{i+2}^I possess distinct curve distributions, which is synonymous with an innate contradiction to the main equation. Thus if the distance is finite on a domain manifold, the distance is preserved on the target manifold in a distance of n discrete jumps from the domain manifold, such that $n \in \mathbb{Z}$.

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Gravitational Wave Functions

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial \mathcal{R}_E} \frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial t} \partial \mathcal{R}_E - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial \mathcal{R}_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial \mathcal{R}_E)}{\partial t^2} \partial (\partial \mathcal{R}_E) = 0$$

Suppose that two electrons are taken to be identical, are emitting two bosons which than correspond to a composition of a graviton as given by the primordial. The author will attempt at presenting the analog of the combined wave. Alternatively, the curvature ripple for those elements. Bosons corresponding to symmetrical wave functions. In quantum theory for the identical bosons:

$$\psi(x_1 x_2) = \frac{1}{z} (\psi_a(x_1) \psi_b(x_2) + \psi_a(x_2) \psi_b(x_1))$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V^{\varphi} + (e^-) \right) + N_V^{\varphi} = 30,128,850,9254 \dots$$

Where $z = \sqrt{2}^{-1}$. Suppose that two electrons are taken to emit two photons, which than correspond to a graviton, as proven in earlier stages of the thesis, similar to the structure of the graviton coupling, which is the average of two independent couplings:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2.78895528 \times 10^{44}} + \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46}} \right) = 3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}$$

$$\frac{3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}}{2} = 1.80986016 \times 10^{-45}$$

The average of two electric couplings, i.e. leptons emitting same kind bosons, i.e. photon:

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{128} + \frac{1}{128} \right)}{2} = 0.0078125$$

The analog of the wave function.

$$\psi(\gamma_1 \gamma_2) = \frac{1}{z} \psi_{g_1}(\mathcal{R}_1) \psi_{g_2}(\mathcal{R}_2) + \psi_{g_1}(\mathcal{R}_2) \psi_{g_2}(\mathcal{R}_1)$$

The term g_1, g_2 presenting the matric tensor, replacing the distict states a, b , in the lower indices and the curvature ripples replacing the coordinates The electrons are taken to be identical, leading to emission of identical bosons, i.e. photons. This leads to a symmetrical wave function, which is the composite of the two elements. The wave function for two identical electrons.

$$\psi(\gamma_1 \gamma_2) = \frac{1}{z} \psi_{g_1} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_1}{\partial t} \right) \psi_{g_2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_2}{\partial t} \right) + \psi_{g_1} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_2}{\partial t} \right) \psi_{g_2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_1}{\partial t} \right)$$

Linearity of the Primorial

As it was previously demonstrated that "gravity" is a composition and itself considered until recently a force, which stood by itself. The key feature of combining elements to reach a new element of the same class is indicating that the primorial has the feature of linear system. In particular when it is possible to combine two couplings to reach a higher spin coupling, the two diverging spin one terms are intersecting two an higher diverging curvature diverging, but due to being a composite, the wave is short ranged, rather than short range and dependent.

$$\psi(\gamma_1\gamma_2) = \frac{1}{z}\psi_{g_1}\left(\frac{\partial\mathcal{R}_1}{\partial t}\right)\psi_{g_2}\left(\frac{\partial\mathcal{R}_2}{\partial t}\right) + \psi_{g_1}\left(\frac{\partial\mathcal{R}_2}{\partial t}\right)\psi_{g_2}\left(\frac{\partial\mathcal{R}_1}{\partial t}\right)$$

The same idea can be expressed by the spin form of the primorial:

$$2N_{23} + 1 + 2N_{24} + 1 = 2N_n + 2$$

$$2(N_n + 2)$$

Taking the average:

$$\frac{1}{2} \times (2(N_n + 1)) = N_n + 1$$

Validating the idea of the higher spin averages to appear as the same as it's composite elements, and thus averages of two couplings, or any other amount of coupling always takes the form of an independent coupling, despite not being an independent coupling. Proof.

$$\frac{1}{k} \sum_{i=1}^k (2n + 1)_i = 2N + 1$$

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That is similar to linear wave systems, and it is also a major feature in the theory of quantum mechanics. For those reason it is possible to consider "graviton" a force despite being a dependent composite interaction of two prime independent couplings. This idea is ignoring the fact that the independent coupling could vary in time, similar to the couplings of QCD and QED.

Variational Ratios & the Arrow

As the universe expands, time expands and with it the possible coupling averages are developed to the higher terms, and thus to weaker terms. As previously mentioned there is nothing special about the two primes composing the magnitude of the known graviton. Suppose at later time segment of the universe, the coupling average would measure as the average of the primes $N_V = +103$ and $N_V = +107$, which corresponding to the factorization terms:

$$\frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46}} \cong +103, \quad \frac{1}{2.732682527 \times 10^{47}} \cong +107$$

The average of those two coupling terms is the coupling of gravity which belong to a universe which has a longer time arrow. If the phase of our arrow will be denoted by:

$$\mathbb{R}^0 = 0$$

This new arrow of the older universe has one factorization above our universe and thus the phase of the time arrow:

$$\mathbb{R}^1 = 1$$

The average strength of gravity is weaker at the older universe:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{1}{2.732682527 \times 10^{47}} + \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46}} &= 2.95577129 \times 10^{-46} \\ \frac{(2.95577129 \times 10^{-46})}{2} &= 1.47788 \times 10^{-46} \end{aligned}$$

The average strength of gravity is weaker at the older universe:

$$1.47788 \times 10^{-46} < 1.80986016 \times 10^{-45}$$

The average strength of gravity is twelve times weaker at the closest factorization from "our gravity coupling". When comparing the development of the gravitational ratio, and in particular compared as an example to the independent term such as electric coupling, the ratio increases with each development of the primordial, as gravity gets weaker as time develops. Denote the ratio of the electric to the two averages.

$$G_0 = 1.80986016 \times 10^{-45}; 1.47788 \times 10^{-46} = G_1$$

$$\frac{a}{G_0} < \frac{a}{G_1};$$

A result that could be expended:

$$\frac{a}{G_0} < \frac{a}{G_1} < \frac{a}{G_2} \dots \ll \frac{a}{G_n}$$

Which symbolize the weakness of gravitational coupling with the development of the arrow.

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Treatise on Interactions

In That section the author will attempt to integrate the major ideas present the interaction picture between particles of different classes, without further complications equation wise. **Fermions and Fermions** – the most obvious interaction of Fermions with other cluster of Fermions is in small scale. This is where the threefold combinations of opposite order pairing to one another in order to eliminate the curvature. By doing so, those threefold combinations are creating the hadrons and matter formations. The formation of leptons is rather fast for the variety of forces that exist, and because the threefold combinations appear at the beginning of the series. That is synonymous with much stronger interactions. As the arrow develops the clustering potential of bosons decreases, the density of fermions should be smaller and smaller as one reach greater distances from the areas of extrema curves. **Fermions and Leptons** – the interaction between Fermions and Leptons is complicated. It is complicated as one must classify if the electron is free as a particle, a wave, or bounded to the hadron as a particle or a wave. For simplicity sake, when it is bounded as particle it is experiencing tension from the hadron, leading it to compress, taking a geometrical form of an imperfect circle, aspiring π . It has a unique state compared to other leptons bounded to the hadron, ensuring two Leptons will not interest, also known as the Pauli exclusion. It is unclear in what way the Lepton is effecting the hadron components, such as the Quarks and gluons. **Fermions and Bosons** – as the latter causing Fermions to cluster at rate that is proportional to their wavelength, the longer they diverge the smaller their clustering potential, a statement which is synonymous with the inverse square law for gravity and electromagnetism. That is because they get flatter over time, reach the lowest energy state. Thus at large distances from areas of extrema curvature they aspire to cluster less and less fermions, leading to smaller densities than in the center of galaxies. Fermions and bosons are made out of the same element, but they rise in different occasions. The first is the result of stationarity demand, the latter is a violation of that demand. **Leptons and Bosons** – a vanishing quanta, i.e. an even number, means that the Lepton has emitted or absorbed a boson, i.e. a prime. As the Lepton is itself a prime, the result is an even number. The superscript taking the number of bosons absorbed. Each absorption pushing the lepton closer to the hadron. As the Lepton absorb a boson, the degree of flatness increases, as the latter are net curvature vanishing and vice versa. **Bosons and Bosons** – the "second quantization" indicate that there is a morphism from wave to particle and vice versa. When two bosons interest, to an even number, such as the weak interaction and the electron, they behave as Fermions, particles, it is always possible to decompose the term, such that as an example $2 \times 5 \rightarrow \gamma + \gamma$, And now each photon by itself will behave as a prime, i.e. a wave. Since they interested, and diverge from that intersection all across space, they will always possess a common denominator space wise, it is impossible to effect one without effecting the other. That is the result of the common source and the wave nature of the photon always coming back to that source. That is similar to the main idea of QED of summing the trajectories. In itself each boson is half unit spin, but as it always rises from an electron, it accumulate to integer spin. The Chi exclusion preventing the bosons to terminate similar to fermions. That is because bosons are one sign carriers, versus fermions that is opposite sign carriers, which is summed as zero.

The Uncertainty of Energy

Notice that during the entire epos of the 8T, from birds eye view, there were only two laws that emerged:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} \delta \dot{g} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

The implicit fact which was not mentioned is that given $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ it is not possible to estimate what energy the electron has, nor energy portion emitted by the boson. This agrees with the uncertainties of quantum mechanics. It can be reversed, it is possible to construct a scenario in which the electron absorbed a quanta, and emitted it in an interval $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$ leading to uncertainty of it's energy during that period. Additional point is that the boson which was emitted could have different energy than the one which the electron absorbed.

$$\frac{\Delta t}{2} : ((e^-) \leftarrow N_V) = E_1$$

$$\frac{\Delta t}{2} : ((e^-) \rightarrow N_V) = E_2$$

$$E_1 \neq E_2$$

Additional point is that there is no guarantee that the boson, which was absorbed, is identical to the boson, which was emitted at the second segment of time.

$$((e^-) \leftarrow N_V) \not\equiv ((e^-) \rightarrow N_V)$$

Additional element of uncertainty which as far as one knows is not part of the current formulation of Quantum mechanics. It is the case as QM is limited in the number of particles it predicts. As only 8T predicts infinite number of unique bosons prime isomorphic. There is just no way to surpass it, nature has built in uncertainties in quantum scales, alongside a set of certainties at large scale meditated by "dark matter". The physical elements that are uncertain in quantum scale are so vast and versatile that the question that should be asked is the following - what is possible to know in quantum scale?

Identical Particles?

In this section, the author will attempt at reasoning the question of identical particles and in particular attempt to present a possible complication on that idea. Theoretically, suppose you had two electrons, which are represented by the primordial by the majestic three, both are confined to their hadrons, as particles. Since they are represented by the same number, it is possible to claim they are identical. However, suppose those two electrons, had different energy levels, one could have absorbed a boson, leading to increase in energy level $(e^-) = E_0$, and the other electron stayed as is in its energy level. It did not absorb any quanta $(e^-) = E_1$ and thus it is possible to claim that $E_0 \neq E_1$ leading to innate feature which allow to differentiate the two electrons, which taken to be identical. Thus by considering the feature of possible energy state, the former identical particles are no longer identical. Consider an additional situation where the two electrons are confined as particles to the hadron, as previously demonstrated, $(2N_k + (e^-) + (e^-)) + N_v$ could lead to contradiction as the electron could intersect with each other. That problem lead to state classification that was represented by $(2N_k + (\overline{e^-}) + (\overline{e^-})) + N_v$ ensuring that the two electrons will never cross the same path. Thus this classification is implicitly suggesting that it is possible to classify two electrons bounded to the same hadron, as they are at unique states of motion, or as previously demonstrated by Pauli exclusion that no two electrons can be at the same quantum state. Those complications make the idea of identical particles less obvious, it is still correct from bird's eye view, but when one starting allocating certain features such as energies or states, the identity among particles does not hold as far as one can see. The same apply to bosons, it is possible to construct a nested higher prime bosons in more than one way, and thus the same element is only partly identical as it is composed by different primes, meaning it will decay to different primes. There is no guarantee that two unique composition will possess same energy or even the same lifetime. It is possible to theorize that the longer the composition the shorter the lifetime, as previously argued with gravity. Thus, the same boson will have two unique lifetimes, which makes the two compositions unique.

$$\mathcal{L}^1: 3 + 5 + 5 + 11 + 7 = 31$$

$$\mathcal{L}^2: 17 + 11 + 3 = 31$$

Making the second composition shorter in length, and thus it's potential lifetime longer as $\mathcal{L}^1 > \mathcal{L}^2$. It is also possible to correlate the length of the composition to the probability, making the second composition more likely than the first as it requires the alignment of less elements.

Horizontal Vertical Bosonic Variants

Recall that back in the early days, i.e. the early stages of the thesis, the author presented the form of the primordial by classifying to pi and the rest of the prime minus pi. This idea at this section will be elaborated to present the idea of horizontal vertical variance. The form used back in the day:

$$\left(2e^- \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V \Rightarrow \left(2^3 \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (\pi) \right) + N_V$$

$$8 + \left(\frac{\pi}{3}\right) : (24 + (\pi)) + \pi : (120 + (\pi)) + (\pi + 1.82) : (840 + (\pi)) + (2\pi + 0.716)..$$

Consider as an example the photon described the term, $(\pi + 1.82)$. there is no limitation to the way the photon could be represented. It is possible to present a multiplier on the first element, i.e. the π , such that the total magnitude will be invariant while making the second term aspiring zero. $k \times \pi + 0.00..$, this is an interesting idea. To further elaborate the author will define a time arrow:

$$\Delta t: (\pi + 1.82) \rightarrow k \times \pi + 0.00 \dots$$

Recall that the original idea was to inject the π to the area of propagation and the rest to the height of the spike. So the π is the horizontal factor, and the rest of the term is the vertical. The arrow of time than, according to this idea ensuring the boson will aspire to maximize the horizontal while minimize the vertical. As far as one can see this idea is synonymous with the redshift, or the statement that bosons get flatter the longer they diverge. As previously presented.



The key which allows this idea to work, is that the term itself is invariant, it's the ratios of the net variation which is varying toward larger surfaces, making the boson flatter and flatter.

$$(\pi + 1.82) \equiv k \times \pi + 0.00 \dots$$

$$(\pi + 1.82) \wedge (k \times \pi + 0.00 \dots) \equiv \gamma$$

The final point on that section is the following: the inverse process is also valid. Where a photon somehow goes via a process that increase its energy, from flatter state to more curved.

$$\Delta t: k \times \pi + 0.00 \dots \rightarrow (\pi + 1.82) \dots$$

Alternatively, maybe to a state where the horizontal element vanishes completely, and it is completely vertical. A state that resembles the Dirac delta.

Alternative for the Mass Pattern

In earlier stages of the thesis, the author presented the mass pattern which is an idea concerning a possible classification the mass and the stability of bosons, according to their position. Looking back on this idea, it seems that there is a simpler way to explain the problem of the masses. That is to assume that all the bosons of the higher terms are massless, other than the boson of the weak interaction. That is by the following reasoning.

$$[(24 \times 5 + 5) + (3)] = 125 + (3)$$

$$\{e^-, \mu^-, \tau^-\}, \{W^\pm, Z^0\} \in 3$$

$$[2,3] | 24 \times 5 \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\delta g_1, \delta g_2\}$$

The symmetry breaking of the spin zero particle indicate that the electron and the weak interaction bosons are at a mass positive state, and the fermions which taken to be the result of the vanishing Higgs. The boson of the third coupling, the photon does not appear outside of the parenthesis, and thus it is possible to classify as massless. The same applies to each higher coupling term. In other words, because the invariant three is only isomorphic to the weak interaction bosons, the W^\pm, Z^0 , they are the only ones which have a positive mass. The bosons of the higher coupling terms are massless. The new classification:

$$\begin{array}{cccccccc} \mathcal{L}^S & \mathcal{H}^t & \mathcal{L}^S & \mathcal{L}^S & \mathcal{L}^S & \mathcal{L}^S & \mathcal{L}^S & \mathcal{L}^S \\ \overbrace{1} & \overbrace{1} & \overbrace{1} & \overbrace{1} & \overbrace{1} & \overbrace{1} & \overbrace{1} & \overbrace{1} \\ 9 & 30 & 128 & 850 & 9254 & 120,136 & 2,042,060 & 38,798,782 \dots \\ \text{correct} & & & & & & & \end{array}$$

That is all the bosons other than the weak interaction bosons are massless and stable. That is because it is possible to represent the weak interaction terms by using the term of the electron. After the symmetry broke on the spin zero, leading to an accumulation of mass on the electron and it's two analogs, than the photon may rise, from the coupling term.

$$125 + (3) \cong 120 + (3) + 5$$

Overall, it is a simpler solution than the mass pattern, which is, looking back at it, more complicated and thus less elegant. The complication with this idea is that one will have to explain the meaning of the other higgs particles, and the fact that the fermions and bosons we know receive their mass from that sole element and not from the higher mass terms such as the H_3 to H_7 . Either way those educated guesses concerning the masses can only be answered after they detected the next interactions in the series and the next higgs particles.

The Zero – Two Invariance

In this section, the author will argue that the magnitude of the graviton is similar with the two electrons and their prime composites or without them. For the spin zero:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2.78895528 \times 10^{44}} + \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46}} \right) = 3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}$$

With the electrons and the net variations:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2.78895528 \times 10^{44} + (e^-) + 101} + \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46} + (e^-) + 103} \right) = 3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}$$

In other words, as presented in earlier stages, the spin zero and spin two are similar, spin two as being a composite are left only with the spin zero term. The spin zero particle is meditating gravity and the curvature at large scale. This idea comes to an agreement with the nature of similarity among the spin zero and two in QFT, although the author did not take this idea from their framework but relayed solely on the primordial. It is more useful to include this second form as in spin, in order to claim that it is in fact a "graviton" interaction.

$$\overbrace{(2N_2 + (e^-))}^{\text{Source one}} + \overrightarrow{\gamma_\mu^{\varphi \gg \epsilon}} + \overleftarrow{\gamma_\mu^{\varphi \gg \epsilon}} + \overbrace{(2N_2 + (e^-))}^{\text{source two}}$$

Leading to the previously presented skeleton:

$$(2N_{gravity}) + Even \rightarrow (2N_{gravity})$$

However, in net variation form, as one can see, the contributions from the leptons and bosons are not significant. That idea imposes a new options concerning the nature of the higgs. Ideas that were presented at much earlier stages of the thesis. The most obvious is that there exist an infinite set of spin zero particles, which correspond to the unique $2N$ terms. Those spin zero terms are responsible for the magnitude of the gravity as demonstrated above, while the electron and the net variation terms are providing little to no contribution. Either way the gravity coupling is a direct proof that those coupling exists, and if gravity is part of the geometry of space time, so does those two couplings. If this two couplings mediate the geometry of space-time, so does the rest of the terms. So the author argument that that the prime elements are representing net curves on the manifold was validated. That is by the extraction of the graviton coupling. Therefore, one can state:

■

Proof: Gluons & Electrons are Circular

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} \delta \dot{g} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

In the early days of the 8T, the author showed that the bosons are forming a cyclic group, as they are taken to be generated by the same element, i.e. the invariant three. The generator of the bosons is the invariant three, the electron presented by the term (e^-):

$$[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + (e)] + \gamma$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \{N_1 = (W^-)e^-, N_2 = +(\gamma)e^- \dots\}$$

Since it is possible to construct an equivalence relation between the Gluon to any other prime:

$$(g) + (g) + (g) \equiv W^-$$

It is possible to represent the cyclic group:

$$\mathcal{B} = \{N_1 = ((g) + (g) + (g))e^-, N_2 = +(\gamma)e^- \dots\}$$

Since the Iso arrow relation given by the primorial:

$$(e^-) \equiv W^-$$

$$\mathcal{B} = \{N_1 = (3 \times (g))e^-, N_2 = +(\gamma)e^-, +(e^-)e^- \}$$

■

Type Primorial and Quark Color

In this section, the author will present an extension of the previous idea of the type primorial presented in much earlier stages of the thesis. As reader might recall, the type primorial is taking the prime multiplier on the right to indicate the number of gauge fields of a given interaction.

$$\left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \Psi_i + e^-_{\mu} \right) + N_{V\mu} = 30,128,850,9254 \dots \quad (1.2)$$

As previously mentioned due to the electron isomorphism to the weak interaction boson ($e^- \equiv W^- = +3$), one suggested that there exist exactly three kinds of electrons, which is synonymous with the idea of three generation.

$$\Psi_i = 3$$

That idea was an alternative to the Quark series predicted in the beginning of the series, which tried to describe the notion of an infinite series based on measured value of masses. It is also the same idea that predicted five unique gauge bosons for electromagnetism. The key point to this segment is that as electrons and quarks belong to the same class, i.e. fermions, which has half unit spin, it is possible to expend this result and state that according to the type primorial there should be exactly three kinds of quarks.

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\delta g_1, \delta g_2\} \ni (e^-)$$

This is again the case with the quarks, as we long theorized those quarks come in "colors", and there is exactly "three colors". This extend the result, as the author did not rely upon their theory, the word color will be replaced with kind, which will be denoted by letters, A, B, C . The type primorial than has six quarks:

$$\begin{aligned} & \overbrace{\delta g_1}^A, \overbrace{\delta g_1}^B, \overbrace{\delta g_1}^C \\ & \overbrace{\delta g_2}^A, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^B, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^C \end{aligned}$$

That is describing quarks by using the original main equation, taking the arbitrary variation term to form the vanishing curvature, i.e. the quarks.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} \delta \dot{g} = 0 \quad (1) \\ & \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\delta g)_i = 0 \end{aligned}$$

Quark Type Interaction

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} \delta \dot{g} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\delta g)_i = 0$$

Following the previous section of the paper, using the ideas of six quarks, is it possible to classify their nature in terms of interaction? This is a very hard question, as now there exist a much vaster number of combinations.

$$\overbrace{\delta g_1}^A, \overbrace{\delta g_1}^B, \overbrace{\delta g_1}^C, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^A, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^B, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^C$$

Each element of the first lower index, δg_1 can be paired to three of the opposite kind, such that the total variation elements is nine.

$$\overbrace{\delta g_1}^A \rightleftharpoons \left(\overbrace{\delta g_2}^A, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^B, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^C \right)$$

$$\overbrace{\delta g_1}^B \rightleftharpoons \left(\overbrace{\delta g_2}^A, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^B, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^C \right)$$

$$\overbrace{\delta g_1}^C \rightleftharpoons \left(\overbrace{\delta g_2}^A, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^B, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^C \right)$$

And for a threefold combination:

$$\overbrace{\delta g_1}^A \rightleftharpoons \left(\overbrace{\delta g_2}^A, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^B, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^C \right) \rightleftharpoons \left(\overbrace{\delta g_1}^A, \overbrace{\delta g_1}^B, \overbrace{\delta g_1}^C \right) = 9$$

$$\overbrace{\delta g_1}^B \rightleftharpoons \left(\overbrace{\delta g_2}^A, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^B, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^C \right) \rightleftharpoons \left(\overbrace{\delta g_1}^A, \overbrace{\delta g_1}^B, \overbrace{\delta g_1}^C \right) = 9$$

$$\overbrace{\delta g_1}^C \rightleftharpoons \left(\overbrace{\delta g_2}^A, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^B, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^C \right) \rightleftharpoons \left(\overbrace{\delta g_1}^A, \overbrace{\delta g_1}^B, \overbrace{\delta g_1}^C \right) = 9$$

Counting the possible combinations, if one is correct, its nine combination to each row, overall 27 combination from elements δg_1 and with the δg_2 total of 54 type combinations. That is for the smallest winding number $\zeta = 1$ taking an element to itself. Suppose one will analyze the first row.

$$\overbrace{\delta g_1}^A \overbrace{\delta g_2}^A \overbrace{\delta g_1}^A$$

It could be attracted to the combinations:

$$\overbrace{\delta g_2}^B \overbrace{\delta g_1}^B \overbrace{\delta g_2}^B, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^C \overbrace{\delta g_1}^C \overbrace{\delta g_2}^C \dots$$

Alternatively, any other combination having the opposite low indexes, and opposite type. There are six options of type to which the element AAA can relate:

$$AAA \rightleftharpoons (B \vee C) \times (B \vee C) \times (B \vee C)$$

$$AAA \rightleftharpoons (2) \times (2) \times (2) = 6$$

The implicit assumption is that the type kind will be attracted to its inverse and not to the same type, similar to how the lower indexes pair to the opposite index numbers in the threefold combination presented in early stages of the thesis.

$$\left(\overbrace{\delta g_1}^A \overbrace{\delta g_2}^A \overbrace{\delta g_1}^A \rightleftharpoons \overbrace{\delta g_2}^A \overbrace{\delta g_1}^A \overbrace{\delta g_2}^A \right) \rightarrow False$$

As the reader may recall, the author is not a particle physicist; therefore, the ideas here are theoretical guesses. The reasoning behind this idea was to extend the pattern of the different indexes of fermions, which pair exactly to zero, as the fermions anti-commute or different sign carriers, to kind letters. The different latter's pair to each other similar to how the fermions pair to each other. The nature of the inverse signs of fermions is the result of a stationarity demand of the manifold. If the fermions were same sign carriers, they could not terminate, and that is the case with bosons which are violations of stationarity. It is possible to expend this result and state that each gluon field is operating in between two unique combination of quark. As a possible example,

$$\left(\overbrace{\delta g_1}^A \overbrace{\delta g_2}^A \overbrace{\delta g_1}^A \rightleftharpoons \overbrace{\delta g_2}^B \overbrace{\delta g_1}^B \overbrace{\delta g_2}^B \right) \rightarrow (g)^1$$

...

$$\overbrace{\delta g_1}^A \rightleftharpoons \left(\overbrace{\delta g_2}^A, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^B, \overbrace{\delta g_2}^C \right) \rightleftharpoons \left(\overbrace{\delta g_1}^A, \overbrace{\delta g_1}^B, \overbrace{\delta g_1}^C \right) = 9$$

In addition, there exist eight gluon types, as a result one combination will have no gluon color, and the author is guessing it is the similar kind letter combination leading to repulsing. Extending the type of Quarks to type certainly makes the strong force much harder to comprehend because of the vast realm of possibilities. Those were not before existed as the author only considered two distinct elements, which differ in sign and vary in such way that threefold combinations appear.

Decay - Mass Insertion - Emission

In this section, the author will attempt at integration the main idea about the higgs mass, its decay, and the insertion of a mass into the lepton. The mass was taken to be net curvature diverging in a bounded space-time region, which led to reversing the order of the elements. This was done in the later stages of the thesis. As an example:

$$\left[\left(2^{e^-} \times 3 \times 5 + \gamma \right) \right] + (e^-),$$

Now the spin zero scalar destabilized by additional element inserted, leading to its instability and thus to its decay. Some of the curvature bounded into that region is injected into the element represented outside parenthesis. This term is the invariant three, isomorphic to the leptons and the weak interaction bosons. As previously demonstrated.

$$\{e^-, \mu^-, \tau^-\}, \{W^\pm, Z^0\} \in 3$$

Those terms will then be at a positive mass state. As mass is synonymous with energy, at later stages, the coupling term can be described as usual:

$$\left[\left(2^{e^-} \times 3 \times 5 \right) + (e^-) \right] + \gamma$$

This can be thought of breaking the spin zero by additional term, leading it to accumulate mass, than it's immediate decay and insertion of mass into the extra term, which is the invariant three. At later stages the term which has mass, i.e. net curvature bounded in a region can emit quanta of net curvature diverging, i.e. the known bosons. At that stage the term of the spin zero can either be at a stable state as it does not have extra terms. That also means massless state.

$$(2^{e^-} \times 3 \times 5) \rightarrow \text{Stable} + \text{Massless}$$

$$(2^{e^-} \times 3 \times 5 + 5) \rightarrow \text{Unstable} + \text{Mass positive}$$

Now using that picture, it is possible to explain why gravity is measuring as stable value and massless, as the author took the term without the electrons and the net variation, the spin zero scalars and combined them to reach the average.

$$\left(\frac{1}{2.78895528 \times 10^{44}} + \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46}} \right) = 3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}$$

$$\frac{3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}}{2} \approx 1.81 \times 10^{-45}$$

That picture than is indicating that any combination of two spin zero scalar without extra terms will yield a stable massless graviton of a unique identity. The nature of spin zero and spin two is identical, the spin zero term are producing the exact value of the spin two graviton.

Bosonic Conservation

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V^\varphi + (e^-) \right) + N_V^\varphi = 30,128,850,9254 \dots$$

As arbitrary variations of the manifold vanish into matter, the conservation of energy, as previously mentioned is violated. That is because matter is potential curvature. In this section, the author will elaborate on the idea of partial conservation. In particular, in cases where one is dealing with higher couplings, which could be represented by nested lower primes, there is a conservation of energy. As an example, consider the bosons represented by the prime 31, there is more than one sequence which it prime can be built, and thus more than one sequence that it could decay:

$$31 \rightarrow 3 + 5 + 5 + 11 + 7$$

$$31 \rightarrow 17 + 11 + 3$$

Allocate the prime a unique amount of energy, $\varphi = E_n$, $31 \ni E_n$. Assuming the prime went via a decay of a given sort, the result of the decay must possess the total amount of "energy" or the same amount of curvature as the original amount curvature manifested in the higher prime. That is:

$$3 + 5 + 5 + 11 + 7 \equiv E_n$$

$$17 + 11 + 3 \equiv E_n$$

Another point, which is important, is that it is impossible to allocate the amount of energy each element will receive in its decay. That is there could be infinite options of energy combinations leading to the same total amount. As two examples. Proof.

$$\overset{E_n/3}{\widehat{17}} + \overset{E_n/3}{\widehat{11}} + \overset{E_n/3}{\widehat{3}} \equiv E_n$$

$$\overset{E_n/2}{\widehat{17}} + \overset{E_n/4}{\widehat{11}} + \overset{E_n/4}{\widehat{3}} \equiv E_n$$

$$\left(\frac{E_n}{3} + \frac{E_n}{3} + \frac{E_n}{3} \right) \wedge \left(\frac{E_n}{2} + \frac{E_n}{4} + \frac{E_n}{4} \right) \equiv E_n$$

■

Suppose a prime decayed into k elements, as $k \ni E_n$, there is no law to which no can decide how the energy is going to allocated among those elements, the only thing that is possible to demand is that the total of elements is equal to the original amount. As proven above, in cases of higher primes, there could be different variations of decay such as $k \ni E_n$, and $k + 2 \ni E_n$ where $k = 3$. The conservation can also be manifested using the fact that each combination of curvature ripples is itself a curvature ripple, such as gravity as an example.

$$\psi(\gamma_1 \gamma_2) = \frac{1}{z} \overbrace{\psi_{g_1} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_1}{\partial t} \right) \psi_{g_2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_2}{\partial t} \right)}^{E_n/2} + \overbrace{\psi_{g_1} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_2}{\partial t} \right) \psi_{g_2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_1}{\partial t} \right)}^{E_n/2}$$

Energy and Mass

This section will be an additional take on the different compositions of the primordial according to the most recent ideas. In particular, the change of the position of the prime will serve as the classifier of the two forms. The author will use the form:

$$[(24 \times 5 + 5) + (3)] = 125 + (3)$$

$$\{e^-, \mu^-, \tau^-\}, \{W^\pm, Z^0\} \in (3)$$

It is the mass acquisition stage, there the extra term is inside the spin zero, causing it to destabilize and to decay. The decay is then translated to vanishing fermions, taken to be mass positive, and to the invariant three. The invariant three is ensuring that the leptons and the weak interaction bosons will possess positive mass. That is in agreement with experiment. At later stages, from the leptons, the bosons may emerge leading to the energy form of the primordial:

$$[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma = [120 + (3)] + 5$$

So the thing is, is it possible to represent the two stages in rather creative form.

$$\overbrace{[(24 \times 5 + \gamma) + (e^-)]}^{\text{SSB on Spin 0-Mass Ac.}} \rightarrow \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (\gamma + e^-)]}^{\text{Electron with mass}} \rightarrow \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma}^{\text{Energy-Diverging cur.}}$$

To further elaborate at the first stage the extra term causing the mass acquisition on the lepton by breaking the spin zero symmetry. As a result the electron acquires mass, and by the mass energy relation also energy. Thus the second step, if the electron accumulated mass by the spontaneous symmetry break on spin zero, by the nature of mass it has diverging curvature on a bounded space-time region. This idea is manifested in the $(\gamma + 3)$ term, to state that the photon now diverges within the electron as part of its mass. The last stage is the known emission of the boson from the electron, leading to the magnitude of the third coupling to be, in complete agreement with experiment $\alpha^{-1} \approx 128$. The spin zero at the second and third terms is now again stable and massless, and thus it is possible to create combinations of the spin zero such as the graviton combinations. As one can see, it is possible to classify the relation of mass and energy according to the position of the extra term, in net curvature form it is unbound, and in mass form it is breaking the spin zero. The question is whether it happens with other primes or not. The author would like to suggest the following idea. Because there is $\Psi_i = 3$, i.e. three matter generations, the primes which break the symmetry of the spin zero are also three, leading to three generation masses. Such that the first spin zero scalar is the goldstone, and the next two higgs bosons have mass positive. That is the mass of particles is bounded by $H_0 = 0$; $H_1 = 27$ GeV, and the $H_2 = 125$ GeV. The other spin zero term exists, but their symmetry does not break and thus in contrast to previous predictions of the higgs mass they will be massless.

$$H_0 = 0 \text{ GeV}, H_1 = 27 \text{ GeV}, H_2 = 125 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_3 = 0 \text{ GeV}, H_4 = 0 \text{ GeV}, H_5 = 0 \text{ GeV}, H_6 = 0 \text{ GeV}, H_7 = 0 \text{ GeV}, H_8 = 0 \text{ GeV}$$

This idea is more elegant as it puts an upper bound on the masses of particles, and all SM particles excluding the top quark are under that limit. Where in the previous idea particles could absorb mass in much higher scales, which is not the case as far as we know. As the thesis is written as self-reflection, the author will keep those ideas as is, to allow reader to evaluate how the ideas vary over time.

Curvature Homogenous Distributions

Following the previous section, assuming one has two diverging primes, they diverge all across the manifold. By doing so they becoming flatter and flatter, or going via redshift. As they get flatter and flatter they ability to cluster fermions is aspiring zero. Up to this point it was previously covered. Consider the wave function of "graviton" composed by two fermions with a random parameter of energy.

$$\psi(\gamma_1 \gamma_2) = \frac{1}{z} \overbrace{\psi_{g_1} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_1}{\partial t} \right) \psi_{g_2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_2}{\partial t} \right)}^{E_n/2} + \overbrace{\psi_{g_1} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_2}{\partial t} \right) \psi_{g_2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_1}{\partial t} \right)}^{E_n/2}$$

The question is how the energy is going to be allocated as those curvature ripples diverge. Is there any special location in space, which will receive a unique amount of energy compared to the rest? The author believe that the answer is not. The energy distribution is taken to be equal across space. Bosons as a result will be able to cluster the same amount of fermions as time goes by. At first, a very rapid formations of fermions and at later stages, equal smaller amounts aspiring zero. If the fermions are equally clustered all across space, the fermion formations must appear symmetrical across space, an idea which agree with the fact the universe "looks everywhere the same" or the fact that it is homogenous and isotropic. Put another way, the curvature waves diverge all across and their energy is equally distributed, thus it is able to cluster the same amount of fermions, which taken to appear in similar amounts all across space. Similar to the fact that there is no special direction in which more arbitrary variations vanish into matter than the rest. In continuation to their decreasing clustering ability, stars should have inner structure more dense than the outer cover. That is if one to correlate the core of stars to earlier stages of bosonic clustering, which had more energy and thus were able to cluster more fermions. That is compared to the outer lair of stars which one to associate with later stages of clustering. The fact that there is no special direction is given by the main equation and by the Dirac delta variation:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} \delta \dot{g} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\delta g \neq 0 \quad ; \quad t = Q(t)$$

$$\delta g = 0 \quad ; \quad t = Q(t + \Delta t)$$

$$\delta g \neq 0 \quad ; \quad t = Q(t + \Delta t + \Delta t)$$

Higher Coupling Generators

The topic of that section would be an integration of the higher couplings and the assumption that the quanta's are getting bigger and bigger from each coupling term. As previously mentioned that does not contradict the fact that each coupling term is weaker than the preceding, given by the aspiring zero ratio of net to average of the pair.

$$\frac{g}{2e^- + g} > \frac{W^-}{[(2e^- \times 3) + (e^-)] + W^-} > \frac{\gamma}{[(2e^- \times 3 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma} > \frac{\Gamma}{[(2e^- \times 3 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \Gamma} \dots$$

The key point is that each of the higher coupling has the ratio:

$$g < W^- < \gamma < \Gamma \dots$$

Ignoring the mass complication of the weak interaction boson. If the masses of the two electron analogs are higher than the electron, and by prime number representation those coupling terms are presenting bigger quanta's, than the probability of emission from those higher lepton terms becomes more probable. It makes sense as the author up to this point almost completely ignored the higher term electron analogs, the muon and the Tao electron. Suppose those higher coupling bosons are massless, it means the bigger quanta is manifested in higher energies or shorter wavelengths of those bosons. If they are mass positive and heavy and they possess short lifetime and unstable, similar to the higgs with the extra term. The author tend to the second option at retrospect, as the thesis is written as self-reflection, all the ideas stay as is, it is simpler to assume that the bosons other than the weak interaction are massless than to assume otherwise. It also means that one can the probability for the cases:

$$\frac{1}{[(2e^- \times 3 \times 5) + (\mu^-)] + \Gamma} = P_B$$

$$\frac{1}{[(2e^- \times 3 \times 5) + (\tau^-)] + \Gamma} = P_C$$

are higher than the probability of the electron to emit a bigger quanta boson:

$$\frac{1}{[(2e^- \times 3 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \Gamma} = P_A$$

That is:

$$(P_B > P_A) \wedge (P_C > P_A)$$

In other words, simply by looking at the numerical value of the primes and in particular the increasing value which taken to be proportional to higher quanta it is possible to guess that the two higher lepton terms, taken to be heavier, has an higher probability of emission of those new bosons, either massless or mass positive. The author tend to believe massless. another point worth mentioning is that according to this idea, gravity does not need a generator as it is composed by two spin zero scalars, which in variation representation does not need to include the half unit spin element as to it's insignificant contributions.

Discrete Energies?

In this section, the author will elaborate on the subject of energy quanta, which was taken as an implicit axiom through the entire thesis. In particular, the author will argue for the subtle point that the spectra of energy is continuous while the form of energy emission and absorption is discrete. Consider the form of the primordial where the amount of energy is denoted by the superscript:

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V^{\varphi} + (e^-)^{\varphi} \right) + N_V^{\varphi} = 30,128,850,9254 \dots$$

The energies are presented in form of a discrete prime amount, $N_V^{\varphi} \in \mathbb{P}$ but using that form the amount of energy each quanta possess is by no means obeying the discrete spectra. A photon could have different wavelengths, each correspond to a different amount of energy; the spectra of energy could vary in slight and continuous manners such as the following:

$$N_V^{\varphi=\omega}; t = t_1;$$

$$N_V^{\varphi=\omega-\varepsilon}; t = t_1 + \Delta t;$$

Where the negative change $\varepsilon \rightarrow 0$ correspond to a loss of energy due to propagating for longer time, as an example. The quanta is discrete but the amount of energy it contains is continuous as it can vary in infinitesimal interval proportional to infinitesimal shifts in time. That is coming to an agreement with the fact that the spectra of wavelength is continuous as far as one knows. This idea also comes to an agreement with the Planck idea as not every possible number would be absorbed or emitted by the electron, only a unique subset of numbers as presented in the 8T. That in itself does not indicate to the range of spectra of energy those elements can contain. The discrete amount could have different wavelength, the shorter it is the higher the energy, as the curves are more compressed. If the energy is proportional to the wavelength than from that, it is possible to insert the famous proportion constant. $E = [\hbar]\omega$. Overall, this \hbar has no real information to provide, as it does not tell anything about the nature of the quanta all by itself. It does not tell what those quanta represent or how many unique quanta's exist in nature. It is a very general constant that represent at most a partial understanding of nature. It was the best way they had in the 20-th century to describe that feature of nature, which is correct. here it was proven that it is possible to expend this idea to completion without using this constant and to come up with values which agree with experiment. Therefore, in that sense, it is possible to present quantum physics in much simpler and cleaner way.

Proof: The Goldbach Conjecture

The following is a proof that any even number can be written as a product of primes. The proof is based upon the setting of variational manifold and the proof of the Riemann hypothesis, which showed that primes are forming non-abelian group with one half as generator. The author is assuming the reader is familiar with the main equation of the 8T.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} \delta \dot{g} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Consider a ring k , which is set on a variational Lorentz manifold. Analyzing the operation of addition, using the set of primes it is possible to show that any even amount of primes combined will yield an even number.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=2n} (N_V)_i = 2nV + \text{Even};$$

$$n \geq 0; N_V^\varphi = 2V + 1$$

As even amount of variation taken to zero in the setting of variational manifold, the result of the operation for any n is:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=2n \in \mathbb{R}} N_V^\varphi = 2mV + \text{Even} \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^{i=2n \in \mathbb{R}} N_V^\varphi = 2nV;$$

Let n take any value $1 \leq n < \infty$ and it is possible to create a setting in which all the even number may rise. $V \in \mathbb{R}$ and for $n = 0$ to $n = 3$ as an example:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=2n \in \mathbb{R}} N_V^\varphi = 2V$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=2n \in \mathbb{R}} N_V^\varphi = 4V$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=2n \in \mathbb{R}} N_V^\varphi = 8V$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=2n \in \mathbb{R}} N_V^\varphi = 12V$$

...

Thus, any even number can be represented by combining primes.

■

Tensor Product Analog – Quantum Scale

In this section, the author will present an idea, which uses the analog of the tensor structure endomorphism, to present the physical analog in quantum scale. This idea can be used as to present an analog to the conservation of energy. consider a set of k leptons with total energy denoted by E_n . Those leptons consists of M bosons, which got emitted during a closed segment in time. the overall physical configuration is the product of leptons and bosons. This product belong to the manifold $K \times M \in \Phi$ and thus contain a finite value of energy $K \times M \ni E_n$. The point is that it is possible to create a variation of the product from itself to itself, such that the same product takes different configuration of energy. that is similar to multilinear maps known as tensors, or endomorphism's. such an idea is needed, as it is impossible to determine the exact level of energy of a quantum system, an idea which is in agreement with the fact that quantum variables carries a set of eigenvalues $\{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\}$, corresponding to possible energy levels. Back to this idea, the morphism takes the product the following form:

$$\mathbb{H}: \overbrace{K \times M}^{E_n} \rightarrow \overbrace{K \times M}^{E_n}$$

Which is in essence different way to state that the physical composition could take different combinations, adding up to the same value. As was previously demonstrated.

$$\begin{aligned} \overbrace{\widehat{17}}^{E_n/3} + \overbrace{\widehat{11}}^{E_n/3} + \overbrace{\widehat{3}}^{E_n/3} &\equiv E_n \\ \overbrace{\widehat{17}}^{E_n/2} + \overbrace{\widehat{11}}^{E_n/4} + \overbrace{\widehat{3}}^{E_n/4} &\equiv E_n \\ \left(\frac{E_n}{3} + \frac{E_n}{3} + \frac{E_n}{3}\right) \wedge \left(\frac{E_n}{2} + \frac{E_n}{4} + \frac{E_n}{4}\right) &\equiv E_n \end{aligned}$$

The endomorphism product $K \times M \rightarrow K \times M$ is indicating that the leptons and bosons energy can vary and transform to several possible combinations, while keeping the total amount of energy invariant.

$$\underbrace{\overbrace{\widehat{17}}^{E_n/3} + \overbrace{\widehat{11}}^{E_n/3} + \overbrace{\widehat{3}}^{E_n/3}}_{K \times M} \rightarrow \underbrace{\overbrace{\widehat{17}}^{E_n/2} + \overbrace{\widehat{11}}^{E_n/4} + \overbrace{\widehat{3}}^{E_n/4}}_{K \times M} \equiv E_n$$

Where $\overbrace{\widehat{3}}^{E_n/4}$ can represent either a weak interaction boson or a lepton. As an example a lepton emission of a boson leading to a morphism $\overbrace{\widehat{3}}^{E_n/4} \rightarrow \overbrace{\widehat{3}}^{E_n/3}$, it is not possible to determine how much energy the element itself contain, and certainly does not make sense to assume this element has the same amount of energy over time. Using the underlying idea of a tensor, or a multilinear map seems as suitable to deal with the infinite variety of options and uncertainties in quantum scales, and in particular, with the possible energy levels they can take. Overall, such a morphism allows one to consider the quantum particles as holding a set of possible energy, which vary with time. The sum of total is preserved. As presented earlier, energy is only conserved after fermions vanishing into matter, so it is a partial conservation. Energy at large scale is not conserved as matter is being constantly created.

Mixed States versus Pure State

In this section the author will present a new idea on the difference between gravity and the rest of the interactions. As previously demonstrated, gravity is a composition of two prime factorizations. If one to denote to each unique prime a physical feature called state, s , such that $\forall (p \in \mathbb{P}) \exists (s \in \mathbb{S})$ such that there exist an isomorphism $f: \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}$ than it is possible to correlate bosons, which are independent to pure states, represented by the set \mathbb{S} and composite to product of pure states which are denoted by $p \times p$. As presented in the proof of the Riemann conjecture, any prime multiplied will never form a prime, thus one can write that the product bosons, $p \times p \notin \mathbb{P}$. In other words as $: \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \mathbb{S}$, one can derive the result $p \times p \notin \mathbb{S}$. The composite states of prime is not a prime and thus is not a pure state. Denote the set of mixed states, \mathbb{M} , such that $\mathbb{M} \ni p \times p$. The key point is that when a pure state is interfered by another prime, as an operation of addition it is no longer pure, it goes from the set of pure states to the set of mixed states. While in pure states manifest in waves, i.e. primes, mixed states, if add up to even number represent point like particles, if odds than knots in space-time. In this way, it is possible to classify a theory of general relativity as such that is not quantum because it deals with a composite boson, which is not in pure state. Thus in that sense it does not manifest the wave-feature, i.e. the prime number feature. The same feature which dazzled physics in the 20-centeury. On the other hand quantum mechanics is dealing with pure states such as electrons, emitting bosons, i.e. independent primes and also the shifts from pure to mixed state by observations, i.e. the shifts from the prime ring to a non-prime amount by measurement, $p \in \mathbb{P}$ and $p + p \notin \mathbb{P}$. In that sense, it becomes vividly clear why the interactions presented as uncertain while "gravity" could be thought of deterministic, or why Einstein theory do not present the same behavior as quantum mechanics. That is because QM is dealing with pure states, while GR is dealing with mixed state boson. The 8T is dealing and predicting both of them. Another interesting idea is that if the gauge boson of gravity is taken to be continuous and adiabatic variant over time, and it is the average, than it could be considered an homomorphism as the relative contribution of the building blocks are masked by the product, $\frac{p \times p}{2} \equiv G_{Gravity}$ and thereby there exist a loss of information, where $G_{Gravity} \approx 1.8 \times 10^{-45}$. Taken from a different angle, if each prime to present a cyclic group generated by the electron, $e^- = +3$, than QM is dealing with fundamental cycles, while GR is dealing with cyclic product, which is reducible to irreducible primes, taken to be the building blocks, as it needs to be created with two generators.

$$\begin{aligned} & \overbrace{(2N_2 + (e^-))}^{\text{Source one}} + \overrightarrow{N_{V\mu} \phi} + \overleftarrow{N_{V\mu} \phi} + \overbrace{(2N_2 + (e^-))}^{\text{source two}} \\ & 2N_{23} + 1 + 2N_{24} + 1 = 2N_{23+24} + 2 \\ & (2N_{23+24} + 2) \times \frac{1}{2} \approx 1.8 \times 10^{-45} \\ & \overrightarrow{N_{V\mu} \phi} = +101, \quad \overleftarrow{N_{V\mu} \phi} = +103 \end{aligned}$$

Matter Universalities & Directed SB

The question in this section is whether in threefold combinations of manifolds, i.e. the matter appear as is, or it is appearing as anti-matter form in some manifolds over the packet. Theoretically it is possible to reverse the sign of the generator, of the bosonic group, i.e. to reverse the signs of the lepton from (e^-) to (e^+) , while keeping the magnitude of each coupling as is, only reversed in sign. Such that the skeleton of the "gauge interactions" of now $2N_k - 1$ rather than $2N_{23} + 1$ as originally derived. Assuming there exist a subset of manifolds in which the sign is reversed, what would be the implications of such an idea and it is allowed in a sense. one can guess and state that it is not likely and could be forbidden. That is by the following reasoning, if two manifolds are interacting with each other, i.e. flattening each other, and those two manifolds have inverse composition of matter, one contain matter and the second anti-matter, than the interaction between the two will lead to a continuous immense bursts of energy. That is dictated by the vanishing pair of matter and anti-matter pair as one demands that $(e^+) + (e^-) \rightarrow 0$ or $(3) + (-3) \rightarrow 0$. When taking the main equation second form, i.e. equation (2.1) and holding equality among the two manifolds, it is possible to state that the subsets of the two manifolds are identical.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} \delta g_i = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} \delta g_i$$

I.e. δg_i carries the same sign as δg_j if so the fermions of those manifolds must carry the same signs, and thus be represented by the same class. In other words, because one manifold carries a certain class, or more generally the entire subset of manifolds indexed by Φ_i , where $1 < i < k$ and $k \rightarrow \infty$, by the main equation, all the other manifolds, indexed by Φ_j ; $2 < j < k + 1$; must appear in matter form, rather than the inverse. This is the second argument to matter universality, while the first is taken from a viewpoint of a "Lagrangian oriented" theories aspiring the lowest state energy on the objects. In other words, in order to avoid high-energy terminations of matter anti-matter pairs. In that sense there is an infinite set of objects whose symmetry is breaking in the same manner, i.e. $+(e^-)$ and not (e^+) . This is than a directed symmetry break of nature. Using the main equation, one can postulate a theorem.

Theorem (1.7) – the set all the manifolds $\{\Phi_1 \dots \Phi_{i+j}\}$ in the packet are matter containers.

The implicit result is that given by the $\delta g_i \equiv \delta g_j$ equality it is possible to jump from manifold to manifold without being destroyed, as none carries the inverse sign matter. This idea also manifested in the early stages of the 8T, when the author stated that matter can be created on the same manifold or to be transferred from a distinct manifold and the two phenomena are indistinguishable.

Bosonic Polynomials

In this section, the author will attempt at presenting a more detailed picture of mega matter clusters and bosons, which rise from those clusters. To deal with the variety of bosons that appear in the 8T, given by the primordial and the Iso-arrow to \mathbb{P} one can denote a mega cluster of matter, which will be denoted by $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_j)_i$. This cluster contains n bosons, assuming for the example, which belong to the set \mathbb{P} , and each boson is appearing $k_0 \dots k_m$ where each coefficient has an Iso arrow to a unique boson $n_0 \dots n_m$. That seems as a more realistic version to the possible complexity which could rise in fermion clusters. Using those two sets, it is possible to represent a new idea which taking the kind of bosons each with the amount of time it appears, and the total bosonic interaction would be denoted by a bosonic polynomial, denoted by

$$\sum_{i=0}^{i=m} k_i(N_V)_i = \mathfrak{C}$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_j)_n \ni \mathfrak{C}$$

Using the previous idea of the tensor product on quantum scale it is possible to extend those ideas such that the bosonic polynomial is itself is an endomorphism changing from itself to itself.

$$\sum_{n=0}^{n=m} k_i(N_V)_i \rightarrow \sum_{n=0}^{n=m} k_i(N_V)_i$$

As an example:

$$\underbrace{\overbrace{k_1(N_V)_1}^{E_n/n} + \overbrace{k_2(N_V)_2}^{E_n/n} + \dots + \overbrace{k_n(N_V)_n}^{E_n/n}}_{k_i(N_V)_i} \rightarrow \underbrace{\overbrace{k_1(N_V)_1}^{E_n/m} + \overbrace{k_2(N_V)_2}^{E_n/m} + \dots + \overbrace{k_n(N_V)_n}^{E_n/m}}_{k_i(N_V)_i}$$

($n \neq m$);

But the total sum of energy is equal, the polynomial is changing from itself to itself. The same applies with different combinations of coefficients, leading to the same magnitude, where the endomorphism denoted by the arrow $\mathfrak{C} \rightarrow \mathfrak{C}$.

$$\underbrace{\overbrace{k_1(N_V)_1}^{E_n/n} + \overbrace{k_2(N_V)_2}^{E_n/n} \dots + \overbrace{k_n(N_V)_n}^{E_n/n}}_{\mathfrak{C}} \rightarrow \underbrace{\overbrace{k_n(N_V)_1}^{E_n/m} + \overbrace{k_{n-1}(N_V)_2}^{E_n/m} + \dots + \overbrace{k_1(N_V)_n}^{E_n/m}}_{\mathfrak{C}}$$

This tool of a polynomial could be more suitable in order to describe the versatile kinds of possible interactions and particles within fermion cluster, those interactions taken to be independent using that idea, ignoring the average effect of those couplings, which is gravity. It is possible to extend this idea to include the latter, such that to each bosonic polynomial will be an average, and that could serve as the estimate of the "graviton" effect within the fermion cluster. It is different from the original which takes the pure value of the coupling and devise it.

$$\frac{\underbrace{\overbrace{k_1(N_V)_1}^{E_n/n} + \overbrace{k_2(N_V)_2}^{E_n/n} \dots + \overbrace{k_n(N_V)_n}^{E_n/n}}_{\mathfrak{C}}}{n} \approx G$$

Bosons and Galois Groups - $G(\delta g = 0)$

In this section, the author will use the previous ideas of bosonic polynomials and mixed states, and combine it with a setting of Galois group theory. In particular, the author will attempt to create an analog to the main ideas of the Galois using a physical system. Consider the closed group of matter cluster, taken to be finite, and represented by the term. $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_j)_i = 0$. The matter can vary from itself to itself, and thus by using an algebraic functor, $A: Top \rightarrow Grp$, one can define the group of permutations of the elements in the finite matter cluster. This group will be denoted by $G(\delta g_j)_i = 0$ where j denote the universe index and i the matter kind. This can be written also $G(\delta g = 0)$. The analog of the roots of the group, or the independent elements which are composing this group of matter permutations, are the prime numbers $N_{Vi} \in \mathbb{P}$. Those prime numbers as previously presented can be constructed as a polynomial, with a set of scalar multiples, or stand by themselves and in this way averages of those primes can be calculated to reach a set of gravitational effects. This set will be denoted by $G_1 \dots G_n$. If the set of bosonic primes is closed under $G(\delta g = 0)$, which means that for that group, $i \leq n$; taken to be an finite amount of matter, than the set of potential magnitude of gravities is finite. The latter can be denoted by $\{G_1 \dots G_{n/2}\}$ as there exist a finite number of unique primes, which the relation $G(\delta g = 0) \ni N_{Vi}$ holds true. To put simply, a finite cluster of matter, with finite kind of bosons within it, resulting in finite set of gravitational effects. Those finite set of effects than leads to finite set of compression on that matter cluster. This idea ignoring the fact that those discrete elements could retain different amount of energy, an idea which manifest in different wavelengths, which is a continuous spectrum. The group analog of the Galois theory does not try to predict the possible motions and trajectories of matter particles within the cluster, as those are infinite and in this theory are not important, **but rather the finite set of effects**, meditated by a finite set of primes, which rise within the cluster of matter. There could be a shift in the matter cluster $f: G_1 \rightarrow G_2$, but that shift is meditated by elements which are closed in the cluster. At later continuation there could be the inverse effect $k: G_2 \rightarrow G_1$. Using the polynomial idea, in order to derive the total effect of the $G(\delta g = 0)$, one must find the "roots" of the polynomial, i.e. the primes which are the irreducible elements of that group. This idea is of course over simplified. New bosons may rise and should rise in matter clusters, as it is not forbidden, and thus it is not physically possible to demand that a finite matter cluster will have an analog of a finite group, especially if the matter cluster is aspiring infinity in size, which will happen with the development of the arrow of time. Using this idea to extract physical predictions, fermion cluster of a star scale should have, a finite set of gravitational effects, by $\{G_1 \dots G_{n/2}\}$, which are the averages of independent n primes, raising from that matter cluster. That means that two observers in different locations of the matter cluster should measure different G values, or that the same observer should measure different G at the same locations at different times.

Physical Significance -Riemann Hypothesis

In this section, the author will present several ideas which attempt to expend the suggest proof of the Riemann conjecture and correlate it to physical implications. As shown by the operation of addition and multiplication

$$[(2n_1 + 1) \times (2n_2 + 1) \times (2n_3 + 1) \times \dots \times (2n_k + 1)] =$$

$$2 \left[T((n_1 \times n_2 \times \dots)) + \overbrace{(n_1 + n_2 + n_3 \dots)}^{\text{Evens}} + \frac{1}{2} \right]$$

$$N(s) = \overbrace{(n_1 + n_2 + n_3 \dots)}^{\text{Evens}} = 0$$

$$2 \left([T(n_1 \times n_2 \times \dots)] + \frac{1}{2} \right)$$

Add any infinite **even series** of distinct higher primes to obtain

$$(2n_1 + 1) + (2n_2 + 1) + \dots (2n_k + 1) = [2(n_1 + n_3 + \dots) + \text{Even}] =$$

$$[2(n_1 + n_2 \dots + n_k)] ; \quad \text{Even} = 0$$

Add any infinite **odd series** of distinct higher primes to obtain

$$(2n_1 + 1) + (2n_2 + 1) + \dots (2n_{k+1} + 1) = [2(n_1 + n_2 + \dots) + \text{Odd}] =$$

$$2(n_1 + n_2 \dots + n_{k+1}) + \text{Even} + 1 ; \quad \text{Even} = 0$$

$$2[n_1 + n_2 \dots + n_{k+1} + \frac{1}{2}]$$

First, the most obvious is that the multiplicative product of prime is yielding an odd, i.e. a number $2N + 1$ which can't be a prime as it is the product of primes, and thus it has those elements as devisors. The physical meaning is that the multiplicative group of primes are responsible for knots in space-time, which are odd numbers. The larger the odd, the more obvious the knot, and perhaps the more energy it has. The second obvious result is that primes take on the same form, such that their total spin as individual elements should not exceed the one, which is in agreement with the primorial. The physical meaning of the primes to form a non-abelian group with one half has generator is synonymous with the physical statement which asserts that all bosons to have the same generator, i.e. one half, or the threefold set, the electron, muon and the Tao.

$$\left[(n_1 + n_2 \dots + n_{k+1}) + \frac{1}{2} \right] \equiv \overbrace{(N_2 + (e^-))}^{\text{Source one}}$$

$$2 \left[T(n_1 + n_2 \dots + n_{k+1}) + \frac{1}{2} \right] \equiv \overbrace{(2N_2 + (e^-))}^{\text{Source one}} + (N_V)$$

Another way to express the ideas, is that the anti-commutation relation of fermions is ensuring that the skeleton of all the bosonic interactions is taking the same form. A real part and a complex part, leading to a complex number, which is masked by a real valued number, i.e. the coupling magnitude.

$$\overbrace{(2N_2 + (e^-))}^{\text{Source one}} + (N_V) \rightarrow 2N_2 - i^2$$

$$2N_2 - i^2 \equiv 2N_2 + 1$$

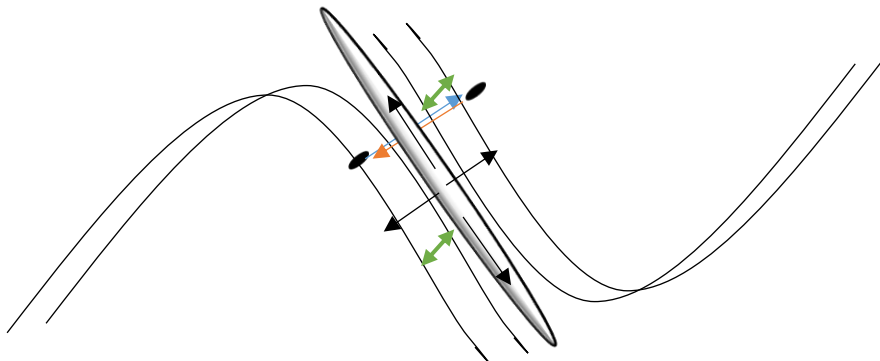
Matter Densities and Variational Gravities

In this section, the author will elaborate on idea which was briefly mentioned in the early days of the theory, before the author development of the primordial to the order of gravity, development which was made in December while the primordial derived in march. The statement, which was made back in the day, was that as one probe nearer to the core of the star, the strength of the gravity should increase. Using the insight of gravity to be the average of independent coupling the author will again argue why it has to be so.

First "dark matter" alongside the bosonic elements led to dense formations as the manifold got flattened, those formations of dense matter has higher probability of bosonic emission later in time. if at those dense liars there exist more matter, and leptons, there is an higher probability for bosons to propagate from there, than in liars with less matter. If so the set of possible gravitational effects, denoted by $\{G_1 \dots G_{n/2}\}$ which belong to the dense liar denoted by δg^{dense} is greater both in amount and could be even in kind, compared to a set of gravitational effect with less matter. Denoted by $\{G_1 \dots G_{m/2}\}$. In other words is $n \gg m$. Simply because there are more elements, the averages could be distinct or identical, it does not matter, in the denser liar there exist simply more elements and thus the total sum of the averages will most likely exceed the sum of averages in the less denser liars, which taken to be the outer liars of the stars. In other words, $G_1 + \dots + G_{n/2} \gg G_1 + \dots + G_{m/2}$, simply because $n \gg m$. It is possible to present a slightly different idea, which state that there exist only one finite set of gravitational effects, , $G_1 + \dots + G_{n/2}$ corresponding which will be aspiring zero, as the radii increase from that liar of matter. That is resembling the famous law of gravity, which is over simplified as it is not quantum but classical. Back to the original idea, suppose each liar has a unique density, and it is change in density from each liar has a positive linear correlation, than there should be, as far as one can see, a correlation in between the average effect of gravitational at each liar, which will be denoted by ΔG . Such as the difference in the most dense liar versus the outer liar is $k \times \Delta G$ where $k \rightarrow \infty$. Either way, all the equations which contain the coupling of gravity should be modified in such way that the two interactions composing the gravity coupling will be evident in the equation. This idea is important in another respect, that the star itself does not contain gravity in any point, but rather independent primes whose average is taken to be G . And more accurately, **several possible values of G to each liar** of the star. The denser the stronger G should be. those elements could contain different energies or vary in amount as a function of place and time. the theories which treat G as a constant are over simplistic and partial, the true picture, as always is vastly more rich and complicated.

Unique Singularities - Initial Conditions

In this section the author will analyze the question of initial condition of a newborn manifold, entering the packet. In particular, the author will analyze the factors that could affect the moment of singularity; several ideas on that topic already appeared in previous stages. The purpose of this part is than to sync and synthesize those ideas to completion. Recall that newborn manifold is presented by the arrow $\Xi: (M, g) \rightarrow (M, g)$, representing a slice of matrix with an element of Ricci curvature, which could exist or not, the moment it appears the outward acceleration is ignited. From here the initial condition are relevant. First, the slice of the newborn manifold has a density $(M, g) \ni \partial D$, before singularity it is fixed, a constant, $\partial D = 0$, the implicit result is that newborn manifolds could have infinite set of density values, which appear on the size of the slice. Two constant would have different density if the dimensions of the slice is different. As in the 8T, the only unit of measurement is length, newborn slices of manifolds could have different lengths. It was covered in the 2×2 matrix of density and length. The third factor is the number of manifolds in the packet, as the number of manifolds inside the packet increase, so does the rate of acceleration on that slice, similar to how larger weight body would flat a body faster than light weight body. Newborn manifolds than depends upon the packet itself, and in particular the number of expended manifolds, which will denoted by the limit on the main equation, in other words, by taking the indexes $Lim(i + j) \rightarrow \infty$. These are the initial conditions which could affect newborn manifolds, their density, length and the number of manifolds in the packet. One last factor which was not analyzed before was the height of the of the initial spike, $\delta g \neq 0$; as he height of the curvature spike, which ignited the acceleration, this height could indicate to its degree of energy it had, taken to be a unique trait of each newborn slice, $\Xi: (M, g) \rightarrow (M, g)$. There could exist an infinite different heights for different slices, the higher it is, the more rapid the acceleration from it. As far as one can see these are the factors, which should be taken into account, the density, and length, the number of manifolds in the packet and the height of the initial curvature spike. As means of illustration, the favorite one in the author eyes:



Matter Anti-matter – One Sign Monopole

In earlier stage of the thesis, the author argued for the universality of matter over anti matter using the main equation, sign equality:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} \delta g_i = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} \delta g_j$$

This section will present an additional idea on that topic. Assuming that anti matter takes the inverse form of the primordial, if $2N - i^2$ is corresponding to bosons, and leptons to which we correlate matter, than the inverse sign would correspond to anti-matter, i.e. the form $2N + i^2$. Up to a point it was previously covered, the key thing is that if we take the actual values of the magnitude and reverse the sign, it becomes evident than why the infinite sets is taking the form of matter rather than anti-matter.

$$F_{V=0} = 1/(2^{e^-} + (g)) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{128}, \frac{1}{850}, \frac{1}{9254} \dots \quad (1.2)$$

In other words, in the form of matter $2N - i^2$ the series aspires to zero. Each element is smaller than the preceding, and thus the interactions are going from strong to weak.

$$\frac{1}{30} > \frac{1}{128} > \frac{1}{850} > \frac{1}{9254} > \dots$$

If the anti-matter would be the dominant, than each higher term interaction would be stronger as it's value would be larger and closer to zero. $2N + i^2$

$$-\frac{1}{30} < -\frac{1}{128} < -\frac{1}{850} < -\frac{1}{9254} \dots$$

The series would aspire to go from very small values to values closer to zero, and thus stronger and stronger interactions, which in this case, gravity is the stronger than the electric. For that reason, nature would allow and only one direction of "coupling flow" which is manifested in one sign. This sign allows going from large fractions to infinitesimal fractions. In other words, to go from the three known interactions to those at the order in gravity taken to be much weaker. Therefore, those two equations of the 8T are providing strong clues for the so-called matter anti-matter asymmetry in nature. In particular, nature would relatively forbid series of values going from small fractions to higher valued fractions, which is the case with the inverse sign of the primordial, taken to be isomorphic to anti-matter. In other words, the fact that anti-matter is rare is because inverse sign would account for the gravitational to be stronger than the weak and the electric. Notice that the arrow of time is reversed in sign between matter and anti-matter.

$$\begin{array}{c} \Rightarrow \\ \overbrace{+\frac{1}{30} > +\frac{1}{128} > +\frac{1}{850} > +\frac{1}{9254} > \dots} \\ \Leftarrow \\ \overbrace{-\frac{1}{30} < -\frac{1}{128} < -\frac{1}{850} < -\frac{1}{9254} \dots} \end{array}$$

The CPT Reversal

$$F_{V=0} = 1/(2^{e^-} + (g)) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}\#} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{128}, \frac{1}{850}, \frac{1}{9254} \dots \quad (1.2)$$

In continuation to the last part, one was able to show that by reversing the sign, the direction of time is also reversed. As in earlier stages of the thesis, the arrow of time was correlated to the direction of the primordial, going from infinitesimal and strong couplings to weak and immense couplings. Assuming sign reversal is isomorphic to charge conjugation, $C \rightarrow C^*$, and the time reversal is denoted by $t \rightarrow -t$. As previously shown, by varying the sign of the complex part of the coupling, already two components are interrelated.

$$\begin{aligned} \overbrace{2N - i^2}^{\text{Matter}} : & \overbrace{+\frac{1}{30} > +\frac{1}{128} > +\frac{1}{850} > +\frac{1}{9254} > \dots}^{\Rightarrow} \\ \overbrace{2N + i^2}^{\text{A.matter}} : & \overbrace{-\frac{1}{30} < -\frac{1}{128} < -\frac{1}{850} < -\frac{1}{9254} < \dots}^{\Leftarrow} \end{aligned}$$

In particular by $t \rightarrow -t$ can be derived from $C \rightarrow C^*$ and the Lagrangian demand of nature, i.e. to aspire the lowest state of energy over time. lowest energy in that context means the weakest couplings. So up to this point, CT is under one hand. As the 8T setting is a Lorenz manifold (M_E, g) , and in this object space and time is interconnected, if $C \rightarrow C^*$ is leading to $t \rightarrow -t$ it also leads to reversing the directions of the spatials. That is in other words, to the parity reversal $P \rightarrow -P$. Such that all the three are now in our hand, CPT . Considering the fact that the spatials and the temporal are isomorphic to the matric, one can write $M_E C \rightarrow C^* = (PT)C \rightarrow C^*$, or in other words, the matric, M_E is bijective to the space-time transformations of the PT part of the CPT . The only thing needed is to reverse the sign of the particles, than the fractions changing the direction of time, going from strong interactions such as gravity to weak interactions such as the strong (recall it's the minus sign effect), and thus also the direction of space is reversed as the object is the manifold. Put another way, if space to expend in the normal state, than in the anti-matter representation it would go from expended state to a condensed state synonymous with singularity. So by reversing the charges, it is possible to see that the particles are the same, but they are moving on different directions of space-time, both from strong interactions to the weak, if the primordial is taking the form of $2N - i^2$, or matter, the strong interactions are the ones we know, $1/(2^{e^-} + (g))$ as an example. If takes the form of $2N + i^2$ or anti-matter the strong interactions are the weakest familiar such as $G \approx 1.8 \times 10^{-45}$. The laws of physics has not changed, as the primes are the same, their sign varied. The manifold is the same manifold, it just expends in different directions. Thus the variations involving morphism of the CPT combinations can be considered a "symmetry" of nature.

Replacing Groups with Tensors

In this section, the author will argue for the replacement of the role of group theory in quantum physics, with multilinear maps, i.e. tensors. That is that any preserved quantity, whether discrete such as energy, or continuous such as a rotation or a translation described by lie groups. It is possible to reach the same idea of covariance using tensors and thus replacing the need for groups. This could serve as a simplification, as instead of studying different groups such as the product of $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ or any group correlated to the unification such as $SU(N)$. It is possible to construct an entity that vary from itself to itself, a feature that is analogous to the rule of group theory in quantum mechanics. Instead of studying those different groups, which are many and differ by their nature, plus, the notation $SU(3) \times SU(2) \times U(1)$ is not very clear, it is not obvious what is the meaning of this expression; tensors can simply the topic of covariance as that it their very nature. It is possible to state that all the transformations, whether they are continuous or discrete, of any physical quantity, take the product of the kind:

$$\Phi \otimes M_{ij} \otimes g_{ij} \hookrightarrow \Phi \otimes M_{ij} \otimes g_{ij} \quad (1.3)$$

Using the second version of the main equation. Where M_{ij} denotes the metric tensor, g_{ij} the Ricci curvature tensor endomorphism. As several examples, energy will vary over time; the discrete element will propagate over vaster regions, which still belong to the manifold, which is synonymous with the conservation of energy. The Lorentz invariance is guaranteed as the main equation as it both takes the form of a Lagrangian equation, covariant under shifting frames, and it is invoking a Lorentz manifold stationary, i.e. the basic object of the GR framework which is indirectly the key for its features. The same object that assumed to preserve the laws of physics covariant under all frames. Put another way, it is not likely that a relativistic object within a relativistic framework will not be relativistic. This endomorphism is taking into account the quantum nature of the coupling, as 8T, showed that each coupling takes the form $2N - i^2$; thus the endomorphism for quantum particles can be represented by $(\Phi \otimes M_{ij} \otimes g_{ij}) \bowtie \mathbb{C} \hookrightarrow (\Phi \otimes M_{ij} \otimes g_{ij}) \bowtie \mathbb{C}$. Where \mathbb{C} denotes the complex analytical realm. This combination would apply to quantum features such as the orbital angular momenta of particles such as electrons and could be even photons. Overall tensors as presented earlier can be used to denote continuous shifts in discrete elements, such as energy of quantum set particles, as previously presented:

$$\underbrace{\widehat{17} + \widehat{11} + \widehat{3}}_{K \times M} \rightarrow \underbrace{\widehat{17} + \widehat{11} + \widehat{3}}_{K \times M} \equiv E_n$$

Which can be simplified by stating that a set of quantum particles has an endomorphism $\mathbb{E}: E_n \rightarrow E_n$. This endomorphism has a relation to the original endomorphism of the manifold.

$$\mathbb{E}: (E_n \rightarrow E_n) \subset ((\Phi \otimes M_{ij} \otimes g_{ij}) \bowtie \mathbb{C} \hookrightarrow (\Phi \otimes M_{ij} \otimes g_{ij}) \bowtie \mathbb{C})$$

Theorem (1.8): all conservation laws can be expressed by equation(1.3), i.e. the manifold endomorphism's.

Fractioned Primes

In this section, the author will elaborate and present an additional idea concerning the prime propagation across the matrix. Consider a prime of a given amount, $p = 17$, to which one associate a discrete amount of energy, such $E^P \subseteq p$. As previously mentioned, the prime propagate all across, thus one can create slices of the prime across a bounded region of space, such that:

$$\oint_x^x \oint_y^y \oint_z^z : p dx dy dz \in \Phi$$

such that the prime is propagating over three-dimensional space, as it was proven circular the integral is again circular over those dimensions, and the terms $dx \dots \in M_{ij}$ indicate that the prime varies as it propagates. In particular if at initial state the boson had $E^P \subseteq p$ than the construction above indicate that as time develops, p covers more space (as it covers more time), and thus the energy E^P is distributed over larger areas of the manifold. Such that each matrix slice having E^P/n of the original energy of the prime at $t = t_1$ and at later continuation of time, the ripple covered more space, so each fraction of the matrix will posses $E^P/(n + \Delta n)$ at $t = t_1 + \Delta t$ with Δn proportional to time, Δt . Such that $\Delta n \propto \Delta t$ and in particular as $\Delta t \rightarrow \infty$; E^P for a given slice of the matrix, which the sliced boson propagated on is aspiring zero. That is synonymous with the redshift. The key point is that, if the energy is being distributed over the matrix, which is immediately indicating that the prime itself is distributed. As the energy of the total sum taken to be conserved, so does the slices of the prime, leading to the same total number.

$$\frac{E^P}{n + \Delta n} \equiv \frac{p}{n + \Delta n}; t = t_1 + \Delta t$$

Such that

$$\oint_x^x \oint_y^y \oint_z^z \frac{p}{n + \Delta n} dx dy dz \equiv p$$

That is the summation over the spatial prime fractions, must yield the original prime. It is possible to expend this result to the temporal as well,

$$\oint_x^x \oint_y^y \oint_z^z \oint_t^t \frac{p}{n + \Delta n} dx \dots dt \equiv p$$

$$\oint_{M_{ij}}^{M_{ij'}} \frac{p}{n + \Delta n} dM_{ij} \equiv p$$

Such as the total magnitude of the prime is conserved and in particular as it yields a constant value, p which had $E^P \subseteq p$, energy is conserved. Energy distribution is proportional to the time distribution, as time expends, the energy is distributed over an expended N dimensional area, leading to smaller fractions of energy on each matrix slice. When the slices are integrated the number, a constant, the original prime, must re-appear, indicating the prime fractions are conserved and with it the energy conservation. That does not contradict the fact that the energy as a whole is not conserved as matter is constantly being created. As previously mentioned, only after it is created with a finite amount of energy, the conservation laws can be utilized and used.

N Galaxies per Universe?

In this section, the author will present a question, and attempt to answer it all in one. The question is the following, assuming each universe in the packet has a different arrow of time, is the number of objects such as galaxies is different or identical. Considering the recent ideas about the bosonic clustering potentials and the fact that matter is constantly being created by the arbitrary variation term of the main equation, older universes should have more matter. This could come to an agreement with the ratio of "dark matter" to "visible matter". The key question is whether the extra amounts of matter on those older manifolds is being clustered to form new galaxies, as the energy of bosons and so does their magnitude aspires zero from coupling to coupling, as the arrows develop, it is not likely that matter which is being created at late stages will form a new object. As far as one can see, it is more possible to assume that the matter being created will cluster toward the existing matter formations, which include within them vast number of bosons effects, rising from them. In other words, we would expect matter being added to galaxies over time as $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta g_{i_j} = 0$ or more simple $\delta g_i \propto t$. This effect can be increased by the pull of other matter clusters, of different sets of dimensions as given by the neighboring terms in the main equation $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta g_{i_{j+1}} = 0$. The result of such a construction is that despite the packet has non-homogenous set of time arrows, the same number of objects should emerge at each object, i.e. at each unique manifold. Such that there is one to one correspondence in between the total amount of distinct objects of this manifold to other manifolds. It is reasonable that it has to be that way or else there could be an extra object on the closest index, which will not get flattened as the number of elements are not bijective. Therefore, the final configuration of those ideas is the following important conclusion:

All the manifolds in the packet are containing an identical number of objects. manifolds with older time arrows has more matter clustered to those objects, a difference which is proportional to time difference in between the arrows, and thus the amount of matter on each object of a given manifold differs. That could explain the deviation from the ratio 1: 4 as those manifolds do not have identical time arrows. The final point is that in those time segments, matter clusters which was added to the original clusters, i.e. already formed galaxies, was added by the gravitational forces of the manifold, i.e. much weaker, while early matter clustering was mediated by independent primes, with high clustering potential as those galaxies were in formation process. This indicate that the latter clustering is much slower in rate and less to not noticeable.

Summing up, the number of objects is bijective from one manifold to all the others; the amount of matter is unique and proportional to the length of the arrow. If the closet two manifolds taken to be older, than the ratios in between the newer manifolds such as our own, should exceed the 1: 2 and thus exceed the 1: 4, a ratio which could agree with the actual matter measurement of this universe to the older neighboring two universes as measured from this planet.

Two Fold Terminations?

In continuation to the last previous sections, the author would present an additional way to terminate arbitrary amount of curvature, using matter anti-matter pairs. That is somewhat similar to earlier ideas about prime-fold quark chains, or the so-called "Penta-Quark" although the author did not use that knowledge when deriving those theoretical structures. That is for each of the two quarks δg_1 or δg_2 one can immediately pair the anti-matter dual, which is taken to terminate the quark, $\delta g_1^T \delta g_2^T$ such that the combinations is now taking values of twofold elements of different class, matter and the inverse, anti-matter. $\delta g_1^T \delta g_1$ which does not have to pair to $\delta g_2^T \delta g_2$ that is in contrast to the threefold combinations which certainly do pair to each other, such as $\delta g_1 \delta g_1 \delta g_1 \leftrightarrow \delta g_2 \delta g_2 \delta g_2$. It is possible to state that there will be pairing, taking the edges of each two fold combination. $\delta g_1^T \delta g_1 \leftrightarrow \delta g_2 \delta g_2^T$ as an right to left inner edges pairing, and the opposite pairing of the matter anti-matter $\delta g_1^T \delta g_1 \leftrightarrow \delta g_2 \delta g_2^T$ as external edges paring. Overall, it is unclear whether they will pair to one another, or even whether twofold combinations of matter anti-matter are common comparing to matter.

Another complication is that those elements in the twofold combination must have a distance, i.e. must not interact directly with one another in order to avoid high-energy burst of energy which is not appropriate for a Lagrangian oriented theory. If the twofold combinations is exclusive, there must be a way to ensure that those two elements do not directly interact with other. If they are the only ones in the structure, it is unclear how such a thing can be arranged. That is in contrast to the prime-fold chains, where the chain in between the anti-matter element and the matter, taken to be a "distance preserver" ensuring no mutual interaction. As demonstrated $[\delta g_1 - \delta g_2 - \delta g_1 - \delta g_2 - \delta g_1 - \delta g_2] - \delta g_1^T$, or $\delta g_1 - [\text{chain of arbitrary variations}] - \delta g_1^T$. it is possible that those quarks of the twofold combinations exist within a confined space time region, but there some unknown mechanism which ensuring that they will not directly annihilate, as in QFT matter and anti-matter pair is always taking to cancel each other out. It could be as an example that the mechanism $\delta g_1^T \delta g_1 \leftrightarrow \delta g_2 \delta g_2^T$ leading to inner edges connection of the quarks, and on the other hand, to each anti-matter element, an outer edge with additional two pairs.

$$\delta g_1 \delta g_2^T \leftrightarrow \left(\delta g_1^T \overbrace{\delta g_1 \leftrightarrow \delta g_2 \delta g_2^T}^{\text{Inner}} \right) \leftrightarrow \delta g_1^T \delta g_1$$

The two outer edges marked in purple. The idea was to pull the inverse elements to opposite directions; matter to inner edges, anti matter takes outer edges. Overall an eight-fold combination, four quarks and four anti-quarks. The inner edges pull the matter; the outer edges pull the anti-matter to the opposite direction.

Complex Part Revisited?

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254 \dots$$

As an example to the universal skeleton of the couplings:

$$a_W^{-1} = [(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} = 30$$

$$a^{-1} = [(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} = 128$$

$$a_{\mathcal{P}=3}^{-1} [(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} = 850$$

In this section, the author will present a second option concerning the complex part of the coupling. In the previous stages of the thesis, the author presented the form:

$$2N_k + 1 \rightarrow 2N_k - i^2$$

Which seem to be the obvious option $-i^2 = +1$; however it is possible to consider the structure where the real part is $+1$ while the complex part is the even sum $2N_k$. Such that each coupling would have the form:

$$2N_k i + 1$$

In particular, as a result of correlating the imaginary part to the even sum rather than the identity, $-i^2 = +1$, as previously demonstrated. Higgs particle will be taken to be a complex scalar field. Alongside, one can align this coupling structure to the fact that the real part of each non-trivial zero is one half, which is the Riemann conjecture.

$$[2N_1 i + 1] \rightarrow 2[N_1 i + \frac{1}{2}]$$

Which according to this form taking the coupling parts to the fields, $2N_1 i \in \mathbb{C}$ and $1 \in \mathbb{R}$. Which is the opposite version of what previously indicated. If the Higgs is in fact considered a complex scalar field than it is manifested in this idea.

The question of which form is correct is quite interesting. It is possible to present the morphism $2N_k + 1 \rightarrow 2N_k - i^2$ due to the identity $-i^2 = +1$, but if the mathematics imposes a restriction on the real part of the non-trivial zeros, which are positive primes to be one half. That means that the complex part must take the second form, as the only form $2N_k i + 1 \rightarrow \mathbb{C} + \mathbb{R} \rightarrow 2[N_k i + 1/2]$. this form than taking the spin zero scalar to be complex and the electron boson combination to be real. In the author eyes it seems as the less intuitive version, but both the nature of Higgs as a complex scalar and the Riemann conjecture seem to indicate it is a valid option. There could be an additional way to deal with the complex part and it is to assume that both are complex, but the complex part of the electron and the boson is cancels due to the fact it is quadratic in spin form, leading to a real part of magnitude one.

Bosonic Identities

In this section, the author will further elaborate on the notion of identical particles. In particular, present several criteria to classification of bosons as identical. The most obvious one which need not to be mentioned, is the $N_V \ni V$ for two leptons, $(e^-)^1, (e^-)^2$ to be identical, leading to the same prime number. The less obvious demands are the following. First, for requiring bosons to be identical one must ask for the same energy to manifest in those prime numbers. This was taken to be an amount previously presented in the upper indices N_V^φ or the "renormalized" version of the primorial, which aimed for to separate the primes identities from the amount of energy they retain. This amount is bijective to the wavelength of a given quanta, ω , as the wavelength is proportional to the energy, $E \propto \omega$ and thus to or to degree of curvature a discrete element has. As energy mapped to the curvature by the arrow, $g \rightarrow E$. The immediate result is a modification of the relation $g \propto \omega$, the larger the curve, the shorter the wavelength, and the more energy it contains. This means that the bosons must retain same amount of energy, manifested in the same wavelength. The third demand is to require that the two bosons will be emitted in the same temporal segment for some arbitrary frame of reference. Such a demand will allow to one to assume that the distribution of energy of the two bosons on is bijective the manifold, as they take the same skeleton, $2N_k + 1$, and the speed of propagation is the same for all. The similarity of distribution was mentioned in different parts of the thesis under different ideas, as an example in the fact that the longer bosons diverge, the flatter they become, (redshifts) and the bosonic decoupling part as another example, idea which manifested in varying the upper index of the prime, $N_V^{\varphi \rightarrow 0}$. The fourth and last demand, to the identity of two bosons, which presented by the same prime, emitted at the same time and contain the same degree of energy, is the following:

Two bosons will not be quantized by any other bosons or identically quantized during their existence. If the quantization's of two identical bosons (by the first three demands) is not identical, it will be again possible to differentiate them, and thus breaking the similarity demand. Summing up, there are four demands for stating that bosons are identical, similar primes, similar wavelength or a finite amount of curvature, same measure of time for some arbitrary frame of reference and the same quantization's, taken to be zero for simplicity sake. If those four demands are satisfied it is not possible to differentiate among two bosons. Those ideas ignore the fact that there exist composite bosons which could decay in different compositions, with different energies to each boson of the potential decay, allowing differentiating two similarly composite by taking the inverse of the decay.

Varying Emission Probabilities

In earlier stages of the thesis, the author argued that the primordial can be converted to a probability form, that was presented by the equation.

$$P_A \# = \left(K \times \prod_{A=3}^{A=2n+1} P(A) + \mathcal{M} \right) + P(A)$$

Looking back at this idea, it is over simplistic as it is possible to represent the electron and the photon in the following manner.

$$\left(K \times \prod_{A=3}^{A=2n+1} P(A) + (P(A) + \mathcal{M}) \right)$$

Which is synonymous with the idea of the middle in the three transitions:

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{SSB on Spin 0-Mass Ac.} \quad \quad \quad \text{Electron with mass} \quad \quad \quad \text{Energy-Diverging cur.} \\ \overline{[(24 \times 5 + \gamma) + (e^-)]} \rightarrow \overline{[(24 \times 5) + (\gamma + e^-)]} \rightarrow \overline{[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma} \\ \\ \left(K \times \prod_{A=3}^{A=2n+1} P(A) + (P(A) + \mathcal{M}) \right) \equiv \overline{[(24 \times 5) + (\gamma + e^-)]} \end{array}$$

Consider that the electron is in the same physical system with an outsider boson, as each boson increase the probability of arrival into itself, of other bosons, it is possible to state that the outsider boson increased the emission probability of the photon inside the electron.

$$\left(K \times \prod_{A=3}^{A=2n+1} P(A) + (P(A) + \mathcal{M}) \right) + P(A)$$

i.e. each photon is an increase the probability of emission, as the sum of probability increase by $P(A)$.

$$\overline{[(24 \times 5) + (\gamma + e^-)]} + \gamma \neq \overline{[(24 \times 5) + (\gamma + e^-)]}$$

Thus, it is aspiring to reach the other boson, the outsider

$$\begin{array}{c} \overline{[(24 \times 5) + (\gamma + e^-)]} + \gamma \rightarrow \overline{[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)]} + \gamma + \gamma \\ \\ \overline{[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)]} + \gamma + \gamma \rightarrow \left(K \times \prod_{A=3}^{A=2n+1} P(A) + (\mathcal{M}) \right) + P(A) + P(A) \end{array}$$

Which is another view on why nature behave the way it does, and in particular why it is possible to present the bosonic nature under unique set of rules of probability while fermions under another set of rules. The meaning of such an idea is that it is not possible to define any probability for emission for any coupling without full information about the external bosons in the physical system, which increase the probability of emission from a given lepton.

Fermion Accumulation – Bosonic Flows

In earlier section, the author will argue for the galaxies to be an area of extremum curve. It might be trivial to assume that is the case. However if fermions do not create the curvature of space-time, and galaxies are formulated by fermions mainly, how can a galaxy be considered an area of extrema curvature?

The answer is given by the three critical theorems made back in the early days. As independent bosons taken to rise **only** from fermion clusters, and by the previous section, it is possible to assume that each boson emitted is increasing the emission from other leptons, by the formulation;

$$\begin{aligned} & \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (\gamma + e^-)]}^{\text{Electron with mass}} + \gamma \rightarrow \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)]}^{\text{Electron with mass}} + \gamma + \gamma \\ & \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)]}^{\text{Electron with mass}} + \gamma + \gamma \rightarrow \left(K \times \prod_{A=3}^{A=2n+1} P(A) + (\mathcal{M}) \right) + P(A) + P(A) \end{aligned}$$

It is enough for one boson to get emitted, near a matter cluster, which include fermions, to increase the probability for emission by another lepton. And by so the fermion cluster taken to be a galaxy serve as an accumulation point for unknown set of probabilities which aspire to one. The bosonic flow:

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^N P(A)_i = \sum_{i=1}^N P(A)_i$$

Thus the fermion cluster has by default a probability of 1 to experience net curvature arising from it, once the first boson propagates the flow of bosons from leptons is ignited, such as the an result is an accumulation of extrema curve. Assuming that the fermion cluster did not emit a boson up to a given finite temporal period, how did it cluster of matter rose in the first place? For the sake of this assumption, it is possible to assume it was clustered by the effect of the higher/lower dimensional matter of the neighboring two manifolds, or "dark matter". This could be explained simply, as independent bosons only rise from fermion clusters, fermion clusters are the only location-allowing curve to appear. Therefore, as previously mentioned, it is not the matter itself causing the bending, but rather something within that fermion cluster. The mega-fermion cluster serve as an accumulation point for the bosonic flow.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N P(A)_i \in \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\delta g)_i = 0$$

Using this idea, two curves of distinct manifolds must retain the same bosonic flow. The same bosonic flow does not indicate that the fermions clusters should be identical, and it does not make sense to require nature to create identical fermion clusters. As previously covered, the fermion clusters differ in amount in distribution but the curves, i.e. the bosonic flow should be identical. The summation of the boson effect should hold identical at all times for two curves of the manifolds with difference arrows.

Holomorphic Summations

In this section, the author will attempt at synthesizing the notion of holomorphic functions, which take complex numbers to complex numbers, and the variational setting of the 8T. Consider the more recent skeleton of each coupling $[2N_1i + 1] \rightarrow 2[N_1i + \frac{1}{2}]$ taking the real part to be one half. Any odd summation of complex numbers, will again lead to a complex number, which could be an odd or a prime. That was the idea that one used in the Riemann conjuncture.

$$[2N_1i + 1] + [2N_2i + 1] + \dots + [2N_{k+1}i + 1] = [2(N_1 + N_2 + \dots + N_{k+1})i + \text{Odd}] =$$

$$2i(N_1 + N_2 \dots + N_{k+1}) + \text{Even} + 1; \quad \text{Even} = 0$$

$$2\left[\overbrace{(N_1 + N_2 + \dots + N_{k+1})i}^{\mathbb{C}} + \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

$$N_1 + N_2 + \dots + N_{k+1} = N_{sum}$$

$$2\left[(N_1 + N_2 + \dots + N_{k+1})i + \frac{1}{2}\right] = 2[N_{sum}i + 1/2]$$

Which is synonymous with an holomorphic function taking complex numbers to complex numbers, $\mathbb{C} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$. As the Riemann proof showed, that all primes are taking the same form, and using the complex part of coupling constants, it is possible to unify the idea from number theory with complex analysis. In particular, all the odds are represented by the $2[N_{sum}i + 1/2]$ term, and the evens are described by $2[N_{sum}i]$ with no real part.

$$[2N_1i + 1] + [2N_2i + 1] + \dots + [2N_ki + 1] = 2i(N_1 + N_2 \dots + N_k) + \text{Even} =$$

$$2i(N_1 + N_2 \dots + N_k); \quad \text{Even} = 0$$

This could indicate to the reason fermions such as quarks cannot directly be observed. If the termination of the complex part by Hermitian conjugation leading to observable quantity, in the case of fermions, i.e. even clusters the complex part is all there is, such that the termination will lead to zero. Complete cancelation. By adding the complex number i to the structure of the primes, it is evident that all primes are complex numbers, and by adding those complex numbers in any odd combination, the result is again a complex number of the same skeleton, which is either a prime or an odd. If the complex is on the even sum, the real part of the prime is one half.

The Vacuum Equations

In this section the author will attempt at correlating the vacuum equations of Einstein theory with the main equation 8T. Reader may already know that $R_{\mu\nu} = 0$ taken as the GR vacuum, equations. That indicates, as far as one can see, to the arbitrary variation term of the main equation, or in the last version of the main equation:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial \mathcal{R}_E} \frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_E}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial \mathcal{R}_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial \mathcal{R}_E)}{\partial t^2} \partial (\partial \mathcal{R}_E) = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$(\partial \mathcal{R}_E = 0) \equiv (R_{\mu\nu} = 0)$$

Which is indicating that the vacuum equation of GR is isomorphic to the vanishing curvature of the 8T, which is synonymous with the fermion appearance. Those ideas are aligned, as fermions do not allow manifesting any curvature, as was previously covered. This is agree with the vacuum of GR, which stand as zero. That is by no means indicating the vacuum does not carry energy, it has a potential energy, or in 8T and GR, potential curvature.

Manifolds Separation Axiom

In this section the author will elaborate on the nature of the multiverse using different set of ideas, and in particular the separation axiom. The axiom is used on two manifolds indexed by numbers differ by integer one, as given by the main equation. As previously mentioned, if the manifolds would not be separated, as it would imply the universe would not be flat, as the number of dimension would increase by one-hundred percent. Assuming those manifolds are all of the same class, unification of the two will lead to a seven dimensional manifold, assuming it will have a one unique arrow. That is not the case as far as we know. Keeping that in mind, it is possible to synthesize it with a different idea, which is the kernel of the two manifolds. As the kernel is attainable from every point of the manifold, it is possible to consider it to be a compact space, , taking the same value from every point of the matrix thus answering the compact space demand as it is a finite sub-cover with covers the entire matrix.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} \delta \dot{g} = 0 \quad (1)$$

As the kernel of the manifolds was taken to be $\partial g / \partial t = 0$. As in the second version of the main equation both manifold retain areas of extrema curves that is manifested in the same term. The key point is that this kernel is the separation space of the two manifolds. simply because there has to be an entity which prevents the manifold from being embedded onto an higher dimensional entity, this space is finite and same for all points of the manifold, and it still it covers the entire matrix of the manifold, thus it is satisfy the demand of being compact.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

Consider the functor, $\pi: Top \rightarrow Set$ taking each manifold to be a finite object, a closed set. As this object expands, the separation space also expands, and thus the same functor of the kernel $\pi: Top \rightarrow Set$ leading to an open set, containing the same point $\{\partial g_i / \partial t = 0 \mid i \rightarrow \infty\}$ so there exist two closed sets separated by an open set, which is the finite sub cover of the manifolds. Thus by reaching to this compact space, as previously mentioned, it is possible to jump in between the objects. As the manifolds surfaces are bijective, that leads to the question of the following; what is the distance in between a three-coordinate on two manifolds? In matrix language on single object $d(x, x) = 0$. But what if one change the previous condition $d(x \in \Phi_i, x \in \Phi_{i+1})$ than it become evident that the same coordinate on two distinct objects, can't be equal to zero, which solidifying the previous argument, or else we would have a six dimensional space. That means that there has to exist a separating space in between two topologically bijective three-dimensional spheres. That leads to the conclusion that there must exist some distance in between the manifolds. $d(x \in \Phi_i, x \in \Phi_{i+1}) \neq 0$ which is manifested in the sub cover of the compact space $\{\partial g_i / \partial t = 0 \mid i \rightarrow \infty\}$. The idea of this part was to synthesize ideas, in particular, the idea of a compact space, with the idea of flattened manifolds, so that one can show that some distance is manifested due to this separating space. If the distance differ from zero, between two objects, which are topologically bijective, what is the distance. The only possible answer is that it has to be aspiring zero, such that $d(x \in \Phi_i, x \in \Phi_{i+1}) \approx 0$ and the number is taking smaller and smaller value as new manifold going via singularity.

Single/Dual Source "Gravitons"

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{128}, \frac{1}{850} \dots \xrightarrow{27 \text{ Factorizations}} \dots \frac{1}{1.8 \times 10^{45}}$$

In this section, the author will analyze the several forms of "gravity". The first form was presented in the early days of the 8T, before the actual coupling of gravity was derived, in December 2021, nine months after the series was derived, a delay caused mainly by the author utter disdain from doing any form of calculations and thus not developing the series to the order of gravity. This form of early form of gravity was presented as a single source gravity:

$$\overbrace{\left[(2N_{gravity}) + (\overline{e^-}) + (\overline{e^-}) \right]}^{\text{Source one}} + \gamma + \gamma \rightarrow (2N_{gravity}) + \text{Even}$$

The implicit axiom is that the electron belong to the same nuclei, thus they take different states, manifested in different direction arrows on the leptons. Looking at this idea in retrospect, if the electron taking different states, thus different locations, it could imply that the emitted bosons will take different states. Thus if the bosons take different states, it could imply only partial intersection between them. This partial intersection than would indicate could serve as a complication for the creation of the higher spin entity, i.e. the "graviton". This claim is supported by the form of gravity as suggested by the primordial, as the average of two couplings, taken to be two different sources. In such way the bosons, or the entire term (excluding leptons) can fully intersect to a graviton. This is the actual source of the graviton, which requires two even sums, $2N_i + 2N_j$, rather than one as presented in the single source $(2N_{gravity}) + \text{Even}$. The even part is not playing a significant rule, the dual source gravity is composed by two spin zero scalars, which using the elevated form, two spin zero complex scalars. Such as the total form is: $2N_i i + 2N_j i \rightarrow 2i(N_i + N_j)$ which is bijective to the form $2(N_i + N_j + 1/2)$ as the even sums aspiring infinity, the one-half is no longer affecting the coupling magnitude in noticeable manner. Either way the dual source gravity was present in the form:

$$\overbrace{(2N_i + (e^-))}^{\text{Source one}} + N_{v_\mu}^{\varphi \gg \epsilon} + \overleftarrow{N_{v_\mu}^{\varphi \gg \epsilon}} + \overbrace{(2N_j + (e^-))}^{\text{source two}}$$

Which can be modified, if the complex part is bijective to the even sum:

$$\overbrace{(2N_i i + (e^-))}^{\text{Source one}} + N_{v_\mu}^{\varphi \gg \epsilon} + \overleftarrow{N_{v_\mu}^{\varphi \gg \epsilon}} + \overbrace{(2N_j i + (e^-))}^{\text{source two}}$$

The fact that gravity appear in the dual source does not imply it's the only form, as both form again reach the spin two skeleton. The difference is that the gravity coupling known to humans is bijective to the average of two sources not to one. Either way the delay in the actual calculation provided the theory with additional form of gravity that could or could not exist.

Identical Manifolds?

The author will attempt at answering the question of whether there two manifolds could be identical. What are the implicit demands for two manifolds to be identical. Parts of the answer to this question are presented in earlier parts of the thesis. The first part of the answer is in the threefold demand:

$$\left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \delta g_m \equiv \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \delta g_n \right) \wedge (\mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \equiv \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2}) \wedge (\mathbb{B}^{\Phi_1} \equiv \mathbb{B}^{\Phi_2})$$

I.e. the amount of arbitrary variation vanishing into matter, of the two manifolds must be identical, the distribution of the manifold must be identical, and the bosonic curves rising from the fermion clusters, must be identical. If those three conditions are satisfied than the topography of the manifold, curvature wise is identical. That in itself does not mean the manifolds are identical, as there exist an additional demand, and that is that the arrows of the manifolds will have the same length. If the arrows are not identical, some manifold is having a different state compared to the other manifold, such that it would be possible to differentiate between the two. Thus they key demand is to require $t_{\Phi_1} \equiv t_{\Phi_2}$.

$$\left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \delta g_m \equiv \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \delta g_n \right) \wedge (\mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \equiv \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2}) \wedge (\mathbb{B}^{\Phi_1} \equiv \mathbb{B}^{\Phi_2}) \wedge (t_{\Phi_1} \equiv t_{\Phi_2})$$

It is not hard to see that the fourfold demand of those conditions leading to a very small, aspiring zero probability. On the other hand, if the number of manifolds in the packet is infinite, even a very small, infinitesimal probability should be considered realistic, and thus it is an open question. The number of manifolds in the packet is an equalizer to the fourfold-chained of demands. There could be identical manifolds with different time arrows, such as presented in earlier parts of the thesis. In particular in the "principle of certainty" which is manifested in the shift of the idea.

$$\left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \delta g_m \equiv \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \delta g_n \right) \wedge (\mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \equiv \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2}) \wedge (\mathbb{B}^{\Phi_1} \equiv \mathbb{B}^{\Phi_2}) \wedge (t_{\Phi_1} \neq t_{\Phi_2})$$

The configurations is identical but one arrow is longer than the other is. That was the underlying idea behind the statement "what is happening here, already happened there". The shift in the fourth term is seems to answer the existence of a much vaster subset of manifolds, as only three demands are required. That however imposes a complication, as longer arrow correspond to different and larger amount of matter, as time is proportional to matter creation. Such that:

$$\left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \delta g_m \neq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \delta g_n \right) \wedge (\mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \equiv \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2}) \wedge (\mathbb{B}^{\Phi_1} \equiv \mathbb{B}^{\Phi_2}) \wedge (t_{\Phi_1} \neq t_{\Phi_2})$$

$$\left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \delta g_m \not\equiv \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \delta g_n \right) \wedge (t_{\Phi_1} \neq t_{\Phi_2})$$

If the matter amount differ, that imposes a complication on the distribution and the identical curve magnitude. The complication which could rise is that the gap with the arrows could also affect the middle two terms, that means:

$$\left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \delta g_m \neq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \delta g_n \right) \wedge (\mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \neq \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2}) \wedge (\mathbb{B}^{\Phi_1} \neq \mathbb{B}^{\Phi_2}) \wedge (t_{\Phi_1} \neq t_{\Phi_2})$$

The more matter, the more potential bosonic flow, and thus the distribution are different, the curves are different and the universes differ. The conclusion is the following, for two universes to be identical; the first demand is that the **time arrows must be identical**. If the arrows differ, so does the universes. Because more arrow means more time, leading to more matter and thus to different curves, as there exist higher probability for emission due to the different amounts of matter, alongside the different distributions. That is because bosonic flows rise from fermion clusters.

Finite Variation Clusters

In this section the author will elaborate on the idea of n-tuples, which were used in order to create the variation clusters. As reader might recall, those variation clusters used to derive the terms in the coupling. If one to separate the energy from the actual terms of the coupling, as presented in earlier version, than each variation cluster should have a finite energy as well. Recall that a two tuple of primes was presented by: $(p_1, p_2) \dots (p_n, p_{n+1})$ as there exist no limitation, there could be any amount of even number primes aligned. In each prime element in the tuple has a finite energy, as it stand for manifold variation, bijective the curvature, than the larger the tuple, the greater the energy. In other words, $(p_1, p_2 \dots p_n) \propto E$. If one to assume nature is Lagrangian oriented, than the moment a finite tuple can vanish into matter, it will do so. Put another way, the small tuples with the minimal amount of primes, which satisfy the divisor demand, will be more common than tuples with vaster amount of elements, taken to have higher energy. It is possible to claim that the probability of a prime tuple to vanish into matter is inversely proportional to the number of elements the tuple contains. Denote this probability $P_{matter} \propto^{-1}(n)$; where n denote the number of elements in the prime tuple. The last point is the following, each prime tuple has a finite amount of energy: $(p_1, p_2) \ni E_n$; as the prime tuple is transforming to a given coupling term by taking its tuple sum average and extracting the net variation:

$$\frac{(p_1, p_2)}{2} \rightarrow (2N_k + e^-) + N_v$$

The term itself, $(2N_k + e^-) + N_v$ is in a sense bounded by the upper energy limit of the prime tuple, E_n . In that sense the energy is conserved and determined by the configuration of the manifold. $(2N_k + e^-) + N_v \leq E_n$; it is presented by the ' \leq ' notation as the bosons and the leptons could vary in energy, bosons can decrease by diverging over longer periods or via interaction with external bosons leading to interference and to variance in the coupling magnitude as earlier presented. Summing up, the energy of the variation cluster, i.e. the prime tuple, is serving as an upper bound to a given coupling term. Minimal prime tuples assumed to be more common than longer length prime tuples, as their energy taken to be smaller due to their smaller number of primes in the pair.

Matter Falling Into Curvature Spike

In this section the author will attempt at reasoning the well-known result of a "gravitational field" interacting with matter. In particular, the result of free fall independent from the nature or the mass of the body. Previous attempt to explain it were done in earlier stages, with the mass pattern, i.e. $2^{e^-} - (1)$; looking back on those ideas, there exist a much simpler way to do just that using the 8T main equations. Without the complicated idea of the $2^{e^-} - (1)$.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} \delta \dot{g} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{128}, \frac{1}{850} \dots \xrightarrow{27 \text{ Factorizations}} \dots \frac{1}{1.8 \times 10^{45}}$$

Consider two matter clusters, which taken to be composed by matter alone. As matter appears in the form of $\delta g_i = 0$; if one to take two different amounts of matter, bijective to two distinct objects with different amounts of matter, and thus different masses, assuming for simplicity that masses rise from vanishing curvature alone. $(\delta g_i = 0) \in \text{object}^1$, and a second $(\delta g_j = 0) \in \text{object}^2$ where $i \neq j$, than there exist two objects with different masses and zero curvature, which means that any net amount of **external** curvature will not effected or varied by the nature of the bodies. In other words, matter alone does not contribute to the degree of net curvature on the manifold, and thus to the acceleration isomorphic to that curve given by the morphism of the main equation, $\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \equiv \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2}$. If mass taken to be curvature bounded in a certain region, as the more recent ideas indicate, than it is possible to bound that region in such way that it won't affect the net curve itself. Taking out the question of the mass from consideration as the question of mass is very hard. Ignoring this mass as diverging curvature complication, by assuming that the matter is manifested purely by vanishing curvature, it is possible to extrapolate directly the independent nature of the gravitational effect, despite the different amount of matter of the two bodies. The two amounts could correspond to different masses, as long as they summed as zero, the net curve itself would effect the different matter amounts and configurations of object^1 and object^2 the same manners. Consider the average of the couplings isomorphic to the primes, $N_V = +101, N_V = +103$; Known as classical gravity $G \cong 1.81 \times 10^{-45}$. Despite $\delta g_i \neq \delta g_j$ as they both manifest as zero, they are equivalent under the classical gravity G .

$$[(\delta g_i = 0) \in \text{object}^1] \in G \equiv [(\delta g_j = 0) \in \text{object}^2] \in G$$

The last point is the following; the result of two different objects to be effected similarly under a bosonic presence would apply to both forms of interactions. In other words, Both composite primes such as "graviton" variants and the independent interactions isomorphic to single primes, both taken to be net curvature on the manifold will accelerate different masses similarly.

Homogenous/Non Homogenous Gravity

In this section the author will attempt at presenting a classification of gravity according to a composite type. In particular, the author will argue that there exist at least two classes of gravity, in each class infinite variants. The first is the non-homogenous gravity. That form of the composite of two distinct prime number couplings, i.e. bosons of distinct type, such as the gravity interaction known to physics, the combination of the $N_V = +101, N_V = +103$; as leading to average of $G \cong 1.81 \times 10^{-45}$. The second type is the homogenous gravity. This class correspond to two bosons of the same type, which also was presented in earlier stages, two primes of the same kind.

$$\psi(\gamma_1 \gamma_2) = \frac{1}{z} \psi_{g_1} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_1}{\partial t} \right) \psi_{g_2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_2}{\partial t} \right) + \psi_{g_1} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_2}{\partial t} \right) \psi_{g_2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_1}{\partial t} \right)$$

The key question is the following, are those two classes differ in their nature? If so in what ways? On one hand, since those bosons are all net curvature, it is reasonable to assume there is no real difference between homogenous and non-homogenous. That however could be over simplistic as it is unclear whether given one boson of a given kind; the probability of emergence from lepton is identical for bosons of different primes. Put simply, one class could be more common than the other could there is a difference between homogenous to non-homogenous gravity. Assuming that for a given boson, there exist a given probability to cause an emission of a boson, taken as an example to be the photon. As earlier presented $\gamma_1 = P(A)$ and for the gamma boson $\Gamma = P(B)$, consider the version of the wave:

$$\psi(\gamma_1 \Gamma_2) = \frac{1}{z} \psi_{g_1} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_1}{\partial t} \right) \psi_{g_2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_2}{\partial t} \right) + \psi_{g_1} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_2}{\partial t} \right) \psi_{g_2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_1}{\partial t} \right)$$

Which is synonymous with:

$$\psi(\gamma_1 \Gamma_2) = \frac{1}{z} \psi_{g_1}(P(A)) \psi_{g_2}(P(B)) + \psi_{g_1}(P(B)) \psi_{g_2}(P(A))$$

Compared to:

$$\psi(\gamma_1 \gamma_2) = \frac{1}{z} \psi_{g_1}(P(A)) \psi_{g_2}(P(A)) + \psi_{g_1}(P(A)) \psi_{g_2}(P(A))$$

Assuming one photon propagated first and that that the probability for a photon emission given photon is $(P(A))$ while the probability for gamma boson emission given photon is different taken to be $(P(B))$ where one requires $(P(A)) \neq (P(B))$. Thus the combined wave function not only differ in the classification of elements but also in the intersection of probability.

$$\begin{aligned} & \psi_{g_1}(P(A)) \psi_{g_2}(P(B)) + \psi_{g_1}(P(B)) \psi_{g_2}(P(A)) \\ & \neq \psi_{g_1}(P(A)) \psi_{g_2}(P(A)) + \psi_{g_1}(P(A)) \psi_{g_2}(P(A)) \end{aligned}$$

This could come to an agreement with the fact that the higher coupling bosons were not detected to this day. The key idea is that the probability for emission of two different bosons from a lepton given a boson of certain class could differ simply due to their nature. Put simply, a photon can only increase the arrival for a photon. Perhaps there is a deeper reason for such an idea, that bosons will pull in higher probability elements of the same prime. Perhaps it is not the case at all, but if those higher couplings were not detected to this day, it could serve as a potential reason for it.

Conditional Emissions

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{128}, \frac{1}{850} \dots \xrightarrow{27 \text{ Factorizations}} \dots \frac{1}{1.8 \times 10^{45}}$$

In this section the author will present a potential chance for the possible emission rates for a given boson, given a certain boson, which already got emitted. In other words, what is the probability of emission given an existence of a boson? The first factor that could have an effect was presented back in the early days. If reader may recall, The idea used was to correlate the nature of the emitted boson to the nature of the even sum multiplier. $(2^{e^-} \times 3) \propto W^-$, $(2^{e^-} \times 3 \times 5) \propto \gamma$, and thus given a boson of a certain class, the emission type depends on the even sum multiplier. As an example, given the even sum of the weak interaction, it imposes a restriction to emission of the weak interaction only.

$$\left((2^{e^-} \times P(W^-)) + (P(W^-) + \mathcal{M}) \right) + P(A)$$

In addition, for a emission of the photon.

$$\left((2^{e^-} \times P(W^-) \times P(\gamma)) + (P(\gamma) + \mathcal{M}) \right) + P(A)$$

Where $P(A) = P(\gamma)$. The key point is the following, first there is a conditional dependence by the spin zero even sum multiplier, second, the probability for emission of given prime boson is different, as covered in the previous section. $P(W^-) \neq P(\gamma)$. Thus, it is possible to present the conditional:

$$\frac{P(W^-|\gamma)}{P(\gamma)} \neq \frac{P(\gamma|\gamma)}{P(\gamma)}$$

The same apply to any other boson in the coupling series. This idea eliminate the chance for distinct bosons to retain same probability for emission, given a boson of a certain type. This idea ignores the possible energy levels of the emitting lepton for the sake of simplicity. Using this idea is it possible to demand that as an example:

$$\frac{P(\gamma|\gamma)}{P(\gamma)} \gg \frac{P(\Gamma|\gamma)}{P(\gamma)}$$

Which is synonymous with $(P(\Gamma|\gamma))/P(\gamma) \approx 0$ or maybe even required that $(P(\Gamma|\gamma))/P(\gamma) = 0$ as to explain the reason why the gamma bosons were not detected to this day. The second option is much more radical as it indicate that bosons of a given type would only lead to increase an emission of a boson of their type, one does not know whether experiment indicate that it is the case. On the other hand, there has to be a reason those bosons were not detected to this day. Whether it is an innate feature, such has short lifetime, given by massive masses, or a more subtle reason such as $(P(\Gamma|\gamma))/P(\gamma) = 0$ it is unclear. It could be also related to experiment equipment is not sensitive enough to detect those particles.

Quadratic Curves

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{128}, \frac{1}{850} \dots \xrightarrow{27 \text{ Factorizations}} \dots \frac{1}{1.8 \times 10^{45}}$$

In this section the author will argue for the existence of anti-matter using the spin form of the primorial. In particular, because it is possible to represent each coupling term $2N_k i + 1$ in a quadratic way $2N_k i + (1^2)$ it is possible to demand that the solution to the quadratic term can be either ± 1 such that

$$2N_k i + (-1)^2 = 2N_k i + 1$$

$$2N_k i + (+1)^2 = 2N_k i + 1$$

Because of the neutrality of the two solutions, it is possible to claim that matter and anti-matter must exist on the universe. This idea can be expended by previous arguments, as an example consider the case in which in coupling term is presented in dual complex structure, i.e. both the even sum and the Lepontic bosonic are complex.

$$2N_k i + (+1)^2 \rightarrow 2N_k i - i^2$$

By adding additional half unit spin to the Lepontic bosonic part it is no longer valid to represent as is complex. That is synonymous with the previous ideas on the nature of wave collapse. In particular:

$$2N_k i + \left((-i^2) + \gamma \right) \rightarrow 2N_k i + \left(\frac{3}{2} \right)$$

Where the obvious relation of the real number, $3/2 \in \mathbb{R}$. the same idea was presented in numerous ways across the thesis, without the relation to the complex part. Two points to take from this, the quadratic effect $2N_k i + (1^2)$ ensuring the existence of anti-matter. The second point is that both the quadratic effect and the observation making the shift from a complex number representation to the real numbers, an idea that is synonymous with the collapse of the wave function. Using the complex part on the even scalar $2N_k i$, it is evident it does not get effected by measurement thus if one to associate a bijection to the higgs as a complex scalar, it does not collapse to a real scalar under any observation. The same applies to gravitation as it was proven to be the average of the two scalars, isomorphic to the prime factorization of the $N_V = +101, N_V = +103$ net variations. In that sense gravity differ from single prime interactions, it does not get effected by measurement, while the lepton and the prime do get effected by measurement, $2N_k i + (1)^2 \rightarrow 2N_k i + 3/2$. The fact that it is not directly evident how to present the even sum in a quadratic manner, may indicate that in contrast to the lepton boson summation, it does not have an anti-matter dual or that it is the anti-matter of itself. The key point to take from this idea is that it is possible to reason for anti-matter simply by the identity $2N_k i + (1)^2 \equiv 2N_k i + 1$. This statement is analogous in power to the earlier algebraic proof of anti-matter.

Long Range Gravitons?

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{128}, \frac{1}{850} \dots \xrightarrow{27 \text{ Factorizations}} \dots \frac{1}{1.8 \times 10^{45}}$$

In this section, the author will synchronize two different ideas concerning gravity. In particular, gravity as the summation of two scalars, as presented in the more recent parts of the thesis using the net variation from and the spin form. When adding the two scalars, as was earlier presented:

$$\left(\frac{1}{2.78895528 \times 10^{44}} + \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46}} \right) = 3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}$$

$$\frac{3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}}{2} = 1.80986016 \times 10^{-45}$$

It is synonymous with the structure which was presented in the earlier versions of the thesis. I.e. the form presented by the $2N_{\text{O}}$ **only** corresponding to **short range**. That is precious because **only** the even sums are taken into account. The second idea is taking the extra spins, and was presented as the following from: $2N_{23} + 1 + 2N_{24} + 1 = 2N_{23+24} + 2$ Which then led to an average of the two in spin form, to reach again the same skeleton of the spin one.

The key question is how to present gravity, as in net variation form it does not matter whether the extra leptons and bosons are appearing or not. That led to a short range skeleton of gravitons, the $2N_{\text{gravity}} + 2 \rightarrow 2N_{\text{gravity}}$ However in spin form, when those spin are added and then devised to reach the average, it is possible to create an analog of the spin one independent coupling and thus long range.

$$2N_{\text{gravity}} + 2 \rightarrow 2N_{\text{gravity}} \rightarrow \text{Short range}$$

$$\frac{(2N_{\text{O}} + 1 + 2N_{\text{O}} + 1)}{2} = \frac{2(N_{\text{O}} + N_{\text{O}} + 1)}{2} \rightarrow \text{Long Range}$$

$$\frac{2(N_{\text{O}} + N_{\text{O}} + 1)}{2} \equiv \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V$$

Put another way, the immediate implication of such idea is the following. In net variation form, without the primes and the leptons, it is possible to present gravity as summation of even sums, complex sums. This is bijective to a standing short-ranged scalar. In the spin form, the average of two couplings is isomorphic to the independent prime's skeleton, and thus it is possible to present gravity as a long-range force. This complication arises because in the spin form, the magnitude of the net variation is not directly taken into account. The result is that based on the form, and in particular if one is choosing to include the lepton bosons as part of the gravity, then the range of gravity is long rather than short. That is because the average is bijective to a single prime skeleton. In that way it is possible to align the gravitational force with GR, which taking it to be long range as far as one knows. That seems as a reasonable option as if gravity would have meditated by light only as previously suggested, than gravitational waves, which were found several years ago, would not have been detected.

The Bosonic Atlas - \mathfrak{A}

In continuation to the bosonic identities, the author presented several demands, which must be fulfilled in order for two bosons to be the same. Those demands were fourfold, same type, same energy, same emission time and same quantization for both bosons, which for simplicity assumed zero quantization. Looking back at this set of demands there is one thing the author did not take into account, which is the ratio of the arc to the ripple, adding up to the curvature magnitude. Two bosons will be considered identical if their arc spike will be identical.



As one may recall, the spike and the ripple can be presented as $(K\pi + \Delta)$ where the sum of the components adding to the original prime, $(K\pi + \Delta) = N_V$. And in particular as the arrow of time develops, the ratio aspire to take the ripple to the net variation, $K\pi \rightarrow N_V$ while the arc to zero $\Delta \rightarrow 0$. That is synonymous with diverging over larger areas of the matrix tensor, and by doing so becoming flatter and flatter, manifested in the lowering of the arc. Back to the idea of identical bosons, two bosons will be identical if their arc and ratio components will be identical. As an example of two photons with ripple and arc components: $(K_1\pi + \Delta_1) \in \gamma_1; (K_2\pi + \Delta_2) \in \gamma_2$, one requires: $(K_1 \equiv K_2 \cap \Delta_1 \equiv \Delta_2) \forall t$. Therefore, now there exist an additional demand on bosons to be considered in attempting to decide whether they are identical. As an example a boson with larger ratio of the ripple to arc, could be considered older, (thus flatter, or with a larger wavelength) than a boson of the same prime with higher arc, manifested in higher arrow. Consider $K_1 \gg K_2$ And $\Delta_1 \ll \Delta_2$ leading to the result:

$$\overbrace{(K_1\pi + \Delta_1)}^{\text{Longer W.Lenght}} \equiv \overbrace{(K_2\pi + \Delta_2)}^{\text{Higher arc}}$$

Summing those conditions, one will define a theorem:

Theorem (1.9): Two bosons will be identical if their Atlas, \mathfrak{A} is identical.

Where the atlas is the set containing the following parameters for a given boson:

$$\mathfrak{A} = \{V; \varphi, t, K_n, \Delta_n, \mathbb{E} \mid \in N_V\}$$

I.e. the element which dictate the kind of the boson $V \in N_V$, the energy as φ manifested in the superscript, the time of emission, the arc and ripple ratios and by the operator \mathbb{E} denote the quantization path for a given boson. The purpose is to gather all of the components, parametrize to set, and from here it is only required to compare the atlas of the two bosons.

The One - Three Invariance

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = \frac{1}{30}, \frac{1}{128}, \frac{1}{850} \dots \xrightarrow{27 \text{ Factorizations}} \dots \frac{1}{1.8 \times 10^{45}}$$

In continuation to the zero two invariance, which was presented in earlier stages of the thesis, which is based upon the invariance of gravity coupling magnitude under shifting the lepton boson combined term. As one may recall, this idea also manifested in: $(2N_{gravity}) + Even \rightarrow (2N_{gravity})$

$$\left(\frac{1}{2.78895528 \times 10^{44} + (e^-) + 101} + \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46} + (e^-) + 103} \right) = 3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}$$

$$\frac{3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}}{2} = \frac{\left(\frac{1}{2.78895528 \times 10^{44} +} + \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46} +} \right)}{2}$$

The author will present an analog using the odd spins, the one spin and the spin three composite particle, which is a new entity, not before analyzed. The author will in particular attempt at presenting an equivalence between the terms.

$$(2N_0) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow (2N_0) + 3$$

The key to this idea is to make the even sum absorb the even sum, manifested in the spin two, such the total spin is still three. But the spin two is contained in the even complex scalar, leading to a duality with the spin one. This idea manifested in the arrow: $(2N_0) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow (2N_0 + 2) + 1$ leading to a morphism $2N_0 + 2 \rightarrow 2N_0'$. The spin three term is bijective to a spin one, thus could be considered $2N_0' + 1 \equiv \left(2N + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2}$; this idea of course ignores the complications, which could rise in net variation form, such as combining the even sums with the lepton boson elements. The underlining idea was to try to explore another possible source of duality using the higher spin structure, not before analyzed. A very interesting question could rise from such an idea, as an example, what would be the mass of the spin three presented as the form:

$$(2N_0) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow (2N_0 + 2) + 1 \rightarrow 2N_0' + 1$$

In other words, with four elements adding up to even number to the spin zero. If a mass accumulation on the spin zero is due to one element inserted, which is odd, what would be the effect of four elements inserted on the spin zero. As one may recall, previous ideas were made on that subject, in particular, the mass stability classification and the mass pattern, looking back on those ideas it is unclear what would be the result of spin three construction. The only way to answer it is when the next coupling terms will be detected.

The Bosonic Apex - Ripple Arc Inclusion



$$F_{\mathbb{R}} = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (\pi) \right) + (K_n \pi + \Delta_n) = 30,128,850,9254 \dots$$

In this section, the author will attempt at presenting a time relation between the peak of the boson, arc wise and the moment it propagated from the lepton. In this moment, one can define the apex of the boson.

Definition: Apex of a boson is the a maximal ratio $\frac{\Delta_n}{K_n} \approx 1$;

This means that the ripple of the boson is aspiring zero, almost the entire prime is concentrated in the arc. For simplicity instead of writing infinity, the ratio was normalized to a finite value. It is vital, as this ratio $\frac{\Delta_n}{K_n} \approx 1$ is true for a infinitesimal period of time, in particular only the moment the boson was propagated. As time develops the arc to ripple ratio aspire the opposite direction, phenomena which is also known as redshifts. $\frac{\Delta_n}{K_n} \approx 0; t \rightarrow \infty$; This idea is important for a several reasons. First, it allows additional insight into the nature of bosons. more importantly, it allows introducing an exclusion. As the ratio always exist:

$$\frac{\Delta_n}{K_n} = Value; \quad 0 < t < \infty$$

The immediate conclusion is that $K_n \neq 0$ for all $0 < t < \infty$ simply because one can not require the denominator to be equal to zero, and *Value* to provide real, physical result. The same applies to the reversed relation, the ripple to arc.

$$\frac{K_n}{\Delta_n} = \frac{1}{Value}; \quad 0 < t < \infty$$

The immediate second result is that the $\Delta_n \neq 0$ for all $0 < t < \infty$ simply for the same reasons. The very important conclusion is the following. **The components of bosonic ripple and bosonic arc can not receive value which is zero.** Thus, each boson is always a finite combination of ripple plus an arc. When it first propagated from the lepton it is mainly an arc, by the apex idea. as time develops the ripple part increases and the arc decreases, but it can never take a zero value. Summing up, there is always an arc component to a boson. That is because by defining the apex, $(K_n \cup \Delta_n)$ cannot receive zero as a value leading to an undefined term. The same result could be extended to any other particle, such as a lepton and fermions, simply because they are made out of the same stuff. This will be known as the RA inclusion or **the Ripple Arc inclusion.**

Massless Bosonic Compositions?

As proven by the Riemann conjecture, there exist a subset of higher coupling bosons, bijective to composite primes, which are the product of odd amount of lower magnitude primes. This insight is important for this section, as the author will postulate a possible classification.

Theorem (2.0): Each higher composite boson mass is the sum of masses of its composites lower prime bosons.

This idea could be another possible option to face the question of the higher coupling terms. As an example, consider the case of the fifth coupling term. $2V + 1 = 11$ where $V = 5$; there exist a way to create a combination of this boson which is

$$\gamma + \gamma + g \rightarrow 11;$$

this idea was previously presented in the part "nested curvatures". In section however the focus is oriented to the question of the masses of those higher coupling terms. So using this composition of massless bosons, it is possible to predict that the boson will be massless. The complication with this idea is that it is possible to create a distinct prime combination isomorphic to the same prime, but this time that carries mass. Such as the following:

$$W^- + W^- + W^- + g + g \rightarrow 11$$

This problem however can be easily solved by the type primorial.

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^-} \times \prod_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \Psi_i + e_{\mu}^- \right) + N_{V\mu} = 30,128,850,9254 \dots \quad (1.2)$$

Simply by stating that there exist both massless and mass positive variants within that coupling term. Using the $2V + 1 = 11$ particle, there should be eleven different fields bijective to this number, thus to eleven bosons which arise as a result. The interesting question is whether it is possible to present eleven different compositions of lower primes, to yield this number. If one takes into account that lower magnitude primes are classified the same way, i.e. eight gauge fields for the strong three for the weak and so on, than it is easily within reach. In contrast to the author previous ideas on mass classifications of higher terms, which at retrospect look like dogmatic ideas. As they attempt to label each coupling to either or, according to this idea each higher coupling could contain **both** mass positive and massless bosons as it uses the "space" given by the type form to include different combinations. The nature of mass is dependent upon the composition. That in itself does not answer the question of the origin of mass on those lower bosons, and thus it is vital to use the previous idea on curvature bounded in space-time region. This idea is leading to another term which is important;

Definition: Reflection – If a boson is composed, than the composite are partially reflected in the higher terms. The composite prime is homomorphic to the prime elements that compose it, but some physical features must be preserved, such as masses, charges and so on. The structure preserved taking the form of a sum.

SEW and Pullbacks

In this section the author will argue for the reason the SEW is taking a massive amount of energy. The argument is based upon previous ideas, and in particular the relation of the arrow of time to the CPT and to the coupling magnitudes. Consider the structure of the coupling:

$$\begin{array}{c} \xRightarrow{\text{Matter}} \\ \overline{2N+1}: +\frac{3}{30} > +\frac{5}{128} > +\frac{7}{850} > +\frac{11}{9254} > \dots \\ \\ \xleftarrow{\text{A.matter}} \\ \overline{2N-1}: -\frac{1}{30} < -\frac{1}{128} < -\frac{1}{850} < -\frac{1}{9254} \dots \end{array}$$

The direction of the arrow of time is interrelated to the net to average of the coupling magnitudes. So in that sense the maneuver of the strong to the weak is natural with the flow of the arrow time:

$$\frac{g}{2_{\mu}^{e^-} + g} \rightarrow \frac{W^-}{2_{\mu}^{e^-} \times 3 + e^-_{\mu} + W^-}$$

The second arrow however is opposite in direction as it requires an opposite direction, or going from weaker interaction to a stronger interaction, which is against the direction of the arrow.

$$\frac{W^-}{2_{\mu}^{e^-} \times 3 + e^-_{\mu} + W^-} \leftarrow \frac{\gamma}{(2_{\mu}^{e^-} \times 3 \times 5) + e^-_{\mu} + \gamma}$$

Leading to a structure that is bijective to a pullback of two morphisms. I.e. in category theory, a pullback is defined by $A \xrightarrow{f} B \xleftarrow{g} C$:

$$\frac{g}{2_{\mu}^{e^-} + g} \xrightarrow{f} \frac{W^-_{\mu}}{(2_{\mu}^{e^-} \times 3) + e^-_{\mu} + W^-_{\mu}} \xleftarrow{g} \frac{\gamma_{\mu}}{(2_{\mu}^{e^-} \times 3 \times 5) + e^-_{\mu} + \gamma_{\mu}}$$

That bijective form to the pullback of category theory is indicating that for SEW unification is demanding a partial reversal of the direction of the arrow of time. Alternatively, as previously mentioned, going from weaker interactions to stronger interactions, which is the opposite of a Lagrangian oriented theory. In that sense it could serve as the reason the unification requires extrema amount of energy, synoptic in the Planck energy scale. Another way to put it is that the unique pair of morphisms, f, g retaining the same co-domain, B , while their innate nature differs as the directions of the morphism arrows differs.

Proof: 8T – QFT Duality

$$Z = \int D\varphi e^{i \int d^4x [\frac{1}{2}\partial\varphi^2 - V(\varphi) + J(x)\varphi(x)]}$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

In this section the author will attempt at presenting a common link between quantum field theory to the 8T, via abstract categories and functors. Since quantum field theory is designed by functions of space-time, i.e. fields, and each field is defined to be a commutative division ring, one can use those definitions to present the following equivalence relation:

$$Field \cong Ring$$

In particular, field is a subset of the object class of commutative rings. Thus it is possible to represent the above relation the following: $Field \subset Ring$. The key idea to the duality of the theories is based upon an additional functor, taking the ring to be the domain of the arrow.

$$\mathfrak{K}: Ring \rightarrow Top$$

It leads to the following result. Each connected (3,1) manifold, i.e. the Einstein manifold, or "Man" in short is an object that is a subset of a set of topological spaces. The duality between quantum field theory and 8T is directly evident. Put in rigor:

$$\left(\overbrace{(M_E, g) \equiv \Phi}^{Man} \right) \in Top$$

Such that:

$$Field \cong Top$$

$$Field \cong \left(\overbrace{(M_E, g) \equiv \Phi}^{Man} \right)$$

Equivalently, using the operator \mathfrak{K} as a transformation.

$$Field \xrightarrow{\mathfrak{K}} \left(\overbrace{(M_E, g) \equiv \Phi}^{Man} \right)$$

■

In other words, the duality of quantum field theory and 8T requiring only single functor between rings and topological spaces. In this way it is possible to transform all the results, or the fields of QFT denoted by $\mathbb{S}\mathbb{T} = \{f_1 \dots f_n\}$ to ensure that the spectra of prediction given by quantum field theory is preserved in the new setting of varying Lorenz manifolds. $\mathbb{S}\mathbb{T} = \{f_1 \dots f_n\} \in CAT(Field)$ Then by the above natural transformation $\{f_1 \dots f_n\} \in (CAT(Top) \supseteq Man)$.

Proof: Primes & Even intervals

In this section, the author will attempt at presenting an insight about idea of prime intervals using part of the proof of the Riemann hypothesis. Recall that for a prime to form:

$$\begin{aligned} (2n_1 + 1) + (2n_2 + 1) + \dots (2n_{k+1} + 1) &= [2(n_1 + n_2 + \dots) + \text{Odd}] = \\ &= [2(n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_{k+1}) + \text{Odd}] = \\ 2(n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_{k+1}) + \text{Even} + 1 &= 2(n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_{k+1}) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

In other words because $\text{Even} = 0$, the "distance" of an higher prime from its closest prime must be an even integer. The "distance" is of course bijective to a numerical quantity. Let there be two primes, $p^1, p^2 \subseteq \mathbb{P}$:

$$\begin{aligned} p^1 &= 2(n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k) + 1, \\ p^2 &= 2(n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_{k+1}) + 1 \end{aligned}$$

The difference in between the primes is:

$$\begin{aligned} p^2 - p^1 &= 2(n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_k) + 1 - 2(n_1 + n_2 + \dots + n_{k+1}) + 1 \\ p^2 - p^1 &= 2n_{k+1} \end{aligned}$$

■

In other words, using the proof of the Riemann hypothesis it is possible to show that all primes differ by even interval. There is no guarantee that each prime plus an even interval will yield a prime, but all primes must appear at some even interval from one another. The above result is also a proof of the twin prime hypothesis. As primes are infinite, so does the even intervals between them are infinite, thus the primes in between the even interval $2n_{k+1} = 2$; must be a subset of infinity, which is a smaller infinity but still an infinity. The physical meaning of this idea is the following. As primes are bijective to bosons, i.e. net curvature on the manifold, as far as one can see, it is indicating that bosons must rise in between fermion intervals, or vanishing curvature spikes, bijective to the even sums, vanishing to zero, $\text{Even} = 0$. This is because the even sums are isomorphic to the term $\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0$ of the main equation. To put in rigor:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \right) \cong (\text{Even} = 0)$$

This idea is synonymous with the three theorems made back in the early days. In particular, the prime N-tuples are isomorphic to the even sums vanishing into zero. That is because those prime tuples taken to present matter, appearing in a sum divisible by minimal primes.

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \right) \cong (\text{Even} = 0) \cong \left(\frac{p_1, p_2}{2} \right)$$

In addition, as was previously proven:

$$\left(\frac{p_1, p_2}{2} \right) \cong \left(2N + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2}$$

Proof: Uncertainty of Primes

Using the idea of the previous section, the author will present an additional uncertainty of nature. Despite it is possible to prove that primes appear in between even intervals, as given by the proof of the last section:

$$2(n_1 + n_2 \dots + n_{k+1}) + \text{Even} + 1 = 2(n_1 + n_2 \dots + n_{k+1}) + 1$$

There is no law (as far as one can see) to which it is possible to extrapolate on which even interval primes may rise, and thus it is in fact a finite amount of chance or probability. If it were the case that there exist exact distances of "locations" of primes, where the "locations" are bijective to finite even sums, than it would be possible to create an infinite series of primes, in which each prime element rise by differences of that even sum. The fact that no such series exist (as far as one knows) indicate that it is impossible to predict by which even intervals primes may rise. The physical meaning of such lack of order is bijective to additional uncertainty of nature. As the even sums are isomorphic to fermions:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \right) \cong (\text{Even} = 0) \cong \left(\frac{p_1, p_2}{2} \right)$$

In addition, there exist a relation between the amounts of fermions of a given manifold to the arrow of time, as given by a direct proportion. As previously proven, matter creation $\delta g_i \propto t \in \Phi_{\text{arbitrary}}$. The physical implication is that it is not possible to predict when bosons will appear in between "fermion intervals" which are the even sums. It is not possible to determine when a net curvature will be presented on the manifold. In that sense, it is an important uncertainty as it validates what physicists assume a priori – that there exist no law to which science can predict emission and absorption of bosons, i.e. primes. In other words, the random even intervals of the primes are bijective to uncertainty in time, and thus uncertainty in space. Considering a case in which the even intervals increase in time, isomorphic to larger clusters of matter, the bosons which may rise in those vanishing intervals rise in proportion. Thus in larger vanishing intervals there exist a higher chance of creating larger magnitude primes, such as the primes responsible for gravity. That statement is synonymous with ideas presented in earlier stages of the thesis. In particular when the author claimed that gravity rise in an environment which reach in matter and in leptons, taken to be stars as an example. This idea was expressed in the single source gravity, which was used before the actual structure of gravity was derived:

$$\overbrace{[(2N_{\text{gravity}}) + (\bar{e}^-) + (\bar{e}^-)]}^{\text{Source one}} + \gamma + \gamma \rightarrow (2N_{\text{gravity}}) + \text{Even}$$

Theorem (2.1): Bosons are randomly generated in between Fermion clusters.

Proof: Uncertainties of Fermion Clusters

In this section the author will present an idea, which is a synergy of several previous ideas. The purpose is to present the factors of uncertainties within the fermion clusters in a more complete way. Consider a given continuous range $[0, \mathbb{R}]$ and assume that the sum of the range is adding up to an even number, i.e.:

$$Sum = \int_0^{\mathbb{R}} x dx; \frac{Sum}{2} = \text{True}$$

This is synonymous with stating that the range has vanished to a fermion cluster.

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \right) \cong (Sum = 0)$$

Now as the fermion range contain a subset of bosons up to that range, denoted by \mathbb{P} where $\mathbb{P} \subseteq Sum$, assume that the primes within the fermion cluster adding up to a number which is $P_{sum} = p^1 + p^2 \dots$; where $P_{sum} \subseteq Sum$. Those primes contain finite amount of energy, which could vary in time. there could be certain variation of the energy contained in bosons, which are up to a finite fermion range. That idea was presented in tensor endomorphism's. this was presented as the form: $(\Phi \otimes M_{ij} \otimes g_{ij}) \bowtie \mathbb{C} \hookrightarrow (\Phi \otimes M_{ij} \otimes g_{ij}) \bowtie \mathbb{C}$, or:

$$\underbrace{\overset{E_n/3}{\widehat{17}} + \overset{E_n/3}{\widehat{11}} + \overset{E_n/3}{\widehat{3}}}_{K \times M} \rightarrow \underbrace{\overset{E_n/2}{\widehat{17}} + \overset{E_n/4}{\widehat{11}} + \overset{E_n/4}{\widehat{3}}}_{K \times M} \equiv E_n$$

What was not presented is the aspect of the uncertainty within that fermion cluster. There could also be elements which appear more than once in a fermion cluster, which add up to a similar magnitude in another fermion cluster.

$$\left(\underbrace{\overset{\frac{E_n}{9}}{\widehat{5}} + \overset{\frac{E_n}{9}}{\widehat{5}} + \overset{\frac{E_n}{9}}{\widehat{7}} + \overset{\frac{E_n}{3}}{\widehat{11}} + \overset{\frac{E_n}{3}}{\widehat{3}}}_{\text{Fermion Cluster one}} \neq \underbrace{\overset{\frac{E_n}{2}}{\widehat{17}} + \overset{\frac{E_n}{4}}{\widehat{11}} + \overset{\frac{E_n}{4}}{\widehat{3}}}_{\text{Fermion Cluster two}} \right) \equiv E_n$$

Such as the fermion range contain the same energy, with different amount of primes, each has different amount of energy, adding up to the same final quanta. There is no law which dictate to which fermion cluster adding up to an even number isomorphic to range, all the bosons must appear just once. It's complete chaos and thus one must present the different aspects of uncertainty in fermion clusters. Given a range adding up to even number, bijective to a fermion cluster. The following uncertainties exist:

Uncertainty (1): The composition of bosons is unknown.

Uncertainty (2): The number of each boson is appearing unknown

Uncertainty (3): The amount of energy/the energy is varying on each prime is unknown.

Uncertainty (4): The Even Intervals in between bosons is unknown.

What is possible to assume is that given a fermion range, the finite sum of energy is conserved but it is not possible to determine the share of the elements or how they vary. As stated before, energy is partially conserved. is it conserved only **after** new elements emerged from the fluctuation of the manifold. Overall, it is not conserved as the manifold contain more matter over time.

Uncertainties of Experiments

$$,(\Phi \otimes M_{ij} \otimes g_{ij}) \bowtie \mathbb{C} \leftrightsquigarrow (\Phi \otimes M_{ij} \otimes g_{ij}) \bowtie \mathbb{C}$$

Consider the uncertainties presented in the last section:

Uncertainty (1): The composition of bosons is unknown.

Uncertainty (2): The number of each boson is appearing unknown

Uncertainty (3): The amount of energy/the energy is varying on each prime is unknown.

Uncertainty (4): The Even Intervals in between bosons is unknown.

Consider a fermion range bijective to a physical system. Assuming measured in two different times. Consider attempting at defining the "gravitational force" of the part of the physical system at two different times. Denote the product of uncertainties by $UN^1 \times UN^2 \times UN^3 \times UN^4$, Assuming that the at one experiment the gravitational effect, i.e. the combined effect of the bosons divided by their number is K and at later continuation of time, a new measurement was made. In this time lapse, new bosons emerged within the fermion even interval, such that the gravitational average within the fermion interval has varied. The fermion range than will yield a second value of the gravitational average. The result comes to a complete agreement with the central idea of QM, which is the Eigenvalue of the physical system. This idea determine the possible states of a system and is employed vastly in QM. Denote the set of gravitational effects by $G_1 \dots G_N$ such that the bijection of eigenvalues of a physical system exist.

$$\{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \cong \{G_1 \dots G_N\}$$

The difference is that QM simply derived this idea from performing experiments, in particular summations of different measurement results on the same physical system. In this framework, like almost everything else, it is theoretically extrapolated and **not taken from experiments** thus giving 8T the edge over QM. In particular the same physical system is bijective to the finite, up to a range fermion cluster. Denote the physical system of QM by the notoriously unclear $\langle State|state \rangle$ notation, such that:

$$\langle State|state \rangle \cong (Sum \rightarrow Sum)$$

In other words, the shifting states of the physical system, which contain a finite set of eigenvalues $\{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\}$ is bijective to the automorphism of the fermion cluster from itself to itself, an idea that includes the four bosonic uncertainties.

$$(Sum \rightarrow Sum) \equiv \left((\Phi \otimes M_{ij} \otimes g_{ij}) \bowtie \mathbb{C} \leftrightsquigarrow (\Phi \otimes M_{ij} \otimes g_{ij}) \right)$$

$$\left((\Phi \otimes M_{ij} \otimes g_{ij}) \bowtie \mathbb{C} \leftrightsquigarrow (\Phi \otimes M_{ij} \otimes g_{ij}) \right) \ni \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \right) \rightarrow \left(\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \right)$$

Primorial as a Complex Analytical Function

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

Back in the early days, the author claimed that the primorial is a scalar function. The reasoning behind this claim was the fact it produces **one** real number, which is bounded under a given range, $[0, \mathbb{R}]$. The insight which was missing from that argument was the later classification of the spin form, to a real part and a complex part. Using the argument that the real part of each prime is one half, the complex and real part of each coupling magnitude is than it is possible to re-classify the primorial as a complex $2(N_k i + \frac{1}{2})$ analytical function. That is because the input or the domain is the prime amount of net variation, $N_V \in \mathbb{P}$ and the output in the spin form is a complex number, masked by the real valued number in net variation form. $2(N_k i + \frac{1}{2}) \rightarrow \mathbb{C} + \mathbb{R}$. Thus, it is possible to define the arrow: $\mathfrak{f}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C}$ Which is isomorphic to the relation of the net variation transforming into spin form structure.

$$\mathfrak{f}: \mathbb{R} \rightarrow \mathbb{C} \cong (\mathfrak{Y}: N_V \rightarrow 2(N_k i + 1/2))$$

$$2(N_k i + \frac{1}{2}) \equiv 2N_k i + 1$$

So using that idea the primorial is a complex analytical function, and as a result implies that the Lorentz manifold is complex analytical. The features of the complex analytical space thus are fully transitioned to the 8T setting. A variational manifold. $(\mathfrak{Y}: N_V \rightarrow 2(N_k i + 1/2)) \subseteq ((M_E, g)) \equiv \Phi$ Where the latter was inserted $\mathcal{L} = (\Phi, \dot{\Phi}, t)$. The question in hand is whether it is possible to classify the primorial as a complex analytical function which is also a scalar function. Perhaps the scalar is not needed, using the wave form of the primorial, the bosonic elements is propagating all across. As far as the author can see, the classification as a scalar was over simplistic picture of the nature of the function, and the classification as complex analytical seems more accurate.

Proof: Knots in Space Time

In this section the author will elaborate on the subject of knots in space-time. In particular, using the functor from $K: Top \rightarrow Ring$ on the Lorentz manifold, (M_E, g) is taking the manifold to a setting in which the set of actions are defined either by addition or multiplication. Consider the action of the manifold on the category of rings. Similar to the nature of the action on a topological space, it would take the form of an addition, $T + V$. As the operation of multiplication is embedded as well in the ring, consider the multiplication on the set of elements $\mathbb{P} \in M_E \in Ring$ denoting the primes. Assuming there exist an adjunction, a pair of morphisms such that $K^{-1}: Ring \rightarrow Top$. since there exist the ring, and the primes which belong to the manifold, the ring allows primes multiplication, there exist a multiplication of primes on the topological space. Thus as 8T correlated knots to the odd numbers, which are result of a prime multiplication, there has to be knots in four-dimensional space-time. That is by defining a finite pair of functors, $K: Top \rightarrow Ring$ and $K^{-1}: Ring \rightarrow Top$. it is evident that it is allowed and it will appear. The reasoning of this idea is different from before, as in earlier stages the author would use the V theorem, which is in a sense an easy way out of hard questions, at retrospect. The idea of knots is also directly evident from the proof to the Riemann conjecture.

Proof – Fractional Absorptions

During the middle stages the author presented the process in which quanta is absorbed using prime numbers. In particular, the summation of the lepton and the given prime boson always add up to an even number. The even number in the 8T, which taken to vanish is synonymous with the absorption of the boson. Since the Lepton number is conserved, the direct result is that the boson has vanished into the lepton. As was previously demonstrated.

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] \leftarrow \frac{1}{2} = \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right]$$

The key point which is relevant to this section, is that it is possible to create fractions of primes, and thus complicate the idea. Consider the division of the following: $\gamma/5 = 1$ as an example. The fraction absorption can be put:

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{\gamma}{5} + \frac{\gamma}{5} + \frac{\gamma}{5} + \frac{\gamma}{5} + \frac{\gamma}{5}$$

This term, bizarre as it may look is bijective to the original process of absorption, i.e. a complete prime.

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{\gamma}{5} + \frac{\gamma}{5} + \frac{\gamma}{5} + \frac{\gamma}{5} + \frac{\gamma}{5} \cong \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \gamma$$

There is no law which state that it is not possible to operate a division on a single prime, and thus there exist no law to which one can differ whether one single and complete prime was absorbed or N fractioned primes from N unique sources which add up to the original magnitude of the bosons. In the above example $1 \times 5 = \gamma$. It is needed for expansion of the theory to completion. All other basic operations present several physical phenomena, addition, presented in the parts "nested curvature" and responsible for the higher primes, which are composite of lower primes. The second operation is multiplication that is responsible for the knots of space-time, i.e. the primes multiplied.

Theorem (2.3) – The Operation of Division - Leptons can absorb N fractions of bosons, assuming the N fractions sum to the original magnitude of the prime.

The possible complication is that the energy coming from N fractions sources, each bijective to a fractioned boson, could differ from an energy coming from a single boson.

$$\frac{E_1/n_1}{\gamma} + \frac{E_2/n_2}{\gamma} + \frac{E_3/n_3}{\gamma} + \frac{E_4/n_4}{\gamma} + \frac{E_5/n_5}{\gamma} \neq \frac{E^6}{\gamma}$$

Another possible complication is that the fractions has to be absorbed at the same time for some arbitrary frame for reference if the two processes are taken to be one of one. The demand of time than making the fractioned form of absorption much more rare than a complete absorption. However there is no law to prevent it, and it does not contradict the nature of the bosons, as division of net curvature still leads to net curvature, just of different nature. $\gamma/5 = g$.

Proof: Gamma Bosons Existence

In this section, the author will attempt at proving that the Gamma boson does exist. That is by using the addition operation and the isomorphism between primes and bosons. Suppose that our civilization was at a state that only two known forces were known and detected. The strong interaction and the weak interaction. Or the bosons bijective to $N_V = +1$; $N_V = +3$. The next interaction predicted a particle bijective to $N_V = +5$, not detected. It is simply possible to use the numbers, which were already detected to extrapolate its existence.

$$(N_V = +5) \cong 3 + 1 + 1$$

$$3 + 1 + 1 \equiv W^- + g + g$$

$$W^- + g + g \equiv \gamma$$

If only two interactions were detected and the particles existed and were beforehand correlated to the net variation than it would have been possible to combine them in order to reach a higher prime. Since the photon is already detected, it is possible to use the same reasoning in order to derive the existence of the next boson in the sequence. (That is regardless of the likeability of the combination. As far as one knows $\gamma \rightarrow W^- + g + g$ was not detected). For the sake of the proof:

$$W^- + g + g + g + g = \Gamma$$

$$\gamma + g + g = \Gamma$$

$$((2g) \times W^-) + g = \Gamma$$

In other words, using the interactions already detected it is possible to come up with at least three ways to proof the higher boson must exist. The same way a civilization, which detected only the first two interactions could use those numbers to proof the photon must exist.

Theorem (2.4) – The Existence Theorem- given a finite set of bosons $\{B = \{K_1 \dots K_n | N_{V=k} \in \mathbb{P} \vee +1\}\}$ the bosons which can be composed from those boson must exist.

There is no law which prevent addition on elements which already detected and already proven to exist on the manifold. Thus the additive product of those elements, which exist, such as the photon, gluon and the weak interaction boson element must exist. In fact using the additive product of those elements it is possible to build and prove the existence of any higher coupling term.

$$W^- + W^- + W^- + (2g) = +11$$

$$(11g) = +11$$

$$\gamma + \gamma + g = +11$$

Using the fractioned idea and we could have infinite set of ways to prove their existence. The isomorphism of real numbers to particles makes particle physics much richer as far as combinations and possible decays.

Proof – Compact Kernel

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

During the 8T epos, the author presented the idea of the kernel. Which is a subspace of the manifold, taken to be compact and accessible to extrema energies, i.e. maxima and minima. In this section the author will attempt prove that the kernel is a finite sub cover of the Lorenz manifold. Consider the idea of the kernel taken to be the value $\partial g / \partial t = 0$ and attach it to every point on the matrix, such that the infinite sets of this value will be presented as a set, by the functor $Top \rightarrow set$. The infinite set of than consists of *Kernel*: $\{0_1, 0_2 \dots 0_n\}$ which is summed as zero. That is by operating additional functor on the Kernel set $Z: Set(Kernel) \rightarrow Ring$ Such that one will perform the operation of addition:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n 0_i = 0$$

Consider taking a subset of the kernel *SubKernel*: $\{0_1, 0_2 \dots 0_{n-m}\}$, define $Z: Set(SubKernel) \rightarrow Ring$ and perform addition.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{n-m} 0_i = 0$$

Thus, the kernel is a finite sub cover of the manifold, and it is compact.

■

Proof – The Gluon Is the Identity

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \Psi_i + e^{-}_{\mu} \right) + N_{V\mu} = 30,128,850,9254 \dots \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^{e^{-}} + 1 \cong 2^{e^{-}} + g$$

In this section the author will use the isomorphism of the gluon to the number one in order to proof it is the identity element of the manifold. Than the meaning of this idea will be analyzed. $\forall V \in N_V = 2V + 1$; where $V \geq 1$ and $N_V \in \mathbb{P}$, one can write $N_V \times 1 \cong N_V$ and thus $N_V \times g \cong N_V$ ■

This idea was manifested in the idea of the fractioned prime absorptions when the author argued that $(11g) = +11$. The meaning of such statement is, as far as the one can see, is that the identity element creates a class validation on those higher prime elements. The fact that each prime can be present this way, means that each of those primes is a of the nature of gluons, which is true. Both the primes and the gluons are net curvature on the manifold. Theoretically it also may indicate that by division it is possible to claim $((11g))/11 = g$. The latter operation does not have to be physically manifested, i.e. that somehow it is possible to go from an higher prime to boson, the idea was to present the "class relation" of those higher primes to the gluon which is the number one.

Topological Versus Metrical Equalities

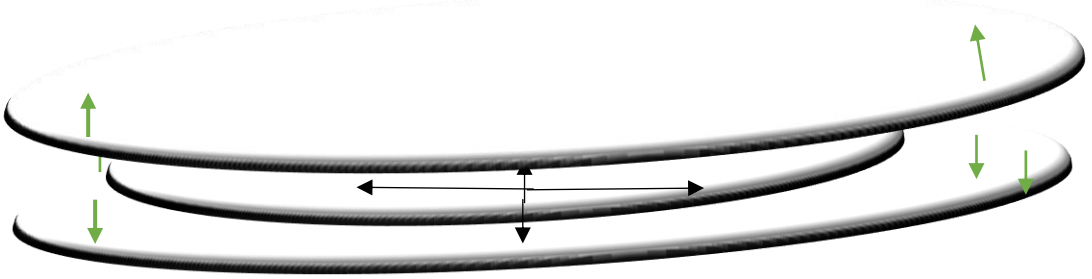
$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

In this section, the author will attempt at creating a sync between the previous ideas made, to the known idea from topology. In particular, that two spaces could be topologically identical, while metrical they can differ. This idea was presented in various different ways, under different contexts. In particular, when two manifolds which has different time arrows, the younger manifold seek to imitate the curve distribution, and thereby the accumulation points for the bosonic flow, of the older universes.

$$\left(\sum_{m=1}^{\infty} \delta g_m \neq \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \delta g_n \right) \wedge (\mathbb{D}^{\Phi_1} \equiv \mathbb{D}^{\Phi_2}) \wedge (\mathbb{B}^{\Phi_1} \equiv \mathbb{B}^{\Phi_2}) \wedge (t_{\Phi_1} \neq t_{\Phi_2})$$

This effect is meditated by the matter of the older universes. The complication is the following, the older universes has more matric, and thus could have more curves.



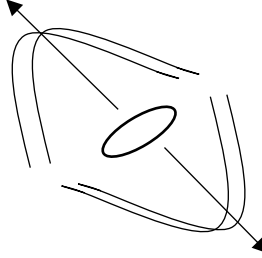
To solve this complication it is possible to use the N galaxies per universe idea, the number of elements is bijective each universe, but the matter amount is different. Either way there has to be some partial topological equalities, which leads to complete flatness on new universes. On the other hand, different time arrows indicate some universes expend more time than others, as they have more space. This comes to an agreement with the known idea in topology between "topological but not mean metrical" equalities.

Anti-Matter – Ripping Apart Space-time

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \Psi_i + e^{-}_{\mu} \right) + N_{V\mu} = 30,128,850,9254 \dots \quad (1.2)$$

$$2^{e^{-}} + 1 \cong 2^{e^{-}} + g$$

In this section, the author will argue that there is a simple way to rip apart space-time. In contrast to ideas which previously mentioned on this topic (page 155). At retrospect, the explanation taken back in the day is long and unclear. This is another take on this important subject. All needed for ripping apart space-time is to pull the matric to inverse directions. This can be achieved by matter and anti-matter as an example. Consider the case of two photons annihilation, one photon and one anti-photon. $2N_2 + 1$ And $2N_2 - 1$ terminating each other in the response $2N_2 - 1 + 2N_2 + 1 \rightarrow 4N_2$, which is equivalent to the statement $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow H^0$. If those photons are leading to net curvature standing, and eventually the curve reach extrema, than it will ignite the jump. But it will also possible to rip apart space time, simply because the photon and anti-photon "pull" to opposite directions.



In addition, when those high-energy reactions will cease to exist, space-time can retain its original state, simply because in the reaction $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow H^0$ no knots were created, i.e. an odd number. That is different from the case in which $\gamma \times \gamma \rightarrow 2N + 1$; where $N = 12$; in that reaction knots will be presented. The rate of ripping apart space-time is proportional to the wavelength and thus to the energy of the bosons involved. The illustration above is representation of the kernel of the manifolds, and it is equivalent to the idea of the jump in between manifested in the term $\partial g / \partial t = 0$.

The Hardest Question in Physics?

In the beginning of the thesis, the author tried to explain the reason the weak interaction behaves differently than the rest of interactions. The mistake made is that the numbers $\{123,843,9254 \dots\} \notin \mathbb{P}$ are not primes and thus they do not differ from the weak interaction even sum, as suggested back in the day; in other words, $\{27,123,843,9254 \dots\} \notin \mathbb{P}$ the author did not notice that until recently. Nevertheless, even if they were primes, that in itself does not seem as a sufficient reason to explain the CP violation of the weak interaction. This question, as far as the author believes could be among the hardest questions, alongside the mixing angles of the CKM and PMNS matrices and the question of three generation. The latter question needs to be tested by searching for the hypothetical five unique bosons of the electric coupling.

Homotopic Space Time Propagation

Consider the idea of homotopic paths, taking initial point and an endpoint alongside two different paths, which start from the initial and go via to the endpoint. This feature of Homotopic motion is bijective to the bosonic wave propagation. That was previously stated at several previous stages, as the bosons are net primes, which cannot vanish into matter. They can not be localized in their prime form, and thus propagate all across the paths possible paths, which is equivalent statement of moving in all space. Two equations that meant to express this idea along the thesis were:

$$\psi(\gamma_1 \gamma_2) = \frac{1}{z} \psi_{g_1} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_1}{\partial t} \right) \psi_{g_2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_2}{\partial t} \right) + \psi_{g_1} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_2}{\partial t} \right) \psi_{g_2} \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{R}_1}{\partial t} \right)$$

Alongside the older idea of the primordial as a wave:

$$\frac{\partial^2}{\partial t_n^2} N_V = -i \nabla^2 N_V$$

$$\left(2e_{\mu}^{-} \times \prod_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \Psi_i + e_{\mu}^{-} \right) + N_{V\mu}$$

That is exactly similar to the QED formulation of probability arrival taking all the possible paths in space and time. this feature is also the feature used in the explanation of the quantum entanglement, stating that the bosonic motion in space-time causing for a subset of the waves to intersect and that they are really not spreadable. This idea was presented as $2N_2 + 1 + 2N_2 + 1 \rightarrow 4N_2 + 2$ and than $4N_2 + 2 \rightarrow 2(N_2 + 1)$ or that the photons is always paired. $\vec{\gamma} \vec{\gamma}$ Despite propagating in previous directions.

4D → 4D?

Since the manifold is four dimensional, and the bosons take the form of waves, as they are primes which can not vanish into matter, they propagate all across, and thus the bosons in wave form are four dimensional entities. Up to this point it is evident simply by using the $N_{V\mu}$ lower indices of the primordial, where the μ taken to be a five vector. The key question in this section is the following: is the process of the collapse of the wave function, i.e. the shift $2N_2 + 1 \rightarrow 2N_2 + \frac{3}{2}$, which is synonymous with the $N_V \in \mathbb{P} \rightarrow (N_V + N_V) \notin \mathbb{P}$ how the location of the point particles bosons is determined if in wave form they propagated all across space and filled space with their presence ? one way to attempt to answer this question is to assume the ripple diverge while the arc is not, so that when two ripples cancel each other, only the arcs are retain. The arcs are the half integer representation of the bosonic sector and the form in which they behave as fermions, i.e. particles.

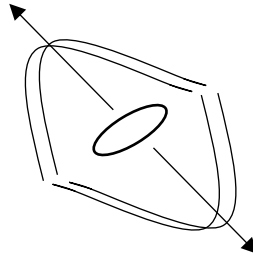


The Duality of the Gate

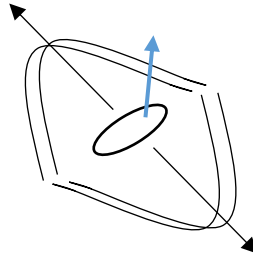
$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\left(2e_{\mu}^{-} \times \prod_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \Psi_i + e_{\mu}^{-} \right) + N_{V\mu}$$

In the previous stage, the author used a potential reaction between matter and anti-matter, i.e. the $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow H^0$ for the ripping of space-time. That is by creating opposite orientation curves, which is synonymous with the jump, $\partial g/\partial t = 0$.



The key point is that, in contrast to the jump, $\partial g/\partial t = 0$, which is immediate, the bosonic reaction $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow H^0$ is considered continuous as it is possible to keep "slamming" photons together, and by doing so creating a continuous gate in space-time. The key point, since this gate is bijective to the jump $\partial g/\partial t = 0$ it appears in the two manifolds, which are indexed by in sequence. So in sense objects rising from this gate, seem to appear as they "jumped from below".



Any scientist who went via the online open access SSC NASA archives knows those kernels exists. As was previously mentioned, there are two ways to jump, directly $\partial g/\partial t = 0$ or generating a gate by "pulling" space-time to opposite directions, which is leading to rise of the compact null space, the finite sub cover of the manifolds, *Kernel*: $\{0_1, 0_2 \dots 0_n\}$. Because the kernel is what the null space, two jumps from a given distance between two objects on an arbitrary manifold leading to a preserved distance on the target manifold. In such way it is possible to jump in parallel.

Black Hole Radiation Revisited

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (2.1)$$

In this section, the author will attempt to present a problem with the idea of the radiation from black holes. As reader may recall the author suggested that for each particle absorbed into the black hole, a radiation particle is getting emitted. This was an idea made back in the early days.

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} + \delta g + (-\delta g(H)) = 0$$

The problem with this idea, in retrospect is that it resembles the fiasco of the Quantum field theory creation and emission operators. In particular, for each particle emitted there exist an anti-matter created. The pair destroy each other. Instead of particles destroying each other, we have emission and absorption, but the problem is similar, that idea requires nature for "constant care" in order to ensure the "one to one" relation. "Absorb one particle in and emit one particle out", is bijective to "create one particle here and destroy one particle there". Nature does not work this way, this is way over simplistic and idealistic, there has to be a random feature in the way nature operates and those ideas indicate to perfect order. An idea that can solve this problem is to assume that black holes do not absorb matter of any sort. Thus, their curve is identical over time, which is what one demanded. In continuation to the problem of fine-tuning the input with the output, if there exist a time gap in between the two, than in that time gap the curve of the black hole increased. The increase of the curve leads to more amounts of matter being absorbed in the next time gap. There exist as a result more matter absorbed than radiation particle being emitted, and thus there is spiral chain of inequality, giving the edge to matter absorption over radiation.

$$\overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 0 + \overleftarrow{\delta g_1} \right)}^{t=\Delta t} + \overbrace{\left(-\overrightarrow{\delta g(H)} \right)}^{t=\Delta t+\Delta t} = 0$$

Which is the problem with this idea, the time gap between absorption and emission. Leading to increase of the curve, and thus to more potential absorption of matter. In that sense there has to be a mechanism preventing matter from being absorbed into black holes. It makes sense or else matter would have been destroyed, or not surviving for that long around those objects. It is simply possible to assume that the mechanism preventing matter from being absorbed is the demand $\partial g / \partial t = 0$ on the target manifold. As far as one knows the radiation of black holes was not detected. Summing up, the stationary demand on the manifold is excluding the possible emission relation from black holes, such that:

$$\overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 0 + \overleftarrow{\delta g_1} \right)}^{t=\Delta t} + \overbrace{\left(-\overrightarrow{\delta g(H)} \right)}^{t=\Delta t+\Delta t} \Rightarrow False$$

Division is Knot Deformation

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \Psi_i + e^{-}_{\mu} \right) + N_{V\mu} = 30,128,850,9254,120,136 \dots$$

In this section the Author will argue for the possible rule of division operation in the theory. In particular, it is possible to correlate this operation to knot deformation, which is the result of prime multiplied, leading to an even number. Consider as an example the knot given by $\gamma \times W^{-} = \text{odd}$; where odd in this case is $\text{odd} = 15$. The key idea in this section is that the operation of division is allowing eliminating this knot. As a possible example.

$$\frac{\gamma \times W^{-}}{W^{-}} = \gamma; \quad \frac{\gamma \times W^{-}}{\gamma} = W^{-}$$

The same applies for the any other division operation. Two key points on this idea. The first is that there exist a correlation in between the number of elements in the multiplication sequence to the complexity of the knot. The more elements are in, the harder it is to deform it. The second point is another uncertainty which exist in nature. Given a knot in space time, just by examining the nature of it, it does not tell which primes are composing it. This uncertainty is not evident in the small prime regions as presented above. It is simple $\gamma \times W^{-} = 2n + 1$; $n = 7$; consider the case of $N_V \times N_V = 10,403$; it is not evident which primes are leading to that value by first glance. Thus if a race is trying to deform this knot it will require to project many bosons in order to deform it, or even deform part of it if it contains more than two primes. Once a knot is deformed, assuming the knot is made out of two bosons, for simplicity sake, the boson which is left is free to propagate as a boson which propagate from the lepton. Another point worth mentioning is that it is possible to correlate the division to the identity element, i.e. the Gluon. Simply because of the expressions:

$$\frac{\gamma \times W^{-}}{W^{-}} \cong \gamma \times g$$

$$\frac{W^{-}}{W^{-}} \cong g$$

In that sense the elimination of the space-time knot could be considered as a morphism from a given sequence of prime multiplied to a prime multiplied by the identity, the gluon. Thus a morphism rather than elimination of the boson. Such that $\mathcal{E}: N_V \times N_V \rightarrow N_V \times g$ which is bijective to $N_V \times 1$. The last point which is important is that in nature, given by the primordial, knots will never be formed. Simply because the unique term which is the famous $2^{e^{-}}$. Simply because the term $2^{e^{-}} \times N_V \times N_V \dots$ will never form an odd, always an even number. In that sense nature will not allow knots to appear in natural way. Put more simply $2^{e^{-}} \times N_V \times N_V = \text{Even}$ that is because $\text{Prime} \times \text{Even} = \text{Even}$ as the product of $\text{Prime} \times \text{Even}$ cannot yield a prime, simply because the product is devisable by even. $\text{Even} | (\text{Prime} \times \text{Even}) \rightarrow \text{True}$. ■ It could be the reason nature "chose" the term $2^{e^{-}}$, which is invariant multiplier as given by equation (1.2) in the first place. That is the term $2^{e^{-}}$ was chosen in order to avoid space time knots. Equivalently to ensure the smoothness of the bosonic propagation starting from spin zero and going higher.

Automorphic Decays

In this section, the author will present an idea, which has an experimental validity from particle physics. This idea is about decays of particles of one kind to another kind. This decay however is defined by an automorphism of the decaying element. Which is bijective to the majestic number, three, which is representing both the lepton and the weak interaction bosons. In contrast to ideas present in earlier stages, if one to consider the difference in mass between the leptons and the weak interaction bosons, than it is obvious that $W^- \neq e^-$. As their masses differ. Using the connection to number theory as earlier presented, $3 \equiv (3)$. In order to settle this it is possible to demand that the gap in the masses will be presented by presenting an additional entity, i.e. a particle. In such way, assuming the mass of the bosons is heavier.

$$3 \rightarrow (3) \cong W^- \rightarrow e^- + (\text{Extra Particle})$$

The same idea can be extended to align with the known decay of particle physics, between the weak interaction boson dual and the electron positrons duals.

$$3 + 3 \rightarrow (3) + (3) \cong (W^- W^+ \rightarrow e^- e^+ + (\text{Extra Energy}))$$

The question is the following, if the electron position has inverse charge and terminate each other if they intersect. The correct form of the decay would be the following.

$$3 + (-3) \rightarrow (3) + (-3) + (\text{Extra Energy})$$

The advantage of the idea are the following, the gap in the masses, and thus in energy, allows one to ensure that there must be an extra entity, which must rise from such a decay. Beforehand the existence of the extra particle was presented due to experience, and here it is from principle. In other words, the extra amount of energy is bijective to the so-called "electron neutrino". Another decay possible is the shift from the higher generation with higher mass to lower generation leptons. Again, due to the gap in mass, there must be an additional element arising from such a decay.

$$(3) \rightarrow (3) + (\text{Extra Energy}) \cong (\mu^-) \rightarrow (e^-) + (\text{Extra Energy})$$

Where the term *(Extra Energy)* is taken to manifest as an electron neutrino. The energy of the particle is taken to be in proportion to the mass difference between the leptons. $\frac{\mu^-}{(e^-)} \propto (\text{Extra Energy})$. The main advantage of this idea is that it allows presenting the extra energy that is isomorphic to another particle from principle rather than pre-existing knowledge. The last point is that the automorphic decay is two sided and unbound.

$$K \times 3 \rightarrow K \times (3) + K(v_e)$$

$$K \times (3) \rightarrow K \times 3 - K(v_e).$$

The same for lepton to lepton decays.

$$K \times (3) \rightarrow K \times (3) + K(v_e);$$

$$K \times (3) - K(v_e) \rightarrow K \times (3)$$

The Massless Manifesto?

This section is another brief take on the question of massless bosons versus heavy bosons. This is because several ideas were made across the thesis on the subject of mass positive versus massless bosons. As far as the author believes to date (March 2022) the answer is the following. Assuming there exist only three Higgs bosons particles which are, the massless boson and the two heavy higgs particles of masses 27 GeV and 125 GeV , the breaking on the spin zero only effects the element outside the spin zero. That element is isomorphic to the leptons and weak interaction bosons. As was presented in earlier stages of the thesis: $(24 \times 5 + 5) + (3)$. The second stage is the following morphism of the lepton $(3) \rightarrow (3)'$ where $(3)' = (3 + \gamma)$ the electron which has mass could emit a boson, there exist a probability for it. In addition, the last stage is the known emission term, which is also presenting the coupling magnitude. $[(24 \times 5) + (3)] + \gamma$. Two points, because the unbounded electron only appears at the third stage, and not in the mass insertion stage, that is the reason for its massless nature. For that reason, assuming there exist no higher higgs particles, all the higher coupling bosons should than be massless. Either way, these very hard questions can only be answered after the next bosons will be detected. The last point is the following, as there exist three families of fermions, given by the multiplier of the primordial, which is the weak interaction prime, and the first family is taken to be the $(T - B)$, the second family $(S - C)$ And the third and last one $(U - D)$ there could be explanation for the mass difference. That the higgs decay mainly into the first, partly into the second and lastly into the third, since it is last in order. In other words, the first family receives the majority of the mass, the second much smaller portion and the last family little to nothing. What needed for making this idea work is to eliminate the higher higgs particles, so that the standard model particles can not receive masses of higher scales, such as $H_3 - H_7$ bosons.

$$H_0 = 0 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_1 = 27 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_2 = 125 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_3 = 0 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_4 = 0 \text{ GeV}, \quad \text{GeV } H_5 = 0 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_6 = 0 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_7 = 0 \text{ GeV}$$

The objective behind this setting is twofold. First is to explain why the photon is massless, and to do it without the unclear formulation of quantum field theory. The second is to bound the masses of the particles under a range using the symmetry break on the spin zero boson. Put simply, why do certain particles has masses, and other do not? In addition, why the positive masses appear in a certain range and not another. It can be added to the list of the hardest questions in physics. The masses above are the more modern version of the previously presented higgs series:

$$\begin{aligned} H_0 &= 0 \text{ GeV}, & H_1 &= 27 \text{ GeV}, & H_2 &= 125 \text{ GeV}, & H_3 &= 847 \text{ GeV}, \\ H_4 &= 9251 \text{ GeV}, & H_5 &= 120,133 \text{ GeV}, \\ H_6 &= 2,042,057 \text{ GeV}, & H_7 &= 38,798,779 \text{ GeV} \end{aligned}$$

Which is at retrospect problematic as it would allow leptons and thus weak interactions bosons to be the result of the symmetry break of the higgs particle with mass $H_5 = 120,133 \text{ GeV}$, such that, the symmetry break within the spin zero would be $H_5 = [(120,120 + 13)] + (3)$. This will lead to a tau lepton mass which should be $(3) \propto (120,133 \text{ GeV})$ which is not the case as far as one knows. According to this idea, where only two Higgs bosons are mass carriers, all the higher coupling bosons are massless, and the only mass positive boson is the weak interaction boson. That is because it is represent by the same element as the lepton. That is why the photon is massless while the weak interaction bosons are not.

The Linear Connection & Analogs

It is a well-known result that a connected, simply connected and completely connected manifolds (M, g) , certain statements are equivalent. In particular, the manifold is reductive homogenous, and the second that the manifold admits a linear connection. Now this idea is manifested in $\tilde{\nabla}g = 0$ and $\tilde{\nabla}R = 0$; the idea in this section is an attempt to synchronize the equations of the linear connection with the main equation of the 8T, equation (3.1).

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \partial R^n_E - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_j} \partial R^m_E = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

This idea of $\tilde{\nabla}g = 0$ and $\tilde{\nabla}R = 0$ means that the linear connection on the manifold is a result of a stationarity demand on the manifold. In other words, the manifold admits a linear connection because other manifolds flatten it. The $\tilde{\nabla}g = 0$ is bijective to the term $\delta g = 0$; and the $\tilde{\nabla}R = 0$ is bijective to the term $\partial R^n_E = 0$; in other words, it is possible to represent the bijection of the two ideas simply by the terms: $(\tilde{\nabla}R = 0) \cong (\partial R^n_E = 0)$ and $(\tilde{\nabla}g = 0) \cong (\delta g = 0)$ as far as one can see. It could be even possible to use the main equation in order to include in one set the manifolds, which admit a linear structure. In particular, the set of manifolds, which admit linear connection, are taken to be in a manifold packet configuration, the linear connection is isomorphic to flattening by other manifolds. Another possible connection, which can be made using the setting of pseudo Riemannian homogenous structure, is of the isometry group of the manifold. As far as one can see, because the isometry group $Isom(M, g)$ is a lie group of the manifold, it can replace or serve as the analogous tool to the idea of "gauge invariance" which is center theme in quantum field theory. Another possible connection is that the linear connection of a manifold which is simply connected is proven to be isomorphic to a three sphere S^3 , which is in essence the topological structure presented in the previous stages. the theory than is describing an increasing set of three spheres, denoted by $\{S^3_1 \dots S^3_n\}$, which start at highly dense and curved state and going via a morphism as they get flattened by other manifolds in the packet. This morphism can be described by an arrow $z: (M_E, g) \rightarrow S^3_n + t$ where time is denoted by t . It could also be put as $(M_E, g) \rightarrow S^{3+t}_n$. The last analog is the following, and it is between the Ricci eigenvalues denoted by $\{e_i\}$ the set of quantum eigenvalues denoted by $\{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\}$. which represent the possible energy states of a measured physical system. That was earlier presented by the author idea of the mapping $\varphi: R \rightarrow E$ the measurable of a physical system can go via different amount of curvature. In other words, there exist the bijection between the sets: $\{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \cong \{e_1, \dots, e_i\}$, which is synonymous with the bijection between the setting of QM to the Lorentz manifold. In rigor: $Hil \cong Top$. As the topological space is really a collection of manifolds, each with a finite set of dimension, the absolute number of dimensions is infinite, which is the agreeing with the nature of the Hilbert space. Thus it is possible to reach the beautiful conclusion which is the intersection of the setting of QM and the 8T:

$$(Hil(Dim) \equiv Top(Dim)) \equiv \infty.$$

Prime Summation Laws

In this section, the author will present an idea, which could be described as a conservation law. This conservation however correlate between lepton summation number and the boson summation number. This idea relays on the previous parts of the thesis, and in particular the idea of an automorphic decay, (page 475).

$$3 \rightarrow (3) \cong W^- \rightarrow e^- + (Extra\ Particle)$$

$$3 + 3 \rightarrow (3) + (3) \cong (W^-W^+ \rightarrow e^-e^+ + (Extra\ Enenrgy))$$

$$K \times 3 \rightarrow K \times (3) + K(v_e)$$

Consider a case in which two bosons have decayed to three leptons. That would mean the following, reaction wise.

$$3 + 3 \rightarrow (3) + (3) + (3) \cong (W^-W^+ \rightarrow e^-e^+e^-)$$

Which than indicate that $6 \equiv 9$; the last statement than is obviously false i.e. , $6 \not\equiv 9$. That could be than an analog to a conservation law:

Theorem (2.6): The Lepton summation number must be conserved and be equal to the weak interaction boson summation number. This relation can be defined as: $K(Weak) \equiv K(Lepton)$; $K \subseteq \mathbb{R}$.

Until this point, everything could have been derived from the previous part. The subtle point is that the relation $K(Weak) \equiv K(Lepton)$ is leading to an exclusion on the term *(Extra Enenrgy)*, in particular it forbids this term from appearing as a non-vanishing entity such as (3) or 3. In other words, $(Extra\ Enenrgy) \notin \mathbb{P}$ the term than must appear as matter, $(Extra\ Enenrgy) \cong 2n$, and thus it is possible to **predict from principle** that the extra term would belong to the class of matter. As far as one knows, the electron neutrino is classified as a matter particle. Another point is the following, since the electron neutrino does not appear directly in the symmetry break of the spin zero higgs, it than must be massless, similar to the photon, $(24 \times 5 + 5) + (3)$. The purpose of this construction is to attempt at deriving from the possible mass gap of the weak interaction bosons to the leptons, the existence of another particle and its features. This theorem can be expended to any decay, that the sum of the numbers must be identical and the even sum which correspond to possible gaps in magnitude could correspond to electron neutrinos, which carry energy, and therefore carry potential mass.

Deviational Primorial Revisited.

In this section, the author will reanalyze the question of energy differences and variation using the ideas, which were previously mentioned. Consider an electron, which has a set of potential eigenvalues, $e^- \ni \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\}$ which are part of the physical system. As was previously suggested, those values are bijective to the Ricci curvature eigenvalues such that: $\{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \cong \{e_1, \dots, e_i\}$. Consider the automorphic arrow from an electron to itself, given by the identity morphism:

$$(3) \xrightarrow{1_d} (3)$$

Assuming this morphism is synonymous with a shift of the physical system:

$$\left\{ \lambda_1 \xrightarrow{1_d} \lambda_n \right\}$$

What are the implications of such an idea, assuming those set of eigenvalue differing by infinitesimal amounts such that the following term is valid:

$$(\lambda_n - \lambda_{n-1} \approx \epsilon) \quad \forall \quad n \in Top(Dim); \epsilon \approx 0$$

In other words, the eigenvalue of the lepton are close to one another, and in this way, the physical system can vary to one energy state to another energy state without pre-assuming a bosonic presence. That is the implication of the Iso-arrow $(3) \rightarrow (3) = \lambda_n \rightarrow \lambda_{n-1}$; the author find this idea as an important expansion of the theory as it allows the lepton to vary in energy without the bosonic presence. More importantly there is no law preventing defining an Iso-arrow of that class on the lepton. There is no exclusion involved such as the electron pairing, $e^- + e^- \rightarrow Even$. It also allow expressing the spectra of energy as continuous. Let E_0 be a continuous constant of a given arbitrary magnitude: let $E_0 \subseteq N_{V\mu}$. The author will define the uncertainty arrow.

$$Variance: N_{V\mu} \rightarrow N_{V\mu} Exp^{iHt}$$

$$H = \left[\left\{ \overbrace{\lambda_n \dots \lambda_1}^{Hilb} \right\} \cong \left\{ \overbrace{e_1, \dots, e_i}^{Top} \right\} \right]$$

Leading to the form:

$$\left(2e^- \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^-)_{\mu} Exp^{iHt} \right) + N_{V\mu} Exp^{iHt} = 30,128,850,9254 \dots$$

This is an important idea as the author presented the re-normalized form of the primorial **without** further defining the term φ which meant to express those potential deviations. The term $E_0 Exp^{iHt}$ allow for the lepton to hold different eigenvalues without emitting or absorbing bosons, and by the nature of the exponential the eigenvalue spectra could be considered continuous. The same result would apply to the bosons.

Factoring the Uncertainties

$$[a_i(q^2)]^{-1} = [a_i(\mu^2)]^{-1} + \beta \ln\left(\frac{q^2}{\mu^2}\right)$$

During this thesis, the author searched for a way to present the possible variations of the coupling according to energy, which manifest as the coupling variations at different energy scales. Several ideas were presented, EMT and the superscript as energy holder, prime independent. Those ideas purpose was to describe the variations of theories of the sort of QED. That is because QED coupling runs at different energy scales according to the equation in the beginning of the section. At lower scale energies: $a^{-1} \approx 137$ and at higher energies it gets stronger $a^{-1} \approx 127.918 \pm 0.018$ which is a shift, which does not differ by a prime. If the nature of all the interactions is identical, than those energy shifts will apply to other quantum interactions; from the gravitational interactions to the weak and strong interactions. In addition, all the 26 interactions in between the range, which we know nothing about. Using the modified form of the primordial it is possible to present the variations in a continuous manner, and in that way, by infinitesimal increments rather than by prime numbers alone, it is possible to account for the slight shifts which may or may not accrue in each interaction. In other words, using the expansion of the form: $E_0 \text{Exp}^{iht}$ where the set of eigenvalues is the Ricci eigenvalues, allows to expend the theory drastically. Consider the case in which $E_0 \subseteq N_{V\mu}, E_0' \subseteq (e^-)$ than it is possible to modify the term Exp^{iht} in such way that the total value of the magnitude will reach the range 127.918 or to $a^{-1} \approx 137$, with setting the eigenvalues in such way that:

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^-)_{\mu} \text{Exp}^{iht} + \right) + N_{V\mu} \text{Exp}^{i\tilde{y}t} \vdash 127.918 \quad (2)$$

Which is not possible to in the previous form, i.e. by setting the energy in the superscript alone. As far as one can see this form is superior to the previous forms. For two reasons, first it is allowing slight deviations by the beautiful exponential, those allowing morphisms that are not prime related. This is synonymous with the expansion of the theory. Most importantly, the exponential is expressing another idea, which is of grand importance, which is the uncertainties of nature. Those uncertainties manifest in the fact that the system has several possible energy states, with unknown set of probabilities to hold a given value at each time. This idea is representing each state of the system. This is expressed in the term:

$$H = \left[\left\{ \overbrace{\lambda_n \dots \lambda_1}^{Hilb} \right\} \cong \left\{ \overbrace{e_1, \dots, e_i}^{Top} \right\} \right] \quad (1.5)$$

By setting certain values on those eigenvalues of the manifold, it is possible to demand the manifold to present coupling arrows such that $M: 127.918 \rightleftharpoons 128$, which were not possible at the previous versions of the primordial. Thus, this exponential function allows going from equation aspiring one in accuracy to the actual one in accuracy.

Identical Bosons Again

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{-} \times \prod_{\tilde{V}=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-})Exp^{iHt} + \right) + N_{V\mu}Exp^{i\tilde{V}t} \vdash 127.918 \quad (2)$$

$$H = \left[\left\{ \overbrace{\lambda_n \dots \lambda_1}^{Hilb} \right\} \cong \left\{ \overbrace{e_{1,\dots} e_i}^{Top} \right\} \right] \quad (1.5)$$

$$[a_i(q^2)]^{-1} = [a_i(\mu^2)]^{-1} + \beta \ln \left(\frac{q^2}{\mu^2} \right)$$

By analyzing the modified form of the primorial, it is possible to come up with additional way to examine whether two particles are identical. That way is simpler than comparing the atlases of the bosons, as those sets contain multiple elements. A simpler way to decide whether two bosons of the same kind, $N^1_{V\mu}$ are identical and $N^2_{V\mu}$ is the following condition:

$$N^1_{V\mu}Exp^{i\tilde{V}t} = N^2_{V\mu}Exp^{i\tilde{V}t}$$

In other words, by requiring that those bosons will be represented on the same Ricci eigenvalue, i.e. an energy state, for the same arrow of time. The implicit assumption is that those identical bosons start at the same finite amount of energy. $E_0 \subseteq N^1_{V\mu}, N^2_{V\mu}$ and by the equality above, that the same λ_n will be at the exponent for the dual term ($N^1_{V\mu} \wedge N^2_{V\mu} \equiv E_0$ such that, the equality of the prime can be put in raw energy:

$$\overbrace{E_0Exp^{i\lambda_n t}}^{N^2_{V\mu}} \equiv \overbrace{E_0Exp^{i\lambda_n t}}^{N^1_{V\mu}}$$

Suffice to say that this equality is not permeant, as there exist a probability of two bosons of the same kind to hold different eigenvalues at different times, which is in essence the difference in between QM and CM, one energy state for classical versus several energy states for quantum, with probability to measure one state in a given time. In contrast to previous forms, the exponential function allows those slight variations in values to appear, leading the theory to higher accuracy caliber. To sum up, two uses of the exponential are suggested. The first is to describe slight as well as noticeable variations of each coupling terms. That is by $N^1_{V\mu}Exp^{i\tilde{V}t} = N^2_{V\mu}Exp^{i\tilde{V}t}$ and the second use is to describe slight shifts in the energy state of the bosons, assuming they belong to the same prime representation and start at the same finite amount of energy, as expressed in the term above this paragraph. One point worth mentioning is that the exponential is the **ideal** way to deal with the uncertainties, which are vital part of an accurate and complete description of nature. One side point is that using this form would allow the next coupling to deviate from it's predict value, such that $\alpha^{-1}(\Gamma) \approx 850$ rather than stating that it will be exactly that value. Both QED and QCD vary by factor of 8 – 9 at different energy scales, so perhaps that will be the coupling variational margin on those coupling terms as well such that $\alpha^{-1}(\Gamma) \approx 858 - 859$.

The Higgs Slowdown

In this section, the author will re-analyze the nature of the symmetry break giving rise to the Higgs, and attempt to correlate the ideas presented with modern ideas on the nature of this field. As the author does not come from a particle physics background, he was relatively oblivious to certain ideas which playing major rules in the current description of this field. Those ideas however align with the previous ideas made on this important subject, without the author putting any attention on those theoretical intersections. Recall the process of symmetry break on the spin zero:

$$[(24 \times \gamma + \gamma) + (3)] = 125 + (3)$$

$$\{e^-, \mu^-, \tau^-\}, \{W^\pm, Z^0\} \in 3$$

$$[2,3] | 24 \times 5 \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\delta g_1, \delta g_2\}$$

Notice that in contrast to the unbounded nature of the primordial at its first form, the curvature is trapped on the spin zero term. The majestic three however is not. Thus, it preserve its nature and free to propagate across and away from the term, taken to be the higgs field. If the invariant three is taken to be a boson, it diverge all across due to its prime number feature. In the broken spin zero form the trapped photon pulls the invariant three it to its direction as it is a bounded net curvature. Therefore, as far as one can see, the physical implication of the Higgs term $[(24 \times 5 + \gamma) + (W^-)]$ is that the trapped photon is pulling the boson to itself, while the boson aspire to diverge all across space-time. Is possible to claim that the photon is diverging in a bounded region while the invariant three is unbounded, and thus the effect of the trapped element is slowing down the unbounded element. In this way it receives its mass.

$$[(24 \times 5 + \gamma^{\leftrightarrow}) + (W^{\leftrightarrow})]$$

The same applies to each elements that are represented by the invariant three, the leptons and the other two weak interaction bosons. Assuming that the first generation is $(T - B)$ and decreasing to $(U - D)$, this effect should be proportional to the order of the generation, due to the instability of the broken spin zero term $(24 \times 5 + \gamma)$. As far as one can see, this structure could exceed in order the original ordinary term. As earlier presented.

$$\overbrace{[(24 \times 5 + \gamma) + (e^-)]}^{\text{SSB on Spin 0-Mass Ac.}} \rightarrow \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (\gamma + e^-)]}^{\text{Electron with mass}} \rightarrow \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma}^{\text{Energy-Diverging cur.}}$$

Those three stages could be classified according to time, that in order for the electron to emit bosons it has to acquire mass. The mass acquisition is conditioned by the extra prime term on the spin zero inserted, pulling the extra unbound term to itself, slowing it down. In that sense, it agrees with the modern ideas of this field. The fact that the photon does not appear in the mass acquisition stage indicate it is massless. As the electron taken to possess mass, and it propagates from the clusters of fermions, than those fermions are taken to hold positive mass as well. That is another way to explain why the Higgs effecting the fermions. In earlier stages the idea was to correlate the even sum decay to fermions (only after spin one half appears) $(24 \times 5 + \gamma) \rightarrow [2,3] | 24 \times 5 + e^- \in \mathcal{F}$

$$(2^{e^-} - 1) \propto H^0 ?$$

In this section the author will use the previous idea on the subject of Higgs slowdown in order to re-analyze the nature of mass. As reader may recall, the broken spin zero term, i.e. the Higgs, slows down the prime, i.e. the diverging net curvature. as a result certain amount of curvature is standing within the prime, instead of diverging. That is synonymous with previous statement that mass is curvature confined within a space time region. To put simply certain curvature is bounded by the pull of the spin zero:

$$[(24 \times 5 + \gamma^{\leftarrow}) + (W^{-\Rightarrow})]$$

Leading to the mass acquisition of the spin zero term. This spin zero term is slowing down or interfering the nature of the bosons. It can be put in this manner.

$$\left[(24 \times 5 + \gamma^{\leftarrow}) + \overleftarrow{(W^{-\Rightarrow})} \right]$$

The opposite direction of the arrows is the manifestation of the Higgs slowdown idea. The same applies for the electrons three generations. As the term $(24 \times 5 + \gamma^{\leftarrow})$ is unstable, the first generation will experience the majority of the slowdown, leading to large mass acquisition, the second generation which is a decay of the first generation will serve as an upper bound to those second two generations. So in that sense the idea made back in the early days of the 8T, i.e. March 2021, is useful, as it allows explaining the large masses, simply by using the insight of the $(T - B)$ to be the first family and the $(U - D)$ to be the third and last. That is by the decreasing pattern of the $2^{e^-} - 1$ multiplication. In other words, the reason for the masses of the $(T - B)$ family can be correlated to the fact that it is first generation, which experience the majority of the slowdown by the spin zero term, which is the first stage of the three stages of each coupling term.

$$\begin{array}{c} \text{SSB on Spin 0-Mass Ac.} \qquad \qquad \text{Electron with mass} \qquad \qquad \text{Energy-Diverging cur.} \\ \overline{[(24 \times 5 + \gamma) + (e^-)]} \rightarrow \overline{[(24 \times 5) + (\gamma + e^-)]} \rightarrow \overline{[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma} \\ (24 \times 5 + \gamma) \rightarrow ([2,3] | 24 \times 5) + e^- \in \mathcal{F} \end{array}$$

The purpose is to find an explanation for the vast differences in masses across the generations, a question that bothered the author from the beginning of the thesis. The author still considers this mass question as an open question, as those masses of the particles could maybe derived from some variational principle. The following section only attempt to explain the difference of the masses, not their actual value. Summing up, using the intersection of ideas, the insight considering the decreasing mass pattern, alongside the more recent idea on the higgs slowdown, it is possible to account for a potential reason for the massive first generation masses. In this manner the ideas, from different eposes are united, $(2e^- - g) \propto (H^0)$

Mass? For the Last Time?

The purpose of this section is to re-analyze the spin zero term in light of the recent ideas. Using the mirage exclusion, the spin zero by itself cannot vanish into fermions. This is the idea that one will not change. Considering the early day classification:

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

The key question of this section is the following: What is the meaning of the even term in the $2N_0 + 3$ variations? As the total spin is not zero and thus it can not be the higgs by itself. The key point is the following, the spin one half is affecting the whole term, in such way that it could be in fact considered the nuclei, that is because the electron should propagate from somewhere. However, the key point that $2N_0$ by itself it cannot be represented by fermions as than it would lead to spin one to represent by fermions. This can be used to emphasize the instability of inserting the additional element to the spin zero, leading to a spin violation on that term, in such way it would aspire to eliminate it or to decay to a stable state.

$$\overbrace{[(24 \times 5 + \gamma) + (e^-)]}^{\text{Unstable Higgs.}} \xrightarrow{\text{Decay to Electron+Fermions}} \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (\gamma + e^-)]}^{\text{a}^{-1}.} \rightarrow \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma}^{\text{a}^{-1}.}$$

Which comes to an agreement with the instability of the Higgs particle as far as one knows. Two key points, the even sums can be considered fermion clusters only from the spin one-half **outside** the spin zero term. The spin zero by itself can only be manifested as bosons, by the mirage exclusion. The nature of mass of the higgs is by instability on the spin zero term, leading to an immediate decay. This decay is into fermions and leptons, which retain mass. The nature of the mass is one of the two, either the decay of the higgs itself is translated into the fermions and leptons, or in light of the more recent ideas, it is the pull of the unstable spin zero, on the unbounded element which is the invariant three. The unstable spin zero "pull" leading to certain curvature standing or diverging within the unbounded three element, and that is the nature of mass.

$$\left[\overbrace{[(24 \times 5 + (\gamma))] + (W^{-\Rightarrow})}^{\Leftarrow} \right]$$

Either way, this idea is than identical in reasoning to the higgs slowdown, which was presented earlier. The electrons and their analog are mass positive alongside the bosons of the weak interaction. By the decay of the spin zero unstable term, so does the fermions $[24 \times 5 + (\gamma)] \rightarrow [24 \times 5] + (e^- + \gamma)$ which receives their mass according to their generation order. The decay of the higgs into fermions is the morphisms of the unstable spin zero, with the extra term, to the spin one half term in which the one-half is outside of the spin zero. The nature of the 24×5 indicate, as previously suggested, to the compact formation of the nuclei. $[2,3]|24 \times 5$ only when the one half exists. As mentioned earlier the spin zero is violated by the extra term when it's inside it, spin wise, which is the reason for the instability of the structure.

Higgs Expectation Value

In this section the author will provide a way to reach the Higgs expectation value. This will be based upon the previous ideas made on the subject. Consider the more recent idea in which particles receive their mass only by an upper limit H_2 Higgs.

$$H_0 = 0 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_1 = 27 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_2 = 125 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_3 = 0 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_4 = 0 \text{ GeV}, \quad \text{GeV } H_5 = 0 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_6 = 0 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_7 = 0 \text{ GeV}$$

Considering the three stages.

$$\overbrace{[(24 \times 5 + \gamma) + (e^-)]}^{\text{SSB on Spin 0-Mass Ac.}} \cong \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (\gamma + e^-)]}^{\text{Electron with mass}} \cong \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma}^{\text{Energy -Diverging cur.}}$$

Assuming that the first stage is responsible for the higgs mass, it can be eliminated from the analysis of the Higgs expectation value. Leaving us with two terms.

$$\overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (\gamma + e^-)]}^{\text{Electron with mass}} \rightarrow \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma}^{\text{Energy -Diverging cur.}}$$

The key point is that it is possible to present the electron with mass as the following.

$$\overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (\gamma + e^-)]}^{\text{Electron with mass}} \rightarrow [(24 \times 5) + (\tilde{e}^-)]$$

Since the higgs received its mass, by the previous stage, it is possible to expect it from that moment on, and thus the total value presented is

$$[(24 \times 5) + (\tilde{e}^-)] = 123$$

Since the electron (\tilde{e}^-) is equal to the third term, i.e. $(e^-) + \gamma$ the two terms are bijective, in total magnitude wise. Thus one can write:

$$[(24 \times 5) + (\tilde{e}^-)] \cong [(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

Since the electron (\tilde{e}^-) is equal to the third term, i.e. $(e^-) + \gamma$ the two terms are bijective, in total magnitude wise. Thus, one can write that the expectation value of the higgs is equal to the sum of the two terms after the symmetry has broken on the spin zero.

$$2 \times [(24 \times 5) + (\tilde{e}^-)] = ([(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma) + [(24 \times 5) + (\tilde{e}^-)]$$

$$2 \times 123 = 246$$

■

Sum of Gravitational effects

In this section, the author will present an idea, which meant to express as a prediction to the value of "dark energy". In particular, if dark energy value is vastly smaller than the magnitude of gravity, it could be reached by summation of the gravitational effects, one average of two couplings from each universe.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=(k \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) = \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_k}}$$

The average of the gravitational effects could agree with the total magnitude of "dark matter".

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_k}} \right)}{k} = \check{G}$$

The sum of gravitational effects, as fractions leading to smaller fractions as the packet increase, The average of this equation, \check{G} , can be used to estimate the fast formation of galaxies, or the gravitational effect of "dark matter". This idea of course ignores the fact that as the distance from a target manifold increases, the strength of the gravitational effect taken to be weaker in proportion to the index difference, by the theorem made earlier in the thesis.

The lack of ability to estimate the $G_{\Phi_i}^{-1}$ for each universe is another uncertainty in nature. There is no way to overcome it. It resembles the Feynman path integration, in with each path contribute to the action. The analogy is that here each average is contributing to the effect. Each gravitational effect in each universe is contributing to the total sum, which is the magnitude of "dark matter", or the sum of gravitational effects. On the other hand, If we knew \check{G} it could have possible to **estimate** how many universes could exist, that is by using the total gravitational effect magnitude, denoted by Ω_D . This value will be divided by the average of gravitational effect, \check{G} . For simplicity assuming they all hold the same average as our own, the average \check{G} would stand as $G_{\Phi_{ourUniverse}} = 1.8 \times 10^{-45}$. The estimated number of universes denoted by \mathfrak{E} :

$$\mathfrak{E} \leq \frac{\Omega_D}{G_{\Phi_{ourUniverse}}}$$

The real sum of gravitational effects is a value that cannot be estimated as each universe has a unique time arrow; therefore, the average cannot be directly estimated. However if nature is providing certain numbers, such as Ω_D it is possible to estimate, which is better than nothing. To put simply:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=(k \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) = \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_k}} = ?$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_k}} \right)}{k} = ?$$

$$\mathfrak{E} = ?$$

The Upper Bound & Deviational Primorial

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-})Exp^{iHt} + \right) + N_{V\mu}Exp^{i\tilde{V}t} \vdash 127.918 \quad (2)$$

The original purpose of this new primorial form was to attempt at describing the varying coupling magnitude as function of energy. If one to assume that the eigenvalues to take only positive values, and that the primorial is giving the values of the form $a^{-1}, a_W^{-1} \dots$ than it is evident that by increasing the energy, the coupling takes smaller magnitudes. That was presented in the wave-function collapse and the connection to the coupling magnitude. In other words, the primorial gives the upper bound of the interaction strength. Any increase in energy will lead to **decrease** in the coupling magnitude, similar to how external elements inserted to the coupling lead to decrease of the strength as $128^{-1} > (128 + \gamma)^{-1}$ where the extra element is due to observation, and to a shift in the total spin of the system in that case. That is by far a better framework than QFT as the author had no trouble with cutoff factors, to the mathematical setting of the 8T, and whenever new elements are inserted, the coupling is getting weaker not stronger, same with higher energy. suffice to say that the physical system, that is, the set of eigenvalues of the quantum particles will aspire the lowest state, $\{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \ni \lambda_m$ such that $\lambda_m \ll \lambda_i \in H$ where the index runs over the $(1 \rightarrow n)$ range. If the system aspire to stay, i.e. not vary in the lowest state, than the exponent will vanish leading to the original magnitude.

Immutable Neutrinos

This section is another implication of the previous idea of an automorphic decay between weak interaction bosons and electrons. In particular, the author will attempt at showing that it is impossible to eliminate the neutrino, or else the decay will lose its innate logic.

$$3 + 3 \rightarrow (3) + (3) \cong (W^-W^+ \rightarrow e^-e^+ + (Extra\ Energy))$$

$$(3) + (3) \rightarrow 3 + 3 \cong (e^-e^+ \rightarrow W^-W^+ + (Extra\ Energy))$$

Since the electrons and the weak interactions bosons differ by their mass, if the term *(Extra Energy)* which is bijective to the electron neutrino, that is $(Extra\ Energy) \cong \nu_e$ will terminate from the manifold than the decay will not be valid any more.

$$(3) + (3) \rightarrow 3 + 3 \cong (e^-e^+ \rightarrow W^-W^+) \rightarrow False$$

$$3 + 3 \rightarrow (3) + (3) \cong (W^-W^+ \rightarrow e^-e^+) \rightarrow False$$

Because of those scenarios one require that the electron neutrino to be immutable, in that sense it cannot be eliminated after it's propagated in the automorphic decay. Thus if one to consider that anti-matter is terminating matter, than the electron neutrino should not have an anti-matter dual, or it could be considered a particle which is the anti-matter of itself. As far as one knows, similar ideas made in particle physics, under the classification of this particle as a particle that it's anti-matter particle is itself. $\nu_e \cong \nu_e^T$ as the notation of the anti-matter terminators. This idea can also be represented by an identity arrow from the electron neutrino to its dual. $1_{id}: \nu_e \Rightarrow \nu_e$. Put another way, the electron neutrino is immutable and can not be terminated, if one takes into account

the fact that there has some physical features such as mass, which leads to classification of the particles as different, $(3) \neq 3$. This difference is responsible for the extra energy, and as long as it holds true, the extra energy can not be terminated.

Vacuum Super Positions

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \partial R^n_E - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_j} \partial R^m_E = 0$$

In this section, the author will elaborate on the analog of several vacuum states. In particular, the author will attempt at arguing that it is possible to combine them to reach another vacuum state. Similar to the idea presented in QFT. Recall that $\partial R^n_E = 0$ is considered a vacuum state analog, which is bijective to the vacuum in GR as presented earlier ($R_{\mu\nu} = 0$) \cong ($\partial R^n_E = 0$) now by taking several vacuums which are part of the manifold,

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\partial R^n_E = 0)^i \models 0 \right) \cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (R_{\mu\nu} = 0)^i \models 0 \right)$$

Which again indicate that the superposition of vanishing curvature is a vanishing curvature, or that the vacuum is superposed. Another point is the following, since of those vacuums has a potential energy, the superposition of those vacuums can not be considered a real vacuum, if one to correlate real vacuum to lowest energy state. As mentioned in much earlier states of the thesis, it is not possible to know when a vacuum exist, and due to the random feature of nature which forbid when a boson may rise, the vacuum can not be considered a continuous entity in time. As the manifold is getting flatter and flatter however, there exist more space and thus a higher probability to demand discrete parts of the matrix to present the vacuum feature. Consider a set of N bosonic violations on the flat matrix of degree Z versus a flatter matrix of degree Z^l , the vaster the manifold, the less noticeable the set of bosonic violations.

QCD Lagrangian Analog?

$$\mathcal{L} = \tilde{u}Y^\mu D_\mu u - \tilde{d}Y^\mu D_\mu d$$

Where D_μ is taken to be the color covariant gauge derivative. What is the analog of the QCD Lagrangian in the 8T? The author would like to suggest the following form:

$$\mathcal{L} = (\partial R^n_E \otimes g_{ij} - \partial R^m_E \otimes g_{ij})$$

Where the partial derivative is replacing the covariant derivative D_μ , the quarks and their conjugates are replaced by the arbitrary variation terms of the manifold. I.e. the vanishing curvature spikes, and the Y^μ are replaced by the positive definite metric and it's four dimensional coordinates. The Hamiltonian taken by reversing the sign of the QCD Lagrangian such that.

$$(\partial R^n_E \otimes g_{ij} + \partial R^m_E \otimes g_{ij}) = 0$$

That is almost exactly term of fermions vanishing to matter of the main equation. due to their anti-commutation relation. Considering integrating this all over space time

$$((\partial R^n_E \otimes g_{ij} + \partial R^m_E \otimes g_{ij})^{n,m \rightarrow \infty} = Q) \equiv 0$$

$$H = \int d^4\Phi Q = Const$$

That by itself does not mean energy of the QCD Lagrangian is conserved, simply because another integration at later space-time configuration will yield a different constant, higher, as more matter was created, the difference in energy is bijective to the lack of conservation of energy.

Revisiting SEW Unification

In the previous section the author presented the SEW unification, using the equivalence in between the weak interaction bosons and the leptons. However at retrospect. Assuming there exist a morphism between fermions and bosons, than there is no law to prevent the opposite morphism, i.e. the fermions as the domain and the bosons as the codomain. Such a morphism is problematic as the fermions and bosons belong to different classes of the manifold. The first is a result of stationarity demand, while the latter are violations of that demand. Therefore, the author must exclude the morphism to the gluon and the photon into the electron, despite the electron and the weak interaction bosons are automorphic.

$$\begin{cases} (\gamma \rightarrow (e^-)) \Rightarrow False \\ (g \rightarrow (e^-)) \Rightarrow False \end{cases}$$

Instead of having two co-domain/images for strong electroweak unification, the author shrinks the unification to a single co-domain, the previously presented morphism between the gluon and the photon to the weak interaction boson.

Deviational Vanishing at Extrema

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-}) \text{Exp}^{iHt} + \right) + N_{V\mu} \text{Exp}^{i\tilde{y}t} \vdash 127.918 \quad (2)$$

Since the physical system is in constant variance, i.e. both the lepton and the boson are shifting between different energies, modification must be made.

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-}) \text{Exp}^{i\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)} + \right) + N_{V\mu} \text{Exp}^{i\frac{\partial \tilde{y}}{\partial t}} \quad (2.A)$$

Where $\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}$ is a reflection upon the change in eigenvalues of the physical system over time, similar to the QM framework. The same applies for the second term, $\frac{\partial \tilde{y}}{\partial t}$. Consider a state of the set of states to which one associate an extrema.

$E_0 N_{(V=K)\mu} \text{Exp}^{i\lambda_1 t}$ where λ_1 is an extrema, and thus $\text{Exp}^{i\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)} = 1$ as the term $\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right) = 0$ by the effect of the extrema. And the same apply to the net variation. So at extrema of the Hamiltonian eigenvalue, the deviational forms, i.e. the exponent vanishes, leading to the original primordial. That is in agreement with the previous argument as the primordial as the upper bound, and with this equation providing the raw magnitudes, bijective to highest energies. The bottom line is that at a^{-1} can not exceed 128 as its innate coupling strength.

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-}) \times 1 \right) + N_{V\mu} \times 1$$

This agrees with the fact that at higher energies both the coupling of the weak interaction and the QED aspires the values predicted by the original form, and takes into account the known deviations according to lower energies levels resulting in the weakening of the a^{-1} and a_W^{-1} .

On The Rarity of Higgs

In this section, the author will argue that the Higgs is rare due to its ordered coupling structure. In other words because the extra element, i.e. the non-vanishing prime, is appearing **before** the destabilizer, i.e. the invariant three, and not after, as presented in the original form of the primordial. It is somewhat confusing as one would expect the prime to rise from the destabilizer and to be unbound, rather than to be trapped within the spin zero, and to create a slowdown of the invariant three, leading to mass accumulation, or to curvature standing due to opposite pulls. This unique order of elements is the cause for it's rarity, as it requires having a prime appearing in an independent manner from the lepton, as far as the author can see.

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} \overline{(N_{V\mu})} \right) + \overline{(3)} \rightarrow \left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} \overline{(N_{V\mu})} \right) + \overline{(3)} \quad \leftarrow (\Rightarrow)$$

Neutrinos as Universal Equalizers

In this section the author will argue for a simple idea, whenever when is facing an automorphic decay, such as $\overrightarrow{(3)} \rightarrow \overrightarrow{(3)}$ between two leptons of distinct generation, as an example, and the masses differ, there has to be a matching element which makes up for the mass difference. The same idea applies to any other decay, in which the particle summations are identical but the masses could differ. This is simply as the particles presented by numbers do not retain the whole features. Some features such as mass are not presented, and thus should be taken into account. Thus, one will suggest the following framework $\forall (Sum_n \neq Sum_m)$ where sum denote particles combined in number field representations, if $(Sum_n(mass) \neq Sum_m(mass))$ than there has to be an equalizer manifested as extra mass, or extra energy. Those equalizers are supposed to be the electron neutrinos, manifested by *(Extra Energy)*. Using this idea, given the fact that masses could differ in vast potential decays, the neutrinos should be rather common in the universe. The number of neutrinos or the energy quanta they hold should be in proportion to the difference in mass between the domain and co-domain of the decay. As an example

$$(\mu \rightarrow e^- + (Extra\ Energy^1)) \ll \tau \rightarrow e^- + (Extra\ Energy^2) \\ (Extra\ Energy^1) \ll (Extra\ Energy^2)$$

Simply because the mass of the Tao is much vaster than the muon. The equalizer is increasing in proportion. If those neutrinos has energy, it also mean it could manifest as mass. The idea of mass positive neutrinos has been validated in the recent years.

Bosonic Jets – Even Times Prime

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^-)Exp^{iHt} + \right) + N_{V\mu}Exp^{iVt} \approx 30,128,850 \quad (2)$$

In this section, the author will argue for the existence of jets of any bosonic kind. In particular, the author will show that any cluster of bosons of the following sort $Jet = (Even \times N_{V\mu}Exp^{iVt})$ can be in fact considered a jet. That is because the product of even times a prime will yield a prime, assuming the fractions are yielding neglect values. Proof. $N_{V\mu} = 2V + 1$; taking the multiplier, $Even \times (2V + 1) = 2V(EVEN) + EVEN = EVEN.Sum$ And thus the even sum of those elements will aspire to break down, assuming each element has a finite amount of energy, the cluster will aspire to reach the lowest energy state, and thus to the separation of those elements. the even sums are taking $EVEN.Sum \Rightarrow N_{V\mu} + N_{V\mu} + \dots + N_{V\mu}$ assuming the jet is of homogenous type, and a jet of different primes, $EVEN.Sum \Rightarrow N_{(V=k)\mu} + N_{(V=z)\mu} + \dots + N_{(V=l)\mu}$ where $(k \neq l)(k \neq z)$. In case where the energy of the jet elements is not equal to the original prime, it is possible to use the equalizer. $Even \times (2V + 1) \rightarrow N_{V\mu} + N_{V\mu} + \dots + N_{V\mu} + Kv_e$ where $v_e \equiv Extra\ Energy$. The same applies to fermions, the difference is

that the fermion jets is not by a decay, but rather by colliding hadrons together, leading to the elements of the hadron to depart.

Goldstone to Higgs?

In this section the author will argue for the existence massless scalar, which is the goldstone boson. That is by presenting the even sums multiplied by the boson. Those even sums that are spin zero bosons, are isomorphic to the fermion structure as they are two and three devisable. They could vanish into fermions only from the second term of the primordial, i.e. when the half unit spin is existence. First, the term $(2e^- \times W^- \times \gamma)$ must reflect the net curvature trait. As it is multiplied and not free and unbound it agrees with the nature of a scalar, and it is always devisable by minimal prime, leading to a bijection to fermions. Using the mirage exclusion, the spin zero by itself cannot vanish into fermions, or else spin one could be represented by fermions as well. Only when the spin one-half is present it is possible to claim that the even sum has vanished into matter. I.e. when the $(2e^- \times W^- \times \gamma) + \frac{1}{2}$ appears, where the one-half is the electron in spin form. The second key point is that when the spin zero goldstone has inside it the additional term, it than transfer into the higgs, as it receives mass by the additional term inserted. In the case of the photon it is $(2e^- \times W^- \times \gamma + \gamma) = 125 \text{ GeV}$. To sum up the key points, by itself the $(2e^- \times W^- \times \gamma)$ is representing a massless scalar field of spin zero, i.e. the goldstone. By $(2e^- \times W^- \times \gamma) + 1/2$ it is bijective to fermions, and when the spin one half, or the extra element is inside the spin zero, the goldstone has morphed into the higgs. $(2e^- \times W^- \times \gamma) \rightarrow (2e^- \times W^- \times \gamma + 1/2)$ massless scalar, to mass positive scalar. The higgs now as at spin violation state and thus it is unstable aspiring to reach the previous state, the extra element is absorbed into the lepton, and at the later stage get emitted, to by the photon.

Duality of Decays?

In the early days of the 8T, the author presented a decay of an photon anti-photon pair into a spin zero particle $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow H^0$. As more recent example, the automorphic decay $3 \rightarrow (3) \cong W^- \rightarrow e^- + (\text{Extra Energy})$. The key question of this section is whether it is possible to reverse the arrow of the decay and thus create a dual decay. As far as one knows $H^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ was already observed and so does $[(3) \rightarrow 3] \cong e^- \rightarrow W^-$ was observed. Using the idea of dual decays, it is possible to expend the Higgs particle decaying into a pair of bosons simply by the spin form it is possible to present the opposite of the theoretical reaction of the following sort: $2N + 1 + 2N - 1 \rightarrow H^0$. In other words, duality of a decay is the following form: $2N + 1 + 2N - 1 \leftarrow H^0$ or in order $H^0 \rightarrow 2N + 1 + 2N - 1$, the opposite sign can represent any prime, as it is in spin form the summation of the lepton and the boson. $2\left(N + \frac{1}{2}\right) \cong 2n + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$. A very interesting question is whether to each observed decay of particles, there exist an opposite decay.

Identical In finite intervals

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-})Exp^{iHt} + \right) + N_{V\mu}Exp^{i\psi t} \cong 30,128 \dots \quad (2)$$

Using the deviational primordial, the author will postulate another method whose purpose is to determine whether a physical system is identical.

Theorem (2.6): distinct physical systems are identical if they contain the same elements with the same set of eigenvalues in a given time interval.

If one to examine a physical system consisting of a lepton and a boson of a given prime, than an identical system consisting of the same elements and the same deviational values, manifested in the exponential. The key point is that identical physical system could be identical in finite intervals. That is, two physical systems will be identical if in $[t_0, t_1]$ if the quantum elements of the system are satisfying in the interval: $(e^{-})Exp^{iHt} + N_{V\mu}Exp^{i\psi t} \in System_1$ are equal to $(e^{-})Exp^{iHt} + N_{V\mu}Exp^{i\psi t} \in System_2$. It is possible to expend this result by requiring that the individual elements to be equal not the actual sums. That demand than leading for equal eigenvalues for both elements in the distinct systems for the finite interval. as the eigenvalues vary in time, no two physical systems can be identical forever. As the arrow of time develops, the probability of equality for holding the same eigenstates diminish to zero.

The Spin Manifesto

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-})Exp^{iHt} + \right) + N_{V\mu}Exp^{i\psi t} \cong 30,128 \dots \quad (2)$$

Spin 0: $2N_0$ variations

Spin $\frac{1}{2}$: $2N_0 + 3$ variations

Spin 1: $2N_0 + 3 + N_{V\mu}$ variations

The question at the heart of this section is the following: which arrow of decays is more likely. From the higher spin to lower spin or from lower spin to higher spin. In other words,

$$(2N + 1 + 2N - 1 \rightarrow H^0) \cong \gamma\gamma \rightarrow H^0$$

$$H^0 \rightarrow (2N + 1 + 2N - 1) \cong H^0 \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$$

Using the more recent idea

$$\overbrace{[(24 \times 5 + \gamma) + (e^{-})]}^{\text{Unstable Higgs}} \rightarrow \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (\gamma + e^{-})]}^{\text{Decay to Electron+Fermions}} \rightarrow \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (e^{-}) + \gamma]}^{a^{-1}.$$

It is evident that the existence of the photon pair may indicate that a boson with spin zero has decayed there. it is not clear how to go from a photon anti-photon pair to a spin zero of 125 GeV as the spin zero needs at a prime within it in order to break the symmetry of the term. In other words, the lower to higher spin reaction is far more common, than the opposite, the higher into lower. Denote the probability value of the low spin to higher spin, and vice versa:

$$\begin{aligned} H^0 &\rightarrow (2N + 1 + 2N - 1) \rightarrow P(\text{Low To High}) \\ (2N + 1 + 2N - 1 &\rightarrow H^0) \cong P(\text{High to Low}) \\ P(\text{Low To High}) &\gg P(\text{High to Low}) \end{aligned}$$

In retrospect it could be even that high to low spin are forbidden reactions. Simply as the elimination of spin requires matter and anti matter pairs, and the spin zero particle as known today, needs at least one prime within in order for the symmetry to break such that the accumulation of mass will accrue. This idea ignores the recent complication of the deviational primordial as in net form, if the anti matter and the matter deviate differently such that:

$$\begin{aligned} (2N + 1 \times (\text{Exp}^{iH_1t}) + 2N - 1 \times (\text{Exp}^{iH_2t})) \\ 1 \times (\text{Exp}^{iH_1t}) \not\equiv -1 \times (\text{Exp}^{iH_2t}) \end{aligned}$$

Than the termination of the photon anti photon pair is not perfect has the deviations differ, leaving a fraction which can not receive the form of particle. Since fractions are prime multiplies $\text{Prime}^{-1} \times \text{Prime}^{-1} \Vdash \mathbb{Q}$, the reaction of the following $P(\text{Low To High})$ where the eigenvalues differ between the real term, could result in scaring or knots space-time.

Identical Space-time Compressions

The question of this section is the following: can two bosons of different primes be considered identical? Using the older forms of the primordial where each prime energy manifested in the superscript while trying to keep the coupling term as is, there answer would have been negative. In the more recent version, which takes into account the coupling variation according to energy:

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-}) \text{Exp}^{iHt} + \right) + N_{V\mu} \text{Exp}^{i\mathbb{V}t} \cong 30,128 \dots \quad (2)$$

Two bosons of different nature could be identical if

$$N_{(V=K)\mu} \text{Exp}^{i\lambda_1 t} = N_{(V=Z)\mu} \text{Exp}^{i\lambda_2 t}$$

In other words, two distinct bosons $K \neq Z$ can be considered identical if the energy deviations $\text{Exp}^{i\lambda_2 t}, \text{Exp}^{i\lambda_1 t}$ on them leading to the different primes to deviate in such way that the sum is identical. The physical meaning is that those distinct bosons given by unique prime representations, will result in similar space-time compressions.

The second point, assuming those primes had identical energy before they deviate, $(N_{(V=Z)\mu} \wedge N_{(V=K)\mu}) \supset E_0$, that would mean that for them to compress space-time in equal amounts they have to hold different eigenvalues. Proof. $E_0 N_{(V=K)\mu} \text{Exp}^{i\lambda_1 t} = E_0 (N_{(V=Z)\mu} \text{Exp}^{i\lambda_2 t})$ would mean given the difference $N_{(V=Z)\mu} \neq N_{(V=K)\mu}$, and $E_0 \equiv E_0$ and the total equality, the exponential terms can not be identical, and thus can not hold the same eigenvalues.

In other words, if $\text{Exp}^{i\lambda_1 t} = \text{Exp}^{i\lambda_2 t}$ then the term $E_0 N_{(V=K)\mu} \text{Exp}^{i\lambda_1 t} \neq E_0 (N_{(V=Z)\mu} \text{Exp}^{i\lambda_2 t})$, so that leads to the result $\text{Exp}^{i\lambda_1 t} \neq \text{Exp}^{i\lambda_2 t}$ ■ this result allows creating more flexible equalities in the theory, but at the same time the actual nature of the boson as unique primes is taken as less obvious. It is less obvious as the author tried to create a setting in which the coupling terms deviate from the original values according to energy, the same deviations that are measured in running QED and QCD couplings. The physical meaning is that two distinct bosons could be identical if they create the same deviation on space-time, if the total magnitude leads to the same compression of space-time. That is $N_{(V=Z)\mu} \neq N_{(V=K)\mu}$ and $\text{Exp}^{i\lambda_1 t} \neq \text{Exp}^{i\lambda_2 t}$.

$$E_0 N_{(V=K)\mu} \text{Exp}^{i\lambda_1 t} \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \right)_1$$

$$E_0 (N_{(V=Z)\mu} \text{Exp}^{i\lambda_2 t}) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \right)_2$$

Leading to:

$$\left(\frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \right)_1 \equiv \left(\frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \right)_2$$

Mass entrapped is Energy

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} \overline{N_{V\mu}}\right) + \overrightarrow{(3)} \rightarrow \left(2_{\mu}^{e-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} \overline{N_{V\mu}}\right) + \overleftarrow{(\Rightarrow)} \widetilde{(3)}$$

In this section, the author will use the recent idea in order to reason for the morphism of mass and energy. As reader may recall, due to the nature of the symmetry break of the spin zero, the weak interaction bosons and the lepton are at mass positive state. The extra element is diverging within a bounded region, leading to a slowdown of the propagation velocity, or to a pull of an opposite direction. That pull is trapping certain curvature in a bounded region, manifested in the orthogonal arrow \Downarrow to the direction of propagation.

$$\overleftarrow{(\Rightarrow)} \quad (\Downarrow \Rightarrow) \\ \widetilde{(3)} \cong \widetilde{(3)}$$

In that way by destabilizing a particle with mass, the trapped curvature within the particle is released such that the morphism \mathbf{Emc}^2 will be define:

$$\mathbf{Emc}^2: \overleftarrow{(\Rightarrow)} \widetilde{(3)} \rightarrow \overleftarrow{(\Rightarrow)} \widetilde{(3)}$$

Mass Conservation

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} \overline{N_{V\mu}}\right) + \overrightarrow{(3)} \rightarrow \left(2_{\mu}^{e-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} \overline{N_{V\mu}}\right) + \overleftarrow{(\Rightarrow)} \widetilde{(3)}$$

In this sub-section, the author will argue that based on the Higgs slowdown mechanism presented by

$$\overleftarrow{(\Rightarrow)} \quad (\Downarrow \Rightarrow) \\ \widetilde{(3)} \cong \widetilde{(3)}$$

The electron and its two analogs must have a mass, which conserved. It is conserved as long as it is not manipulated leading to a release of energy. As mass is regarded trapped curvature within the particle, given by the opposite arrows of the spin zero broken symmetry and the unbounded electron, which comes to an agreement with the notion of the mass of electron to be electromagnetic in nature. The subtle point is that it is conserved because it is trapped, and when a particle destabilized by external effects, the mass is no longer conserved, but rather propagating all across space-time. this is equivalent to the famous equation of Einstein, which state the morphism between mass and energy, but lacks the deeper reasoning behind this relation. It does not tell what mass and energy really are. The last point in that regard is that the electron, having mass, i.e. trapped curvature within it, is exhorting force on itself, as the curvature is isomorphic to force in the 8T. Thus to accelerate an electron one will have to use external force, i.e. curvature diverging in order to change it's position. On the other hand, since the photon is massless, it is not possible to accelerate it. As the photon has no mass, i.e. it is curvature diverging unbound, unlike the electron, the photon is speculated not to exhort pressure on itself. The same applies to any massless bosons. The only bosons which exhort force on themselves are the weak interaction bosons, the fact they retain mass, is the source of their instability as they possess both diverging nature and trapped curvature within themselves.

$(2^{e^-} \times W^- \times \gamma \dots) - \text{Goldstone Bosons}$

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + \overset{(\Leftarrow)(\Rightarrow)}{\widetilde{(e^-)}} \right) + N_{V\mu}$$

In this section, the author will prove the previous argument, that the spin zero term could be considered a goldstone boson. As previously mentioned, the spin zero is multiplied by bosons, and thus must retain their feature. However, another key thing is that it is possible to intersect the previous decay made: $\gamma\gamma \rightarrow \text{Spin Zero}$ by the duality of decay such that $Op: \text{Spin Zero} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ as long as the spin zero does not have the extra term within it, it is massless, and thus can not be considered an higgs particle. Thus, it is possible to prove that the low to high spin must take the form of $\text{Goldstone} \rightarrow \gamma\gamma$ as speculated. The goldstone spin zero is bijective to fermions as it is [2,3] $[\text{Goldstone}]$ and when the symmetry is broken due to another element inserted into the spin zero, the previously mentioned morphism: $\gamma: \text{Goldstone} \rightarrow \text{Higgs}$ because of the reaction $\text{Goldstone} + \gamma \rightarrow H^0$. Which is synonymous with the arrow $\text{Goldston} + \gamma \rightarrow 125$. If the pion, π^0 , is decaying to two photons, than it could be considered a Goldstone boson $\pi^0 \in \text{Goldstone}$. Two points on the subject of goldstone bosons, is that they are infinite in kind as the primordial is creating infinite set of $2_{\mu}^{e^-}$ multiples by primes. All of those goldstone bosons taken to be massless and scalars. For each prime number, excluding the number two, there exist a broken goldstone symmetry, which is the result of insertion of the prime into the spin zero, leading to the transformation of the sort $\gamma: \text{Goldstone} \rightarrow \text{Higgs}$. This transformation is the cause of mass insertion of the spin zero, which means it has curvature diverging in a bounded region, leading to instability and the decay. This curvature bounded, as covered, is leading to a slowdown on the electrons and the weak interaction bosons, such that they too retain trapped curvature, and thus mass. When those elements are destabilized than the mass is released and morphed into energy, curvature diverging unbound. This is by the morphism:

$$\overset{(\Downarrow)}{Emc^2}: \overset{(\Leftarrow)(\Rightarrow)}{\widetilde{(3)}} \rightarrow \widetilde{(3)}$$

The complication of this setting is again explaining why the masses of the particles are correlated to a unique, light mass higgs, rather to some higher mass, heavier higgs such as the $H_3 \dots$ particles. The author suggested that it could be related to the type primordial, three families, and three goldstone with broken symmetries. That is just an educated guess after all. There could be an upper limit manifested in the amount of trapped curvature those primes can retain, as another example.

Identical Knots – Sum of Devisors

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{\tilde{V}=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-})Exp^{iHt} + \right) + N_{V\mu}Exp^{i\tilde{V}t} \approx 30,128,850 \dots \quad (2)$$

In this section, the author will analyze the question of identical knots. As reader might recall, a knot taken to be a product of prime, i.e. bosons multiplication. For the sake of argument, consider a k sequence of primes multiplied such that:

$$\prod_{z=1}^k (N_{V\mu}Exp^{i\tilde{V}t})^z = Odd$$

That is as the using the Riemann proof, which showed that that primes multiplied will always form an odd. Consider the case that $\forall z \exists$ a unique element, i.e. a unique V leading to a unique prime $2V + 1$. Consider another sequence of primes

$$\prod_{l=1}^k (N_{V\mu}Exp^{i\tilde{V}t})^l = OddasWell$$

Is there a simple way to define whenever two space-time knots are isomorphic to one another? The author would like to suggest that there is. Simply by summing over the knot devisors. If the products has similar sum of devisors, than the knots are bijective to one another. Consider the sums of devisors for the space-time knots: $\sum_{d|Odd} d$, $\sum_{c|OddasWell} c$. If the following relation exists:

$$\left(\sum_{d|Odd} d \equiv \sum_{c|OddasWell} c \right)$$

The knots are bijective. The complication is that each element has certain features, which were not taken into account, such as the uncertainty of energy for each element. Each element could retain different eigenstate, and thus it will be possible to differentiate the knots according to energy. the knots could be deformed by Davison as previously demonstrated, but the idea was to claim that the primes multiplied leading to term, are the devisors of the term itself. Thus if the sum of devisors is identical, the primes composing the product must be identical and thus the knots are bijective to one another. ■

For the simplicity of the proof, it may be wiser to use the original form of the primorial rather than the more recent one. I.e. when the bosons are represented by a single prime. The advantage of this proof is that it does not need to claim that Odd is equal to $OddasWell$.

Absorption Revisited

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{\tilde{v}=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-})Exp^{iHt} + \right) + N_{V\mu}Exp^{i\tilde{v}t} \approx 30,128,850 \dots \quad (2)$$

In this section, the author will re-analyze the question of bosonic absorption into the lepton. In much earlier parts it was described by the summation of lepton and the boson, to an even number, $(e^{-}) + N_{V\mu} = Even$; as both as primes and thus, by the Riemann conjecture, two primes will never form a prime. In light of the more recent ideas, the author will present different process of emission. Consider a finite set of eigenvalues of the absorbing lepton $(e^{-}) \ni \{ \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n \} \cong \{ e_{1,\dots} e_i \}$ which are possible energy state before the absorption. Instead of adding the numbers of the lepton and the boson, it is possible to define a morphism between eigenvalues such that, before absorption the lepton was at $(e^{-}) \ni \lambda_1$ and after the boson absorption, the eigenvalue varied to some other eigenvalue $\lambda_n \neq \lambda_1$ where $\lambda_1 \not\leq \lambda_n$, i.e. the new eigenvalue is not equal and not smaller than the original state. More fancy way of saying it is larger than before. Define the morphism arrow for absorption as: $N_{V\mu}: \lambda_1 \rightarrow \lambda_n$. The implicit axiom made in this idea is that the set of eigenvalues is given by an abelian group, as presented by equation (1.5):

$$H = \left[\left\{ \overbrace{\lambda_n \dots \lambda_1}^{Hilb} \right\} \cong \left\{ \overbrace{e_{1,\dots} e_i}^{Top} \right\} \right] \quad (1.5)$$

That is that the action of the group on an element is resulting in another element in the group. There could be absorption of bosons leading to eigenvalue which was not before in the group $H = \{ \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n \}$. As an example, the morphism arrow on a lepton $(N_{V\mu}: \lambda_1 \rightarrow \lambda_{n+1})$ and in that manner it is evident that $H \not\supseteq \lambda_{n+1}$. Thus it is possible to present the shifts in energy level should be presented in a continuous manner as given by equation (2. A).

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{\tilde{v}=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-})Exp^{i\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)} + \right) + N_{V\mu}Exp^{i\frac{\partial \tilde{v}}{\partial t}} \quad (2. A)$$

Those ways seem more elegant than the original process presented. That is because it is possible to include the eigenvalues, which could vary either like an abelian group or as in a continuous setting. By requiring similar bosons to hold different energy, the shift in eigenvalues of the lepton is reflected in that setting, which does not reflect in the original idea of $(e^{-}) + N_{V\mu} = Even$ or even in the spin form of that idea.

Modern Hamiltonians

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-})Exp^{i\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)} + \right) + N_{V\mu}Exp^{i\frac{\partial v}{\partial t}} \quad (2.A)$$

In this section, the author will present the modern form of physical Hamiltonians, based on the recent ideas on the nature of mass and the classification of particles to mass positive and massless. The Hamiltonian is the summation of the kinetic and the potential. $H = T + U$. As the potential taken to be the mass. Considering the process in which mass is being inserted:

$$[(24 \times \gamma + \gamma) + (3)] = 125 + (3)$$

$$\{e^{-}, \mu^{-}, \tau^{-}\}, \{W^{\pm}, Z^0\} \in 3$$

$$[2,3] | 24 \times 5 \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\delta g_1, \delta g_2\}$$

Since the photon (and the rest of the higher coupling terms) are classified by numbers which differ from the invariant three, they taken to be massless. Thus for those bosons the Hamiltonian contains a single term, the kinetic term. So for All the bosons, excluding the weak interaction bosons, $H = T$. The identity of the kinetic term is agreeing with the single speed for those massless bosons, i.e. the speed of light, c . it is than possible to predict (trivial prediction) that the gamma bosons will be moving at the speed of light. The weak interaction bosons, and the leptons have both terms in their Hamiltonian function, because of the Higgs slowdown, causing to curvature to be trapped inside them. Thus for them $(3) \ni (H = T + U)$ Where $U = Particle_{mass}$ or even $U \propto Particle_{mass}$ and the velocity is taken to be $T = C$. That covers the lepton and the bosonic sector, all bosons expect the weak are massless, the leptons and the weak are mass positive and thus described by two term Hamiltonian. Now for the subject of fermions, the quarks. As they quark vanish into matter, they are trapped in a bounded space-time region. The kinetic term does not exist for them, and thus the quarks are composed by one term Hamiltonian $H = U$. That statement, $H = U$, is synonymous with previous statement made, in particular when matter does not allow curvature to manifest itself but it is still has potential curvature, as it is vanishing curvature spikes. So fermions are described by potential energy mainly. There is no law that states they can retain some motion where they are trapped. but by the nature of the motion it can be considered as neglected value, i.e. an ignorable variable. Leading to $T \cong 0$. If it was not the case than we would have quarks flying around, as there would have been a chance, one of that highly kinetic quarks to overcome the bosonic effect, and propagate freely. Similar ideas made back in the early days of the 8T, when the author suggested that the sum of arbitrary variations of the main equation, and the arbitrary accelerations vanish to zero, i.e. the marked terms of equation (1):

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

Which is synonymous with to $T \cong 0$ or $H = U$ for quarks. That idea however was over simplistic as it ignored the notoriously hard question of particle masses.

Particle Wave Duality Again

In this section, the author will shortly analyze the differences between the two deviational forms of the 8T, equation (2) and (2. A). First, to analyze will be the first.

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-}) \text{Exp}^{iHt} + \right) + N_{V\mu} \text{Exp}^{i\forall t} \approx 30,128,850 \dots \quad (2)$$

$$H = \left[\left\{ \overbrace{\lambda_n \dots \lambda_1}^{Hilb} \right\} \cong \left\{ \overbrace{e_{1,\dots} e_i}^{Top} \right\} \right] \quad (1.5)$$

In this form, it is possible to demand that the eigenvalues will form an abelian group, and thus any absorption of bosons, will ignite a shift from one boson to another eigenvalue. As presented earlier $(e^{-}) \ni \{ \{ \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n \} \cong \{ e_{1,\dots} e_i \} \}$; This is resembling a classical particle form of QM, which is considered old and the "classical QM" by the author but it is one way to analyze the process of bosonic absorption. The section version is by making the Hamiltonian variational, that is by equation (2. A).

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-}) \text{Exp}^{i\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)} + \right) + N_{V\mu} \text{Exp}^{i\frac{\partial \forall}{\partial t}} \quad (2. A)$$

The physical implications of such a shift are vast. First, the spectra of energy is continuous, but it is varying in discrete amounts, such that the nature of QM is preserved. The discrete amounts are the finite primes, which has exponents attached to them, as a measure of energy uncertainty and variance overtime. At extrema energy the coupling reach its maxima, which is the original value predicted, with no exponents. The difference is also manifested in the fact that the shift between eigenvalues because of absorption is continuous, i.e.

$$\forall (n, n+1); (\lambda_{n+1} - \lambda_n) \cong \epsilon;$$

$$\epsilon \rightarrow 0; (1 < n+1) \in H$$

Which taking the eigenvalues with the higher index to be the image of an bosonic absorption. I.e. $N_{V\mu}: \lambda_n \rightarrow \lambda_{n+1}$. As far as one can see, both forms of the primordial are valid, and this is another aspect of the particle wave – duality of nature. In the second case, there exist no finite values leading to an abelian group, but rather a continuous spectra of energy, which could increase in an unlimited manner, depending upon the rate of absorption of the bosons. The key point is that it is possible to represent the idea of the quanta on both a discrete set of energies, an abelian group, and on continuous spectra, manifested in a partial derivative of the Hamiltonian.

The Phoenix Principle

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-}) \text{Exp}^{i\left(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t}\right)} + \right) + N_{V\mu} \text{Exp}^{i\frac{\partial \mathbb{V}}{\partial t}} \quad (2.A)$$

In this section the author will present a principle, which is revolving around the product of distinct higher primes combined with uncertainties. Consider the prime product of odd series of primes. $N_{V=Z\mu} + N_{V=K\mu} + N_{V=J\mu} \dots = N_{V=L\mu}$, to which one associate a given eigenvalue. Consider a time interval $\Delta t \rightarrow 0$; during that time interval the higher prime was decomposed into its components and remerged again, so in a sense at that short interval it caused to exist. Any observer examining that particles in bigger time intervals will not know about this decay, in that sense it is an uncertainty which represent a "virtual decay". This idea is applicable to any prime, even photons and weak interaction leptons, simply because it is possible to decompose them in several ways. As was previously demonstrated, $(g + g + g + g + g) = \gamma$ regardless of the actual probability of that process. The key point is that one can not demand particles to a given nature, a given identity, as it is possible for them to virtually decay and recombine to the identity, re-emerge. Thus, the idea will be coined as the principle of the phoenix, as it is applicable to any particles, whether composed or not, and it is holding within it the idea of uncertainty which could extend to another realm. There is no guarantee that the same particle will hold the same energy after it has been decomposed and re-emerged. Perhaps in that time it decreased, transitioned to another particle, or even increased if the particle is a lepton which absorbed a quanta. This idea manifested in equations (2), (2.A). Uncertainties are major part of the game, and they are beautiful as they allow so many different possibilities.

The Magic Gluon

The question of this section is the following, suppose a race only new about the Gluon as net curvature, and struggled with the meaning of the primes, in the coupling series. Can they use the idea of the gluon as net curvature in order to increase the scope of the theory, and bring the other primes to heel? The author will argue it is possible, because the gluon is the identity and thus it is possible to attach it to any prime and thus include it as a net curvature as well.

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^{-}} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^{-}) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

$$\left(2^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^{-}) \right) + (N_V \times g) \cong \left(2^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^{-}) \right) + N_V$$

$$(N_V \times g) \cong N_V$$

■

Curvature to Prime Connection

In this section, the author will use functors in order to connect the Curvature tensor to the primes, and validate the previous ideas about the nature of those numbers to curvature. The Ricci curvature tensor is defined as a field.

$$Ric \cong Field$$

This field is set on a topological space, such that $Ric \cong (Field) \in Top$. Since each field is a commutative ring with a division element, one can write:

$$Ric \cong (Ring)$$

By setting a functor from this ring to set of real positive numbers.

$$Ring \rightarrow Set([0, \mathbb{R}])$$

And by the subset of the real numbers, which is the positive prime numbers or the number one.

$$Set([0, \mathbb{R}]) \ni Set([\mathbb{P}] \cup +1)$$

$$Ric \cong Set([\mathbb{P}] \cup +1)$$

■

Spikes of Perfection

In this section, the author will use the deviational primorial in order to present "spikes of perfection" which was presented back in the early days of the theory. In other words, the deviations of the exponential allows the morphism from the original prime to π . In other words, for some value of $Exp^{i(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t})t}$, which could be the result of absorption of the boson, the electron can be represented by:

$$\left((e^-) Exp^{i(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t})t} \right) \cong \pi$$

There is no guarantee it will stay at that perfection state, as it could again emit, or vary due to tension from the hadron. Hence the spikes of perfection. It also makes little sense that nature would allow elements to appear in perfect shapes, considering the complicated relations and uncertainties it contains in quantum scale. The same result applies for the weak interaction bosons.

$$\left((W^-) Exp^{i(\frac{\partial H}{\partial t})t} \right) \cong \pi$$

The interesting thing is that highest chance to reach the perfection of pie, is of the leptons and the weak interaction bosons, for all the higher primes the chance is minor as it would require major deviations, leading to a cutoff not to an increase. Simply because $\gamma, \Gamma, 11 \dots \gg (3 \sim \pi)$ and $(e^- \wedge W^-) \cong 3$

Goldstone is Not Quadratic

Consider the spin form of the primordial, in which both the parts are complex but than using the power operation to require the real part of the spin one.

$$\begin{aligned} [2N_1 i + 1] &\cong [2N_1 i + 1^2] \\ [2N_1 i + 1^2] &\cong [2N_1 i - i^2] \cong [2N_1 i + (-1)^2] \\ [2N_1 i + 1^2] &\cong [2N_1 i + (-1)^2] \end{aligned}$$

The same idea can not be applied on the even sums, as it would lead to a shift of the coupling term, that is in contrast to the operation of the lepton boson part. Thus in that sense, if one to correlate the quadratic nature of the element one, which keeps the coupling invariant, to anti-matter, than the goldstone spin zero part should have no anti-matter partner, or it needs to be anti-matter of itself. As matter belong to the fermion class of the electron, and the electron taken to have anti-matter, so does the rest of the fermionic class.

Diffraction - The Phoenix in Action

In this section, the author will present the idea of light diffraction using the phoenix principle. Consider a linearly polarized boson of the photon kind, i.e. $\gamma = +5$ going via solid object, a fermion cluster of high density, $\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta g = 0$. This density breaks the photon two rays. The photon went via morphism such that, it was diffracted to two elements, $\gamma^1/2 = 2.5, \gamma^2/2 = 2.5$ each element is going via a different direction. Now consider a similar diffraction of a distinct photon, to two rays $\gamma^3/2 = 2.5$ and $\gamma^4/2 = 2.5$. It is possible to combine the two photon fractions from the two rays and as a result morph the fractions to a partly identical photon, of those fractions, which could appear behind the breaking objects. As an example. As the energy of those original rays could differ, the re-emerging photon should have different energy than the "original" photon. It is possible to say that some of the energy of the photon varied in the process of diffraction. If the energy of the two photons was known, and if one can measure the reemerging photon energy, than assuming the conservation, the information of the second reemerging photon should be available at that very moment as well, but not before the first photon is measured. This resembles the idea of "ghostly action of the distance" of QM. Consider the case in which each half fraction took half of the energy of the original photon, and the original photons to hold different energy.

$$\left(\frac{\gamma^1}{2} \equiv \frac{E_{\gamma^1}}{2}\right), \left(\frac{\gamma^3}{2} \equiv \frac{E_{\gamma^3}}{2}\right) \wedge (E_{\gamma^3} \neq E_{\gamma^1})$$

$$\frac{\gamma^1}{2} + \frac{\gamma^3}{2} \equiv \gamma_{reemerge}$$

$$E(\gamma_{reemerge}) \neq E_{\gamma^1} \vee E_{\gamma^3}$$

Ambient Spaces & Reemerging Bosons

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\gamma^1}{2} \equiv \frac{E_{\gamma^1}}{2} \right), \left(\frac{\gamma^3}{2} \equiv \frac{E_{\gamma^3}}{2} \right) \wedge (E_{\gamma^3} \neq E_{\gamma^1})$$

$$\frac{\gamma^1}{2} + \frac{\gamma^3}{2} \equiv \gamma_{reemerge}$$

$$E(\gamma_{reemerge}) \not\equiv E_{\gamma^1} \vee E_{\gamma^3}$$

In this section the author will elaborate on the ambient bosons and speculate where they will most likely to emerge. In particular, it is quite unlikely that those phenomena at quantum realms as the quantum scale is dealing with pure states, raw prime emissions. No dense objects were ever presented in the primordial original:

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

So the ambient bosons, i.e. bosons which could re-emerge in ambient spaces, taken to be dense spaces which belong to the manifold. Sub objects of the manifold itself, hence ambient. These could be as an example, highly dense star atmospheres or galactic clusters and the density is manifested in the air, or cores of stars leading to bosonic diffraction and re-emerging. It could be even leptons, there is no law that states that a lepton always must absorb a photon, instead of breaking it to two, after all lepton is classified as fermionic particle. Therefore, if hadrons can break a photon, it should be applicable to leptons as well. It does not mean it is likely, but "possible" and "likely" are very different. To put another way, in vacuum and in quantum scales, there will be no diffraction. In ambient spaces of the manifold, such as stars, galaxies it should be more common. Combining it with the uncertainty, it will be not possible to determine whether a photon is the same, or it was diffracted and reemerged as a combination of N fractions, leading to the same prime. The difference can only be detected if the boson energy has varied, and even than it will not be enough for deciding whether it was a redshift or a result of diffraction and reemerging.

Proof I: $2^{e^-} \rightleftharpoons (\mathfrak{S}(R))$

In this section, the author will argue that the primordial is equivalent to a set of smooth curves. That is because it has the magic multiple as an invariant ingredient and it has the endless chain of bosons on the other hand. Proof.

$((2^{e^-} \times N_{V=1} \times N_{V=2} \times \dots \times N_{V=k}) \not\equiv Odd) \in S^{3+t}$ Thus, it can not contain a knot in space-time. Form here it is possible to claim that both gravity and the goldstone do not have any innate curves. In addition, that the meaning of the topological meaning of the invariant multiplier 2^{e^-} is smoothness. To do so the author will define the set of smooth curves on the flattened three sphere $\mathfrak{S}(R) \in S^{3+t}$. thus one can reach the result

$$\mathfrak{S}(C) \rightleftharpoons (2^{e^-} \times N_{V=1} \times N_{V=2} \times \dots \times N_{V=k \rightarrow \infty})$$

$$(2^{e^-} \times \mathbb{P}): \mathfrak{S}(R) \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}(R)$$

■

Proof II: $\text{Top}(\mathfrak{S}(R)) \rightarrow \text{Group}$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

In this section, the author will elaborate on the set of smooth curves. Given by the arrow:

$$(2^{e^-} \times \mathbb{P}): \mathfrak{S}(R) \rightarrow \mathfrak{S}(R)$$

Consider a functor

$$A: \text{Top} \rightarrow \text{Group}$$

Such that:

$$A: \mathfrak{S}(R) \rightarrow G(\mathfrak{S}(R) \subseteq (\Phi))$$

Since by the main equation, (1), matter is constantly being created, given by the term δg . The set of smooth curves can not form an abelian group, as new elements are getting inserted. Thus one can derive that the set of smooth curves is non-abelian. If so, the addition of smooth curves to smooth curves is again a smooth curve of higher magnitude.

$$(\forall (x_1, x_2 \dots x_n) \in \mathfrak{S}(R)) \exists Z = (x_1 + x_2 + \dots + x_n)$$

$$Z \in \mathfrak{S}(R)$$

■

Proof III: $\mathbb{P} \times \mathbb{P} \rightleftharpoons (\mathfrak{K}(R))$

In this section, the author will define the subgroup of knots on the manifold. The author will denote the subgroup of knots by $(\mathfrak{K}(R)) \in \Phi$. which is as covered before the result of prime multiples. In contrast to the previous term, notice that the multiplier is not included: $((N_{V=1} \times N_{V=2} \times \dots \times N_{V=k}) \equiv Odd) \in S^{3+t}$ As given by the Riemann conjecture.

$$\mathfrak{K}(R) \rightleftharpoons (N_{V=1} \times N_{V=2} \times \dots \times N_{V=k \rightarrow \infty})$$

$$(\mathbb{P} \times \mathbb{P}): (p \in \mathbb{P}) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{K}(R) \ni Odd)$$

$$(\mathbb{P} \times \mathbb{P}): \left(\prod_{i=1}^n (N_{V_i}) \right) \rightarrow (Odd)$$

Proof IV: $Top(\mathfrak{K}(R)) \rightarrow Set$

In this section, the author will elaborate on the set of knots, which are the result of prime multiples, given by the previous arrow:

$$(\mathbb{P} \times \mathbb{P}): (p \in \mathbb{P}) \rightarrow (\mathfrak{K}(R) \ni Odd)$$

In contrast to the group of smooth curves, the group of knots is not preserved under addition as the product two odds under addition is an even. The collection of knots than **can not** be considered a group. $Odd + Odd = Even$ Proof. $2n + 1 + 2n + 1 = 2n + 2$ ■ In that sense, it is wiser to define the knots on a topological space as a set of objects, which stand on their own. That means that there exist a morphism such that:

$$B: Top((\mathfrak{K}(R) \ni Odd)) \rightarrow Set$$

$$B: \mathfrak{K}(R) \rightarrow \{Odd_1, \dots, Odd_n\}$$

It could be however be preserved under multiplication as $Odd \times Odd = Odd$ as demonstrated by the Riemann proof. It is also preserved in a sense of knot increase, as an example a knot composed by n primes multiplied is increased by another set of m prime, the knot is preserved as a knot, but the magnitude of the knot increased by one prime factor.

$$(\mathbb{P} \times \mathbb{P}): \left(\prod_{i=1}^n (N_{V_i}) \right) \wedge \left(\prod_{i=1}^{n+m} (N_{V_i}) \right) \rightarrow (Odd)$$

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{n+m} (N_{V_i}) \right) \not\equiv \left(\prod_{i=1}^n (N_{V_i}) \right)$$

Scalar Curvature Analog

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} \delta \dot{g} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$F_{V=0} = 2^{e^-} + (g) \quad (1.1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

In the theory of general relativity, there exist the Ricci scalar function, which is defined by the term $S = tr_g(Ric)$ which is similar to $S = tr_g(Ric)$. Up to this point in the 8T thesis, the author did not analyze this important function. Hence the purpose of the following section. As far as the author can see, the scalar curvature analog is isomorphic to the summation of bosons on the manifold,

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} N_{V_i} \right) \forall V \in [0, \mathbb{R}] \cong tr_g(Ric)$$

Leading in net form to number, which could be considered a scalar number, i.e. a singular number. That is simply because as proven before, there exist a relation between $Ric \cong \mathbb{P}$; where $\mathbb{P} \subset \mathbb{R}$. that was by connecting the rings to sets. As the author did not use linear algebra in the thesis, as it is not a must in this setting, which is variational in essence, the analog of the tr_g is the function taking the sum of the primes to a single number. A combination of prime can be either an even, an odd or a prime and thus it is not possible to determine which effect the $(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} N_{V_i})$ will be presented. If the curvature Ricci scalar is a constant in Einstein theory, than in this setting as more matter is being created, which will lead to more bosons, the scalar function is varying. This scalar number, similar to its prime composite is composed by a complex part and a real part, $[2N_1 i + 1] \cong [2N_1 i + 1^2]$. The real part, as far as one can see, is the lepton boson part, and the complex are the even sums. Keeping in mind that the scalar curvature are taken to be smooth curves on the manifold, as given by:

$$(2^{e^-} \times \mathbb{P}): \mathfrak{S}(R) \longrightarrow \mathfrak{S}(R)$$

And if part of the coupling term which is isomorphic to the unbound coupling term by $\mathbb{P} \cong \mathbb{P}$ as $(2^{e^-} \times \mathbb{P}) + e^- + \mathbb{P}$ than the prime itself is a smooth curve.

■

Meeting the Giant

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

In this section, the author will present the meaning of the Einstein equation in two cases using them on the 8T setting, a varying manifold. First, the author will analyze the equation taken to be at vacuum of the sort:

$$Ric - \frac{1}{2} Sg = 0$$

Leading to:

$$Ric = \frac{1}{2} Sg$$

As far as the author can see that is in agreement with the 8T. Simply because of the $(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} N_{V_i}) \forall V \in [0, \mathbb{R}] \cong S)$ and $S = tr_g(Ric)$ which means that in the vacuum, the *Ric* tensor is determined by the bosons alone, simply because the trace is taken to be composed by a summation of bosons. That could also be applied when matter exists, simply because as matter does not allow manifesting curvature, so those vacuum equation also contains matter. That is in contrast to Einstein theory that regard the vacuum to be of the "empty state" vacuum. The second case in which is the classical form of the theory where:

$$\left(Ric - \frac{1}{2} Sg = T \right) \cong (G_{\mu\nu} = 8\pi T_{\mu\nu})$$

This agrees with the 8T as well. As far as the author can see the term on the left $Ric - \frac{1}{2} Sg$ is analogous to matter clusters, which has within them ambient bosons, fractional bosons and of course bosonic averages such as the classical gravity, classified to be an imaginary force. Put another way, there exist a bijection of the terms:

$$Ric - \frac{1}{2} Sg \cong \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_i = 0); (\delta g_i \ni \mathbb{P})$$

Using the δg_i as in equation (1), i.e. as the arbitrary variation term of the curvature tensor. The second term is bijective to the acceleration, or to the right term of the main equation.

$$T_{\mu\nu} \cong \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2}$$

As previously mentioned, the Ricci curvature was mapped into energy, such that $\varphi; g \rightarrow E$ than the following is given.

$$\frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} \cong \frac{\partial^2 \dot{E}}{\partial t^2}; T_{\mu\nu} \cong \frac{\partial^2 \dot{E}}{\partial t^2}$$

The fermions do not bend space-time, but the bosons do. Einstein theory is only partly correct, and it takes gravity as granted, rather than explaining where does the coupling comes from, it has no other interactions in it, not even the electric interaction despite their similar nature, and it does not explain the major features in cosmological scales such as flatness or "dark matter".

Sum of Gravitational effects

In this section, the author will present an idea, which meant to express as a prediction to the value of "dark energy". In particular, if dark energy value is vastly smaller than the magnitude of gravity, it could be reached by summation of the gravitational effects, one average of two couplings from each universe.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=(k \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) = \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_k}}$$

The average of the gravitational effects could agree with the total magnitude of "dark matter".

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_k}} \right)}{k} = \check{G}$$

The sum of gravitational effects, as fractions leading to smaller fractions as the packet increase, The average of this equation, \check{G} , can be used to estimate the fast formation of galaxies, or the gravitational effect of "dark matter". This idea of course ignores the fact that as the distance from a target manifold increases, the strength of the gravitational effect taken to be weaker in proportion to the index difference, by the theorem made earlier in the thesis.

The lack of ability to estimate the $G_{\Phi_i}^{-1}$ for each universe is another uncertainty in nature. There is no way to overcome it. It resembles the Feynman path integration, in with each path contribute to the action. The analogy is that here each average is contributing to the effect. Each gravitational effect in each universe is contributing to the total sum, which is the magnitude of "dark matter", or the sum of gravitational effects. On the other hand, If we knew \check{G} it could have possible to **estimate** how many universes could exist, that is by using the total gravitational effect magnitude, denoted by Ω_D . This value will be divided by the average of gravitational effect, \check{G} . For simplicity assuming they all hold the same average as our own, the average \check{G} would stand as $G_{\Phi_{ourUniverse}} = 1.8 \times 10^{-45}$. The estimated number of universes denoted by \mathfrak{E} :

$$\mathfrak{E} \leq \frac{\Omega_D}{G_{\Phi_{ourUniverse}}}$$

The real sum of gravitational effects is a value that cannot be estimated as each universe has a unique time arrow; therefore, the average cannot be directly estimated. However if nature is providing certain numbers, such as Ω_D it is possible to estimate, which is better than nothing. To put simply:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=(k \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) = \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_k}} = ?$$

$$\frac{\left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_k}} \right)}{k} = ?$$

$$\mathfrak{E} = ?$$

SEW Unification – Gluon Pairs

In this section the author will reanalyze why the SEW unification takes vast amounts of high energy. In particular, the author will argue that the unification as presented in the early stages requires the pair $(g + g)$ to get inserted to the term $(2e^- + g)$ of the strong interaction such that the three gluons, taken to be massless will be morphed into an heavy weak interaction boson.

$$\overbrace{(g + g)}^{\text{massless}} + g \rightarrow W^-$$

And that by breaking the photon, after it lost two units of net, to possess the morphism to a weak interaction boson, which has heavy mass. Therefore, if the photon is taken to be curvature diverging, it has to form a different feature, i.e. from massless diverging, to heavy mass positive decaying.

$$\gamma - \overbrace{(g + g)}^{\text{massless}} \rightarrow W^-$$

So despite it is possible to do in theory, theories are always oversimplified, and the nature of the morphism could prevent from doing in the real world. As far as one knows, neither of those morphisms were observed.

Higgs Upper Bounds?

In this section, the author will re-analyze the question of an upper bound. In the previous sections, the author suggested to options. The more recent one is:

$$H_0 = 0 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_1 = 27 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_2 = 125 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_3 = 0 \text{ GeV}$$

$$H_4 = 0 \text{ GeV}, \quad \text{GeV } H_5 = 0 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_6 = 0 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_7 = 0 \text{ GeV}$$

While the earlier version is:

$$H_0 = 0 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_1 = 27 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_2 = 125 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_3 = 847 \text{ GeV},$$

$$H_4 = 9251 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_5 = 120,133 \text{ GeV},$$

$$H_6 = 2,042,057 \text{ GeV}, \quad H_7 = 38,798,779 \text{ GeV}$$

The following analysis is based upon an idea that there could be a limit of the amount of standing curvature that an element can retain before it collapse to diverging curve, or energy. That limit could manifest in the mass of the third higgs particle, i.e. the 125 GeV . Similar to how resonance can not reach an infinite value in physics. On the other hand, there is always an option that indicate that particles and their masses **do not** have higher bound, and as a result they could receive higher masses from more massive higgs particles, similar in mechanism to the H_2 higgs. That is, inserting the prime into the zero spin term, and thus breaking it, leading to mass accumulation, decay to fermions and mass absorption of the lepton and weak interaction bosons. If that is the case, nature would present those particles with a varying mass according to energy, which makes it less likely. The problem is the following, the lack of

exclusion of replication of the H_2 higgs mechanism. This could be added to the list of the hardest questions in physics.

Curvature & Mass - Revisited

In this section, the author will re-analyze the question of mass and curvature, in particular when those two interact with each other. In contrast to the previous ideas made on the topic, this analysis will be based on the Higgs slowdown.

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} \overleftarrow{N_{V\mu}}\right) + \overrightarrow{(3)} \rightarrow \left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} \overleftarrow{N_{V\mu}}\right) + \overleftarrow{(\Rightarrow)} \widetilde{(3)}$$

The spin zero is broken by an additional term, inside, leading to opposite pull on the invariant three, thus traps the curvature inside the element. The standing curvature is the mass. The shift is the following.

$$\overleftarrow{(\Rightarrow)} \widetilde{(3)} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{(\Rightarrow)} \widetilde{(3)}$$

The spin zero is broken by an additional term, inside, leading to opposite pull on the invariant three, thus traps the curvature inside the element. The standing curvature is taken to be the mass. The key point is the following, the inner product of the standing curvature with the diverging curvature is always zero, as they are orthogonal to one another.

$$\overrightarrow{(\Uparrow \Rightarrow)} \widetilde{(3)} \Rightarrow \overrightarrow{(\Uparrow \Rightarrow)} \widetilde{(3)}$$

$$\overrightarrow{(\Uparrow \Rightarrow)} \widetilde{(3)} = 0$$

In that sense, the inner product of the standing versus the diverging is zero, any two standing curves of different magnitudes will yield the same inner product with a given gravitational field, and thus will get effected by the same manners.

$$\begin{aligned} \overrightarrow{(\Uparrow = Mass^1 | G \Rightarrow)} \widetilde{(3)} = 0 & \quad \overrightarrow{(\Uparrow = Mass^2 | G \Rightarrow)} \widetilde{(3)} = 0 \\ & ; \\ Mass^2 \neq Mass^1 \end{aligned}$$

That is the more accurate way to explain the fact that two bodies with different masses accelerate equally in a gravitational field.

$$\overrightarrow{(\Uparrow = Mass^1 | G \Rightarrow)} \widetilde{(3)} = 0 \quad \equiv \quad \overrightarrow{(\Uparrow = Mass^2 | G \Rightarrow)} \widetilde{(3)} = 0$$

Entropy

In this section, the author will analyze the idea of entropy using the most recent ideas. In particular, the author will attempt at answering the question of the rise of entropy. This will be done using the main equation of the 8T, alongside of the primordial.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} \delta \dot{g} = 0 \quad (1)$$

The question at the heart is why the entropy increases with the direction of time. The most obvious answer is that new elements rise with the direction of the arrow, given by the arbitrary variation term δg of equation (1). Thus if the number of matter configuration was N at a given time, t , it must increase as time develop due to those elements. $N + \Delta N; t + \Delta t$. It is impossible to define what those states will be, or by what amount the set of possible states increase of each increment of time, or even if those new elements rise from the vacuum or from another manifold. Those are counted as extra uncertainties. In that sense, it agrees with the ideas of entropy as presented in thermodynamics. Another way to go about it is to state that the **entropy must rise because energy is not conserved**. Another additional point is that the entropy not only rise within one manifold, but also within the packet itself, as new elements are being created, new manifolds are being created, $\diamond: (M, g) \rightarrow (M, g)$ some are getting flattened, the number of packet states is increasing with proportion to the arrow of each manifold. That is simply because all the manifolds would agree on the creation of new manifolds, so it does not matter which arrow one chooses. The first argument can be expended, if new matter is being created, that leads to more leptons and more bosons overtime, so if one to denote the rate of variation of the number of elements within one manifold by ∂K the entropy rises because $\partial K \neq 0$ i.e. the number of elements is not fixed on a given value. The second part of this analysis is the question of continuous rise, there could be periods of time in which new elements are not being created. It is very unlikely considering the size of the expended manifold but it cannot be refuted. In those periods, the number of states is not varying, $\partial K = 0$ and thus it is possible to state that there exist equilibrium of the entropy on the manifold. That is of course only a temporary equilibrium, which will be violated the moment arbitrary curvature will vanish into matter. This idea of entropy is reflected also in the primordial as the total variations grow over time, from coupling to coupling. Those variations are partly bijective to matter formations, from the spin one – half and above, and thus they reflect the increase in the number of states over time.

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = \overline{\overline{30,128,850,9254..}} \quad (1.2)$$

$$\frac{g}{9} > \frac{W^-}{30} > \frac{\gamma}{128} > \frac{\Gamma}{850} \gg \frac{102}{1.81 \times 10^{-45}} \dots$$

In the proof to the Riemann conjecture, the author showed that the primes, in particular the distinct higher-primes are forming a non-abelian group. The author directly left out the minimal prime, 2, simply because adding it to another prime on a normal setting would lead in certain instances to a higher prime, which would complicate the proof. At retrospect, it is possible to classify the element 2 as the identity element of the group, which means that it is analogous to e in group theory. $2 \cong e$. In this way, it is possible to demand that $N_{V\mu} + 2 \rightarrow N_{V\mu}$; similar to $ae \rightarrow a$ in group theory. Such that the addition of this element does not lead to a higher prime, but to the same prime itself. It $(N_{V\mu} + 2 \rightarrow N_{V\mu}) \cong e: N_{V\mu} \rightarrow N_{V\mu}$;

G Deviations - External Source

In the previous section, the author argued that the effect of "dark matter" is the summation of the averages, one for each manifold. As each manifold has a unique arrow, it is not possible to estimate what the average of the manifold is. That is assuming it varies according to the time arrow. That was presented by:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=(k \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) = \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_k}} = ?$$

In this section the author will analyze the possibility that the $G_{\Phi_i}^{-1}$ of a given manifold is varying due to external sources, rather than some internal sources as presented earlier. In other words, it was argued that some bosons rising in fermion cluster leading to finite set of averages, bijective to finite set of gravitational effects. In this section, the author will argue that there could be variation of a given G_{Φ_i} due to other $G_{\Phi_{i+1}}$ in the packet. That is because it is not forbidden, and by the notion of "dark matter" i.e. that the magnitude of one manifold is intermixed with other magnitudes. It is unknown however by which intensity, or margins exactly those deviations effect G_{Φ_i} and thus it counts as an additional uncertainty. This idea can be put the following way.

$$G_{\Phi_i}^{-1} e^{\partial G_{\Phi_{i+1}}} = \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i} \times e^{\partial G_{\Phi_{i+1}}}}$$

In a more general form:

$$G_{\Phi_i}^{-1} \times \left[\left(e^{\partial \sum_{k=0}^{k=i-1} G_{\Phi_k}} \right) \left(e^{\partial \sum_{k=i+1}^{k=\infty} G_{\Phi_k}} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i} \times \left[\left(e^{\partial \sum_{k=0}^{k=i-1} G_{\Phi_k}} \right) \left(e^{\partial \sum_{k=i+1}^{k=\infty} G_{\Phi_k}} \right) \right]}$$

In other words, for some G_{Φ_i} , the variations are the equal to the sum of rates of change of each manifold in the packet. The packet is devised to two. First half are the zero to the $G_{\Phi_{i-1}}$ variations of the gravitation, while the second is the $G_{\Phi_{i+1}}$ to infinity.

Proof V: Identical Vacuums

In this section, the author will elaborate on the question of identical vacuums. In particular, in order to do so, analogy will be made from statistical physics, using the relative fluctuation.

Theorem (2.7): two vacuums are identical if their relative fluctuations is identical.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

Consider a vacuum, which is composed by vanishing curvature spikes, at a bounded region of the manifold. Consider this region in two different times, $\delta g(t_1) = 0$; $\delta g(t_2) = 0$. If the mean square of the difference is identical two another means square of another vacuum of another bounded region of the manifold, than those vacuums are identical.

$$\left(\sqrt{(\delta g(t_1) - \delta g(t_2))^2} \in M_E \right) \cong \left(\sqrt{(\delta g(t_n) - \delta g(t_{n+1}))^2} \in M_E \right)$$

As each of the vacuums equal to zero, the meaning of such a subtraction is indicating that two vacuums are identical, if their potential energies are identical. In other words, if the fermionic elements which rise within them accumulate to the same amount of energy quanta. That was given by the ideas made earlier, and in particular by the mapping of the Ricci flow to energy. $\varphi: g \rightarrow E$; Thus the mean squared term despite equal to zero, in the subtraction are referred to the energy of those vanishing curvature spikes, synonymous with energy.

$$\left(\sqrt{(\delta g(E_1) - \delta g(E_2))^2} \in M_E \right) \cong \left(\sqrt{(\delta g(E_n) - \delta g(E_{n+1}))^2} \in M_E \right)$$

$$\sqrt{\Delta(E_1 - E_2)^2} \cong \sqrt{\Delta(E_n - E_{n+1})^2}$$

Similar to other identities, these vacuums can not be identical for long, for too many reasons. It is unlikely to demand nature to create similar vanishing spikes both in amount and in energy, new bosons may rise in different times, and different rates. The vacuum can not really be bounded in a give region as the region is connected to all the other regions and so on. The last idea, the connection trait of the Lorentz manifold, is coming to an agreement with the fact that many

Siblings

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

Theorem (2.8): two manifolds can be considered siblings if their dominating $G_{\Phi_i}^{-1}$ are identical, or almost identical.

Assuming manifolds has varying coupling of gravity, but each coupling of gravity, i.e. an average is bijective a bounded period of time, two manifolds could be considered similar arrow wise, i.e. similar age, if their average is similar or identical. In other words, it is possible to classify the age of the manifold based upon the dominating average, such that younger manifolds has bigger averages, in according to the higher magnitude of the coupling. and to make it more accurate, if both the $G_{\Phi_i}^{-1}$ are identical and the rate of change of the sum of deviations effecting the original $G_{\Phi_i}^{-1}$ are identical. That is

$$G_{\Phi_i}^{-1} \times \left[\left(e^{\partial \sum_{k=0}^{k=i-1} G_{\Phi_k}} \right) \left(e^{\partial \sum_{k=i+1}^{k=\infty} G_{\Phi_k}} \right) \right]$$

Is identical to some other index, of a manifold in the packet

$$G_{\Phi_j}^{-1} \times \left[\left(e^{\partial \sum_{k=0}^{k=j-1} G_{\Phi_k}} \right) \left(e^{\partial \sum_{k=j+1}^{k=\infty} G_{\Phi_k}} \right) \right]$$

Where $i \neq j$. It is evident that adding the second condition is to reduce in vast amounts the probability that two manifolds will be considered siblings.

However, as far as one knows, the gravitational effects from other manifolds do effect a given manifold, in essence the effect of "dark matter". Therefore, the deviations, and thus the summations of them must be taken into account. To sum up, there exist two classes of factors effecting the gravitation within one manifold. The first is the classes of things happening in the manifold itself, and the other class is the new class which takes into account the sum of effects, or rates of change of the dominating gravity average gravity on a given index.

Adiabatic Gravitational Variations

$$\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i} \times \left[\left(e^{\partial \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} G_{\Phi_k}} \right) \left(e^{\partial \sum_{k=i+1}^{k=\infty} G_{\Phi_k}} \right) \right]}$$

In this section, the author will elaborate on the nature of the variation of a given gravitational coupling on a given manifold. In particular, since the vast range of the variational terms, it is possible to assume that the distribution is equal to both sides, and thus there exist a cancelation of the majority of the terms. In this manner, it is possible to regard the variation of the gravitational coupling as adiabatic variant, which varies not only slowly but unnoticeably. Such that the sum of rates of changes of all the gravitational couplings would account for approximate the original value for a given manifold. The purpose of the construction is to reason for the fact the gravitational coupling is still considered a constant:

$$\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i} \times \left[\left(e^{\partial \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} G_{\Phi_k}} \right) \left(e^{\partial \sum_{k=i+1}^{k=\infty} G_{\Phi_k}} \right) \right]} \doteq G_{\Phi_i}^{-1}$$

Which also implies that

$$\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i} \times \left[\left(e^{\partial \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} G_{\Phi_k}} \right) \left(e^{\partial \sum_{k=i+1}^{k=\infty} G_{\Phi_k}} \right) \right]} \vartriangleleft G_{\Phi_i}^{-1}$$

As the gravity is determining the geometry of the manifold. Keeping in mind there is a vast difference, as the dark matter is the summation of the effects, ignoring the self-deviations of each average, given by:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=(k \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) = \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_k}}$$

The equation presented in this section, meant to describe the somewhat "rigid" or adiabatic variant nature of each average of a given manifold. As present below:

$$\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i} \times \left[\left(e^{\partial \sum_{k=0}^{i-1} G_{\Phi_k}} \right) \left(e^{\partial \sum_{k=i+1}^{k=\infty} G_{\Phi_k}} \right) \right]} \vartriangleleft G_{\Phi_i}^{-1}$$

In other words, dark matter is a summation, while the "constant nature" of each coupling is given by cancelation of variations in vast range, leading to vary unnoticeable manner, and thus slowly. Both ideas ignore the rapid changes which could be the result of singularity factors going into the packet. As the strong forces are dominating, the gravitational average could vary in noticeable manners during those entries. This will be the subject of the next section.

Singularity K-Devisors

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

In this section, the author will present an old idea in a new way. Recall the conservation of variation idea, made back in the early days. This idea is aspiring to create a morphism between $(k \rightarrow \infty)$ infinitesimal curves and the singularity curve that ignited the acceleration, at the so-called "big bang" (which is inappropriate name, indicating to the superficial level of understanding of the phenomena made by those theories). First, it's not big, and second to create a "bang" there has to be noise, and how can noise be created if no atoms were created yet? Back to our topic.

Theorem (2.9) – the curve of singularity is equal to the summation of the curves of the cold expended formation.

Assuming no matter is being inserted from other universes, as the singularity curve is being flattened by the other universes, matter is created in proportion to the surface expansion, which is a function of the curve density and arc length. Thus there has to be some sort of a relation between the height of the original spike, to the amount of matter created. The amount of matter created is serving as accumulation points for the bosonic flows, and the flows are dictating the galactic curves, alongside the effect of bosonic flows of different manifolds, which dictate the location of the curves on newborn manifolds such that the curves would terminate. However, how can it be proven that the theorem is correct? The author will suggest the following, summing all over the gravitational effect on each galaxy on this manifold, leading to a given number, which is summation of magnitudes.

This number should have some relation to the curve magnitude of singularity. In other words, **the rate of acceleration of singularity is equal to the rate of acceleration from each galaxy**. That is because we equalized the singularity curve and the summation of the galactic curve, by the above theorem and we have the morphism of the 8T by the main equation:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \cong \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2}$$

Using this insight it is possible to imagine the original expansion rate was immensely rapid, as the curve was denser and the much higher, but equal to the "small" flat curve of k galaxies on the expended state. In other words, as mentioned before, singularity still exists, but it has k devisors in the expended state, and in singularity, the curve was singular, as the manifold was taken to be a compressed, infinitesimal entity. This agree with the idea presented earlier "continuous singularities".

Singularity Entries – Volatile Deflections

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta \dot{g} = 0 \quad (1)$$

The question at the heart of the section is the following: What would be the implication of singularity inserted in between universe gravitational average, which already exist on an expended state and has a much weaker coupling average.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=(k \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) = \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_k}}$$

Consider the singularity entry on the packet, denoted by $G_{\Phi_{k+1}}^{-1}$ where the value of $(G_{\Phi_{k+1}}^{-1} \gg G_{\Phi_k}^{-1}) \forall i \in [0, \mathbb{R} \ni k]$ what would be the result of such an entry on the series. As far as one can see, the effect on the closest indexed manifold to the entry of singularity would be a volatile deflection either up or down the packet. That depends on the location of the entry. It is possible to state that this deflection is due to the possible convergent of the series, to the singularity values, which assumed to be vastly stronger than all of the rest of the terms.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=(k+1)} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) = \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_{k+1}}} \approx \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_{k+1}}}$$

However, if singularities to appear both equally up and down, packet wise than those wild fermion deflections would not be as noticeable as they would pull in opposite directions, packet wise. This question can be put another way, what would be the effect of a three sphere with much stronger G due to being a newborn. The obvious answer is that it would pull the matter from older arrows in intense manners to the finite dimensional boundaries of the manifold. Since the gravity is bijective to acceleration, it would cause matter on a given manifold to accelerate to the boundary. In that way, the matter configurations seem to merge with the matter of another manifold. Since singularities taken to appear constantly, this could be used in order to explain the observable "closeness" of matter to "dark matter". In other words, as long as there exist singularities there exist a constant "pull" acceleration of matter toward higher dimensional matter of another three sphere with a stronger constant. But if the fermion taken to stand and not vary position wise, than the wild deflection would be manifested by curvature deflection fermion clusters on older universes by newborn.

Bosonic Ripple Alignment

Back in the early days of the 8T, the author in his early day naivety suggested that idea of a volcano and curvature eruptions without taking into account the complication led by cancelation of the ripples, or the particle wave duality. In this section, the author would like to suggest a way to elaborate on the phenomena, on non-canceling interference using the main equations.

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

Theorem (3.0): Non-canceling interference is a result of boundary alignment of the prime ripple.

In other words, it is possible to align the boundary of the ripple on top of one another, than the cancelation would not accrue. That means that the curvature ripple has to diverge at the same rate in space-time, which means they have to be propagated at the same time for some arbitrary frame of reference. This agrees with the idea of a "laser", a timed emission of bosons. So that idea is also allowing an additional view to the fact that, the interference is caused by ripples, which are not timed for some arbitrary frame of reference. It is possible to represent the alignment of ripples due to leptons in different quantum states, by defining a net variation tuple, such that it will prevent the net variation to be presented by $N_V + N_V \dots$ which is bijective to interference, as earlier presented.

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + \begin{bmatrix} e^- & \dots & e^- \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ e^- & \dots & e^- \end{bmatrix} \right) + \begin{pmatrix} N_V \\ N_V \\ N_V \end{pmatrix}^k$$

That is ignoring the coupling magnitude for the sake of the idea. The matrix of electron was chosen as means to establish a set of distinct electrons, each with unique set of quantum numbers. Such a matrix prevents the intersection of electrons, as was presented earlier. Suppose the matrix has k leptons, they all taken to emit bosons of the same kind, at the same temporal moment for some arbitrary frame of reference. The bosonic ripple must be aligned and thus they must not intersect, i.e. presented in additive form, which indicate to their separation, $N_V + N_V \dots$. The key idea of this equation, as far as one can see, as it allows to go from single states leptons and bosons, to multiple states. It also allows expansion as there could be a possible state such that each lepton emits different boson at the same time, which could corresponds to a laser composed not only from photons.

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + \begin{bmatrix} e^- & \dots & e^- \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ e^- & \dots & e^- \end{bmatrix} \right) + \begin{pmatrix} N_{V=z} \\ N_{V=z+1} \\ N_{V=z+2} \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}^k$$

As far as one can see, this idea is a different representation of the mixtures of bosons, and the fact that higher primes can be composed from lower magnitude primes, as long with the Pauli exclusion and the idea of fermions to occupy unique quantum states, in contrast to bosons, which occupy the same state.

Fixed Elements – Increasing States

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

This section is an attempt to argue that the entropy of one manifold can rise even if the number of elements it retain is constant, rather than increasing. Assuming given the main equation, the amount of vanishing curvature is not carrying and considered as a constant

$$\oint_{t=0}^{t \rightarrow \infty} \delta g = \text{Const}$$

Denote the number of states for those matter elements, i.e. the vanishing curvature spikes, N . $States \ni \text{Const.}$ as bosons may rise from those elements; they effect the possible state configuration of those elements. However, taking into account that new elements, i.e. manifolds are constantly are rising, and for the sake of the idea, each with a finite Const of elements.

In other words, despite the fact that the number of elements is fixed on each manifold, the number of states increase as those other bosons effect the number of configuration states on each manifold. Which is synonymous with stating that the number of constants increase $\text{Const} + \dots \text{Const}$. Which is in complete agreement with the phenomena of "dark matter". Two ideas on this were made before. The first is a deviation of an average due to other averages of the packet.

$$\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i} \times \left[\left(e^{\partial \sum_{k=0}^{k=i-1} G_{\Phi_k}} \right) \left(e^{\partial \sum_{k=i+1}^{k=\infty} G_{\Phi_k}} \right) \right]} \doteq G_{\Phi_i}^{-1}$$

The second idea is the summation of averages, which correspond to the missing part of gravity, adding up to a smaller fractions, aspiring zero.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=(k \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) = \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_k}}$$

Those ideas reflect the innate idea, that in consideration fermion distribution and one manifold analysis, the other manifolds must be taken into account. Those universes interact and effect one another. In accepting those ideas, many of the unanswered problems of modern physics in cosmological scales can be answered and be connected to a single phenomenon immediately.

Rapid Expansion - Rapid Primorial

This section is special to the author as it creates a direct link between the main equation and the mathematical nature of the primorial and in particular the rapid expansion at singularity.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} \delta \dot{g} = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V = 30,128,850,9254.. \quad (1.2)$$

Back in the early days of the 8T, when the theory was less than thirty pages, the author stated that the "total variations grow immensely more rapidly than the net variations". this idea built upon under implicit assumption, which is the key assumption, and is the following: the variations of the manifold are possible at **expended** state, as the manifold increase is length so does the possible magnitude of the variation of the manifold. Put another way, **the growth of the primorial reflects the expansion of the manifold** at singularity, which is the result of flattening by the packet of expended manifolds. thus the given average of coupling is a reflection upon a certain state of the manifold, certain degree of flatness, or certain magnitude of variation. The primorial values grow rapid manners, because the Lorentz manifold grow in rapid manners, those two equations hold interconnections manifested in the mega structure of the universe, i.e. packet configuration. As the number of manifold increases, the manifold grows in more rapid fashions, which is bijective to transformation of coupling with more total variations, and thus to smaller ratios between the net variations to the total, which means the universe gets flatter, more and more vanishing curvature, compared to net curvature. it also means weaker coupling are serving as the dominating averages in those universes. This relation between the main equation can be put in the following proportion:

$$2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V \propto \left(\frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} \right)$$

Consider an additional proportion:

$$(i + j) \propto \left(\frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} \right)$$

I.e. the rate of acceleration is proportional summation over index of the manifolds, given by addition. This than leading to the described proportion.

$$2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V \propto ((i + j))$$

Recall that $(i + j)$ is also the energy summation, representation of the Hamiltonian. In other words, the rapid growth of the primorial is directly proportional to the number of the manifolds in the packet. The number of manifolds in the packet is proportional to the acceleration term, and by the first term the acceleration term is proportional to the growth of the primorial.

Entropy & Impacts

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 \dot{g}}{\partial t^2} \delta \dot{g} = 0 \quad (1)$$

This section is another analysis on the topic of entropy. This analysis will focus on the question of identical entropies within distinct fermion clusters. The author will postulate a theorem:

Theorem (2.8): two Fermion clusters hold identical entropy if the loss of energy due to internal impacts is identical.

The energy of a fermion cluster can be denoted by $\delta g \ni E_{fermion}$ where $E_{fermion}$ is proportional to the number of vanishing spikes in the cluster. Those spikes vanishing into the components of the hadrons, which could at the hadron level or even before, experience internal collisions in the outer shell of the particle. Assuming the energy of the impact on the hadron components and the hadron themselves is positive; the energy of the fermion cluster has been reduced due to those impacts. The number of impacts, denoted by $Impact(\delta g)$ taken to be directly proportional to the number of elements in the cluster of vanishing spikes ($\delta g_k = 0$) $\propto Impact(\delta g)$. The net energy of a fermion cluster is than $E_{fermion} - E_{impact} = E_{Net} \cdot E_{impact} \in Impact(\delta g)$. As usual, given a fermion cluster, it is not possible to determine the number of impacts, where they will accrue or what amount of energy will be lost as a result due to impacts. Those are extra uncertainties of the theory. By the above theorem, it is possible to classify two fermions clusters as identical if their size is identical, and the impact factors are identical, leading to equal amounts of energy:

$$E_{Net.Fermion.One} \equiv E_{Net.Fermion.Two}$$

This is an over simplified picture, as for two fermion cluster to be classified as identical the bosons arising from them must be identical, leading to identical atlases. In large scale fermion cluster the averages of gravity must be identical, which is a complicated demand as gravity could deviate in unknown manners.

Chemistry In a net Shell

This section is a take on the subject of chemistry, from a viewpoint of the matrix primorial, which takes into account multiple electrons and bosonic emissions and absorptions.

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + \begin{bmatrix} e^- & \cdots & e^- \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ e^- & \cdots & e^- \end{bmatrix} \right) + \begin{pmatrix} N_{V=z} \\ N_{V=z+1} \\ N_{V=z+2} \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}^k$$

The first classification needed is to take each row on the matrix to a distinct space, which stand for a propagation space for the electrons. As the electrons is diverging across the nuclei, each electron has a unique propagation space, analogous to the idea of an orbit. The raw classify the electrons at a given distance from a nucleus. The closer the electrons, the higher the energy. The columns are denoting the set of quantum numbers for each electron. As given by the exclusion, no two electrons can hold the same state, and thus hold the same quantum numbers.

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^- & \cdots & e^- \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ e^- & \cdots & e^- \end{bmatrix} = Q_{ij}$$

The electrons absorb bosons, and thus can replace the index of the rows, in other words, electron, which absorbed gets closer to the nuclei, and vice versa. It is not possible to determine the "trade" of elements in rows, which elements absorb and emit bosons, or even which bosons are in play. It is more reasonable to assume those things appear at the same time segments, in heavy nucleus containing several electrons, there exist a union of both emission and absorptions. Thus, the "dual arrow" operator will be used in order to represent this idea.

$$F_{\mathbb{R}}\# = \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + [Q_{ij}] \right) \rightleftharpoons \begin{pmatrix} N_{V=z} \\ N_{V=z+1} \\ N_{V=z+2} \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}^k$$

It is not possible to classify which bosons are inserted and which are pulled back. Nevertheless, it is obvious that electrons that absorb quanta, has an increasing chance of emitting quanta. The electrons aspire the lowest energy state. In contrast to other theories, as the 8T also contain gravity, it is possible to expend the description and state that whenever there exist a distinct average of couplings, and thus the electrons are getting pulled by that force as well. In other words, there exist an indirect effect on leptons, which is the result of averages of net variations, such as $G \approx 1.81 \times 10^{-45}$. Suffice to say that the number of elements in the matrix and their configuration is determining the nature of the component, alongside the number of hadron components. By the spin symmetry presented back in the early days, the nuclei can "trade" or exchange leptons as well. Which means that it is possible to represent the matrix in a following way.

$$\begin{aligned} \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + \frac{\partial[Q_{ij}]}{\partial t} \right) \rightleftharpoons \begin{pmatrix} N_{V=z} \\ N_{V=z+1} \\ N_{V=z+2} \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}^k &\cong \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + \begin{pmatrix} N_{V=z} \\ N_{V=z+1} \\ N_{V=z+2} \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}^k \right) \rightleftharpoons \frac{\partial[Q_{ij}]}{\partial t} \\ \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + \begin{pmatrix} N_{V=z} \\ N_{V=z+1} \\ N_{V=z+2} \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}^k \right) \rightleftharpoons \frac{\partial[Q_{ij}]}{\partial t} &\cong \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + \begin{pmatrix} N_{V=z} \\ N_{V=z+1} \\ N_{V=z+2} \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}^k \right) \rightleftharpoons Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} \end{aligned}$$

Chirality and CP Violation?

This section is another take on the phenomena of the CP violation, or an attempt to explain why the weak interaction differs from the rest of the interactions. In contrast to the wrong idea at the beginning of the thesis, the author will use the recent ideas about the primordial, in particular the Higgs slowdowns. The idea is than will be correlated to chirality, or to spin in a given orientation on a given orientation.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \overbrace{\left[(2_{\mu}^{e-} \times N_{V\mu} + N_{V\mu}) + (3) \right]}^{\text{SSB on Spin 0-Mass Ac.}} \cong \overbrace{\left[(2_{\mu}^{e-} \times N_{V\mu} + N_{V\mu}) + ((\tilde{3})) \right]}^{(3) \text{ with mass}} \\
 & \left(2_{\mu}^{e-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} \overline{N_{V\mu}} \right) + (\vec{3}) \rightarrow \left(2_{\mu}^{e-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} \overline{N_{V\mu}} \right) + \overleftarrow{(\vec{3})} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \overleftarrow{(\vec{3})} \cong \overrightarrow{(\vec{3})}
 \end{aligned}$$

The only boson that get mass, i.e. the weak interaction boson, due to its duality to the electron, is the boson that present the CP violation. Left chiral weak interaction bosons behave differently than right chiral weak interaction bosons. This notoriously hard question could be related to the fact that the spin zero is **effecting the weak interaction spin from the left, i.e. from a given oriented direction in space**, such that the weak interaction with left chirality behaves differently, or innately physically different than right chiral weak interaction bosons. The key question is whether the idea can be expended to the lepton. In other words, whether left chiral electrons and right chiral electrons present the same phenomena as the weak interaction bosons. Since the electron is spin one half, and so does the boson of the weak interaction.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(2_{\mu}^{e-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} \overline{N_{V\mu}} \right) + \overline{\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)} \\
 & \quad \quad \quad \overleftarrow{(\frac{1}{2})} \cong \overrightarrow{(\frac{1}{2})}
 \end{aligned}$$

Another question is the following, if the CP violation can be extended to leptons, can it be also extended into fermions as well? To summarize, the chirality of the weak interaction bosons, and also the leptons is violated due to the spin zero broken symmetry effecting it from a certain direction, and in particular effecting it from the left and not from the right. This idea is the manifestation of the Higgs slowdown on the invariant three.

(Particle-Wave) Probability space

This section the author will postulate a theorem for the behavior of rows of electrons, which are bijective to orbitals across the nuclei. In particular, the author will present a way to expend the particle wave duality, which was presented first in the early stages of the thesis.

Theorem (3.1): The row of electrons is dependent upon the total number of electron spin. If integer than waves, else particles.

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^- & \cdots & e^- \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ e^- & \cdots & e^- \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} 1/2 & \cdots & 1/2 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ 1/2 & \cdots & 1/2 \end{bmatrix}$$

This construction allows expending the phenomena of particle wave duality to leptons and clusters of leptons, which is an important result. It does so without actually combining the leptons, leading to innate contradictions. But rather taking the sum of each row, and by the nature of the same, defining the behavior of the elements in it. Notice the magic, when an electrons in the last orbitals absorb have unit quanta, there exist a change in spin, and thus in their behavior.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1 & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

. It is also possible to demand the mutability of the matrix, such that the electrons absorbing are moving up the ranks to higher orbits, while replacing with electrons which were there before.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1 & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow 1 \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Leading to another important set of insights. The first insight of this construction is the matrix of electrons is **mutable**, rather than the immutable matrixes usually presented in the old and boring formulations of Quantum mechanics. In addition, the second insight is that the **mutable** cluster of electrons is behaving as both particles and waves, at the same time for some arbitrary frame of reference. The second insight is in agreement with the old formulation of QM, in particular with the first models made in Quantum mechanics. As the author has the favorite form of the probable primordial. Consider the above transformation to be bijective to a sum of probability:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \cdots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) & \cdots & P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + \gamma) & \cdots & P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^-) & \cdots & P(e^-) \end{bmatrix}$$

The probability to find the highest energy electrons, i.e. the ones that absorbed a photon, is directly correlated to the orbital. In other words, the closest orbitals are occupied with higher energy electrons, which absorbed quanta. If the entire war is occupied they will propagated as waves.

Time Dependence - Probability space

This section is an integration of the previous ideas on probability space and the electron mutable matrix. Denoted by the monstrous equation:

$$\left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + \begin{pmatrix} N_{V=z} \\ N_{V=z+1} \\ N_{V=z+2} \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}^k \right) \Leftrightarrow \frac{\partial [Q_{ij}]}{\partial t} \cong \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + \begin{pmatrix} N_{V=z} \\ N_{V=z+1} \\ N_{V=z+2} \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}^k \right) \Leftrightarrow Q \frac{\partial (ij)}{\partial t}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) & \dots & P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + \gamma) & \dots & P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \end{bmatrix}$$

The key idea for this section is the bijection of the terms.

$$Q \frac{\partial (ij)}{\partial t} \cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) & \dots & P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

As far as one can see, this bijection has some important physical consequences, the first is that the probability of emission and absorption of bosons vary over time, as a result the position of leptons in the cluster varies in time. The second result is that the highest portion of probabilities converge to the first orbitals and decrease at the lowest orbitals. The electron which absorb energy quanta become heavier, as it has extra curvature diverging within it, thus the amount of energy needed to depart them from the nuclei is much higher compared to the lowest probability. In other words, the lightest electron retain the highest probability to leave. The term $Q \frac{\partial (ij)}{\partial t}$ is not only presenting the

variation of each term, but also the variation of the summation of terms, the number of elements which exist in Q varies as well, simply because electron can leave and get inserted.

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) & \dots & P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \partial P(e^-) & \dots & \partial P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \partial P(e^- + \gamma) & \dots & \partial P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

Which is implying that the probability of emission and absorption are related to the orbits, and also that the total spin is in constant state of variation for each row. The time variance can be represented by the functor:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \partial P(e^-) & \dots & \partial P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \partial P(e^- + \gamma) & \dots & \partial P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) & \dots & P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

Another side point, which is worth mentioning, is that the electrons has an automorphism, which is not reflected in spin form: when the electron absorbed a photon, it has not varied, it retains its identity, but the possible behavior of raw, i.e. propagating space could have varied depending upon the half integer summation.

$$(P(e^-) \rightarrow P(e^- + \gamma)) \cong e^- \rightarrow e^-$$

This agrees with the Lepton conservation number. The past point is that there could be a relation between a set of stationary states, i.e. lowest energy states, to the term $\partial P(e^-) = 0$ which means that the probability of emission or absorption is not varying, but rather stand on a given value. Similar to how at extrema, i.e. maxima, the deviations vanish, or at any extrema really.

Bosonic Entropy Ranks

This section is another analysis of the topic of entropy, and in particular, the author will use the recent ideas to classify bosonic interactions to entropy ranks using the deviational primorial.

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-})Exp^{iHt} \right) + N_{V\mu}Exp^{i\mathbb{V}t} \approx 30,128,850 \dots \quad (2)$$

Each single boson vary in energy over time, thus the exponential factor must be presented. The energy of the boson in a given period can not be predicted, same for leptons. As time goes by there exist the same set of eigenvalues of a given boson, assuming \mathbb{V} is finite, i.e. there exist a finite set of eigenvalues, leading to a finite set of deviations from the prime, ignoring the spin formations. If there exist finite possible states for a given boson, **than the entropy rank will be zero simply because the number of states is bijective to the number of eigenvalues**. If the number of eigenvalues does not increase over time, than the number of states does not increase and the entropy is zero. Therefore, if the reasoning is accepted each prime boson, with a finite set of eigenvalues has zero rank entropy. The same can not be said about composite bosons, as there exist infinite unique bosons, given by equation (2), the number of possible averages increase over time, leaving alone the possible deviations given by the exponentials, that means that the rank of composed bosons differs from zero, thus they have a entropy rank, denoted by $\mathbb{U}_{rank} \neq 0$. The higher the average, the higher the rank of the entropy rank, simply because there is more possible states, given by the eigenvalues addition in which the composed boson may appear at. This could be presented in a different manner:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=(k \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) = \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_k}} = ?$$

The number of averages increase over time for two reasons. First the number of manifolds taken to increase, and secondly, \mathbb{P} is an unbounded set. In that manner the composite forces differ from single prime forces, which in this analysis taken to be has zero entropy if they retain a finite set of eigenvalues. The same does not hold for leptons, as more bosons of different kind are presented on the manifold, the number of energy state increase in proportion.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{bmatrix} P(e^{-}) & \dots & P(e^{-}) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^{-} + N_{V\mu}) & \dots & P(e^{-} + N_{V\mu}) \end{bmatrix} \propto \partial \mathbb{P}$$

The number of leptons states and thus the lepton entropy is directly proportional to the development of the prime sequence. The more primes exist, the vaster the number of states on the set of leptons. In that, sense the entropy of the fermion cluster is unbounded. That is of course ignoring the self-deviations of the leptons, given by the exponent.

Quantum Lagrangians

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

This section is an attempt to reason why Lagrangians look the way they look, i.e. kinetic minus potential. The analysis will be based upon the recent ideas on the subject of mass. The key idea is to correlate the kinetic term T , to the curvature diverging, which is synonymous with the acceleration of the particle. The potential energy will be correlated to the curvature converging, or diverging within the particle, which is mass. So in essence the structure of the Lagrangian is

$$L = (T - V) \cong (Cur.Diverge - Curv.Trapped)$$

This gives the net flux of the motion of the physical system, as far as one can see. As usual it is possible to correlate the kinetic motion of the particle using the main equation:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \cong T$$

The mass taking to be the result of the Higgs slowdown on fermions and bosons of the weak interaction, is curvature trapped within the particles, or bounded in a space-time region. Such that:

$$V \cong (Curv.Trapped) \in (\delta g = 0)$$

Such that the form of the Lagrangian as earlier argued:

$$L = \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} - \delta g$$

Since by the Higgs SSB the all bosons, excluding weak interaction, are massless, they do not have any curvature trapped and thus their Lagrangian contain only one term, the kinetic term:

$$L_{Bosons} = \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}$$

From here, it is trivial to get the Hamiltonian, which is the summation of the curvature diverging and the curvature trapped of the system.

$$H_1 = \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} + \delta g$$

Which is only for one universe, it has to be integrated over the packet unique manifold.

$$H_M = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t_k} + \delta g_k$$

Where the kinetic, $(\partial g / \partial t)$ and potential δg terms are themselves summations of each of the curves and trapped curves on each manifold. That is of course ignoring the uncertainties and the interactions between each manifold to another. As new manifolds are being inserted, it is directly evident that H_M is increasing, but that agrees with the previous statements made, energy is not conserved.

Proof VI: Compact Extrema

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

In this section, the author will argue for the existence of compact extrema's. This will be done via the 8T main equation. Recall, back in the early days, when the author described for the spiral structure of galaxies, which are the result of two conditions. The areas of extrema curves, and the arbitrary variations vanishing into matter. The argument did not considered the actual size of the area of extrema, in other words it can be an expended extrema or a compact extrema.

$$\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 0\right) \rightarrow (\infty) \cup (\epsilon)$$

In other words, there is no indication to which size the area aspire. This could count as an additional uncertainty. Considering the more recent idea which indicate that the extrema stay as it is over time and does not absorb matter:

$$\overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 0 + \overleftarrow{\delta g_1}\right)}^{t=\Delta t} + \overbrace{\left(\overrightarrow{-\delta g(H)}\right)}^{t=\Delta t + \Delta t} \Rightarrow False$$

It is possible to theorize that a respectable portion of extrema are compact. That is by implicitly assuming that matter absorbed will increase the area of the extrema, as far as one knows there are compact extrema, which are compact black holes. It is not possible to determine how many compact black holes exists and how many non-compact black holes exist, thus it could count an additional uncertainty. So two uncertainties added in this short analysis, fist is to the actual size, second is to the classification according to size. The only thing that can be asserted, is that it is more likely to detect a compact extrema as it is closer to the demand of an extrema which stay as is over time. Rather than expended extrema which could absorb matter due to it's size, or merge with another extrema. Thus increasing the size of the two to a one larger entity. Define the set of extrema by:

$$SetExtrema = \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t_1} = 0\right), \dots, \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t_z} = 0\right) \right\}; z \in \mathbb{R}$$

Which is the summation:

$$SetExtrema = CompactExtrema + ExpendExtrema$$

$$CompactExtrema = \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t_1} = 0\right) \dots \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t_l} = 0\right) \right\} l \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$ExpendExtrema = \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t_{l+1}} = 0\right) \dots \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t_z} = 0\right) \right\} l + 1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$1 + \dots + l + (l + 1) \dots = z$$

$$\frac{CompactExtrema}{SetExtrema} = P_1; P_1 \cong Unknown$$

$$\frac{ExpendExtrema}{SetExtrema} = P_2; P_2 \cong Unknown$$

$$P_1 + P_2 = 1$$

Proof VII: Extrema's are Groups

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

In this section, the author will argue that the extrema's of a given manifold are forming a non-abelian group, which is preserved under addition and multiplication. Consider the combination of two distinct extrema's

$$SetExtrema = \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t_1} = 0 \right), \dots, \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t_z} = 0 \right) \right\}; z \in \mathbb{R}$$

Which is the summation:

$$SetExtrema = CompactExtrema + ExpendExtrema$$

$$CompactExtrema = \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t_1} = 0 \right) \dots \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t_l} = 0 \right) \right\} l \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$ExpendExtrema = \left\{ \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t_{l+1}} = 0 \right) \dots \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t_z} = 0 \right) \right\} l + 1 \in \mathbb{R}$$

$$\lambda: Set \rightarrow Ring$$

Considering any addition on elements of the extrema, from either sets

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t_{j \in ExpendExtrema}} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial t_{l \in CompactExtrema}} = 0$$

Considering any multiplication on elements of the extrema, from either sets:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t_{j \in ExpendExtrema}} \times \frac{\partial g}{\partial t_{l \in CompactExtrema}} = 0$$

$$\lambda: Ring \rightarrow Group$$

$$\lambda: SetExtrema \rightarrow G(SetExtrema \subseteq \Phi)$$

■

The idea of set extrema to be a non-abelian group has profound consequences with an additional set of theory expansions. First of all this group exist on a topological space.

$$G(SetExtrema) \subseteq \Phi$$

The number pf elements in this group dictating the structure of the topological space, as they are responsible for the so called "galaxies" which are compositions of the extrema added by arbitrary variation term, vanishing into matter. this group has a no generator as far as one can see, and thus it could be considered randomly generated, that is in contrast to the bosonic non-abelian group which is generated by the majestic three. As proven earlier. The third fact is that the number of elements in this group is matching at least partly across the packet of manifolds, or else there will be area of extrema curves which are not perfectly flatten.

Physical Consequences: Extrema's as Groups

This section is a continuation of the previous section with emphasis on the physical implications of the extrema as a group.

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t}_{J \in \text{ExpendExtrema}} + \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}_{l \in \text{CompactExtrema}} = 0$$

Considering any multiplication on elements of the extrema, from either sets:

$$\frac{\partial g}{\partial t}_{J \in \text{ExpendExtrema}} \times \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}_{l \in \text{CompactExtrema}} = 0$$

$$\lambda: \text{Ring} \rightarrow \text{Group}$$

$$\lambda: \text{SetExtrema} \rightarrow G(\text{SetExtrema} \subseteq \Phi)$$

The first result is implying that the additional operation of distinct extrema's, taken to be black holes, either compact or expended. Is resulting in a new black hole. I.e. another extrema, which could either compact or expended. It is possible to than expend that result and state that a non-compact black holes are the result of a additive set of compact extrema.

$$\left(\sum_{Q \in l}^{O \in l} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}_{l \in \text{CompactExtrema}} \right) = \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}_{J \in \text{ExpendExtrema}}$$

The second result of the addition, which agree with the multiplication, is resembling the prime and the prime composite of the early days. As it implies that, there exist a finite set of black holes, which are composite of more fundamental elements, which are themselves black holes. There exist a homomorphism between the set of elements to the higher, composite elements. This is because it is not possible to determine how many or which composite elements are composing the higher entity. Proof.

$$\left(\sum_{Q \in l}^{O \in l} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}_{l \in \text{CompactExtrema}} \right) \rightarrow \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}_{J \in \text{ExpendExtrema}} = \text{True}$$

Which is synonymous with the fact the morphism arrow is one sided:

$$\left(\sum_{Q \in l}^{O \in l} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}_{l \in \text{CompactExtrema}} \right) \leftarrow \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}_{J \in \text{ExpendExtrema}} \cong \text{True}$$

Or in representation of algebra:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} 0_{l \in \mathbb{R}} \cong 0 \right) \cong \text{True}$$

Obvious result, it is not possible to decompose the summed zero. Thus, there exist an homomorphism.

■

Proof VIII: Uncertainties in Decay

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-})Exp^{iht} \right) + N_{V\mu}Exp^{i\tilde{y}t} \approx 30,128,850 \dots \quad (2)$$

This is an additional analysis on the topic of the composite primes. The issue of this analysis is a method of classifying the families of a possible prime decay. Those prime decays for simplicity sake are composed primes. Define the subset of primes, which are the result of odd combinations of lower primes, $\mathbb{PS} \subseteq \mathbb{P}$.

$$\mathbb{PS} = \{N_{(V \in \mathbb{R})\mu}, \dots, N_{(V \in \mathbb{R})\mu}\}$$

$$\forall (N_{(V \in \mathbb{R})\mu} \in \mathbb{PS}) \exists N_{decays}$$

Where N_{decays} is a set denoting the number of possible decays from the composite prime to its lower magnitude primes, taken to be fundamental primes, not a composite. Recall that two is not a prime in the 8T.

$$N_{(V \in \mathbb{R})\mu} \rightarrow ((p_1 + q_1 + z_1 \dots) \in \mathbb{P}) \therefore \subseteq N_{decays}$$

$$N_{(V \in \mathbb{R})\mu} \rightarrow ((p_2 + q_2 + z_2 \dots) \in \mathbb{P}) \therefore \subseteq N_{decays}$$

...

$$((p_1 + q_1 + z_1 \dots) \in \mathbb{P}) \cong Decay_1$$

$$((p_2 + q_2 + z_2 \dots) \in \mathbb{P}) \cong Decay_2$$

$$N_{decays} = \{Decay_1, Decay_2 \dots\}$$

For what such thing is needed is another question. First, is un-uncertainty measure. It could serve as a set of possible predictions for a given particle bijective to a composite prime, such as $2V + 1 = 17$; thus it could serve as an expansion of the theory. Secondly, it is possible to correlate the number of N_{decays} to the magnitude of the prime. The bigger the prime, the larger the set N_{decays} . Thirdly, it is possible to define identities according to distinct decays, which add up to the same magnitude and thus knowing, that a decay belong the same higher prime.

Proof IX: Compact Extrema & Singularity

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

In this section, the author will re-analyze the phenomena of singularity. In particular, back in the earlier stages, it was described as the moment of the newborn manifold to retain a curve. In this section, the author will argue that it has to be extrema curve. In the first page of the thesis, the author presented the relation of the term $\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 0$ and $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} = 0$. The only way to ensure an acceleration outward from a curve is to demand that $\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 0$, which is synonymous with extrema. In this case it means that the singularity was ignited not just due a curve, but a maximal curve. In that case, if one to demand that $\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} = 0$ it also mean extrema of an acceleration, which agrees with the cosmological description of the phenomena. If the manifold was compact state, than the combination of the condition is unveiling the true picture of singularity as a compact extrema of a manifold, flatten by the packet of expended packet manifolds with older time arrows. This section is important as it allows to further defining the exact phenomena called singularity.

$$\begin{aligned} \exists: (\Phi(\text{compact}) \rightarrow \Phi(\text{expended})) &\doteq \left(\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \subseteq \Phi(\text{compact}) \right) \\ \left(\left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \subseteq \Phi(\text{compact}) \right) &\wedge \left(\left(\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} = 0 \right) \subseteq \Phi(\text{compact}) \right) \\ \text{direction: } \left(\left(\frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} = 0 \right) \wedge \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \right) &\cong \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

In other words, the extrema curve over time is indicating that the acceleration, which is also taken to be extrema, must be directed **from** that curve outward, and it is **only possible when the singularity curve is extrema**, it would not work for a non-extrema curve. The interesting thing is that using the previous sections, the author defined a subset of "black holes" to be compact extrema curves. So this could serve as a potential option to the nature of the manifold at the so-called "singularity moment".

Proof X: Gravity within a Lepton Cluster

In this section the author will elaborate on how gravity could reform within a fermion cluster, using the mutable matrix of leptons, as earlier presented.

$$\cong \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} \right) \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} N_{V=z} \\ N_{V=z+1} \\ N_{V=z+2} \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}^k$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) & \dots & P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + \gamma) & \dots & P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \end{bmatrix}$$

The first idea is to definite mutual emissions of bosons within the lepton cluster itself. This will be marked in black.

$$Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} \cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{P(e^- + \gamma)} & \dots & \mathbf{P(e^- + \gamma)} \end{bmatrix}$$

In other words, within the lepton cluster, gravity will be denoted by mutual emission of bosons by two different leptons. This will be denoted by the product:

$$P(e^- + \gamma) \otimes P(e^- + \gamma) \cong P(e^-) + \gamma + P(e^-) + \gamma$$

$$(P(e^-) + \gamma + P(e^-) + \gamma) \cong P(e^-) \times P(e^-) + \gamma + \gamma$$

Which than indicating that it takes the product of two probability leptons, and two bosons, which in this case taken to be photons. All of it agrees with what previously mentioned. This idea can be expended another direction, using a two different lepton clusters. Similar to dual source gravitons.

$$Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} + Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} = \begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) & \dots & \mathbf{P(e^- + \gamma)} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{P(e^- + \gamma)} & \dots & P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

Which means that the gravity will be manifested by the timed emission of two bosons on two different leptons. In that sense it is not possible to predict when it will be presented, as the emission of one bosons is a matter of pure probability, and thus two bosons are obeying the nature of probability as well and in particular the additive rule of probability. the existence of the graviton than depends on two different lepton clusters which belong to two different nuclei. The more probable is the latter, similar to how gravitons rise, from two different couplings, i.e. sources.

$$\overbrace{(2N_i i + (e^-))}^{\text{Source one}} + \overrightarrow{N_{\nu_\mu} \varphi \gg \epsilon} + \overleftarrow{N_{\nu_\mu} \varphi \gg \epsilon} + \overbrace{(2N_j i + (e^-))}^{\text{source two}}$$

Which is manifested in the shift:

$$\overbrace{\left(2N_i i + Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} \right)}^{\text{Source one}} + \overrightarrow{N_{\nu_\mu} \varphi \gg \epsilon} + \overleftarrow{N_{\nu_\mu} \varphi \gg \epsilon} + \overbrace{\left(2N_j i + Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} \right)}^{\text{source two}}$$

Proof XI: Collapse of a Lepton Cluster

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta \dot{g} = 0 \quad (1)$$

In this section the author will present a possible scenario using the lepton mutable matrix. This scenario is describing a temporal collapse of the lepton cluster due to a critical point in which the gravitational interactions of the cluster lead to minimization of the distance in between the lepton elements. Let it be that there exist even amount of bosons, generated by even amount of leptons in the tuple.

$$Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} \cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + \gamma) & \cdots & P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) & \cdots & P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

Assuming they emit the bosons, for simplicity assuming it is the same kind of boson, i.e. the photon, at the same time, such that the bosons accumulate to the higher spin entity. This time doing it by a single source graviton of an higher spin:

$$\overbrace{\left(2N_i i + Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} \right)}^{\text{Source one}} + \overline{N_{v\mu}^{\varphi \gg \epsilon}} + \overline{N_{v\mu}^{\varphi \gg \epsilon}} \dots$$

The difference is that the combination of the bosons can not be presented as above. It has to be short range and be inside the lepton tuples such that:

$$\begin{aligned} \overline{N_{v\mu}^{\varphi \gg \epsilon}} + \overline{N_{v\mu}^{\varphi \gg \epsilon}} &\in Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} \\ \sum_{c=1}^n \overline{N_{v\mu}^{\varphi \gg \epsilon}} &= G_{lepton} \\ G_{lepton} &\in Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} \\ Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} &\cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + \gamma) & \cdots & P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) & \cdots & P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + \gamma) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & G & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

The key point is that given a strong enough G , which exceed a given critical point, the lepton cluster can collapse, similar to the process a star could collapse given a strong enough force. The combination of photons, or averages differ by their very nature from the independent primes. So despite the photon lead to repel on the lepton pair, the average of photons, i.e. gravity, does not impose the repellent response.

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + \gamma) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & G & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix} &\cong (\delta g \ni \mathbb{P}) \\ \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + \gamma) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & G & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix} &\propto \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \end{aligned}$$

Proof XII: Homomorphic Compressions

$$\left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + \frac{\partial[Q_{ij}]}{\partial t} \right) \rightleftharpoons \begin{pmatrix} N_{V=z} \\ N_{V=z+1} \\ N_{V=z+2} \\ \dots \end{pmatrix}^k$$

$$Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} \cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) & \dots & P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

In this section the author, will argue that it could be possible to create the same compressions, by different composition of bosons. In that sense, it is possible to reach similar values of G using different bosons, and thus the total magnitude of the effect is a homomorphism.

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + \gamma) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_2 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Where $G_1 \cong G_2$ both in energy and in prime magnitude, but the components of the tuples differ both in number and in kind ($N_{V_\mu} \neq \gamma$) \wedge ($UP_\gamma \neq UP_{N_V}$) where U denotes the number of probability elements in each tuple. Thus despite being able to speculate that there exist a finite gravity within a cluster, it is not possible to decompose the magnitude to its irreducible elements, in that sense it is homomorphism. In other words, the homomorphic relation can be put by:

$$(UP_\gamma \wedge UP_{N_V}) \rightarrow G_1$$

Which is synonymous with the statement of the author from the earlier stages of the thesis, and in particular: "it is impossible to know when or where bosons will emerge, or even which kind of bosons are in play". This idea also partly reflected in the possibility to reach the same prime, using two different compositions. The result of the above equivalence is that there will be two similar space-time compressions, by two different compositions of primes. The compressions will be on the lepton tuple, and it is meant to express how the gravity may effect a multi-cluster of leptons. As presented in the previous stage.

$$G_1 \propto \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t}$$

The lack of ability to determine which composition of bosons within a lepton cluster creates a given G_1 counts as an additional uncertainty of nature, the author stopped counting those already long ago. Either way it becomes evident that nature has both mixtures of certainties alongside an overwhelming majority of uncertainties. It's both at the same time. Another thing is that there exist unbounded number of gravitational values denoted by $G_{values} = \{G_1 \dots G_\infty\}$ where only a relative small portion can create a collapse of the lepton cluster. It is not possible to determine which portion.

All Diffractions are Virtual

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-})Exp^{iht} \right) + N_{V\mu}Exp^{i\forall t} \approx 30,128,850 \dots \quad (2)$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3) + (3)] + 3 \rightarrow \left[2N_1 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$[(2^3 \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (3)] + 7 \rightarrow \left[2N_3 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

In the earlier stages of the thesis, the author presented the idea of diffraction and re-emerging.

$$\left(\frac{\gamma^1}{2} \equiv \frac{E_{\gamma^1}}{2} \right), \left(\frac{\gamma^3}{2} \equiv \frac{E_{\gamma^3}}{2} \right) \wedge (E_{\gamma^3} \neq E_{\gamma^1})$$

$$\frac{\gamma^1}{2} + \frac{\gamma^3}{2} \equiv \gamma_{reemerge}$$

$$E(\gamma_{reemerge}) \not\equiv E_{\gamma^1} \vee E_{\gamma^3}$$

The complication which rises from that idea is due to spin violations, which if for a given boson which is diffracted, is no longer prime, and thus no longer one half. If one to assume that particles have either integer spin or half integer spin than the idea of prime division could be problematic.

For those reasons it is possible to demand that the diffraction of a prime to a virtual process, that in two measurement the prime will measure as spin one, but during that interval aspiring zero, it could have been diffracted. On the other hand, there is no law that indicate that it is not possible to diffract a number and partition it to smaller composite, it depends mainly on the time interval. for those reasons those reasons the author would define the diffraction as a virtual process, in other words, it can't be measured.

$$\forall \left(\frac{N_{V\mu}}{K} + \frac{N_{V\mu}}{K} + \dots + \frac{+N_{V\mu}}{K} \right) \rightarrow +N_{V\mu(re-emerge)}$$

$$\left(\frac{N_{V\mu}}{K} + \frac{N_{V\mu}}{K} + \dots + \frac{+N_{V\mu}}{K} \right) \cong (t \approx \epsilon); ((\epsilon \rightarrow 0) \wedge K \in \mathbb{R})$$

That is for any diffraction, the composite of a diffraction exist for a time interval which is virtual and cannot be measured. This complication rises from two sides. On the positive it is not forbidden by nature, but on the other hand, if the spin particles are either integers or half integers, it might impose a given restriction which could be surpassed by taking it to be a virtual process.

Random\Dependent Distributions

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

This section is analysis on the subject of Fermionic distributions versus bosonic distributions, taken from a viewpoint of randomness. In particular, the analysis will attempt to classify the distribution to random and dependent according to class. Since it is impossible to determine that there is a unique segment of space in which the fermions may appear, the nature of the distribution must be equal and random in space-time. Thus, one will define the unknown probability for vanishing curvature spikes:

$$(\Phi \supseteq P(fermi)) \therefore (P(fermi) \propto \oint \oint \Phi)$$

In other words, there exist a probability within the space, and thus the probability is proportional to the expansion of the space, taken to be the Lorentz manifold. This comes to an agreement with the previous statement of the author, which correlated matter creation to the arrow of time, and to the idea that matter and energy is not conserved. Three things, $P(fermi)$ is taken to be a constant for simplicity sake, it is random equally distributed. Now, to the second distribution, which is the bosonic distribution. First, it is obvious that it is dependent upon $P(fermi)$ by the axioms of the theory. Denoting the bosonic by $P(Bose) \subseteq P(fermi)$ and in that sense (ignoring the complication of "primes higher") it is dependent upon the distribution of fermions. This can be denoted by:

$$(\Phi \supseteq P(fermi) \supseteq P(Bose)) \therefore (P(Bose) \propto P(fermi))$$

The key idea is that the dependent distribution of bosons, is leading to a variation on the random distribution of fermions. That was earlier stated, in the vacuum part of the early days: "...requires knowing beforehand where those violations of stationarity will appear, which is impossible to know. What is possible to know is those violations of stationarity **has appeared**, that is simple, where there is stars and galaxies" In other words, the bosonic dependent probability is leading to a shift from a random distribution to a discrete distribution of mega clusters of matter. In that sense, it is possible to reason for the emptiness of spaces, with subset of dense matter clusters, which are galaxies. Denote the random feature of the distribution by $D.Rand \subseteq \Phi$ and the concentrated distribution of matter $D.Con \subseteq \Phi$

$$P(Bose) \wedge P(fermi) \Vdash \left(\Phi((\delta g = 0) \times D.Rand) \rightarrow \Phi((\delta g = 0) \times D.Con) \right)$$

Which is another way to state that there exist an automorphism between the fermion cluster.

$$P(Bose): P(fermi) \rightarrow P(fermi)$$

For simplicity sake ignoring the fact that matter was created in the automorphism interval and thus refuting the idea of a complete automorphism. Summing up, the bosonic existence vary the equally random $P(fermi)$ to a set of points, which are dense, specific located galaxies.

$$P(Bose): P(fermi \wedge D.Rand) \rightarrow P(fermi \wedge D.Con)$$

Continuous Setting - Revisited

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\left(2_\mu^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^-) \text{Exp}^{iht} \right) + N_{V\mu} \text{Exp}^{i\psi t} \approx 30,128,850 \dots \quad (2)$$

This section is analysis on the topic of the setting. The setting is of course continuous as given by the main equation, but since each topological space can be presented in different ways, that raises a question, where there exist another possible representation of nature. One of the most common ideas, which the author used, was functors in order to represent shifts in a setting. The question of whether it has physical significance was completely ignored. Since it is not forbidden to define a functor of the sort:

$$\pi: Top \longrightarrow Set$$

$$Top \ni \Phi$$

The physical implication of such a transformation is than that, the physics is on a discrete setting of nature, which is not the case as far as we know. It is possible to overcome by stating that it has the theoretical possibility but some sort of an exclusion which prevents it from appearing on physical grounds. It is unclear what sort of exclusion that might be. This can be solved by stating that the set is a imaginary reflector of the topological space.

$$Top \overset{\overset{L}{\leftarrow}}{\underset{\underset{\hookrightarrow}{\pi}}{\pi}} Set$$

That is directly implying that if there is a way to reach a transformation from a topological space to a set, there must be a left adjoint to that transformation, such that to reach from the set to the topological space again, the continuous setting in which we live in. the demand of the left adjoint is vital for preserving the physics, and thus it is important to include in the theory. The above configuration is useful as one previously define the curvature to prime connection.

$$Set([0, \mathbb{R}]) \ni Set([\mathbb{P}] \cup +1)$$

$$Ric \cong Set([\mathbb{P}] \cup +1)$$

And thus:

$$Top \overset{\overset{L}{\leftarrow}}{\underset{\underset{\hookrightarrow}{\pi}}{\pi}} Set([\mathbb{P}] \cup +1)$$

$$\Phi \overset{\overset{L}{\leftarrow}}{\underset{\underset{\hookrightarrow}{\pi}}{\pi}} Set([\mathbb{P}] \cup +1)$$

■

Proof XIII: G's as Inner Products

That is another analysis of the lepton clusters and the possible G values, which may rise as a result of independent primes propagating within them. In particular, the author will attempt at presenting an analog to the idea of those $G_{values} = \{G_1 \dots G_\infty\}$ to inner product. By the curvature to prime connection.

$$Set([0, \mathbb{R}]) \ni Set([\mathbb{P}] \cup +1)$$

$$R \cong Ric \cong Set([\mathbb{P}] \cup +1)$$

And by mutable matrix of probability of emission,

$$Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} \cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) & \dots & P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + \gamma) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_2 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix}$$

it is possible to present as:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + \gamma) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + Ric) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + Ric) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + Ric) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + Ric) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\langle P(e^- + Ric), P(e^- + Ric) \rangle \leq G_{val}$$

$$\langle P(Ric), P(Ric) \rangle \leq G_{val}$$

$$G_{val} \subseteq G_{values}$$

If each (Ric) to hold a vector such that $Vec \in (Ric)$, than the inner product of two (Ric) values is a scalar, which agrees with previous statement made on the nature of gravity as standing curvature of spin zero. The probabilities must be timed, such that the bosons will intersect to a higher entity spin, or else the inner product would be zero.

$$\langle P(Ric \ni t_1), P(Ric \ni t_2) \rangle = 0$$

Similar statements made in the early days of the 8T, and in particular that it takes more than one boson to generate a graviton. The above equation could be related to the process of interference as far as one can see, as it implies certain sort of cancelation. The second result is that it is not enough for lepton cluster to hold emissions of bosons, there has to be certain timing in which the bosons intersect to a graviton, that could be the reason it is relatively rare and was not detected to this day. That is alongside that science really did not know what Einstein gravity is, i.e. an average, before the author created the 8T.

Proof XIV: G_{values} as Non Abelian

In this section the author will prove two things. First that the group of gravitational values inside a fermion cluster is infinite and proportional to time. Secondly is that it is a group, a non-abelian group. The second part of the proof is that this group can be considered as a monoid homomorphism, or varying automorphic gravitational value. The proof relies on terms from the previous sections.

Proof.

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + \gamma) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + Ric) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + Ric) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + Ric) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + Ric) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Set([0, \mathbb{R}]) \ni Set([\mathbb{P}] \cup +1)$$

$$R \cong Ric \cong Set([\mathbb{P}] \cup +1)$$

$$(Set([\mathbb{P}] \cup +1) \propto F_{\mathbb{R}}) \therefore (Ric \propto F_{\mathbb{R}})$$

Knowing from the previous section that:

$$\langle P(Ric), P(Ric) \rangle \preceq G_{val}$$

$$G_{val} \propto F_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$G_{val} \subseteq G_{values}$$

$$G_{values} \propto F_{\mathbb{R}}$$

$$(F_{\mathbb{R}} \propto [\mathbb{P}]) \propto t$$

$$G_{values} \propto t$$

■

As G_{values} depends upon $[\mathbb{P}]$. As the second part of the proof

$$(G_{values} \propto t) \cong \partial(G_{values})/\partial t \therefore$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial G_{values}}{\partial t} \models \right) \Vdash \frac{\partial G_{val}}{\partial t} \therefore (G_{val} \subseteq G_{values})$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial G_{val}}{\partial t} \models \right) \Vdash (t: G_{val} \rightarrow G_{val})$$

$$t: G_{val} \rightarrow G_{val} \subseteq G_{values}$$

■

Proof XV: Instability Cancellation

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-})Exp^{iHt} \right) + N_{V\mu}Exp^{i\tilde{V}t} \approx 30,128,850 \dots \quad (2)$$

In this section, the author will prove that the instability of the weak interaction bosons and any other instability within bosons of higher coupling is canceled during the factorization process of the second main equation, the primorial. The proof is based upon taking as an axiom that the gravitational force exist. Proof.

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\frac{1}{2.78895528 \times 10^{44}} + \frac{1}{2.92840304 \times 10^{46}} \right) &= 3.6192032 \times 10^{-45} \\ \frac{3.6192032 \times 10^{-45}}{2} &= 1.80986016 \times 10^{-45} \\ \frac{1.7518 \times 10^{-45}}{1.80986016 \times 10^{-45}} &\approx 0.968 \end{aligned}$$

Denote the subset of bosons which taken to be unstable, $\mathbb{P}\mathbb{U} \subseteq \mathbb{P}$. Denote the instability of the bosons by $\mathbb{I} \subseteq \mathbb{P}\mathbb{U}$

Since by the primorial:

$$(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times p_1 \dots \times p_n + 2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times p_1 \dots \times p_{n+1}) / 2 \cong G$$

And there exist

$$\{p_2, \dots, p_m\} \subseteq \mathbb{P}\mathbb{U}$$

If G is stable than the decay of the unstable elements of $\mathbb{P}\mathbb{U}$ within the prime factorization chain is not allowed, or else

$$\begin{aligned} (G \rightarrow 0) &\therefore (\mathbb{I} \ni \emptyset) \\ (\mathbb{I} \ni \emptyset) \forall t: (2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times p_1 \times \dots \times p_{(n \rightarrow \infty)}) &\therefore (G > 0) \end{aligned}$$

■

Proof XVI: Rotational Quantum Gravity

In this section the author will present the proof of a rotational quantum gravity. That is by using the previous ideas, alongside the wave equation primordial.

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + \gamma) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_2 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Indicating that the probability leptons are propagating across the nuclei. That was previously covered.

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_2 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + Ric) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + Ric) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + Ric) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + Ric) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(e^- + Ric) + (e^- + Ric) \cong (e^- + N_{V_\mu}) + (e^- + N_{V_\mu})$$

$$(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) + (e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \cong \overbrace{(e^- + N_{V_\mu})}^1 + \overbrace{(e^- + N_{V_\mu})}^2$$

$$\overbrace{(e^- + N_{V_\mu})}^1 + \overbrace{(e^- + N_{V_\mu})}^2 \cong \overbrace{(e^- + N_{V_\mu})}^2 + \overbrace{(e^- + N_{V_\mu})}^1$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} \overbrace{P(e^- + N_{V_\mu})}^1 \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_2 & \vdots \\ \overbrace{P(e^- + N_{V_\mu})}^2 \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} \overbrace{P(e^- + N_{V_\mu})}^2 \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_2 & \vdots \\ \overbrace{P(e^- + N_{V_\mu})}^1 \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus, one is able to define the set of invariant rotations, which keeps a given $G_{val} \subseteq G_{values}$ invariant. Denote the set of rotations to a given direction by $\mathbb{RO} = \{(\cup \gamma \cup)\}$ and by transferring

$$Top(\Phi) \overset{L}{\underset{\cong}{\overset{\pi}{\leftarrow}}} Set(\mathbb{RO})$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \rightleftharpoons & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \uparrow\downarrow & G_2 & \uparrow\downarrow \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \rightleftharpoons & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + Ric) \searrow & \rightleftharpoons & \swarrow P(e^- + Ric) \\ \uparrow\downarrow & G_1 & \uparrow\downarrow \\ P(e^- + Ric) \nearrow & \rightleftharpoons & \nwarrow P(e^- + Ric) \end{bmatrix} \rightsquigarrow G_1 \ni (\cup \gamma \cup)$$

$$\because G_1 \ni (\cup \gamma \cup) \ni \overbrace{\{(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) + (e^- + N_{V_\mu})\}}^{n \text{ elements}} / n$$

■

Proof XVII: Vanishing & Superposed Prime Tuples

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-}) Exp^{iHt} \right) + N_{V\mu} Exp^{i\tilde{V}t} \approx 30,128,850 \dots \quad (2)$$

The following is an analysis of the prime tuples presented in the earlier stages of the thesis. As reader may recall the prime tuples took the form as a two tuple, composed by primes.

$$\begin{array}{ccccc} (p_1, p_n) & & & & \\ (p_1, p_2) & (p_1, p_3) & (p_1, p_4) & \dots & \\ (p_2, p_1) & (p_2, p_3) & (p_2, p_4) & \dots & \end{array}$$

Since the addition of any even number of primes is a result of an even number,

$$\begin{aligned} (2n+1) &\in \mathbb{P} \wedge (2m+1) \in \mathbb{P} \\ (p_{n \in \mathbb{R}} + p_{n+1 \in \mathbb{R}}) + (p_{m \in \mathbb{R}} + p_{m+1 \in \mathbb{R}}) &= Even \end{aligned}$$

It is possible to take a given tuple vanishing into matter and combine it with another tuple which similar nature. Than tuples which answer the devisor demand are clustering the increasing tuples. That was previously covered.

$$\begin{aligned} (2n+1) + (2m+1) &\rightarrow Even + Even \leftarrow (2k+1) + (2t+1) \\ Even + Even &\mapsto Even \\ (Prime\ Tuple) + (Prime\ Tuple) &\mapsto (Higher\ Prime\ Tuple) \end{aligned}$$

■

The connection one would like to point is the similarity of superposed fermion clusters to the superposed forces such as gravity.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^{-} + N_{V\mu}) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^{-} + N_{V\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_2 & \vdots \\ P(e^{-} + N_{V\mu}) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^{-} + N_{V\mu}) \end{array} \right] \cong \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^{-} + Ric) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^{-} + Ric) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^{-} + Ric) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^{-} + Ric) \end{array} \right]$$

In other words, just like combinations of primes leading to a composed force. Combination of prime even tuples which vanish into matter are leading to a higher tuples vanishing into matter. There could be a possible relation there. In particular between the rate of creation of superposed tuples to the rate of increase of the primorial. This will be the subject of the next sections.

Proof XVIII: Spinning Stars

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\left(2_\mu^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^-) \text{Exp}^{iht} \right) + N_{V\mu} \text{Exp}^{i\psi t} \approx 30,128,850 \dots \quad (2)$$

In this section, the author will re-analyze the source of spinning stars. As far as the author can see, there are **three** different causes for that phenomenon. First, it is the innate spin of the fermions, which is a trivial prediction. The second is the spin of the independent bosons, such as the photon, which is coming from the lepton. The summation of spins lead to a bosonic spin, and that is contributing to the spin of stars. The last source of spin, is the spin of composite bosons, such as the graviton, which can appear both at large scales given by $G = 1.8 \times 10^{-45}$ And using the most recent ideas can appear at quantum scales in lepton clusters.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_2 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \end{array} \right] \cong \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + Ric) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + Ric) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + Ric) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + Ric) \end{array} \right]$$

It does not make sense to separate the spin of stars from the spin of the quantum particles. Thus, one will denote the spin of mega-fermion cluster by the summation of the terms.

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{S} &\cong \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_i = 0) + \sum_{i=1}^{i=N_V} (\delta g_\phi) + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} G_i \\ \mathfrak{S} &\cong \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{fermions} + \sum_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \text{Inden. Bosons} + \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{Average Valued Bosons} \end{aligned}$$

Which is a more complicated result as it implies that a star can retain set of gravitational values. Recall that the average valued bosons are a result of the independent bosons:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \text{Inden. Bosons} \supseteq \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{Average Valued Bosons}$$

Which was proven by deriving the coupling of $G = 1.8 \times 10^{-45}$ as an average.

$$\mathfrak{S} \cong \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{fermions} + \sum_{i=1}^{i=N_V} \text{Inden. Bosons}$$

■

Converge Distribution \cong Converge Emissions ?

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

$$\left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-}) \text{Exp}^{iHt} \right) + N_{V\mu} \text{Exp}^{i\tilde{y}t} \approx 30,128,850 \dots \quad (2)$$

In this section the author will analyze the question of converging probabilities as a result of converging fermion distribution. As proven earlier. The fermion cluster start as equally and randomly distributed, and starts bosons lead to clustering on a given position. The question is, whether a converge in fermion cluster is ensuring the converge of emissions. On first glance, the intuitive answer is positive. That is because the fermion clusters serve as accumulation point for bosons to arise, since fermions emit leptons and so on. On the other hand there is no law which allows determining when, or where bosons may rise, so the question gets harder. However, if the unknown probability set denoted by:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(N_{V \in [0, \mathbb{R}]})$$

Is confined in a compact space-time region $[M_E, M_E] \subseteq \Phi$ than :

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} P(N_{V \in [0, \mathbb{R}]}) \subseteq [M_E, M_E]$$

Ignoring the higher composed bosons, which may rise without leptons, the answer should be positive. Simply because the undetermined set of probability is conditionally depended on the fermions. Thus, despite not knowing the actual probability rate, clusters of undetermined rates will lead to converge in emissions. This result has another implication that is in quantum scale, the more leptons exist on the cluster, the higher the probability to create a given value of $(G_{Val} \subseteq G_{values})$. This can be set.

$$\begin{aligned} P(G_{Val}) &\propto \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^{-})_i \right); \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^{-})_i \right) &\subseteq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta g_i = 0 \right) \\ \therefore (P(G_{Val})) &\propto \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_i = 0) \right) \end{aligned}$$

■

Proof XIX: Identical Compressions – Lepton Cluster

In this section the author will expend the idea of identical space-time compressions to lepton and to quantum scales. in particular despite nature does not provide any information concerning the motion of leptons, their energy and so on, it is possible to proof that different lepton clusters can lead to same space-time compressions.

Proof.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_1 \subseteq G_{Values} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \overline{[M_E, M_E]}^1 \\
 & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_2 \subseteq G_{Values} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right] \rightarrow \overline{[M_E, M_E]}^2 \\
 & \overline{[M_E, M_E]}^2 \wedge \overline{[M_E, M_E]}^2 = \emptyset \\
 & Top(G_{Values}) \xrightleftharpoons[\tilde{C}]{\pi^L} Set(G_{Values}) \\
 & \forall t (G_2 \subseteq G_{Values}) \cong G_1 \subseteq G_{Values} \\
 & \frac{\partial \overline{[M_E, M_E]}^1}{\partial G_1} \cong \frac{\partial \overline{[M_E, M_E]}^2}{\partial G_2}
 \end{aligned}$$

■

Leading to the beautiful bijection:

$$\overbrace{(G_{Random} \subseteq G_{Values})}^{Set} \cong \overbrace{\frac{\partial G}{\partial t} \subseteq [M_E, M_E]}^{Top}$$

Which has as far as the author can see, rich physical implications:

Proof XX: Variational Compressions in Lepton Clusters

In this section, the author will use the proof of the last section to derive the physical implications.

$$Top(G_{Values}) \overset{L}{\underset{\pi}{\rightleftharpoons}} Set(G_{Values})$$

$$\forall t (G_2 \subseteq G_{Values}) \cong G_1 \subseteq G_{Values}$$

$$\frac{\partial \overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^1}{\partial G_1} \cong \frac{\partial \overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^2}{\partial G_2}$$

■

$$\overbrace{(G_{Random} \subseteq G_{Values})}^{Set} \cong \overbrace{\frac{\partial G}{\partial t} \subseteq [M_E, M_E]}^{Top}$$

The most obvious one is due to the variational nature of the G_{Random} within the set of leptons is that the distance of the leptons cluster is varying. In particular, the distance is decreasing as G_{Random} is increasing. They are inversely proportional. This is different by the exchange of photons as it is the average of bosons; in that sense the leptons can be in fact closer to one another as a result. This serves as additional important insight about the nature of leptons under gravitational effects of quantum scale. Taking the matric as unit measure:

$$(G_{Random} \rightarrow 1) \therefore (M_E \rightarrow 0)$$

Theoretically it is possible to demand that the distance between leptons will aspire zero, as long as they don't intersect and vanish, there is no limitation of that. The only actual problem is to generate a strong enough G_{Random} and retaining it, i.e. making it extrema such that:

$$\overbrace{\frac{\partial G_{Random}}{\partial t}}^{Top} = 0 \subseteq [M_E, M_E]$$

In other words, there exist the bijection:

$$(\frac{\partial G_{Random}}{\partial t} = 0) \cong (G_{Random} \rightarrow 1)$$

$$(\frac{\partial G_{Random}}{\partial t} = 0) \cong ([M_E, M_E] \approx 0)$$

Proof XXI: Partial Conservation Laws

In this section, the author will further elaborate on partial conservation laws. In other words, for a set of curvature spikes vanishing into matter. Represented by:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_i = 0) \right)$$

Since from the previous section:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)_i \right) \subseteq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta g_i = 0 \right)$$

Since from the previous section, it was proven that:

$$\begin{aligned} (P(G_{Val})) &\propto \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_i = 0) \right) \therefore (P(G_{Val})) \propto \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)_i \right) \\ P(G_{Val}) &\subseteq G_{Values} \\ (P(G_{Values})) &\propto \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)_i \right) \therefore ((G_{Values})) \propto \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)_i \right) \\ Top(G_{Values}) &\overset{L}{\underset{\cong}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}}} Set(G_{Values}) \end{aligned}$$

■

I.e. once a vanishing curvature cluster appearing on the manifold in the form of matter, it possible to represent a finite set of values, such as the G_{Values} which is conserved. This agree with the previous ideas on the author on the subject of partial conservation. The adjunction vastly powerful as it allows defining any set of values, rotations, translations, which will be transformed to the manifold and vice versa and thus fully conserved.

$$\begin{aligned} Top(G_{Values}) &\overset{L}{\underset{\cong}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}}} Set(G_{Values}) \\ Top([\mathbb{P}] \cup +1) &\overset{L}{\underset{\cong}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}}} Set([\mathbb{P}] \cup +1) \\ Top(\mathbb{R}\mathbb{O}) &\overset{L}{\underset{\cong}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}}} Set((\mathbb{R}\mathbb{O})) \\ &\dots \end{aligned}$$

Proof XXII: Identical Fermion Clusters

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

This section is a direct result of the previous result. In particular, the author will postulate a theorem in order to further classify the identity within fermion clusters:

Theorem (3.2): Two clusters of fermions will be regarded as identical, if and only if the values within the superset of adjunctions are identical.

Denoting the Superset:

$$\text{Let } \mathbb{S} = \{Top(\{\mathbb{Q}_1 \dots \mathbb{Q}_n\}) \xleftrightarrow[\cong]{\pi^L} Set(\{\mathbb{Q}_1 \dots \mathbb{Q}_n\})\}$$

Where $\mathbb{Q}_1 \cong G_{values}$, $\mathbb{Q}_2 \cong \mathbb{R}\mathbb{O}$ and so on. In other words, the values of the subsets of physical quantities within the adjunction invariant structure must be identical.

Denote

$$\left(\overbrace{(\mathbb{S}_1 \subseteq [\overbrace{M_E, M_E}^1])}^{Top} \wedge (\mathbb{S}_2 \subseteq [\overbrace{M_E, M_E}^2]) \right) \bowtie \left([\overbrace{M_E, M_E}^2] \wedge [\overbrace{M_E, M_E}^1] = \emptyset \right)$$

Let

$$(\mathbb{S}_1 \cong \mathbb{S}_2) \therefore ([\overbrace{M_E, M_E}^1] \cong [\overbrace{M_E, M_E}^2])$$

$$[\overbrace{M_E, M_E}^2] \ni \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_i = 0) \right) \bowtie ([\overbrace{M_E, M_E}^2] \ni \left(\sum_{h=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_h = 0) \right))$$

$$\therefore \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_i = 0) \right) \cong \left(\sum_{h=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_h = 0) \right)$$

■

Proof XXIII: Manifold Jumps & Adjunctions

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta \dot{g} = 0 \quad (1)$$

This section is an attempt to present the feature of a manifold jump using the main adjunction of the theory, which was developed in the most recent parts of the epos.

$$\text{Top}(\{\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{Q}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Set}(\{\})$$

This will be done by a variation such that:

$$\text{Top}(\{\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{Q}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\}) \rightarrow \left(\text{Top}(\{\text{Kernal}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{Q}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\{\text{Kernal}\}\}) \right)$$

Where the kernel was proven as a set of zeros, given by $\partial g / \partial t = 0$.

$$\{\text{Kernal}\} \cong \{\text{Kernal}\} \div (0 \cong 0) \div \text{Top}(\{\text{Kernal}\}) \cong \text{Top}(\{\text{Kernal}\})$$

$$\left(\text{Top}(\{\text{Kernal}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{Q}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\{\text{Kernal}\}\}) \right) \cong \text{Id: Top}(\{\text{Kernal}\}) \rightarrow \text{Top}(\{\text{Kernal}\})$$

$$\text{Id: Automorphism} \rightarrow \text{Automorphism}$$

$$\left(\text{Top}(\{\text{Kernal}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{Q}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\{\text{Kernal}\}\}) \right) \models$$

Where the result is possible to expend by any additional number of spaces

$$\text{Top}(\{\text{Kernal}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{Q}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\{\text{Kernal}\}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{Q}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\{\{\text{Kernal}\}\}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{Q}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\{\{\{\text{Kernal}\}\}\}\}) \dots$$

Which is bijective to the up and down jumps over the packet, manifest as a left to right functors on this setting.

$$\overbrace{\text{Top}(\{\text{Kernal}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{Q}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\{\text{Kernal}\}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{Q}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\{\{\text{Kernal}\}\}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{Q}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\{\{\{\text{Kernal}\}\}\}\}) \dots}^{\pi\pi\pi}$$

$$\overbrace{\text{Top}(\{\text{Kernal}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{Q}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\{\text{Kernal}\}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{Q}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\{\{\text{Kernal}\}\}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{Q}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\{\{\{\text{Kernal}\}\}\}\}) \dots}^{\text{LLL}}$$

$$(\pi\pi\pi): \overbrace{\text{Top}(\{\text{Kernal}\})}^1 \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{Top}(\{\text{Kernal}\})}^3$$

$$(\pi\pi\pi): \overbrace{\text{Top}(\{\text{Kernal}\})}^1 \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{Top}(\{\text{Kernal}\})}^3 \cong (000): \overbrace{\text{Top}(\{\text{Kernal}\})}^1 \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{Top}(\{\text{Kernal}\})}^3$$

$$(000): \overbrace{\text{Top}(\{\text{Kernal}\})}^1 \rightarrow \overbrace{\text{Top}(\{\text{Kernal}\})}^3 \cong \left(\frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \times \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \times \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} = 0 \right)$$

Proof XXIV: Dark Matter as Categorical Product

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial \dot{g}} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1)$$

This section is an attempt to present the feature of dark matter as product of topological spaces. In particular, an effect of interaction between areas of extrema on given objects.

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Top}(\{\}) &\overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{C}}{\rightleftarrows}} \overset{\pi}{\text{Top}(\{\{\}\})} \rightarrow (\text{Top}(\{\Phi\}) \times \text{Top}(\{\Phi\})) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{C}}{\rightleftarrows}} \overset{\pi}{\text{Top}(\{\{\Phi\}\}) \times \text{Top}(\{\Phi\})} \\ \therefore (\text{Top}(\{\Phi\}) \times \text{Top}(\{\Phi\})) &\cong \text{Top} \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_i = 0) \right) \right) \times \text{Top} \left(\left(\sum_{h=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_h = 0) \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Recall that from the previous section:

$$\wedge \overset{\text{Fermion Cluster one}}{\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_i = 0) \right)} \cong \overset{\text{Fermion Cluster two}}{\left(\sum_{h=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_h = 0) \right)}$$

And:

$$\begin{aligned} (P(G_{Val})) &\propto \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_i = 0) \right) \therefore (P(G_{Val})) \propto \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)_i \right) \right) \\ \therefore (\text{Top}(\{G_{Val}\}) \times \text{Top}(\{G_{Val}\})) &\overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{C}}{\rightleftarrows}} \overset{\pi}{\text{Top}(\{G_{Val}\}) \times \text{Top}(\{G_{Val}\})} \\ \therefore (\text{Top}(\{\mathbb{P} \subseteq \mathbb{R}\}) \times \text{Top}(\{\mathbb{P} \subseteq \mathbb{R}\})) &\overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{C}}{\rightleftarrows}} \overset{\pi}{\text{Top}(\{\mathbb{P} \subseteq \mathbb{R}\}) \times \text{Top}(\{\mathbb{P} \subseteq \mathbb{R}\})} \end{aligned}$$

■

This proof agrees with the description of dark matter. Bosonic elements composing the gravitational forces, the averages on product of topological spaces. It is not possible to determine which value of the possible set of values exist at a given manifold. The product of effect is unknown. This idea was previously manifested as the sum of effects:

Proof XXV: Discrete Bosonic Rings

In this section, the author will present a new object, a discrete isolated bosonic ring. This ring has adjunction to a topological space, and thus it is isomorphic to a bounded region of space-time which has a closed subset of bosons.

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Set}(\{\}) &\rightarrow \text{Ring}(\{\}) \\
 \text{Top}(\{\}) &\xleftarrow[\varprojlim]{\text{L}} \text{Set}(\{\}) \rightarrow \text{Top}(\{\}) \xleftarrow[\varprojlim]{\text{L}} \text{Ring}(\{\}) \\
 \text{Top}(G_{\text{Values}}) &\xleftarrow[\varprojlim]{\text{L}} \text{Set}(G_{\text{Values}}) \therefore \text{Top}(G_{\text{Values}}) \xleftarrow[\varprojlim]{\text{L}} \text{Ring}(G_{\text{Values}}) \\
 (\text{Top}(\{G_{\text{Val}}\})) &\cong \text{Top}(\{\mathbb{P} \subseteq \mathbb{R}\}) \therefore (\text{Top}(\{G_{\text{Val}} = \{a_1 \dots a_n\}\})) \\
 (\text{Top}(\{G_{\text{Val}} = \{a_1 \dots a_n\}\})) &\xleftarrow[\varprojlim]{\text{L}} \text{Ring}(G_{\text{Values}} = \{a_1 \dots a_n\}) \\
 (\text{Top}(\{G_{\text{Val}} = \{a_1 \dots a_n\}\})) &\subseteq \overline{[M_E, M_E]}^1 \\
 \overline{[M_E, M_E]}^1 &\xleftarrow[\varprojlim]{\text{L}} \text{Ring}(G_{\text{Values}} = \{a_1 \dots a_n\})
 \end{aligned}$$

■

As far as one can see this agrees with the idea of knots in space-time.

Proof XXVI: Dark Matter and Bosonic Rings

$$\begin{aligned}
 \overline{[M_E, M_E]}^1 &\xleftarrow[\varprojlim]{\text{L}} \text{Ring}(G_{\text{Values}} = \{a_1 \dots a_n\}) \\
 \overline{[M_E, M_E]}^1 \times \overline{[M_E, M_E]}^2 &\xleftarrow[\varprojlim]{\text{L}} \text{Ring}(G_{\text{ValuesOne}}) \times \text{Ring}(G_{\text{ValuesTwo}})
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus:

$$\begin{aligned}
 \text{Ring}(G_{\text{ValuesOne}}) \times \text{Ring}(G_{\text{ValuesTwo}}) &\cong \\
 (\text{Top}(\{\mathbb{P} \subseteq \mathbb{R}\}) \times \text{Top}(\{\mathbb{P} \subseteq \mathbb{R}\})) &
 \end{aligned}$$

■

Proof XXVII: Quantum entropies

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Top}(\{\mathbb{P} \subseteq \mathbb{R}\}) &\overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\cong}{\xleftarrow{\pi}}} \text{Set}(\{\mathbb{P} \subseteq \mathbb{R}\}) \\ \text{Top}(\{\mathbb{P}_f \subseteq \mathbb{P}\}) &\overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\cong}{\xleftarrow{\pi}}} \text{Set}(\{\mathbb{P} \subseteq \mathbb{R}\}) \end{aligned}$$

Denote the set of states of the finite set of bosons

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Top}(\{\mathbb{P}_f \subseteq \mathbb{P}\}) &\overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\cong}{\xleftarrow{\pi}}} \text{State}(\{\{\diamond_1 \dots \diamond_n\} \leq t\}) \\ \text{Top}(\{\mathbb{P}_f \subseteq \mathbb{P}\}) &\cong \text{Top}(\{\partial \mathbb{P}_f \subseteq \mathbb{P}\}) \\ &\because \forall (p \in \mathbb{P}_f) \exists \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \\ &\wedge \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \cong \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} / \partial t \\ \text{Top}(\{\partial \mathbb{P}_f \subseteq \mathbb{P}\}) &\propto \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} / \partial t \\ \therefore \left(\text{Top}(\{\mathbb{P}_f \subseteq \mathbb{P}\}) \propto \frac{\{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\}}{\partial t} \right) &\wedge \text{Top}(\{\mathbb{P}_f \subseteq \mathbb{P}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\cong}{\xleftarrow{\pi}}} \text{State}(\{\{\diamond_1 \dots \diamond_n\} \leq t\}) \\ \text{State}(\{\{\diamond_1 \dots \diamond_n\} \leq t\}) &\rightarrow \text{State}(\{\{\diamond_1 \dots \diamond_n\} \propto t\}) \end{aligned}$$

■

Proof XXVIII: Electrons under Gravitational Effect

This proof agrees with the previous ideas made on the goldstone as spin zero, massless.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} + (e^{-})Exp^{iHt} \right) \\
 & 2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} \cong Goldstone \\
 & 2_{\mu}^{e^{-}} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} \cong (Mass = 0) \wedge (Spin.Zero)_{S=0} \\
 & (\{(Mass = 0) \wedge (Spin.Zero)_{S=0}\} + (e^{-})) \forall (V \in \mathbb{P}) \\
 & \therefore \left((e^{-}) \bigotimes_{G_{SomeGvalue}} \models \right) \forall (t \in \Phi)
 \end{aligned}$$

■

Proof XXIX: Electrons increasing their free motion over time

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left((e^{-}) \bigotimes_{G_{SomeGvalue}} \models \right) \forall (t \in \Phi) \\
 & G_{SomeGvalue} \subseteq G_{Values} = \{a_1 \dots a_n\} \\
 & (Top(\{G_{Val} = \{a_1 \dots a_n\}\})) \stackrel{L}{\underset{\cong}{\pi}} Ring(G_{Values} = \{a_1 \dots a_n\})
 \end{aligned}$$

As given by previous proofs:

$$(G_{Values} \propto t) \cong \partial(G_{Values})/\partial t$$

And by the primorial:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & ((t \rightarrow \infty) \vdash (G_{Values} \rightarrow 0)) \forall \left(\Phi \in \widetilde{\Phi}_{i+j}^{Packet} \right) \\
 & (\therefore (e^{-})_{\mu} \propto t) \therefore \{(G_{Values} \rightarrow 0) \propto (t \rightarrow \infty)\}
 \end{aligned}$$

■

Proof XXX: Electrons Pulled By Nuclei

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left((e^-) \bigotimes G_{SomeGvalue} \models \right) \forall (t \in \Phi) \\
 & G_{SomeGvalue} \subseteq G_{Values} = \{a_1 \dots a_n\} \wedge \\
 & \left(2_\mu^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} \right) \cong Goldstone \cong (Mass = 0) \wedge (Spin.Zero)_{S=0} \\
 & [2,3] \mid \left(2_\mu^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_{V\mu} \right) \therefore \cong Top \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_i = 0) \right) \right) \therefore \\
 & Top \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_i = 0) \right) \right) \cong Goldstone \\
 & \therefore \left((e^-) \bigotimes \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\delta g_i = 0) \right) \right) \models \forall (t \in \Phi)
 \end{aligned}$$

■

Proof XXXI: Natural Transformations

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \therefore \left(Top(\{\mathbb{P}_f \subseteq \mathbb{P}\}) \propto \frac{\{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\}}{\partial t} \right) \wedge Top(\{\mathbb{P}_f \subseteq \mathbb{P}\}) \overset{L}{\underset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}} State(\{\{\diamond_1 \dots \diamond_n\} \preceq t\}) \\
 & State(\{\{\diamond_1 \dots \diamond_n\} \preceq t\}) \rightarrow State(\{\{\diamond_1 \dots \diamond_n\} \propto t\}) \\
 & \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists Quantum.Law = () \therefore \\
 & \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (Quantum.Probabilty = \diamond_n) \\
 & \diamond_m \subseteq (Set.State); (m \leq n) \\
 & (Quantum.Probabilty \cong P(A)) \wedge (\int \diamond_{states} \cong 1) \\
 & \therefore \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists \left((P(A) < 1) \wedge (P(A) \subseteq \int \diamond_{states}) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

■

Preposition:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (Quantum.Law = ()) \\
 & \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (Quantum.Law = (\emptyset))
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof XXXII: Electron Self Exhorting Ric

$$\left(\text{Top}(\{(\mathbf{e}^-) \supseteq \mathbb{P}\}) \propto \frac{\{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\}}{\partial t} \right) \cong \left(\text{Top}(\{(\mathbf{e}^-) \supseteq \text{Ric}\}) \propto \frac{\{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\}}{\partial t} \right)$$

Recall:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Set}([0, \mathbb{R}]) &\ni \text{Set}([\mathbb{P}] \cup +1) \\ (\mathbb{R} \cong \text{Ric}) &\cong \text{Set}([\mathbb{P}] \cup +1) \\ (\text{Set}([\mathbb{P}] \cup +1) &\propto F_{\mathbb{R}}) \therefore (\text{Ric} \propto F_{\mathbb{R}}) \\ \therefore \exists(t) : (\text{Ric} &\subseteq \mathbf{e}^-) \therefore (\text{Ric} \otimes \mathbf{e}^-) \end{aligned}$$

■

Proof XXXIII: Interference & Observation

$$\begin{aligned} \forall ((t \in \Phi) \exists \text{Quantum. Probabilty} &\cong P(\blacklozenge_{\text{Rand}}) \subseteq (\text{Set. States}) \\ (\text{Quantum. Probabilty} \cong P(A)) \wedge &(\int \blacklozenge_{\text{states}} \cong 1) \\ (P(\blacklozenge_{\text{Rand}}) \cong \{\lambda_{\text{rand}} \subseteq &(\text{Eigenstates})\}) \\ (P(\blacklozenge_{\text{Rand}}) + (P(\blacklozenge_{\text{RandAswell}}) &\cong \{\lambda_{\text{Rand}} + \lambda_{\text{Rand2}} \subseteq (\text{Eigenstates})\}) \\ ((\lambda_{\text{rand}} + \lambda_{\text{rand}}) \subseteq \text{Hilb}) \end{aligned}$$

Recall:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Hilb. Eigenvalues} &\cong \text{Top. Manifold. Eigenvalues} \\ \text{Hilb} &\cong \text{Top} \\ \{\lambda_{\text{Rand}} + \lambda_{\text{Rand2}}\} &\cong \text{Ric} + \text{Ric} \\ \text{Ric} + \text{Ric} &\cong \gamma + \gamma \\ \text{Ric} + \text{Ric} &\cong \gamma + \gamma \end{aligned}$$

By the last proof:

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Ric} &\subseteq \mathbf{e}^-) \\ \text{Ric} + \text{Ric} &\cong \mathbf{e}^- + \gamma + \gamma \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} &\longrightarrow \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{aligned}$$

■

Proof XXXIV: Redshifts– Top To Top

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Top}(\{\mathbb{P}\}) \overset{L}{\underset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}} \text{Top}(\{\mathbb{P}\}) \\ & \overline{\text{Top}(\{\text{Top}(\{p \in \mathbb{P}\})\})}^{t_1} \overset{L}{\underset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}} \overline{\text{Top}(\{\text{Top}(\{p \in \mathbb{P}\})\})}^{t_1+\Delta t} \\ & (\text{Ric} \ni \text{Energy}) \propto^{-1} (t) \therefore (\propto^{-1} M_E) \end{aligned}$$

Which is bijective to a redshift:

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \overline{\text{Top}(\{\text{Top. Energy}(\{p \in \mathbb{P}\})\})}^{t_1} & > \overline{\text{Top}(\{\text{Top. Energy}(\{p \in \mathbb{P}\})\})}^{t_1+\Delta t} \\ & \& (p \cong p) \end{aligned}$$

Proof XXXV: Automorphic Decays – Monoid Homomorphism

$$\begin{aligned} & \overline{\text{Top}(\{\text{Top. Energy}(\{p \in \mathbb{P}\})\})}^{t_1} \overset{x}{\rightleftarrows} \overline{\text{Top}(\{\text{Top. Energy}(\{p \in \mathbb{P}\})\})}^{t_1+\Delta t} \\ & \overline{\text{Top}(\{\text{Top. Energy}(\{p \in \mathbb{P}\})\})}^{t_1+\Delta t} \overset{f}{\rightleftarrows} \text{Set. Quantum. Info}(p \in \mathbb{P}) \\ & \text{Set. Quantum. Info}(p \in \mathbb{P} | t + \Delta t) \cong \text{Image. Operation}(x) \\ & \text{Set. Quantum. Info}(p \in \mathbb{P} | t + \Delta t) \overset{x^{-1}}{\rightleftarrows} \text{State}(\{\{\blacklozenge_1 \dots \blacklozenge_n\} \leq t\}) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, it is not possible to determine which state of the set of states is the inverse image of x . Thus an automorphic decay is a monoid homomorphism. There could be several states, which are leading to the same image as an example, which is agreeing indicating that a decay of a particle to a given state, with quantum feature is not traceable to the opposite direction of time. Each monoid homomorphism is bijective to an element automorphism

$$\text{Top}(\{\mathbb{P}\}) \overset{L}{\underset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}} \text{Top}(\{\mathbb{P}\}) \cong \text{Aut}(p)$$

Thus, it is also possible to consider the L left adjoint as a homomorphism. That is implicitly assuming the arrow of time is directed to the opposite direction. This agrees with the nature of uncertainties and the fact that a given physical system could be considered the image of several domains. That is similar to statistical mechanical ideas.

Proof XXXVI: The Classification

$$Top(\{\Phi\}) \xrightarrow[\cong]{\pi^L} Top(\{\Phi\}) \cong Aut(\Phi)$$

$$\therefore \left(Top(\{\text{Ric}\}) \xrightarrow[\cong]{\pi^L} Top(\{\text{Ric}\}) \right) \cong Aut(\text{Ric})$$

As

$$(\text{Ric} \subseteq (\Phi))$$

$$Aut(\text{Ric}) \cong \begin{cases} \overline{\overline{M_E, M_E}}^1 \\ \overline{\overline{M_E, M_E}}^2 \\ \overline{\overline{M_E, M_E}}^0 \end{cases}$$

$$(Aut(\text{Ric}) \cong 0) \cong ((\partial R_{uv} = 0)) \therefore \not\equiv_{class}$$

$$\left(Aut(\text{Ric}) \cong (\overline{\overline{M_E, M_E}}^2) \right) \therefore \mathfrak{B}_{class}$$

$$\therefore \left(Aut(\text{Ric}) \cong (\overline{\overline{M_E, M_E}}^2) \right) \cong \frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t}$$

$$\left(Aut(\text{Ric}) \cong (\overline{\overline{M_E, M_E}}^2) \right) \rightarrow \frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} \subseteq [M_E, M_E]$$

$$\therefore \left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} \subseteq [M_E, M_E] \right) \cong Mass$$

■

Proof XXXVII: The Lack of Limit & Singularity

$$\left(Aut(\text{Ric}) \cong (\overline{\overline{M_E, M_E}}^2) \right) \rightarrow \frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} \subseteq [M_E, M_E]$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \subseteq [M_E, M_E] \therefore \left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \subseteq \phi$$

Let:

$$([M_E, M_E] \rightarrow 0) \wedge \int \left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \rightarrow Const$$

And:

$$Const \rightarrow \infty$$

■

Proof XXXVIII: Uniqueness of Singularity

$$\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right) \subseteq [M_E, M_E] \therefore \left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right) \subseteq \emptyset$$

Let:

$$([M_E, M_E] \rightarrow 0) \wedge \int \left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right) \rightarrow \text{Const}$$

$$f: \text{Top} \rightarrow \text{Set}$$

$$(\text{Top} \ni \text{Const}) \cong (\text{Set}[\text{Constans}] \ni \text{Const})$$

Let

$$\text{Set}[\text{Constans}] \supset \text{K Elements}; \text{Const}_{1 \rightarrow k}$$

$$(\text{Const}_1 \cap \text{Const}_2 \cap \dots \cap \text{Const}_k) = \emptyset$$

$$\therefore \left(\int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right)}^{\text{Const}_1} \cap \int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right)}^{\text{Const}_2} \cap \dots \cap \int \left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right) \right) = \emptyset$$

Proof XXXIX: Identical Singularities

Let

$$\int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right)}^{\text{Const}_2} \cong \int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right)}^{\text{Const}_2}$$

Let

$$\int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right)}^{\text{Const}_1} \subseteq \overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^1$$

$$\int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right)}^{\text{Const}_2} \subseteq \overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^2$$

Require

$$\overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^1 \equiv \overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^2$$

Thus, there exist two constants bounded in the same space-time regions.

■

Proof XL: The Lack of Limit & Singularity

$$\left(Aut(Ric) \cong (\subseteq \overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^2) \right) \rightarrow \frac{\partial Ric}{\partial t} \subseteq [M_E, M_E]$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial Ric}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \subseteq [M_E, M_E] \therefore \left(\frac{\partial Ric}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \subseteq \phi$$

Let:

$$([M_E, M_E] \rightarrow 0) \wedge \int \left(\frac{\partial Ric}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \rightarrow Const$$

And:

$$Const \rightarrow \infty$$

■

Proof XLI: Uniqueness of Singularity

$$\left(\frac{\partial Ric}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \subseteq [M_E, M_E] \therefore \left(\frac{\partial Ric}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \subseteq \phi$$

Let:

$$([M_E, M_E] \rightarrow 0) \wedge \int \left(\frac{\partial Ric}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \rightarrow Const$$

$$f: Top \rightarrow Set$$

$$(Top \ni Const) \cong (Set[Constans] \ni Const)$$

Let

$$Set[Constans] \supset K \text{ Elements; } Const_{1 \rightarrow k}$$

$$(Const_1 \cap Const_2 \cap \dots \cap Const_k) = \emptyset$$

$$\therefore \left(\int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial Ric}{\partial t} = 0 \right)}^{Const_1} \cap \int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial Ric}{\partial t} = 0 \right)}^{Const_2} \cap \dots \cap \int \left(\frac{\partial Ric}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \right) = \emptyset$$

Proof XLII: Identical Singularities

Let

$$\int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right)}^{\text{Const}_2} \cong \int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right)}^{\text{Const}_2}$$

Let

$$\begin{aligned} \int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right)}^{\text{Const}_1} &\subseteq \overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^1, \int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right)}^{\text{Const}_2} \subseteq \overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^2 \\ \overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^1 &\equiv \overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^2 \end{aligned}$$

Thus, there exist two constants bounded in the same space-time regions. ■

Proof XLIII: Singularities to form Non-Abelian Groups

Let

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Set}[\text{Constans}] &\supset K \text{ Elements}; \text{Const}_{1 \rightarrow k} \\ (\text{Const}_1 \cap \text{Const}_2 \cap \dots \cap \text{Const}_k) &= \emptyset \\ \therefore \left(\int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right)}^{\text{Const}_1} \cap \int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right)}^{\text{Const}_2} \cap \dots \cap \int \left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right) \right) &= \emptyset \\ f: \text{Set}[\text{Constans}] &\rightarrow \text{Ring}[\text{Constans}] \\ \forall (+): \left(\int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right)}^{\text{Const}_1} + \dots + \int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right)}^{\text{Const}_n} \right) &\cong 0 \\ \forall (\times): \left(\int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right)}^{\text{Const}_1} \times \dots \times \int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right)}^{\text{Const}_n} \right) &\cong 0 \\ \wedge \int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right)}^{\text{Const}_1} + \dots + \int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0\right)}^{\text{Const}_n} &\subseteq [2, \mathbb{R}] \\ k: \text{Ring}[\text{Constans}] &\rightarrow \text{Group}[\text{Constans}] \end{aligned}$$

Thus the set of singularities is a non-abelian group.

$$\Phi. \text{Singular}(0 \rightarrow 0) \blacksquare$$

Proof XLIV: Singularities Equivalences to Black holes

$$\left(\int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0 \right)}^{\text{Const}_1} \cap \int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0 \right)}^{\text{Const}_2} \cap \dots \cap \int \left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \right) \cong \Phi. \text{Singular}(0 \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \cong \left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0 \right)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \cong \Phi. \text{Singular}(0 \rightarrow 0)$$

■

Proof XLV: Singularities Equivalences to Compact Black holes

$$\left(\int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0 \right)}^{\text{Const}_1} \cap \int \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0 \right)}^{\text{Const}_2} \cap \dots \cap \int \left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \right) \cong \Phi. \text{Singular}(0 \rightarrow 0)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \partial R^n_E - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_j} \partial R^m_E = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left(\left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \cong \left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \right) \wedge \left(\overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^{\forall \Phi. \text{ singular}} \rightarrow 0 \right)$$

■

Thus, compact black holes are forming a non-abelian group.

$$\left(\left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \cong \left(\frac{\partial \text{Ric}}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \right) \wedge \left(\overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^{\forall \Phi. \text{ singular}} \rightarrow 0 \right) \cong \Phi. \text{Singular}(0 \rightarrow 0)$$

Proof XLVI: Singularities in Lepton Clusters

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_2 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + Ric) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + Ric) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + Ric) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + Ric) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + Ric) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + Ric) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + Ric) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + Ric) \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + \frac{\partial Ric}{\partial t}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + \frac{\partial Ric}{\partial t}) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \frac{\partial Ric}{\partial t}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + \frac{\partial Ric}{\partial t}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Let:.

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + (\frac{\partial Ric}{\partial t} = 0)) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + (\frac{\partial Ric}{\partial t} = 0)) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + (\frac{\partial Ric}{\partial t} = 0)) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + (\frac{\partial Ric}{\partial t} = 0)) \end{bmatrix} \cong$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + (Const)) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + (const)) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + (Const)) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + (const)) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + (Const)) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + (const)) \\ \vdots & G_1 = \sum Consts. Av & \vdots \\ P(e^- + (Const)) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + (const)) \end{bmatrix}$$

Which is bijective to:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + (Const)) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + (const)) \\ \vdots & \partial G_1 = 0 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + (Const)) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + (const)) \end{bmatrix}$$

And by the last proof:

$$\left(\left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \cong \left(\frac{\partial Ric}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \right) \wedge \left(\overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^{\forall \Phi. singular} \rightarrow 0 \right) \cong \Phi. Singular(0 \rightarrow 0)$$

$$(\partial G_1 = 0) \therefore (\partial G_1 \subseteq \Phi. Singular(0 \rightarrow 0))$$

$$\int \Phi (\partial G_1 = 0) \cong \sum Consts$$

■

Proof XLVII: Identical Matric Compressions in Lepton Clusters

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + (\text{Const})) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + (\text{const})) \\ \vdots & G_1 = \sum \text{Consts. Av} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + (\text{Const})) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + (\text{const})) \end{array} \right] \ni \overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^1$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + (\text{Const})) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + (\text{const})) \\ \vdots & G_2 = \sum \text{Consts. Av} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + (\text{Const})) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + (\text{const})) \end{array} \right] \ni \overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^2$$

In addition, let:

$$(G_2 = G_1) \div \overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^2 \equiv \overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^1$$

Despite the fact that the elements of each gravity, i.e. could differ.

■

Proof XLVIII: Discrete and Smooth Aspects

$$2^{e^-} \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \cong \text{Even}$$

$$\text{Even} \cong (\delta R_{n\gamma m} \delta R_{n\gamma m_n} \delta R_{n\gamma m}) \bowtie (S \geq 1/2)$$

$$\text{Even} \cong (\text{Goldstone}) \bowtie (S \equiv 0)$$

$$2^{e^-} \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) + \underbrace{e^- + \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i}}_{\text{Quantum aspects}}$$

$$\underbrace{\left(e^- \wedge \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \right)} \subseteq \mathbb{P}$$

$$\therefore \left(2^{e^-} \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \right) \cong \text{EVEN} \cong \text{Smooth}$$

$$\wedge \left(\underbrace{\left(e^- \wedge \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \right)} \subseteq \mathbb{P} \right) \cong \text{Quanta}$$

$$(\mathbb{P} \cap \text{EVEN}) \cong \emptyset$$

■

Proof XLIX: The Primorial Gives Extrema

$$\begin{aligned}
 F\# &= \left(2^{e^-} \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} (N_V) \right) \cong 2^{e^-} \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \\
 &\because \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \cong \text{Const} \Big) \wedge (\text{Const} \subseteq \mathbb{P}) \\
 2^{e^-} \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) &\cong \left(2^{e^-} \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (\text{Const} \subseteq \mathbb{P}) \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

■

Which is solidifying the previous arguments of the author, in particular when the author stated the primorial gives the raw values.

Proof L: Gravity is the Product of Extrema

$$\begin{aligned}
 2^{e^-} \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) &\cong \left(2^{e^-} \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (\text{Const} \subseteq \mathbb{P}) \right) \\
 \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \text{P}(\mathbf{e}^- + (\text{Const})) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow \text{P}(\mathbf{e}^- + (\text{const})) \\ \vdots & G_1 = \sum \text{Consts. Av} & \vdots \\ \text{P}(\mathbf{e}^- + (\text{Const})) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow \text{P}(\mathbf{e}^- + (\text{const})) \end{array} \right] \ni \frac{1}{[\mathbf{M}_E, \mathbf{M}_E]} \\
 (\sum \text{Consts. Av} \subseteq \text{Const} \subseteq \mathbb{P}) \forall \sum \text{Consts. Av} &\blacksquare
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof LI: The Direction of Gravity

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left(2^{e^-} \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (\text{Const} \subseteq \mathbb{P}) \right) \wedge (\text{Const} \subseteq [0,1]) \\
 &((\text{Const} \subseteq [0,1]) \in \mathbb{Q}) \forall \text{Const} \subseteq \mathbb{P} \\
 &\therefore G_{any} = ((\sum \text{Consts. Av}) \in \mathbb{Q}) \subseteq [0,1] \\
 &\wedge G_{any} \subseteq \text{Set}(G_{values}) \\
 &((G_{values}) \rightarrow 0 : (t) \rightarrow \infty) \because \left(2^{e^-} \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (\text{Const} \subseteq \mathbb{P}) \right) \approx 0 \text{ if} \\
 &\text{Const. Number} \cong \text{Factorization. number} \rightarrow \infty \\
 &\text{Set}(G_{values}) \subseteq \mathbb{P} \\
 &\text{Set}(G_{values}) \rightarrow 0 : (t) \rightarrow \infty
 \end{aligned}$$

■

Proof LII: The Uncertainties of Mass

Assuming there exist no limit upon the nature of the SSB spin zero, leading to a slowdown on the invariant three.

$$2e^-, \quad [(2e^- \times 3 + W^-)] + (e^-), \quad [(2e^- \times 3 \times 5 + \gamma)] + (e^-), \\ [(2e^- \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 + \Gamma)] + (e^-) \dots$$

Alternatively, using the uncertainty factor:

$$(2e^- \prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (\text{Const} \subseteq \mathbb{P}) \times \text{Const} \times \exp(i\mathcal{H}t)) + (e^-) \\ \therefore (e^-) \cong \text{Set. MassValues} = \{m_1, m_2 \dots\} \\ \text{Set. MassValues} \propto \partial R / \partial t \\ \therefore \left(\text{Const} \cong \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} \right) \wedge \left(\text{Const} \subseteq \overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^{\text{bounded}} \right) \\ \text{Const} \subseteq \mathbb{P} \therefore \text{Set. Slowdowns} = \{SD_{1 \rightarrow k}\} \\ (\text{Top} \rightarrow \text{Set. Slowdowns}) \rightarrow (\text{Top} \rightarrow \text{Set. MassValues}) \\ (\text{Value} \in \text{Set. MassValues}) \propto (\text{Slowdown} \in \text{Set. Slowdowns}) \\ \therefore (\text{Value} \propto \text{Slowdown}) \\ \therefore (\text{mass} \propto \text{Const} \subseteq \mathbb{P}) \\ \therefore \left(\text{mass} \propto \frac{\partial R}{\partial t} \right) \wedge \left(\frac{\partial R}{\partial t} \subseteq \overbrace{[M_E, M_E]}^{\text{bounded}} \right)$$

■

Proof LIII: Mass Equivalence

$$\overbrace{(\text{Set. Slowdowns})}^1 \rightarrow \overbrace{(\text{Set. MassValues})}^1 \subseteq \text{ParicleOne} \\ \overbrace{(\text{Set. Slowdowns})}^2 \rightarrow \overbrace{(\text{Set. MassValues})}^2 \subseteq \text{ParicleTwo}$$

Let:

$$\overbrace{(\text{Set. Slowdowns})}^1 \cong \overbrace{(\text{Set. Slowdowns})}^2 \\ \therefore \overbrace{(\text{Set. MassValues})}^1 \cong \overbrace{(\text{Set. MassValues})}^2 \\ \text{ParicleTwo. Mass} \cong \text{ParicleOne. Mass} \\ \text{ParicleNumber. Feature} \subseteq \text{ParicleNumber}$$

Proof LIV: Identical Quantum Systems

$$\text{Set: QuantumSystem}(N). \text{Features} = \{\}$$

$$\text{Set: QuantumSystem}(N + 1). \text{Features} = \{\}$$

$$\text{Features} = \{\text{Energy} \wedge \text{Primes} \wedge \text{Evens} \wedge \text{Averages} \wedge \\ \text{Uncertainties} \wedge \text{Slowdown}\}$$

Overall six sub features.

$$\text{Features} = \{E \wedge \mathbb{P} \wedge \text{EVEN} \wedge \text{Set}(G_{\text{Values}}) \wedge \text{Set}(\text{Un}) \wedge \text{Set. Slowdowns}\}$$

$$\text{Set}(G_{\text{Values}}) \subseteq \mathbb{P}$$

$$\text{Features} = \{E \wedge (\mathbb{P} \wedge \text{EVEN}) \wedge \text{Set}(\text{Un}) \wedge \text{Set. Slowdowns}\}$$

$$E \subseteq (\mathbb{P} \vee \text{EVEN})$$

$$\text{Features} = \{(\mathbb{P} \wedge \text{EVEN}) \wedge \text{Set}(\text{Un}) \wedge \text{Set. Slowdowns}\}$$

$$\text{Set}(\text{Un}) \subseteq E$$

$$\mathbf{Features} = \{(\mathbb{P} \wedge \text{EVEN}) \wedge \text{Set. Slowdowns}\}$$

Overall there are three main feature will overtake the over three inside them. The prime's, with their energy and the uncertainties of those energies. Same with the evens, and the set of slowdowns, which can also be inserted.

$$\{(\mathbb{P} \wedge \text{EVEN}) \supseteq \text{Set. Slowdowns}\}$$

$$\mathbf{Features} = \{(\mathbb{P} \wedge \text{EVEN})\}$$

$$\because (\text{Set. Slowdowns} \cong \text{Spin. Zero} + (p \in \mathbb{P}))$$

$$\therefore \left(\overbrace{\mathbf{Features} = \{(\mathbb{P} \wedge \text{EVEN})\}}^{\text{SystemOne}} \cong \overbrace{\mathbf{Features} = \{(\mathbb{P} \wedge \text{EVEN})\}}^{\text{SystemTwo}} \right)$$

The quantum system are bijective.

$$\therefore \left(\overbrace{\mathbf{Features} = \{(\mathbb{P} \wedge \text{EVEN})\}}^{\text{SystemOne}} \overbrace{\text{IsEqual}}^{\cong} \overbrace{\mathbf{Features} = \{(\mathbb{P} \wedge \text{EVEN})\}}^{\text{SystemTwo}} \right)$$

■

Proof LV: Identical Manifolds

The quantum system are bijective.

if:

$$\left(\overbrace{\text{Features} = \{ (\mathbb{P} \wedge \text{EVEN}) \}}^{\text{ManifoldOne}} \overbrace{\text{IsEqual}}^{\cong} \overbrace{\text{Features} = \{ (\mathbb{P} \wedge \text{EVEN}) \}}^{\text{ManifoldTwo}} \right)$$

In addition:

$$\left(\overbrace{\text{Features} = \{ (\text{Matric}) \}}^{\text{ManifoldOne}} \overbrace{\text{IsEqual}}^{\cong} \overbrace{\text{Features} = \{ (\text{Matric}) \}}^{\text{ManifoldTwo}} \right)$$

Than the manifolds are identical.

■

Proof LVI: Abundance Factor in Mathematics:

Let:

$$\left(\text{Set. Mathematics} = \text{Set} \{ \sum \text{Cat}(\text{Object}) + \sum \text{Arrows} \} \right)$$

In addition:

$$\{ \sum \text{Cat}(\text{Object}) + \sum \text{Arrows} \} = \text{Set. Morphisms} = \{ \quad \}$$

Define:

$$\text{Set. Exclusions} = \{\emptyset\}$$

$$\{ \sum \text{Cat}(\text{Object}) \otimes \sum \text{Arrows} \} = \text{Abundance. Factor}$$

$$\vdash (\text{Abundance. Factor}) \rightarrow \infty$$

Let:

$$\text{Set. Morphisms} = \{ \text{morphisms}_{1 \rightarrow k} \}$$

$$\therefore \{ \text{morphisms}_{1 \rightarrow k} \} \vdash \infty$$

$$\therefore \left(\{ \text{morphisms}_{1 \rightarrow k} \} \cong \text{Connections. On}(\text{Cat}(\text{Object})) \right)$$

$$\therefore \left(\text{Connections. On}(\text{Cat}(\text{Object})) \cong \text{ArrowsOn}(\text{Cat}(\text{Object})) \right)$$

■

Proof LVII: The Abundance Factor in Physics

Let:

$$\left(\text{Set. Physics} = \text{Set} \left\{ \sum \text{Cat}(\text{Object}) + \sum \text{Couplings} \right\} \right)$$

In addition:

$$\left\{ \sum \text{Cat}(\text{Object}) + \sum \text{Couplings} \right\} = \text{Set. laws} = \{ \quad \}$$

Define:

$$\mathbf{Set. Exclusions} \cong \{\mathbf{Set. Couplings}\}$$

$$\left\{ \sum \text{Cat}(\text{Object}) \otimes \sum \text{Couplings} \right\} = \text{Abundance. Factor}$$

$$\vdash (\text{Abundance. Factor}) \rightarrow 0$$

as:

$$\text{Set. laws} \subseteq \{\mathbf{Set. Couplings}\} \forall t$$

$$\therefore \{\text{Set. laws}\} \vdash 0$$

$$\therefore \left(\{\text{Set. Laws}\} \cong \text{Connections. On}(\text{Cat}(\text{Object})) \right)$$

$$\therefore \left(\text{Connections. On}(\text{Cat}(\text{Object})) \cong \text{ArrowsOn}(\text{Cat}(\text{Object})) \right)$$

In other words, the abundance factor is confined to a set of values, which are bijective to a set exclusions. Thus it differ from mathematics were there exist no exclusions.

Proof LVIII: Similar Physics

Let

$$\mathbf{Set. Exclusions} \cong \{\mathbf{Set. Couplings}\} \in \text{Cat}(\text{ObjectOne})$$

$$\mathbf{Set. Exclusions} \cong \{\mathbf{Set. Couplings}\} \in \text{Cat}(\text{ObjectTwo})$$

$$(\text{ObjectOne}) \wedge (\text{ObjectTwo}) = \emptyset$$

As

$$\left(\{\mathbf{Set. Couplings}\} \propto \prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right) \forall (\text{Cat}(\text{ObjectNumber}))$$

$$(\mathbf{Set. Exclusions} \in \text{Cat}(\text{ObjectTwo})) \cong (\mathbf{Set. Exclusions} \in \text{Cat}(\text{ObjectTwo}))$$

$$\text{Set. laws} \subseteq \{\mathbf{Set. Couplings}\} \forall t$$

$$(\mathbf{Set. laws} \in \text{Cat}(\text{ObjectTwo})) \cong (\mathbf{Set. laws} \in \text{Cat}(\text{ObjectTwo}))$$

■

Proof LIX: Pied Gravity

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\{\mathbf{Set. Couplings}\} \propto \prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right) \forall (\text{Cat}(\text{ObjectNumber})) \\ & \left(\{\mathbf{Set. Couplings}\} \propto \prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right) \cong (\text{Arc} + \text{Ripple}) ; \text{Ripple} = (\mathbf{SomeNumber} \times \pi) \\ & \mathbf{Features} = \{ (\mathbb{P} \wedge \mathbb{EVEN}) \} \\ & \text{Set}(G_{\text{Values}}) \subseteq \mathbb{P} \\ & \left(\{\mathbf{Set. Couplings}\} \propto \prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right) \cong \text{Set}(G_{\text{Values}}) \\ & \left(\{\mathbf{Set. Couplings}\} \propto \prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right) \cong (\text{Arc} + (\mathbf{SomeNumber} \times \pi)) \\ & \text{Set}(G_{\text{Values}}) \cong (\text{Arc} + (\mathbf{SomeNumber} \times \pi)) \end{aligned}$$

To be more accurate, as gravities were proven averages:

$$\text{Set}(G_{\text{Values}}) \cong (\sum \text{Arc} + \sum (\mathbf{SomeNumber} \times \pi)). \text{Average}$$

And

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Set}(G_{\text{Values}}) \supseteq \text{Some}(G_{\text{Value}}) = \\ & (\sum 2n + \sum \text{Spins}) / (\text{Number. Elements}) \\ & \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + Ric) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + Ric) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + Ric) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + Ric) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \\ & \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + Ric) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + Ric) \\ \vdots & (\text{Arc} + (\mathbf{SomeNumber} \times \pi)) & \vdots \\ P(e^- + Ric) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + Ric) \end{bmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

■

Proof LX: Pie Diverging Gravity

$$\text{Set}(G_{\text{Values}}) \cong (\Sigma \text{Arc} + \Sigma(\text{SomeNumber} \times \pi)). \text{Average is True}$$

$$\models \forall \Phi$$

$$\left((\Sigma 2n + \Sigma \text{Spins}) / (\text{Number. Elements}) \right) \propto t$$

$$\because (F_{\mathbb{R}} \propto t)$$

$$\therefore (\Sigma \text{Arc} + \Sigma(\text{SomeNumber} \times \pi)) \propto t$$

$$\mathbb{EVEN} \propto t$$

$$\therefore \oint (\Sigma \text{Arc} + \Sigma(\text{SomeNumber} \times \pi)) dt \rightarrow \infty$$

$$\text{as } (\text{NewElements} \in \mathbb{EVEN}) \text{ InsertedTo}(\Phi)$$

$$(\text{NewElements} \in \mathbb{EVEN}) \cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta \mathbf{g}_i = 0 \right)$$

$$(\Sigma \text{Arc} + \Sigma(\text{SomeNumber} \times \pi)) \propto \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta \mathbf{g}_i = 0 \right) \Rightarrow (\text{SomeNumber} \times \pi) \propto t$$

Proof LXI: The Topological Nature of the Laws

Let:

$$\left(\{\text{Set. Couplings}\} \propto \prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right)$$

Let the adjunction:

$$\left(\text{Top}(\{\text{Couplings}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{C}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Set}(\{\text{Couplings}\}) \right) \models \forall \Phi$$

$$\text{Set. Exclusions} \cong \{\text{Set. Couplings}\}$$

$$\left(\text{Top}(\{\text{Exclusions}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{C}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Set}(\{\text{Exclusions}\}) \right) \models \forall \Phi$$

$$\left(\text{Top} \left(\left(\prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right) \right) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{C}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Set} \left(\left(\prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right) \right) \right) \models \forall \Phi$$

■

Proof LXII: Equivalence of the Nature of Arrows

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\text{Top} \left(\left(\prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right) \right) \xrightleftharpoons[\pi]{\text{L}} \text{Set} \left(\left(\prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right) \right) \right) \models \forall \Phi \\
 & \overbrace{\left(\{\text{Set. Couplings}\} \propto \prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right)}^{\text{TopOne}} \propto (\mathbf{t}_\Phi \in \text{Some}(\Phi)) \\
 & \overbrace{\left(\{\text{Set. Couplings}\} \propto \prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right)}^{\text{TopTwo}} \propto (\mathbf{t}_\Phi \in \text{Someother}(\Phi)) \\
 & \overbrace{\left(\{\text{Set. Couplings}\} \propto \prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right)}^{\text{TopOne}} \cong \overbrace{\left(\{\text{Set. Couplings}\} \propto \prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right)}^{\text{TopTwo}} \\
 & \quad \because (\mathbb{P} \cong \mathbb{P}) \\
 & \quad \therefore (\mathbf{t}_\Phi \in \text{Someother}(\Phi)) \cong (\mathbf{t}_\Phi \in \text{Some}(\Phi))
 \end{aligned}$$

Which agrees with the nature of the primordial and at the same time that does not mean that the arrows are identical.

Proof LXIII: Homomorphic Fermion Structures

$$\left(Top \left(\left(\prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right) \right) \overset{L}{\underset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}} Set \left(\left(\prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right) \right) \right) \models \forall \Phi$$

define: (Set.NewElements \in EVEN) InsertedTo(Φ)

$$(\text{Set.NewElements} \in \text{EVEN}) \cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta g_i = 0 \right)$$

$$SetPrimeOne \cong \left(\left(\prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right) \right) \subseteq \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta g_i = 0 \right) \in \text{Some}(\Phi)$$

$$SetPrimeTwo \cong \left(\left(\prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right) \right) \subseteq \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) \in \text{Someother}(\Phi)$$

Let:

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) \equiv \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta g_i = 0 \right) \wedge (SetPrimeOne \cong SetPrimeTwo)$$

Than the two fermion clusters are homomorphic to one another.

■

Proof LXIV: Homomorphic Structures – Identical Clustering Rates

Let:

$$\left(Top \left(\left(\prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right) \right) \overset{L}{\underset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}} Set \left(\left(\prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right) \right) \right) \models \forall \Phi$$

Let:

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) \equiv \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta g_i = 0 \right) \wedge (SetPrimeOne \cong SetPrimeTwo)$$

Let

$$\int \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) \cong \int \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_i = 0 \right) \wedge (\Sigma SetPrimeOne \cong \Sigma SetPrimeTwo)$$

Let

$$Set(G_{values}) \subseteq \int \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) \cong Set(G_{values}) \int \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_i = 0 \right)$$

Such that:

$$(Set(G_{values}) \subseteq \Sigma SetPrimeOne) \cong (Set(G_{values}) \subseteq \Sigma SetPrimeTwo)$$

Than there exist similar creation, matter rates, with similar summation of primes, and similar set of averages, leading to homomorphic structures on two distinct manifolds. The proof is complete.

■

Proof LXV: Identical Structures Uncertainty

Let:

$$\left(Top\left(\left\{\prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P}\right\}\right) \xrightleftharpoons[\pi]{L} Set\left(\left\{\prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P}\right\}\right) \right) \models \forall \Phi$$

Let:

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) \equiv \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta g_i = 0 \right) \wedge (\text{SetPrimeOne} \cong \text{SetPrimeTwo})$$

In addition:

$$\int \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) \cong \int \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta g_i = 0 \right) \wedge (\Sigma \text{SetPrimeOne} \cong \Sigma \text{SetPrimeTwo})$$

Require:

$$\text{Set}(G_{\text{Values}}) \subseteq \int \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) \cong \text{Set}(G_{\text{Values}}) \int \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta g_i = 0 \right)$$

Using the previous preposition concerning the lack of laws at Quantum scale:

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\text{Lepton.Position}))$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset))$$

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\text{Lepton.Trajectory}))$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset))$$

$$\therefore \exists (\text{Hom}(\text{ClsuterOne}, \text{ClusterTwo}) \wedge (\exists (\text{Quantum.Law}(\emptyset)) \in e^-. \text{class}))$$

$$\therefore ((\text{Quantum.Law}(\emptyset)) \in e^-. \text{class}) \cong ((\text{Quantum.Law}(\emptyset)) \in \mathbb{P}. \text{class})$$

Thus two clusters of identical amount of matter, similar bosons and averages, i.e. gravities, differ due to the lack of Quantum laws on the lepton class.

$$(\text{Lepton.Trajectory} = (\emptyset))$$

$$\text{Lepton.Position} = (\emptyset)$$

■

Proof LXVI: Equality of Inequalities

Let:

$$\left(\text{Top} \left(\left\{ \prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right\} \right) \overset{L}{\underset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}} \text{Set} \left(\left\{ \prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right\} \right) \right) \models \forall \Phi$$

And:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) &\ll \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta g_i = 0 \right) \wedge (\text{SetPrimeOne} \neq \text{SetPrimeTwo}) \\ \int \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) &\ll \int \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_i = 0 \right) \wedge (\Sigma \text{SetPrimeOne} \neq \Sigma \text{SetPrimeTwo}) \\ \text{Set}(G_{\text{values}}) &\subseteq \int \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) \cong \text{Set}(G_{\text{values}}) \int \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_i = 0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, there exist different fermion clusters, which are unequal and yet product the same set of gravitational values:

$$\left(\text{Top}(G_{\text{values}}) \overset{L}{\underset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}} \text{Set}(G_{\text{values}}) \right) \models \forall \Phi$$

■

Thus, it could agree with small objects, which has radical pulls, such as neutrino stars.

Proof LXVII: Identical Observers

Let:

$$\left(\text{Top} \left(\left\{ \prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right\} \right) \overset{\text{L}}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}} \text{Set} \left(\left\{ \prod_{\leq \mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \right\} \right) \right) \models \forall \Phi$$

And:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) &\equiv \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta g_i = 0 \right) \wedge (\text{SetPrimeOne} \equiv \text{SetPrimeTwo}) \\ \int \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) &\equiv \int \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta g_i = 0 \right) \wedge (\Sigma \text{SetPrimeOne} \equiv \Sigma \text{SetPrimeTwo}) \\ \text{Set}(G_{\text{values}}) &\subseteq \int \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) \equiv \text{Set}(G_{\text{values}}) \int \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta g_i = 0 \right) \\ \bigcap_i (\text{Lepton. Trajectory})_i \otimes \bigcap_i (\text{Lepton. Position})_i \\ &\equiv \bigcap_j (\text{Lepton. Trajectory})_j \otimes \bigcap_j (\text{Lepton. Position})_j \\ \left(\bigcap_i (\text{e}^-. \text{Trajectory})_i \otimes \bigcap_i (\text{e}^-. \text{Position})_i \right) &\subseteq \int \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) \\ \left(\bigcap_j (\text{e}^-. \text{Trajectory})_j \otimes \bigcap_j (\text{e}^-. \text{Position})_j \right) &\subseteq \int \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

And thus for identical observer, one need identical fermion cluster, identical sets of primes, identical averages and identical positions and trajectories of leptons.

■

Proof LXIII: The Continuous nature of Singularities

Let:

$$\left(\text{Top} \left(\left\{ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_1} = 0 \right\} \right) \stackrel{L}{\underset{\zeta}{\leftarrow}} \pi \text{Set}(\{\text{Const. Singularity}\}) \right) \in \text{Some}_\Phi$$

$$\exists \text{Set}(\Phi_{\text{Values}})$$

$$\text{Some}_\Phi \subset \text{Set}(\Phi_{\text{Values}})$$

$$\therefore \left(\text{Top} \left(\left\{ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_1} = 0 \right\} \right) \right) \in \text{Set}(\Phi_{\text{Values}})$$

Such that the manifold got flattened by the packet.

$$\text{Set}(\{\text{Const. Singularity}\}) \cong \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{Set}(\text{Fractions})_i$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_1} = 0 \right\} \cong \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right\}$$

$$\int \Phi (\text{Fraction. Consts}) = (\{\text{Const. Singularity}\})$$

Such that the sum of extrema curves on a given manifold is bijective to the original curve of singularity. In that sense each manifold is experiencing fractional accelerations which are bijective in nature to the original moment of flattening, which was of higher order, as it was concentrated. It is also evident from the main equation.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

■

Proof XLIX: Isomorphism of Fractioned Constants

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\text{Top} \left(\left\{ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_1} = 0 \right\} \right) \right) \stackrel{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{C}}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftharpoons}}} \text{Set}(\{\text{Const. Singularity}\}) \in \text{Some}_\Phi \\
 & \quad \exists \text{Set}(\Phi_{\text{values}}) \\
 & \quad \text{Some}_\Phi \subset \text{Set}(\Phi_{\text{values}}) \\
 & \quad \therefore \left(\text{Top} \left(\left\{ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_1} = 0 \right\} \right) \right) \in \text{Set}(\Phi_{\text{values}}) \\
 & \quad \text{Set}(\{\text{Const. Singularity}\}) \cong \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{Set}(\text{Fractions})_i \\
 & \quad \left\{ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_1} = 0 \right\} \cong \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right\} \\
 & \quad \int \Phi (\text{Fraction. Consts}) = (\{\text{Const. Singularity}\}) \\
 & \quad \left(\int \Phi (\text{Fraction. Consts}) \in \text{Some}_\Phi \right) \\
 & \quad \neq \left(\int \Phi (\text{Fraction. Consts}) \in \text{SomeOther}_\Phi \right) \\
 & \quad \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)
 \end{aligned}$$

Breaking the Lagrangian demand.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \therefore \left(\int \Phi (\text{Fraction. Consts}) \in \text{Some}_\Phi \right) \\
 & \quad \equiv \left(\int \Phi (\text{Fraction. Consts}) \in \text{SomeOther}_\Phi \right) \\
 & \quad \wedge (\text{Some}_\Phi \neq \text{SomeOther}_\Phi)
 \end{aligned}$$

I.e. there exist an isomorphism.

■

Proof L: Spinning Ricci Vortexes

By the previous proofs:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + \gamma) & \cdots & P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) & \cdots & P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P} & \cdots & \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P} & \cdots & \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P} \end{bmatrix}$$

Let:

$$b \left(\text{Top} \left(\left\{ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \right\} \right) \xleftrightarrow[\zeta]{\pi} \text{Set}(\{\mathbb{P}\}) \right) \in \text{Some}_\Phi$$

$$\therefore \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P} & \cdots & \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P} & \cdots & \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P} \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} & \cdots & \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} & \cdots & \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \otimes 1 & \cdots & \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \otimes 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \otimes 1 & \cdots & \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \otimes 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Such that one can write:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \otimes 1 & \cdots & \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \otimes 1 \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \otimes 1 & \cdots & \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \otimes 1 \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) & \cdots & \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) & \cdots & \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{bmatrix}$$

Such that both the photon and the electron are spinning non-vanishing curvature:

■

Proof LI: Singularities are Spinning Ricci Vortex

$$\left(\text{Top} \left(\left\{ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_1} = 0 \right\} \right) \right) \xrightarrow[\zeta]{\pi} \text{Set}(\{\text{Const. Singularity}\}) \in \text{Some}_\Phi$$

$$\exists \text{Set}(\Phi_{\text{Values}})$$

$$\text{Some}_\Phi \subset \text{Set}(\Phi_{\text{Values}})$$

$$\therefore \left(\text{Top} \left(\left\{ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_1} = 0 \right\} \right) \right) \in \text{Set}(\Phi_{\text{Values}})$$

$$\text{Set}(\{\text{Const. Singularity}\}) \cong \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \text{Set}(\text{Fractions})_i$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_1} = 0 \right\} \cong \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right\}$$

$$\int \Phi(\text{Fraction. Consts}) = (\{\text{Const. Singularity}\})$$

From the last proof:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) & \cdots & \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) & \cdots & \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{bmatrix}$$

Such that:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) & \cdots & \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) & \cdots & \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} \text{Const} \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) & \cdots & \text{Const} \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \text{Const} \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) & \cdots & \text{Const} \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus, each singularity is a compact spinning Ricci Curvature.

Proof LII: Galaxies are Spinning Ricci Vortex

$$\int \Phi (Fraction. Consts) = (\{Const. Singularity\})$$

$$\begin{aligned} \left\{ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_1} = 0 \right\} &\cong \sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right\} \\ \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) & \cdots & \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) & \cdots & \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{array} \right] \cong \\ \left[\begin{array}{ccc} Const \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) & \cdots & Const \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ Const \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) & \cdots & Const \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{array} \right] \cong \\ \left[\begin{array}{ccc} Fraction. Const \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) & \cdots & Fraction. Const \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ Fraction. Const \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) & \cdots & Fraction. Const \otimes \left(\frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Thus, each galaxy is a fractioned constant of singularity, taken to be a compact extrema of spinning Curvature vortex.

Proof LIII: Friction

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let a fermion cluster exist:

$$\int \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta R_i = 0 \right) \cong \text{ClsuterOne.Fermi}$$

Let a fraction of bosons rise from that cluster:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \subset \mathbb{P} \right\} \subseteq \int \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta R_i = 0 \right)$$

Let another fraction of bosons rise from that a distant cluster:

$$\int \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta R_j = 0 \right) \cong \text{ClsuterTwo.Fermi}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left\{ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \subset \mathbb{P} \right\} \subseteq \int \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta R_j = 0 \right)$$

Let the clusters interact with each other:

$$\int \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta R_i = 0 \right) \otimes \int \int \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta R_j = 0 \right)$$

Let the fractions of the clusters differ in orientation, such that they pull the clusters to opposite directions. The difference in the direction of the pull and the strength of the summed fractions should be proportional to the friction.

$$\overbrace{\int \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \subset \mathbb{P} \right) \cdot \text{Direction}}^{\text{ClsuterOne.Fermi}} - \overbrace{\int \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \subset \mathbb{P} \right) \cdot \text{Direction}}^{\text{ClsuterTwo.Fermi}} \propto (\text{Friction.Rate})$$

■

Proof LIV: Prime Embedding

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let a fermion cluster exist:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta R_i = 0 \right) \cong \text{ClsuterOne.Fermi}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta R_i = 0 \right) \cong \text{EVEN}$$

$$\forall \text{EVEN} \exists (\mathbb{P}. \text{Combination}) \cong (2n + \text{even}) \rightarrow 2n$$

$$\therefore (\forall \text{EVEN} \in \mathbb{P})$$

$$\left\{ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \subset \mathbb{P} \right\} \therefore \left(\text{EVEN} \cong \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \right)$$

$$\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta R_i = 0 \right) \cong \text{ClsuterOne.Fermi} \right) \cong \text{EVEN} \wedge \left(\text{EVEN} \cong \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \right)$$

$$\therefore \left(\forall \text{EVEN} \cong \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \right) \cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta R_i = 0 \right)$$

Thus, any fermion is cluster is a result of vanishing curvature, or embedded primes. This agrees with the main ideas of the 8T about the nature of fermions and the underlying reason they appear in threefold combinations of two distinct elements.

■

Proof LV: Average Spins on Gravitons

From the previous proofs:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_2 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + Ric) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + Ric) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + Ric) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + Ric) \end{bmatrix}$$

And:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_2 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P} & \cdots & \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P} & \cdots & \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P} \end{bmatrix}$$

Recall:

$$\forall(G_{value}) \cong \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^k P(e^- + Ric)_i \right) \times k^{-1} \right) \models$$

Which is bijective to:

$$\forall(G_{value}) \cong \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (+1)_i \right) \times k^{-1} \right) \cong \text{Average.Spin}$$

Thus, any combination of leptons and bosons in fermion clusters would account for long-range graviton. The result than indicate that the gravity is a long-range force, and not a short range, as presented in the earlier stages of the thesis. I.e. the form:

$$(2N_{Gravity} + 2 \rightarrow 2N_{Gravity}) \rightarrow \text{False}$$

That false form was before the author derived the actual coupling. the accurate form:

$$\frac{2N_{Gravity} + 2 \rightarrow 2N_{Gravity}}{2} \rightarrow \text{True}$$

■

Proof LVI: The Unitary Nature of the Laws

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = ()) \\
 & \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \\
 & \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\text{Lepton.Position})) \\
 & \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \\
 & \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\text{Lepton.Trajectory})) \\
 & \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset))
 \end{aligned}$$

Summing all over the possible trajectories and positions:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (\text{Quantum.Law} = \int \Phi(\text{Lepton.Position})) \cong 1 \\
 & (\text{Quantum.Law} = \int \Phi(\text{Lepton.Trajectory})) \cong 1 \\
 & \int \Phi \cong \text{SumOver} \\
 & (\text{Quantum.Law} = \text{SumOver}(\text{Lepton.Position})) \cong 1 \\
 & (\text{Quantum.Law} = \text{SumOver}(\text{Lepton.Trajectory})) \cong 1
 \end{aligned}$$

Which is bijective to taking the sum of probabilities, or the sum of contributions from each possible trajectory. The lepton has to be somewhere.

■

The probability to find could depend upon the sum of flows. In quantum scales

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_2 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right] \cong \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + Ric) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + Ric) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + Ric) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + Ric) \end{array} \right] \\
 & \Rightarrow \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{array} \right]
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof LVII: Primes are Zero Devisors

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta R_i = 0 \right) \cong \text{ClsuterOne.Fermi} \right) \cong \text{EVEN} \therefore \\ & ([2,3] \mid \text{ClsuterNumber.Fermi}) \cong ((\mathbb{P} \supseteq \mathcal{P}) \mid \text{ClsuterNumber.Fermi}) \\ & \therefore (\text{ClsuterNumber.Fermi} = 0) \\ & \therefore \exists ((\text{Some. } \mathbb{P}. \text{Group}) \times \text{EVEN}) \cong \text{ClsuterOne.Fermi} \\ & \models (\forall \text{Clsuter}(\mathbb{N}). \text{Fermi}) \end{aligned}$$

■

Proof LVIII: Coupling Group Permutation

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\text{Top}(\{\mathbb{F}_{\mathbb{R}}\}) \xleftrightarrow[\zeta]{\pi} \text{Group}(\mathbb{F}_{\mathbb{R}}) \right) \in \text{Some}_{\Phi} \\ & \text{Group}(\mathbb{F}_{\mathbb{R}}) \cong (\text{EVEN}, \mathbb{P}) \end{aligned}$$

Let the first group permutation denote the coupling structure:

$$\text{PermuteOne}: ((\text{EVEN}) + \mathbb{P}) + \mathbb{P} \cong ((\text{EVEN}) + (\mathbf{e}^-)) + \mathbb{P}$$

Let the second group permutation denote the Higgs slowdown by SSB on the spin zero by insertion of a prime into it:

$$\text{PermuteTwo}: \left(\left(\overleftarrow{\text{EVEN} + \mathbb{P}} \right) + \overrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \right) \cong \left(\left(\overleftarrow{\text{EVEN} + \mathbb{P}} \right) + \overrightarrow{3} \right)$$

■

Proof LIX: The Endomorphism of the Primes

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let:

$$\left(\text{Set}(\{\mathbb{P}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\cong}{\overset{\pi}{\hookrightarrow}}} \text{Group}(\mathbb{P}) \right) \in \text{Some}_\Phi$$

$$\left(\text{Set}(\{\mathbb{P}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\cong}{\overset{\pi}{\hookrightarrow}}} \text{Ring}(\mathbb{P}) \right) \in \text{Some}_\Phi$$

$$\text{Set}(\{\mathbb{P}\}) = \{\mathcal{P}_1, \dots, \mathcal{P}_k\}$$

As proven by the Riemann conjecture, there exist a subset of primes, which are result of composing odd number of lower magnitude primes. Such that the primes are forming a non-abelian group. Denote the subset

$$\text{Subset: } \mathcal{P}_1 + \mathcal{P}_2 + \dots \cong \mathcal{P}_{\text{Composed}}; \mathcal{P}_{\text{Composed}} \in \mathbb{P}$$

$$\therefore \text{Subset} \cong \text{End}(\mathbb{P}) \rightarrow \text{End}(\mathbb{P})$$

$$\text{End: } (\mathbb{P}) \rightarrow (\mathbb{P})$$

I.e. the subset is an endomorphism from the primes to the primes. Thus, the additional operation of the ring is an adjunction to the non-abelian group of the primes.

$$\left(\text{Ring}(\mathbb{P}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\cong}{\overset{\pi}{\hookrightarrow}}} \text{Group}(\mathbb{P}) \right) \in \text{Some}_\Phi$$

■

Proof LX: Internal Homomorphism - the Prime Group

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left(\text{Set}(\{\mathbb{P}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{L}}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}}} \text{Group}(\mathbb{P}) \right) \in \text{Some}_\Phi$$

$$\left(\text{Ring}(\mathbb{P}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{L}}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}}} \text{Group}(\mathbb{P}) \right) \in \text{Some}_\Phi$$

$$\left(\text{Ring}(\mathbb{P}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{L}}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}}} \text{Set}(\{\mathbb{P}\}) \right) \in \text{Some}_\Phi$$

$$\text{Set}(\{\mathbb{P}\}) = \{\mathcal{P}_1, \dots, \mathcal{P}_k\}$$

As was previously demonstrated, a composite prime could have more than one combination of lower primes.

$$\text{Ring}(\mathbb{P}): \overbrace{\mathcal{P}_1 + \mathcal{P}_2 + \mathcal{P}_n \dots}^{\text{CombinationOne}} \cong \mathcal{P}_{\text{Composed}}$$

$$\text{Ring}(\mathbb{P}): \overbrace{\mathcal{P}_{n+1} + \mathcal{P}_{n+2} + \mathcal{P}_{n+k} \dots}^{\text{CombinationTwo}} \cong \mathcal{P}_{\text{Composed}}$$

$$\left(\overbrace{\mathcal{P}_{n+1} + \mathcal{P}_{n+2} + \dots + \mathcal{P}_{n+k}}^{\text{CombinationTwo}} \right) \not\cong \left(\overbrace{\mathcal{P}_1 + \mathcal{P}_2 + \dots + \mathcal{P}_n}^{\text{CombinationOne}} \right) \wedge$$

$$\mathcal{P}_{\text{Composed}} \dots \cong \mathcal{P}_{\text{Composed}}$$

$$\therefore ((\text{Group}(\mathbb{P})) \supset \text{Hom}(\text{Ring}(\mathbb{P})))$$

symbolize internal homomorphism within the ring. $\text{Hom}(\text{Ring}(\mathbb{P}))$

$$\text{Hom}(\text{Ring}(\mathbb{P})) \cong (\text{Subset}(\mathbb{P}))$$

$$\text{Subset}(\mathbb{P}) \in \text{Set}(\{\mathbb{P}\})$$

■

Proof LXI: Homomorphism of Particle Decays

$$(f(x + y)) = f(x) + f(y)$$

$$\left(\overbrace{\mathcal{P}_{n+1} + \mathcal{P}_{n+2} + \dots + \mathcal{P}_{n+k}}^{Combination} \right) = E_{Combination}$$

$$E_{Combination} \cong E_1 + \dots + E_N$$

$$E_{Combination} \cong E_{N+1} + \dots + E_{N+k}$$

$$E_{N+1} + \dots + E_{N+k} \not\cong E_1 + \dots + E_N$$

$$E_{Combination} \cong E_{Combination}$$

■

Proof LXII: Homomorphism of automorphic Decays

$$(f(x)) = f(x)$$

$$\left(\overbrace{\mathcal{P}_{n+1}}^{Single.Prime} \in \mathbb{P} \right) = \left(\overbrace{\mathcal{P}_{n+1}}^{Single.Prime} \in \mathbb{P} \right)$$

$$E_{Prime} \cong E_{Prime} + E_{ExtraEnergyOne}$$

$$E_{Prime} \cong E_{Prime} + E_{ExtraEnergyTwo}$$

$$(E_{ExtraEnergyTwo} \not\cong E_{ExtraEnergyOne})$$

$$E_{Combination} \cong E_{Combination}$$

Where set of extra energy *Set*: $\{E_{ExtraEnergyOne} \dots E_{ExtraEnergyK}\}$ is bijective to the electron neutrino as an example. There are several possible decays to given particle, both to other particles from itself to itself, such as a shift in generation, and thus in the latter case it is a homomorphism of an automorphism.

■

Proof LXIII: Internal Automorphism - the Prime Group

$$\begin{aligned}
 (f(x)) &= f(x) \\
 \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Single.Prime} \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{P}_{n+1}} \end{array} \in \mathbb{P} \right) &= \left(\begin{array}{c} \text{Single.Prime} \\ \widetilde{\mathcal{P}_{n+1}} \end{array} \in \mathbb{P} \right) \\
 (t_{\text{some}} \in \Phi) \left(\text{Quantum.Measure} \left(\widetilde{\mathcal{P}_{n+1}} . \text{Energy} \right) \right) \\
 \left(\widetilde{\mathcal{P}_{n+1}} . \text{Energy} \right) &\cong E_1; (t = t_{\text{some}}) \\
 (t_{\text{someOther}} \in \Phi) \left(\text{Quantum.Measure} \left(\widetilde{\mathcal{P}_{n+1}} . \text{Energy} \right) \right) \\
 \left(\widetilde{\mathcal{P}_{n+1}} . \text{Energy} \right) &\cong E_2; (t = t_{\text{someOther}}) \\
 E_2 &\neq E_1 \\
 \therefore \exists (Aut(\mathcal{P}_{n+1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{n+1}) \\
 (Aut(\mathcal{P}_{n+1}) \rightarrow \mathcal{P}_{n+1}) &\cong \left(\frac{\partial E_1}{\partial t} \right) \rightarrow (E_2) \\
 \partial t: (E_1) &\rightarrow (E_2)
 \end{aligned}$$

Which is bijective to the fact that a given quantum particle has a set of eigenvalue which are isomorphic to different energy, and the fact that the energy of the particle vary from one state to another over time. All those ideas agree with the ideas made in previous parts of the 8T.

■

Proof LXIV: Uncertainties of Energy-

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (t_{\text{some}} \in \Phi) \left(\text{Quantum.Measure} \left(\widetilde{\mathcal{P}_{n+1}} . \text{Energy} \right) \right) \\
 & \left(\widetilde{\mathcal{P}_{n+1}} . \text{Energy} \right) \cong E_1; (t = t_{\text{some}}) \\
 & (t_{\text{someOther}} \in \Phi) \left(\text{Quantum.Measure} \left(\widetilde{\mathcal{P}_{n+1}} . \text{Energy} \right) \right) \\
 & \left(\widetilde{\mathcal{P}_{n+1}} . \text{Energy} \right) \cong E_2; (t = t_{\text{someOther}}) \\
 & \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = ()) \\
 & \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset))
 \end{aligned}$$

Which is bijective to the fact that a given quantum particle has a set of eigenvalues which are isomorphic to different energy, and the fact that the energy of the particle vary from one state to another over time. All those ideas agree with the ideas made in previous parts of the 8T.

■

Proof LXV: Certainties in Quanta

$$\begin{aligned}
 & (t_{\text{some}} \in \Phi) \left(\text{Quantum.Measure} \left(\widetilde{\mathcal{P}_{n+1}} . \text{Energy} \right) \right) \\
 & \left(\widetilde{\mathcal{P}_{n+1}} . \text{Energy} \right) \cong E_1; (t = t_{\text{some}}) \\
 & (t_{\text{someOther}} \in \Phi) \left(\text{Quantum.Measure} \left(\widetilde{\mathcal{P}_{n+1}} . \text{Energy} \right) \right) \\
 & \left(\widetilde{\mathcal{P}_{n+1}} . \text{Energy} \right) \cong E_2; (t = t_{\text{someOther}}) \\
 & \int (\Phi, t) \cong \text{SumOver} \\
 & (\text{Quantum.Law} = \text{SumOver}(\text{Energy.State})) \cong \{E_1, \dots, E_n\} \\
 & \left(\text{Set}(\{E_1, \dots, E_n\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{C}}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftharpoons}}} \text{Group}(E_1, \dots, E_n) \right) \in \text{Some}_{\Phi}
 \end{aligned}$$

Which is bijective to the phenomena of overtime eigenvalue variance in quantum particle scales, shifts from one value to another. The group taken to be, for simplicity discrete and abelian.

■

Proof LXVI: Duality of the Eigenvalue Group in Energy Quanta

$$\left(\text{Set}(\{E_1, \dots, E_n\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\cong}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftharpoons}}} \text{Group}(E_1, \dots, E_n) \right) \in \text{Some}_\Phi$$

Let the action and the inverse of the group to be a transformations:

$$\text{Group.Action: } E_{state} \rightarrow E_{Another.state}$$

$$\text{Group.ReV: } E_{state} \leftarrow E_{Another.state}$$

Let the adjunction:

$$\left(\text{Top}(\{\mathcal{H}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\cong}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftharpoons}}} \text{Group}(E_1, \dots, E_n) \right) \in \text{Some}_\Phi$$

$$\text{Top}(\{\hat{\mathcal{H}}\}) \cong \partial \hat{\mathcal{H}} / \partial t$$

$$\therefore \left(\left(\frac{\partial \hat{\mathcal{H}}}{\partial t} \right) \wedge \left(\text{Group}(E_1, \dots, E_n) \right) \right) \models$$

Alternatively:

$$\left(\text{Set}(\{E_1, \dots, E_n\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\cong}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftharpoons}}} \text{Group}(E_1, \dots, E_n) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\cong}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftharpoons}}} \text{Top}(\{\hat{\mathcal{H}}\}) \right) \models$$

Thus, the eigenvalues of a physical system can take either a topological continuous setting or a discrete setting as elements of an abelian group, which is bijective a finite, bounded set of energy levels.

■

Proof LXVII: Eigenvalue Group is Unitary

Let the adjunction:

$$\left(\text{Set}(\{E_1, \dots, E_n\}) \xrightleftharpoons[\cong]{\pi} \text{Group}(E_1, \dots, E_n) \xrightleftharpoons[\cong]{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\hat{\mathcal{H}}\}) \right) \models$$

$$\text{Top}(\{H\}) \cong \int \partial \hat{\mathcal{H}} / \partial t \cong \hat{\mathcal{H}}$$

$$\hat{\mathcal{H}} \cong \text{Group}(E_1, \dots, E_n)$$

$$(\text{Quantum.Law} = \text{SumOver}(\text{Energy.State})) \cong \{E_1, \dots, E_n\}$$

$$(\text{Quantum.Law} = \text{SumOver}(\text{Energy.State})) \cong \{\hat{\mathcal{H}}\}$$

Thus, the summation over eigenvalues over time is equal to the group of eigenvalues. In that sense the group of eigenvalue is unitary, instead of bounded to a number it is closed and bounded to $\text{Set}(\{E_1, \dots, E_n\})$.

Preposition I: Eigenvalue Probability

$$\text{PermuteOne}: ((\text{EVEN}) + \mathbb{P}) + \mathbb{P} \cong ((\text{EVEN}) + (e^-)) + \mathbb{P}$$

Preposition: Similar to the nature of the primordial, which aspire weaker interactions over time, the highest probability of a physical system is related to the lowest energy eigenvalue in the set $\{E_1, \dots, E_n\}$.

Since the physical system, which is bijective to the set of energy levels, the immediate result is that the sum of probability is unitary as well.

$$\text{Set}(\{E_1, \dots, E_n\}) \cong \text{Unitary.QuantaSystem}$$

$$\text{Set}(\{P(E_1), \dots, P(E_n)\}) \cong \text{Unitary.QuantaProbability}$$

$$\text{Set}(\{E_1, \dots, E_n\}) \rightarrow \text{Ring}$$

$$\text{Set}(\{P(E_1), \dots, P(E_n)\}) \rightarrow \text{Ring}$$

$$\text{Ring}(+): \sum_{i=1}^n P(E_i) \cong 1$$

■

Preposition LXVIII: The Commutativity of Decays

Let:

$$\left(\text{Set}(\{E_1, \dots, E_n\}) \xleftrightarrow[\cong]{\pi} \text{Group}(E_1, \dots, E_n) \xleftrightarrow[\cong]{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\mathcal{H}\}) \right) \models$$

Preposition: in each decay of a given particle, the order of appearance of the particle is not related to the nature of the decay.

$$\text{AnyDecay: Any. Particle} \rightarrow \text{Set}(\{P(E_1), \dots P(E_n)\})$$

$$\text{Set}(\{P(E_1), \dots P(E_n)\}) \cong \text{Set}(\{P(E_n) \dots P(E_1)\})$$

Despite each decay of a given particle is order invariant, it is important to note that there exist a subset of decays that are homeomorphisms. That is because different compositions that are order invariant lead to the same domain, i.e. the particle that went via a decay.

$$\text{SomeParticle} \ni \text{Set}(\{\text{ParticlesOne}\}), \text{Set}(\{\text{ParticlesTwo}\} \dots)$$

$$\text{Set}(\{\text{ParticlesOne}\}) \neq \text{Set}(\{\text{ParticlesTwo}\})$$

$$(\text{SomeParticle} \rightarrow \text{Set}(\{\text{ParticlesOne}\})) \wedge$$

$$(\text{SomeParticle} \rightarrow \text{Set}(\{\text{ParticlesTwo}\}))$$

■

Proof LXIX: The Homomorphic Nature of Gravity

$$\left(\text{Set}(\{E_1, \dots, E_n\}) \xleftrightarrow[\cong]{\pi} \text{Group}(E_1, \dots, E_n) \xleftrightarrow[\cong]{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\mathcal{H}\}) \right) \models$$

$$(Ric \cong E_1, \dots, E_n) \forall N_{V_\mu} \subset G$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_{some} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right] \cong$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + Ric) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + Ric) \\ \vdots & G_{some} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + Ric) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + Ric) \end{array} \right]$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (Ric)_i \right) \times n^{-1} \cong G_{some}$$

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = ())$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset))$$

Despite the fact it is possible to measure some average, it is not possible to determine the relative composition of the elements in terms of the energy they contribute, and thus one can introduce different compositions of primes leading to the same average.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (Ric)_i \right) \times n^{-1} \searrow \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^m (Ric)_i \right) \times m^{-1} \nearrow \\ \wedge \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^m (Ric)_i \right) \times m^{-1} \not\cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (Ric)_i \right) \times n^{-1} \right) \end{array} \right. G_{some}$$

■

Proof LXX: The Automorphic Nature of Gravity

Let

$$\left(\text{Set}(\{E_1, \dots, E_n\}) \xrightleftharpoons[\cong]{\pi} \text{Group}(E_1, \dots, E_n) \xrightleftharpoons[\cong]{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\hat{\mathcal{H}}\}) \right) \models$$

Let

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = ()) \\ & \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \end{aligned}$$

By the last proof:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (Ric)_i \right) \times n^{-1} \searrow \\ & \left(\sum_{i=1}^m (Ric)_i \right) \times m^{-1} \nearrow \quad G_{some} \end{aligned}$$

Let $n^{-1} = m^{-1}$, and thus different compositions in terms of relative contribution can morph into one another, via the common image which is the average of the quantum curves, i.e. the gravity. Similar ideas were made in the earlier parts, in particular using tensor to represent quantum fluctuations in sets of elements leading to the same total energy. as far as one can see, this idea can work for $n^{-1} \neq m^{-1}$ as well. By the adjunction it is possible to state that there exist a set of composition leading to the same average, this set could be either closed or open.

■

Proof LXXI: Perturbation Quantum Lagrangians

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let

$$\left(\text{Set}(\{E_1, \dots, E_n\}) \xleftrightarrow[\cong]{\pi} \text{Group}(E_1, \dots, E_n) \xleftrightarrow[\cong]{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\mathcal{H}\}) \right) \models$$

Let

$$L = \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - V$$

The subject of this section is to improve the equation above by taking into account factors that were ignored in the analysis. First, the kinetic term must also describe the relative contribution of the averages, i.e. the set of possible gravitons at quantum scales.

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} P \left(e^- + \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \right) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P \left(e^- + \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \right) \\ \vdots & G_{some} & \vdots \\ P \left(e^- + \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \right) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P \left(e^- + \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \right) \end{array} \right]$$

Secondly, the Lagrangian must include the possible gravitational effects that are the result of Quantum systems of other manifolds.

$$\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} + G_{some} e^{\int G_{other}} - V$$

Third, since G is also varying on the same manifold, as the composing elements are varying over time as well, the more accurate version.

$$\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} + \frac{\partial G_{some}}{\partial t} (e^{\int G_{other}}) - V$$

Fourth, since there exist vanishing curvature spikes vanishing to matter in proportion to time, the potential term must be modified. This agrees with the previous statements about the lack of conservation of energy.

$$L = \overbrace{\left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} + \frac{\partial G_{some}}{\partial t} (e^{\int G_{other}}) \right)}^T - \overbrace{V e^{\int \left(\frac{\partial V}{\partial t} \right)}}^V$$

■

Proof LXXII: The Packet As construable Set

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let

Define the probability of arrival of new object:

$$\wedge \exists \left(\text{Quantum.P(A)} = \overbrace{(\Xi: (M_E, g) \rightarrow (M_E, g))}^{\text{Rise of New Object}} \right) t = t_{\text{some}}$$

Such that:

$$\begin{aligned} (\text{Set}(\{\text{Manifolds}\}) \ t = t_1) &\not\cong (\text{Set}(\{\text{Manifolds}\}) \ t = t_{\text{some}}) \\ \therefore (\text{Set}(\{\text{Manifolds}\}) &\rightarrow \text{class. Const. Set}) \end{aligned}$$

Which also can be represented by:

$$\partial t: \text{Set}(\{\text{Manifolds}\}) \rightarrow \text{Set}(\{\text{Manifolds}\})$$

■

Proof LXXIII: The One Direction of the Set

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$(\text{Set}(\{\text{Manifolds}\}) \ t = t_1) \not\cong (\text{Set}(\{\text{Manifolds}\}) \ t = t_{\text{some}})$$

$$(\text{Set}(\{\text{Manifolds}\}) \ t = t_1) < (\text{Set}(\{\text{Manifolds}\}) \ t = t_{\text{some}})$$

Which also can be stated that in this theory once a new object is being inserted, it is a one directional arrowed process, the set is increasing and thus with it the possible set of states. This statement agrees with the nature of the theory and similar ideas were made, in particular the creation of matter by vanishing curvature overtime.

Proof LXXIV: The Rise of Quantum Entropy

Let:

$$\left(\text{Set}(\{G_{\text{Values}}\}) \xrightleftharpoons[\zeta]{\pi} \text{Group}(G_{\text{Values}}) \xrightleftharpoons[\zeta]{\pi} \text{Top}(\{G_{\text{Values}}\}) \right) \models$$

In addition:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (Ric)_i \right) \times n^{-1} \searrow \\ & \left(\sum_{i=1}^m (Ric)_i \right) \times m^{-1} \nearrow \\ & \quad G_{\text{someValue}} \subset G_{\text{Values}} \\ & \quad G_{\text{Values}} \supset (Ric)_i \\ & \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^m (Ric)_i \right) \propto t \right) \because \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) \propto t \right) \\ & \quad \therefore \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^m (Ric)_i \right) \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Thus:

$$G_{\text{Values}} \propto t$$

In particular:

$$\text{Set}(G_{\text{Values}}) \rightarrow \infty; t \rightarrow \infty$$

If the number of vanishing curvature is proportional to time, so does the amount of the subset of the non-vanishing spikes, and thus does number the possible gravitational states, as more averages are possible. That is the proof that the quantum gravity measure of entropy must rise over time.

Proof LXXV: The Rise of Quantum Entropy

Let:

$$\left(\text{Set}(\{G_{\text{Values}}\}) \xrightarrow[\cong]{\pi} \text{Group}(G_{\text{Values}}) \xrightarrow[\cong]{\pi} \text{Top}(\{G_{\text{Values}}\}) \right) \models$$

In addition:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (Ric)_i \right) \times n^{-1} \searrow \\ & \left(\sum_{i=1}^m (Ric)_i \right) \times m^{-1} \nearrow \\ & \quad G_{\text{someValue}} \subset G_{\text{Values}} \\ & \quad G_{\text{Values}} \supset (Ric)_i \\ & \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^m (Ric)_i \right) \propto t \right) \cdot \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) \propto t \right) \\ & \quad \therefore \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^m (Ric)_i \right) \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta g_j = 0 \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Thus:

$$G_{\text{Values}} \propto t$$

In particular:

$$\text{Set}(G_{\text{Values}}) \rightarrow \infty; t \rightarrow \infty$$

If the number of vanishing curvature is proportional to time, so does the amount of the subset of the non-vanishing spikes, and thus does number the possible gravitational states, as more averages are possible. That is the proof that the quantum gravity measure of entropy must rise over time.

Preposition II: Entropy Identical Quantum Systems

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let:

$$\left(\text{Set}(\{G_{values}\}) \xleftrightarrow[\cong]{\pi^L} \text{Group}(G_{values}) \xleftrightarrow[\cong]{\pi^L} \text{Top}(\{G_{values}\}) \right) \models$$

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} \overbrace{\text{Set}(\{G_{values}\})}^{\text{SystemOne}} &\cong \overbrace{\text{Set}(\{G_{values}\})}^{\text{SystemTwo}} \\ \overbrace{\text{Set}(\{Leptons\})}^{\text{SystemOne}} &\cong \overbrace{\text{Set}(\{Leptons\})}^{\text{SystemTwo}} \\ \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta R_j = 0 \right) \subseteq \text{SystemOne} \right) &\cong \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \delta R_i = 0 \right) \subseteq \text{SystemTwo} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Then two systems will be taken as entropy identical. That is without defining the arrow of time identical to each state. Simply because the three elements are related. If the set of averages is identical, and this set rise from leptons, which are also identical, and the lepton rise from vanishing curvature, which is also identical, then the two systems are entropy wise, i.e. number of possible state wise, identical. It is not relevant what is the number of states is, as it is aspiring infinity. The key idea was to attempt to make analysis based on possible states rather than actual values.

$$\text{Top}(\{G_{values}\}) \subset \text{Set}(\{Leptons\}) \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta R_j = 0 \right)$$

■

Proof LXXVI: The Identical Nature of the Masses

Let:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let:

$$\left(\text{Set}(\{G_{\text{Values}}\}) \xrightleftharpoons[\zeta]{\pi} \text{Group}(G_{\text{Values}}) \xrightleftharpoons[\zeta]{\pi} \text{Top}(\{G_{\text{Values}}\}) \right) \models$$

Let the Higgs slowdown by the SSB on spin zero:

$$\text{PermuteTwo: } \left(\left(\overleftarrow{\mathbb{EVEN} + \mathbb{P}} \right) + \overrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \right) \cong \left(\left(\overleftarrow{\mathbb{EVEN} + \mathbb{P}} \right) + \overrightarrow{3} \right)$$

$$(\mathbb{P} \cong \mathbb{P}) \vee \Phi_{i+j}$$

$$\wedge (\text{Top}(\{\text{Masses}\})) \subset \mathbb{P}$$

$$((\text{Top}(\{\text{Masses}\})) \cong (\text{Top}(\{\text{Masses}\}))) \vee \Phi_{i+j}$$

$$\therefore (\text{Set}(\{\text{Masses}\}) \cong \text{Set}(\{\text{Masses}\})) \vee \Phi_{i+j}$$

■

As far as one can see, the idea of group on the masses could agree with the decreasing sequence of the three generation:

$$\text{Group}(\text{Masses}) \bowtie (\text{Masses} \times (2e^- - 1)^{-1})$$

Proof LXXVII: Automorphism as the Governing Principle

Let:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let:

$$\left(\text{Set}(\{G_{\text{values}}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{C}}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftharpoons}}} \text{Group}(G_{\text{values}}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{C}}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftharpoons}}} \text{Top}(\{G_{\text{values}}\}) \right) \models$$

Let:

$$\text{Top}(\{G_{\text{values}}\}) \subset \text{Set}(\{\text{Leptons}\}) \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta R_j = 0 \right)$$

Define:

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta R_j = 0 \right) : \text{Aut}(\Phi) \rightarrow (\Phi)$$

$$\therefore (\text{Set}(\{\text{Leptons}\}) \wedge \text{Top}(\{G_{\text{values}}\})) : \text{Aut}(\Phi) \rightarrow (\Phi)$$

■

Which means that if one to classify the process in vanishing curvature into matter as an automorphic process, than the subsets of the process are similarly automorphic, and thus leading to the proof that the quanta of the manifold are really different representation of the automorphism of the object.

Proof LXXVIII: Automorphism within Lepton Clusters

$$\begin{bmatrix} \partial P(e^-) & \cdots & \partial P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \partial P(e^- + \gamma) & \cdots & \partial P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \cdots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) & \cdots & P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

Consider taking two sets of leptons:

$$Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} + Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} \cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \cdots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) & \cdots & \mathbf{P(e^- + \gamma)} \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \cdots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \mathbf{P(e^- + \gamma)} & \cdots & P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

Leading to a set of gravitational values:

$$Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} + Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} \cong (\text{Set}(\{\text{Leptons}\}) \cong \text{Top}(\{\text{G}_{\text{values}}\}))$$

The set of gravitational values does not impose a restriction on the position of the electrons, which are not even specified:

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = ()) \\ & \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \end{aligned}$$

Thus one can define set of motion automorphism within the lepton cluster, leading to the same set of gravitational values.

$$\begin{aligned} & \frac{\partial e^-}{\partial t} : (\text{Aut}(\Phi) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(\Phi)) \\ & \frac{\partial e^-}{\partial t} : (\text{Aut}(G_{\text{values}}) \rightarrow \text{Aut}(G_{\text{values}})) \end{aligned}$$

■

Which is bijective to what was proven in the earlier stages of the 8T. That the gravitational values at quantum scale are not particle position depended but average depended.

Preposition III: Violating the Pauli Exclusion

Let:

$$\text{ManifoldOne: } ((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong$$

$$\text{ManifoldTwo: } ((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong$$

$$(P(e^-).\text{Position} \in \text{ManifoldOne}) \cong (P(e^-).\text{Position} \in \text{ManifoldTwo})$$

$$\text{ManifoldOne} \neq \text{ManifoldTwo}$$

Thus, there exist two leptons positioned on the same point on infinite dimensional space, without repealing each other as would happen if they were on the same manifold. This is also evident from the 8T main equation, as the author suggested that the fermion cluster tend to imitate one another.

Preposition IV: Modifying Newton Equation

$$\text{ManifoldOne: } ((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}}$$

This section is using the recent two insights, first as the gravitational value to be an average of two couplings, and second taking into account the possible deviations in each coupling, similar to how QED and QCD vary. Take the original equation of the great man:

$$F = G \times (m_1 m_2) / r^2$$

$$F_{mod} = \left(\left(G_0 e^{\frac{\partial G}{\partial t}} \right) \times (m_1 m_2) \right) / r^2$$

As was proven by the primorial:

$$G_0 = \frac{2n_1 + 1 + 2n_2 + 1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{(2n_1 + 2n_2) + 2}{2}$$

Leading to:

$$G_0 \approx 1.81 \times 10^{-45}$$

That is of course ignoring the fact that the distance can not be presented in fixed distance or as Euclid space-time geometry. Same modification applies to the EFF.

Proof LXXIX: Superposed Gravities

$$\text{ManifoldOne: } ((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}}$$

As was proven by the primorial:

$$G_{Value} = \frac{2n_1 + 1 + 2n_2 + 1}{2} \rightarrow \frac{(2n_1 + 2n_2) + 2}{2} \rightarrow (n_1 + n_2) + 1$$

$$G_{Value} + G_{OtherValue} \cong (n_1 + n_2) + 1 + (n_n + n_m) + 1$$

Leading to an average:

$$(G_{Value} + G_{OtherValue}) \times n^{-1} = ((n_1 + n_2 + n_n + n_m) + 2) \times \frac{1}{2}$$

The private case can be extended:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n ((G_{Value})_i \times n^{-1}) \cong G_{Average}$$

$$G_{Average} \subset Top(\{G_{Values}\})$$

■

Thus, it is a proof that there could be in fact averages composed by more than two elements. Similar ideas were made in the previous stages.

Proof LXXX: Multiverse Gravity Diverges

For simplicity assuming that there exist a subset of universes with the same gravitational average. Let this subset aspire infinity.

$$(G_{Average}) \approx 1.8 \times 10^{-45} \in [\Phi_K, \Phi_{K+m}]$$

$$[\Phi_K, \Phi_{K+m}] \subset [\Phi_{i+j}] \wedge ((K + M) - K = n)$$

$$\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} (G_{Average})_n \rightarrow \infty$$

■

Proof LXXXI: The Lack of Locality

Let:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\text{ManifoldOne: } ((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}}$$

Let:

$$\begin{bmatrix} e^- & \dots & e^- \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ e^- & \dots & e^- \end{bmatrix} = Q_{ij}$$

Let two lepton clusters exist:

$$Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} + Q_{\frac{\partial(ij)}{\partial t}} \cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \overbrace{P(e^- + \gamma)}^1 & \dots & \overbrace{P(e^- + \gamma)}^2 \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \overbrace{P(e^- + \gamma)}^2 & \dots & \overbrace{P(e^- + \gamma)}^1 \end{bmatrix}$$

Knowing that:

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = ()) \\ & \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \end{aligned}$$

Let a distance between two leptons, marked in yellow in the cluster be equal to r . Let this distance be an extrema, a maxima. $r \rightarrow 0$

$$\overbrace{\begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \overbrace{P(e^- + \gamma)}^1 & \dots & \overbrace{P(e^- + \gamma)}^2 \end{bmatrix}}^r + \overbrace{\begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \overbrace{P(e^- + \gamma)}^2 & \dots & \overbrace{P(e^- + \gamma)}^1 \end{bmatrix}}^r$$

$$\left(\left(\overbrace{P(e^- + \gamma)}^2 + \overbrace{P(e^- + \gamma)}^1 \right) \times 2^{-1} \cong G_{value} \right) \models$$

■

In other words, there is no exclusion on defining an gravity average of bosons which are in vast distances from one another, and thus it serves as a proof for the lack of locality in the boson sector.

Proof LXXXII: Perturbed Spinning Curvature Vortexes

Let:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \overbrace{P(e^- + \gamma)}^1 & \dots & P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) & \dots & \overbrace{P(e^- + \gamma)}^2 \end{bmatrix} \cong$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + \gamma) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ \overline{P(e^- + \gamma)} \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + \gamma) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & G_2 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

Let:

$$\left(\left(\overbrace{(P(e^- + \gamma))^2}^2 + \overbrace{P(e^- + \gamma)}^1 \right) \times 2^{-1} \cong G_{value} \right) \models$$

In other words, there is no exclusion on the average of individual elements to interfere with averages within a given cluster. In that sense the mixed cluster, average is perturbed by mixtures of average. This is manifested in the fact that on the manifold there exist three distinct values:

$$(G_1, G_2, G_{value}) \subset \Phi$$

■

Preposition V: Correlation of Age to G

The following is a suggested rule for estimation the age of a given manifold. In particular, if they retain similar averages, than their arrows are taken to be equal.

$$(\Phi \supset G_{value}) \propto \Phi.Age$$

Such that, if:

$$(\Phi_i \supset G_{value}) \cong (\Phi_j \supset G_{otherValue})$$

Than:

$$(\Phi_i.Age) \cong (\Phi_j.Age)$$

Proof LXXXIII: The Rise of Gravitational Entropy

Let:

$$Top(\{\}) \xleftrightarrow[\zeta]{\pi}^L Top(\{\}) \rightarrow \left(Top(\{\mathbb{P}\}) \xleftrightarrow[\zeta]{\pi}^L Top(\{\mathbb{P}\}) \right)$$

Let:

$$\overbrace{\left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \underbrace{1}_{P(e^- + \gamma)} & \dots & P(e^- + \gamma) \end{array} \right]}^r + \overbrace{\left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^-) & \dots & P(e^-) \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) & \dots & \underbrace{2}_{P(e^- + \gamma)} \end{array} \right]}^r \cong$$

Let:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + \gamma) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ \underbrace{P(e^- + \gamma)}_{\nearrow} & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \end{array} \right] + \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + \gamma) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & G_2 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \gamma) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \end{array} \right]$$

Let:

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta R_j = 0 \right);$$

$$Aut: (\Phi) \rightarrow (\Phi)$$

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta R_j = 0 \right) \propto t$$

$$\therefore ((G_1, G_2, Set(G_{values})) \subset \Phi) \propto t$$

Thus, the set of potential gravitational mixtures increase alongside the development of the arrow of time.

■

Preposition VI: Neutrino and Its anti-matter as Self-Dual

Let:

$$\text{Top}(\{\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}} \text{Top}(\{\{\}\}) \rightarrow \left(\text{Top}(\{\text{EVEN}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}} \text{Top}(\{\text{EVEN}\}) \right)$$

Let:

$$\text{Aut}(\Phi) \rightarrow (\Phi)$$

Define an automorphic decay.

$$\text{Aut. Decay: Particle} \rightarrow \text{Particle}$$

If the energy after the decay is different and a neutrino is manifested, i.e. an equalizer.

$$(\text{Aut. Decay: Particle}(E_1) \rightarrow \text{Particle}(E_2)) \wedge (E_1) \leq (E_2)$$

Than:

$$\begin{aligned} &(\text{Particle}(E_1) \rightarrow \text{Particle}(E_2) + \text{Eqaulizar}) \cong \\ &(\text{Particle}(E_1) \rightarrow \text{Particle}(E_2) + v_e) \end{aligned}$$

If one demands that energy should be conserved, or at least partially conserved, than the electron neutrino cannot be terminated from the manifold. That is because then some energy would be missing from the automorphic decay. Thus if one to associate termination with anti-matter, than the neutrino cannot have an anti-matter particle. That is equivalent to stating that it is the anti-matter particle of itself, similar to the photon.

$$v_e.(matter) \cong v_e.(antimatter)$$

$$v_e \subseteq (Top.Monoid)$$

■

Proof LXXXIV: Decreasing Creation Probability for the Rise of Random "Particle like" Bosons

$$\text{Top}(\{\}) \xleftrightarrow[\zeta]{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\}) \rightarrow \left(\text{Top}(\{\mathbb{P}\}) \xleftrightarrow[\zeta]{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\mathbb{P}\}) \right)$$

Let:

$$\text{Aut}(\Phi) \rightarrow (\Phi)$$

Let:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

As

$$\left(\int \partial g_E \right) \propto (t \wedge \Phi_{(i+j)-1})$$

$$(\Phi_{(i+j)-1}) \rightarrow \infty$$

The matric expands and thus becomes flatter and flatter over time. That is in proportion to the number of manifolds that are created and went via singularity. As the matric gets flatter and wider. Let bosons to be represented as particles rather than waves.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \dots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\ \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \dots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Let:

$$\left(\int \partial g_E \right) \rightsquigarrow \infty$$

Than:

$$P \left(\frac{1}{2} \otimes \frac{1}{2} \dots \otimes \frac{1}{2} \right) \rightsquigarrow 0$$

In other words, as the matric expands and aspire infinity, the probability for intersection of particles to an higher entity spin decreases and aspire zero. That **is contingent those entities taken as particles and not curvature ripples** diverging. This could explain the fact those particles were not detected to this day.

Proof LXXXV: The Dual Complex Nature of Gravity

Let gravity retain the average of two elements for all possible values of gravity. That is:

$$\left(\left(\overline{P(e^- + \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P})}^2 + \overline{P(e^- + \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P})}^1 \right) \times 2^{-1} \cong G_{value} \right) \models \forall G_{values}$$

$$\text{ManifoldOne: } ((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}}$$

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right) \forall \text{Couplings}$$

$$((2Ni + 1) + (2Ni + 1) \times 2^{-1} \cong G_{value}) \models \forall G_{values}$$

Thus, known gravity takes the form of a dual complex, an average of two complex expressions. For simplicity ignoring the fact that there could be higher prime averages.

Proof LXXXVI: The Quaternion Nature of Gravity

Let gravity retain the average of three elements for all possible values of gravity. That is:

$$\left(\left(\overline{P(e^- + \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P})}^1 + \overline{P(e^- + \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P})}^2 + \overline{P(e^- + \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P})}^3 \right) \times 3^{-1} \cong G_{value} \right) \models \forall G_{values}$$

$$\text{ManifoldOne: } ((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}}$$

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right) \forall \text{Couplings}$$

$$((2Ni + 1) + (2Ni + 1) + (2Ni + 1)) \times 3^{-1} \cong G_{value} \models \forall G_{values}$$

$$((2Ni + 1) + (2Ni + 1) + (2Ni + 1)) \cong 3 + 2Ni + 2Nj + 2Nk$$

$$3 + 2Ni + 2Nj + 2Nk \cong (\mathbb{R} + \mathbb{C} + \mathbb{C} + \mathbb{C})$$

■

Proof LXXXVII: The Commutative Nature of Gravity

Let gravity retain the average of two elements for all possible values of gravity. That is:

$$\left(\left(\overline{P(e^- + \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P})}^2 + \overline{P(e^- + \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P})}^1 \right) \times 2^{-1} \cong G_{value} \right) \models \forall G_{values}$$

$$\text{ManifoldOne: } ((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}}$$

$$\left(\left(\overline{P(e^- + \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P})}^2 + \overline{P(e^- + \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P})}^1 \right) \right) \times 2^{-1} \cong$$

$$\left(\left(\overline{P(e^- + \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P})}^1 + \overline{P(e^- + \mathcal{P} \subset \mathbb{P})}^2 \right) \right) \times 2^{-1}$$

■

Proof LXXXVIII: The Homomorphic Nature of Topological Automorphism

Let there be two automorphism arrows, which correspond to the same image of the manifold.

$$\begin{array}{ccc} & \text{State one} & \\ \text{Aut: } \widehat{(\Phi)} & \searrow & \text{stateThree} \\ & \text{State two} & \widehat{(\Phi)} \\ \text{Aut: } \widehat{(\Phi)} & \nearrow & \end{array}$$

Let there be two automorphism arrows, which correspond to the same image of the manifold. In addition, the lack of laws at quantum scales does not forbid it.

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = ())$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset))$$

Thus, there exist a subset of topological manifold automorphism, which are bijective to an homomorphism's of the manifold, to a given set. Same ideas were presented in the unique prime composites leading to the same higher prime.

■

Proof LXXXIX: Automorphisms of Quantum Systems

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let there be a set of eigenvalues, which correspond to an observable.

$$\text{Top}(\{\}) \xleftrightarrow[\varprojlim]{\varprojlim} \text{Set}(\{\}) \rightarrow \left(\text{Top}(\{e_1 \dots e_n\}) \xleftrightarrow[\varprojlim]{\varprojlim} \text{Set}(\{\lambda_1, \dots \lambda_n\}) \right)$$

Where $(\{e_1 \dots e_n\})$ denote the Lorentzian manifold eigenvalues.

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = ()) \\ & \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \\ & \therefore \left(\text{Top}(\{e_1\}) \xleftrightarrow[\varprojlim]{\text{Law}=(\emptyset)} \text{Top}(\{e_{\text{random}}\}) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Where:

$$\text{Top}(\{e_1 \dots e_n\}) \supset \text{Top}(\{e_{\text{random}}\})$$

Leading to:

$$\left(\text{Top}(\{e_1\}) \xleftrightarrow[\varprojlim]{\text{Law}=(\emptyset)} \text{Top}(\{e_{\text{random}}\}) \right) \cong \text{Aut: Top} \rightarrow \text{Top}$$

■

This agrees with the random shifts of physical systems from one energy state to another energy state.

Proof XC: Virtual Quantum Automorphisms

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let there be a set of eigenvalues, which correspond to an observable.

$$\text{Top}(\{\}) \xleftrightarrow[\varprojlim]{\varprojlim} \text{Set}(\{\}) \rightarrow \left(\text{Top}(\{e_1 \dots e_n\}) \xleftrightarrow[\varprojlim]{\varprojlim} \text{Set}(\{\lambda_1, \dots \lambda_n\}) \right)$$

Where $(\{e_1 \dots e_n\})$ denote the Lorentzian manifold eigenvalues.

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = ()) \\ & \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = ()) \end{aligned}$$

Where:

$$\text{Top}(\{e_1 \dots e_n\}) \supset \text{Top}(\{e_{\text{random}}\})$$

Leading to:

$$\left(\text{Top}(\{e_1\}) \xrightarrow[\cong]{\text{Law}=(\emptyset)} \text{Top}(\{e_{\text{random}}\}) \right) \cong \text{Aut: Top} \rightarrow \text{Top}$$

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\text{Top}(\{e_1\}) \xrightarrow[\cong]{\text{Law}=(\emptyset)} \text{Top}(\{e_{\text{random}}\}) \xrightarrow[\cong]{\text{Law}=(\emptyset)} \text{Top}(\{e_1\}) \right) \\ & \cong \text{Aut: Top} \rightarrow \text{Top} \rightarrow \text{Top} \end{aligned}$$

Where the shift from an element to the random eigenvalue and the extra shift to the same element took in infinitesimal interval.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\text{Top}(\{e_1\}) \xrightarrow[\cong]{\text{Law}=(\emptyset)} \text{Top}(\{e_{\text{random}}\}) \xrightarrow[\cong]{\text{Law}=(\emptyset)} \text{Top}(\{e_1\}) \right); \\ & \emptyset \emptyset: \overline{\text{Top}(\{e_1\}) \xrightarrow[t \approx 0]{} \text{Top}(\{e_1\})}; \end{aligned}$$

Thus this element can be considered a virtual automorphism of the system.

■

Proof XCI: Automorphism &Uncertainties

$$\text{Top}(\{\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{Q}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Set}(\{\}) \rightarrow \left(\text{Top}(\{e_1 \dots e_n\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{Q}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Set}((\lambda_1, \dots \lambda_n)) \right)$$

Let this adjunction be expended to any physical quantity in physical system:

$$\text{Top}(\{\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{Q}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Set}(\{\}) \rightarrow \left(\text{Top}(\{\Phi. \text{any. Quant}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{Q}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Set}((\Phi. \text{any. Quant})) \right)$$

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum. Law} = ()) \\ & \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum. Law} = (\emptyset)) \end{aligned}$$

Let the set of any physical quantity:

$$(\{\Phi. \text{any. Quant}\} \neq \{\emptyset\}) \wedge \{\Phi. \text{any. Quant}\} > \{1\}$$

Such that the number of possible state for any possible quantity is not empty and larger than one. Than the lack of laws at quantum state indicate that there exist an automorphism between the values of the set of physical quantities.

$$\text{Aut: } \{\Phi. \text{any. Quant}\} \rightarrow \{\Phi. \text{any. Quant}\} \rightarrow \dots$$

■

$$\wedge (\text{SumOver. } \{\Phi. \text{any. Quant}\}) \cong 1$$

The sum of states of a physical system of any physical quantity must add up to one. It has to be in some state. The implicit assumption is the state of physical system are resembling a closed system, an "abelian" system in certain sense.

Proposition VII: G cancelations

In this section the author will propose a way to expend the theory and include possible cancelation of gravities. That is contingent that the gravity is either a particle or that there exist a subset of gravity reversed in sign. The latter case with anti-matter:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + \gamma) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ \overline{P(e^- + \gamma)} \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix} + \begin{bmatrix} \overline{P(e^+ - \gamma)} \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^+ - \gamma) \\ \vdots & -G_1 & \vdots \\ \overline{P(e^+ - \gamma)} \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^+ - \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

Leading to:

$$(G_1 + (-G_1)) = 0$$

The first case is somewhat more complicated and it requires a directional information about a set of coupling averages:

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & G_{1n} \\ \vdots & G_{22} & \vdots \\ G_{m1} \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow G_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus, each average create an effect toward itself, and thus there could be cancelation between those elements. In addition cancelation between orthogonal averages.

$$\langle G_{m1} | G_{1n} \rangle = 0$$

Thus, taking the idea of orthogonal curvature as an axiom, the only average values which will be left are the determinate.

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & G_{1n} \\ \vdots & G_{22} & \vdots \\ G_{m1} \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow G_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\langle G_{m1} | G_{1n} \rangle = 0} \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & \cancel{G_{1n}} \\ \vdots & G_{22} & \vdots \\ \cancel{G_{m1}} \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow G_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

In addition, the value of the combined gravitational effect is the average of the trace.

$$G_{value} = (Tr(G_{ii})) \times n^{-1}$$

Where n denotes the number of elements in the diagonal. The rule is resembling the mechanism of QM:

$$\begin{cases} G_{ij} > 0 \forall i = j \\ G_{ij} = 0 \forall i \neq j \end{cases}$$

Proof XCII: Determinate of G is Smooth

Let:

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & G_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ G_{m1} \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow G_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(G_{m1}|G_{1n})=0} \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & G_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ G_{m1} \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow G_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Let:

$$\begin{cases} G_{ij} > 0 \forall i = j \\ G_{ij} = 0 \forall i \neq j \end{cases}$$

The proof is contingent by stating that G_{ij} bijective to the complex even sums, leaving out the complex of the lepton and boson. that is:

$$(G_{ij} > 0 \forall i = j) \cong 2Ni$$

Leading to:

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & G_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ G_{m1} \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow G_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} 2Ni & \cdots & G_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ G_{m1} \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow 2Ni \end{bmatrix}$$

For that reason:

$$\therefore \left(\left(\text{Det}(G_{ij}) \right) \subseteq \text{EVEN} \right) \forall (i = j)$$

■

Preposition VII: Interference

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & G_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ G_{m1} \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow G_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{(G_{m1}|G_{1n})=0} \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & G_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ G_{m1} \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow G_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & G_{1n} \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ G_{m1} \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow G_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta R_j = 0 \right);$$

$$\left(\begin{cases} G_{ij} > 0 \forall i = j \\ G_{ij} = 0 \forall i \neq j \end{cases} \right) \cong E$$

Thus each matter cluster, which contains a set of gravitational values, contains a finite subset of energy cancelation, depending upon the position of the elements. Those gravitational value interfere with one another, similar to singular bosons.

Preposition VIII: Homomorphic Clusters

Let there exist two-matter clusters.

$$\overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta R_j = 0 \right)}^{ClusterOne}, \overbrace{\left(\sum_{K=1}^{\infty} \delta R_K = 0 \right)}^{ClusterTwo}$$

Those matter clusters are homomorphic to one another if three conditions are satisfied. First condition is the following: the determinates of gravitational value are identical.

$$\left((Det(G_{ij})) \subset \delta R_j \right) \cong \left((Det(G_{ij})) \subset \delta R_K \right)$$

Those matter clusters are homomorphic to one another if the determinates of gravitational value are identical. The second condition is that the amount of matter to be identical in both clusters.

$$\overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta R_j = 0 \right)}^{ClusterOne} \cong \overbrace{\left(\sum_{K=1}^{\infty} \delta R_K = 0 \right)}^{ClusterTwo}$$

The last condition is for the traces to be identical and therefore the average of the trace to be identical.

$$\left((Tr(G_{ii})) \times n^{-1} \subset \overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta R_j = 0 \right)}^{ClusterOne} \right) \cong \left((Tr(G_{ii})) \times n^{-1} \subset \overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta R_j = 0 \right)}^{ClusterTwo} \right)$$

Proposition IX: Mean free path Fermions

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

The mean free path for a fermion cluster is determined by several factors. First, it is determined by its inner average of trace, which is bijective to the average of the gravitational effect residing within the cluster.

$$\left(\left(Tr(G_{ii}) \right) \times n^{-1} \subset \overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta R_j = 0 \right)}^{ClusterOne} \right)$$

The mean free path for a fermion cluster is determined by three other factors. The unbounded ripples, bijective to single primes.

$$\left(\left((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-) \right) + \hat{\mathbb{P}} \stackrel{\Rightarrow}{\cong} (2Ni + 1) \right)$$

The gravitational effect of other matter clusters distinct

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (Tr(G_{ii}))_k \subset \sum_k \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} \delta R_j = 0 \right)_k$$

The last factor is the gravitational effects from other manifolds.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=(k \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) = \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_k}}$$

The relative contribution of each factor is unknown.

$$\left(\left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) \otimes \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (Tr(G_{ii}))_k \otimes \hat{\mathbb{P}} \stackrel{\Rightarrow}{\cong} \text{MeanFreePath} \right)$$

Preposition X: Gravitation Effect at Quantum Scale

Let:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right) \cong \\ & \left(\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^m (Ric)_i = 0 \right) + P(e^-) \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right); [2,3] \mid \left(\sum_{i=1}^m (Ric)_i = 0 \right) \\ & \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^m (Ric)_i \right) \propto t \right) \wedge \left(\sum_{i=1}^m (Ric)_i \rightarrow 0 \right) as (t \rightarrow \infty) \\ & (t \rightarrow \infty) \in (g_E \rightarrow \infty) \\ & \therefore (g_E \rightarrow \infty) \text{ implies:} \\ & \left(\sum_{i=1}^m (Ric)_i \rightarrow 0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

As the steps indicate, as the matric expands, the quantum gravitational pull on the electron decreases. The gravitational effect is than inversely proportional to the distance, because it is inversely proportional to time. This also comes to an agreement with the decreasing values of the primorial. One would have expect than, using those steps, that the energy needed to detach an electron from an orbit across a nuclei to decrease as a function of a distance. That is contingent by examining the electron as a particle, rather than a wave.

Preposition XI: non Homogenous Gravitation

A homogenous matter cluster, gravitational wise, is a matter cluster holding single value of an average.

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + \gamma) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + \gamma) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ \mathbf{P(e^- + \gamma)} \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow \mathbf{P(e^- + \gamma)} \end{bmatrix}$$

In such cluster, the energy associated with the force is conserved. There exist no cancelation.

A non-homogenous matter cluster, gravitational wise, is a matter cluster holding more than one value of an average and in addition, some of those values are orthogonal leading to a cancelation.

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & G_{1n} \\ \vdots & G_{22} & \vdots \\ G_{m1} & \cdots & G_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \xrightarrow{\langle G_{m1}|G_{1n}\rangle=0} \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & \mathbf{G_{\overline{1n}}} \\ \vdots & G_{22} & \vdots \\ \mathbf{G_{\overline{m1}}} & \cdots & G_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

As Ricci curvature tensor was mapped to energy:

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & \mathbf{G_{\overline{1n}}} \\ \vdots & G_{22} & \vdots \\ \mathbf{G_{\overline{m1}}} & \cdots & G_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & \mathbf{E_{\overline{1n}}} \\ \vdots & G_{22} & \vdots \\ \mathbf{E_{\overline{m1}}} & \cdots & G_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

Preposition XII: Degrees of Freedom

As time develops, more matter is being created. Thus, the degrees of freedom for fermions is ever increasing, with proportion to the arrow.

$$\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^m (Ric)_i = 0 \right) \propto t \right) \hookrightarrow \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_i = 0 \right) \propto t \rightarrow \infty \right)$$

The degree of freedom will be denoted by Q . In the case of fermions it is unbound, it is not conditioned by anything, other than the manifold to be at expending state. In the case of the subset of the fermions, i.e. the subset of the primes, it is bounded to the bigger set, and rise only after matter formations are created. That is by ignoring the complication of the composite bosons.

$$\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^m (Ric)_i = 0 \right) \supset \mathbb{P} \right) \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_i \right) \supset (\mathbb{P} \rightarrow \infty) \right)$$

Preposition XIII: Degrees of Freedom

Two manifolds will be considered partially identical if their degrees of freedom are identical.

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_i = 0 \right) \propto t \rightarrow \infty \right) \cong \mathcal{Q}_{\#}^{\Phi_1} \\ \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_i \right) \supset (\mathbb{P} \rightarrow \infty) \right) \cong \mathcal{Q}_{\mathfrak{B}}^{\Phi_1} \end{array} \right.$$

$$\left\{ \begin{array}{l} \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_i = 0 \right) \propto t \rightarrow \infty \right) \cong \mathcal{Q}_{\#}^{\Phi_2} \\ \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{m \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_i \right) \supset (\mathbb{P} \rightarrow \infty) \right) \cong \mathcal{Q}_{\mathfrak{B}}^{\Phi_2} \end{array} \right.$$

Partially identical is satisfied given the bijection of the two fold condition:

$$\left(\left(\mathcal{Q}_{\#}^{\Phi_1} \cong \mathcal{Q}_{\#}^{\Phi_2} \right) \wedge \left(\mathcal{Q}_{\mathfrak{B}}^{\Phi_1} \cong \mathcal{Q}_{\mathfrak{B}}^{\Phi_2} \right) \right)$$

$$\left(\left(\mathcal{Q}_{\#}^{\Phi_1} \cong \mathcal{Q}_{\#}^{\Phi_2} \right) \supset \left(\mathcal{Q}_{\mathfrak{B}}^{\Phi_1} \cong \mathcal{Q}_{\mathfrak{B}}^{\Phi_2} \right) \right)$$

Preposition XIV: Entropy

Each manifold has a fermionic measure of the degree of freedom. As more elements are created over time, the measure of degree is aspiring infinity with proportion to the arrow.

$$\forall \left(\mathcal{Q}_{\#}^{\Phi_i} \subset \Phi^{i+j} \right) \exists (Entropy.Measure)$$

As more elements are created over time, the measure of degree is aspiring infinity with proportion to the arrow.

$$\left(\mathcal{Q}_{\#}^{\Phi_i} \rightarrow \infty \right) \propto (t \rightarrow \infty)$$

$$(t \rightarrow \infty) \propto (Entropy.Measure) \rightarrow \infty$$

The number of elements is ever increasing, and in direct proportion the number of possible states of the system.

Preposition XVI: Non-Spinning Stars

This preposition takes into account the fact that gravity is an average of spinning Ricci vortexes, within a given fermion cluster.

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & G_{\overline{1\overline{n}}} \\ \vdots & G_{22} & \vdots \\ G_{\overline{m\overline{1}}} & \cdots & G_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & E_{\overline{1\overline{n}}} \\ \vdots & G_{22} & \vdots \\ E_{\overline{m\overline{1}}} & \cdots & G_{mn} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & E_{\overline{1\overline{n}}} \\ \vdots & G_{22} & \vdots \\ E_{\overline{m\overline{1}}} & \cdots & G_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \subset \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_i = 0 \right)$$

Let the diagonal be the only elements considered Ricci vortexes within the fermion cluster. In addition, inserting the condition that this diagonal:

$$(Tr(G_{ii})) = 0$$

Let the diagonal be the only elements considered Ricci vortexes within the fermion cluster. In addition, inserting the condition that this diagonal:

$$\therefore \left(\begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & E_{\overline{1\overline{n}}} \\ \vdots & G_{22} & \vdots \\ E_{\overline{m\overline{1}}} & \cdots & G_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & E_{\overline{1\overline{n}}} \\ \vdots & 1 & \vdots \\ E_{\overline{m\overline{1}}} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right) \cong 0$$

Thus if the curvature diagonal in that case is summing to zero that is implying that the fermion cluster is not rotating.

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & E_{\overline{1\overline{n}}} \\ \vdots & 1 & \vdots \\ E_{\overline{m\overline{1}}} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & E_{\overline{1\overline{n}}} \\ \vdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \vdots \\ E_{\overline{m\overline{1}}} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} (e^- + \gamma) & \cdots & E_{\overline{1\overline{n}}} \\ \vdots & (e^- + \gamma) & \vdots \\ E_{\overline{m\overline{1}}} & \cdots & (e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

Preposition XVII: Commutative Gravitational Trace

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & E_{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{R}} \\ \vdots & G_{22} & \vdots \\ E_{\mathbb{M}\mathbb{T}} & \cdots & G_{mn} \end{pmatrix} &\cong \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & E_{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{R}} \\ \vdots & 1 & \vdots \\ E_{\mathbb{M}\mathbb{T}} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} 1 & \cdots & E_{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{R}} \\ \vdots & 1 & \vdots \\ E_{\mathbb{M}\mathbb{T}} & \cdots & 1 \end{pmatrix} &\cong \begin{pmatrix} G_{mn} & \cdots & E_{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{R}} \\ \vdots & G_{22} & \vdots \\ E_{\mathbb{M}\mathbb{T}} & \cdots & G_{11} \end{pmatrix} \\ \begin{pmatrix} G_{mn} & \cdots & E_{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{R}} \\ \vdots & G_{22} & \vdots \\ E_{\mathbb{M}\mathbb{T}} & \cdots & G_{11} \end{pmatrix} &\cong \begin{pmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & E_{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{R}} \\ \vdots & G_{22} & \vdots \\ E_{\mathbb{M}\mathbb{T}} & \cdots & G_{mn} \end{pmatrix} \end{aligned}$$

Preposition XVIII: Entropy on Flattened Spheres

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \begin{pmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & E_{\mathbb{T}\mathbb{R}} \\ \vdots & G_{22} & \vdots \\ E_{\mathbb{M}\mathbb{T}} & \cdots & G_{mn} \end{pmatrix} &\subset \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_i = 0 \right) \\ \left(\mathcal{Q}_{\mathbb{F}}^{\Phi_i} \rightarrow \infty \right) &\propto (t \rightarrow \infty) \\ \mathcal{Q}_{\mathbb{F}}^{\Phi_i} &\propto \left(\sum_{i=1}^{m \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_i = 0 \right) \\ \left(\mathcal{Q}_{\mathbb{F}}^{\Phi_i} \ni \mathcal{Q}_{\mathbb{S}}^{\Phi_2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Thus if the degree of entropy is proportional to the vanishing curvature, it is by deduction proportional to the flatness rank of the manifold. Thus as the manifold aspire higher ranks of flatness, the entropy rises. One can demand that the measure of entropy to be proportional to the surface area of the manifold, not to the volume, the volume aspires zero as the arrow time develops.

Preposition XIX: Gravity as Prime Product

$$\coprod_{i=1}^{\infty} \{\mathbf{p}_i\}_{\mathbf{p}_i \in \mathbb{P}}$$

$$\{\mathbf{p}_i\}_{\mathbf{p}_i \in \mathbb{P}} \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j = 0 \right)$$

$$\left(\coprod_{i=1}^{\infty} \{\mathbf{p}_i\}_{\mathbf{p}_i \in \mathbb{P}} \right) \bigotimes i^{-1} \cong G_{value}$$

$$G_{value} \subset Set \{G_{values}\}$$

Preposition XX: Topological Propagations

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\sum_{n=(i+j+1)}^{\infty} \Phi_n \subset \Phi_{i+j}$$

$$Top\{\Phi_n\} \rightarrow Set\{\Phi_n\}$$

Thus, the packet is creating subset of new manifolds, which propagate from manifolds in the original set. Similar to how bosons are propagated from leptons, and leptons from nuclei. The new set is absorbed into the original set, and thus the process continues. New objects rise in an unbounded manner.

$$\sum_{n=+1}^{\infty+i+j} (\Phi_n \subset \Phi_{i+j}) \rightarrow (\Phi_{i+j+n})$$

$$\left(\sum_{n=(+1)}^{\infty+i+j} (\Phi_n \subset \Phi_{i+j}) \right) \cong (\Xi: \Phi \rightarrow \Phi)$$

Preposition XXI: Topological Probability Propagations

$$\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} \Phi_n \cong (\mathcal{P}. \text{Manifold}. \text{Emission}) \right) \wedge$$

$$(\mathcal{P}. \text{Manifold}. \text{Emission}) \cong \text{SomeConst}$$

After new manifolds got inserted:

$$\sum_{n=+1}^{\infty+i+j} (\Phi_n) \cong (\mathcal{P}. \text{Manifold}. \text{Emission})$$

$$(\mathcal{P}. \text{Manifold}. \text{Emission}) \cong \text{SomeOtherConst}$$

$$\text{SomeOtherConst} \gg \text{SomeConst}$$

$$(\mathcal{P}. \text{Manifold}. \text{Emission} \propto \mathfrak{t}_{\text{someManifold}})$$

Preposition XXII: Fractions

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (\text{Ric})_j = 0 \right) \therefore \text{EVEN}$$

Each coupling term is in fact a fraction:

$$\left(\left((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-) \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1}$$

Thus, each boson is in fact a fraction:

$$\overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}}^{-1} \cong \frac{1}{\overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}}}$$

$$((\mathcal{F} \cong \text{EVEN}) \cong 0) \wedge ((\mathcal{B} \cong \mathbb{P}^{-1}) \ll 0)$$

Proposition XXIII: Mean Free Path Bosons

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1}$$

Thus, each boson is a fractioned prime, which propagate all across space-time, and thus it moves in all the paths. The moment it intersects with another boson, leading to a shift in spin, than it changes into a particle as the ripple cancel.

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2N_2 + 1 \rightarrow 2N_2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \rightarrow (N_V + N_V) \notin \mathbb{P}$$

As the new bosons are now particles, the free path for each particle is depended upon each other particle like boson and particle like fermions or leptons. The more dense the space region, fermion wise, the smaller the mean free path and vice versa. That is of course over simplified as the mean free path for "particle like" bosons, i.e. non-integer spin bosons is effected by the fermion averages within fermion clusters and thus pulling those bosons toward them.

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & E_{\frac{1}{m+1}} \\ \vdots & G_{22} & \vdots \\ E_{\frac{m}{m+1}} & \cdots & G_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & E_{\frac{1}{m+1}} \\ \vdots & 1 & \vdots \\ E_{\frac{m}{m+1}} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \right)$$

That is similar to the argument made back in the early days of the 8T, in particular when bosons increase the probability of arrival toward one another. The last factor as far as one can see, similar to mean free path for fermions. To sum up, free path for non-integer bosons:

$$\left(\left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) \otimes \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (Tr(G_{ii}))_k \otimes \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} . \text{NonInteger} \right) \cong \text{MeanFree. Bosons}$$

$$\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} (Tr(G_{ii}))_k \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j = 0 \right)$$

Preposition XXIV: Gravity Probability of Prime Distances

In this section the author will make a preposition, which is somewhat similar to the argument made back in December, when the author stated that two sequential coupling can be summed and devised to reach a given average.

Preposition: the probability of coupling average is inversely proportional to the numerical distance from the primes.

In other words, the smaller the distance, the higher the probability. That preposition is needed as there exist no exclusion concerning combining different couplings from different factorizations. Therefore it could be, like many other features of physics, a subject of probability that depends upon the range between given two or any number primes.

$$\begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \cdots & E_{\frac{1}{m}} \\ \vdots & G_{22} & \vdots \\ E_{\frac{1}{m}} & \cdots & G_{mn} \end{bmatrix} \cong G_{values}$$

$$P(G_{ii}) \propto (P_{n+1} - P_n); (P_{n+1} - P_n) \subset \mathbb{P}$$

$$\left(\frac{\text{prime.Distance} \rightarrow 0}{((P_{n+1} - P_n) \rightarrow 0)} \therefore \frac{\text{Prob.for.Average}}{(P(G_{ii}) \rightarrow 1)} \right)$$

$$(\text{Prob.for.Average}) \propto^{-1} (\text{prime.Distance})$$

That would also imply that the probability for an average is the highest for single primes.

Preposition XXV: Mean Free Path Wave Bosons

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

In this section the author will make a preposition, which is the completion of the above proposition and made to describe the path of prime bosons. The idea is simple, prime featured bosons propagate across all space time regions, and thus move via all the paths. That is due to their prime number feature. As Sensei Feynman has thought us:

$$\mathbb{P}.\text{Trajectory} \cong \text{SumOver.Path}; \text{SumOver.Path} \cong \int g_E$$

The problem, as previously mentioned, is that the prime it leading to variation of the matric itself, and thus it is problematic to sum over the paths if the paths are varying themselves.

Preposition XXVI: Rarity of Wave-Bosons

In this section, the author will attempt at reasoning the rarity of wave-like bosons. For a wave like boson to manifest, it cannot interest with other bosons, the moment any intersection occur, the quantum features vanishes into a particle.

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2N_2 + 1 \rightarrow 2N_2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \rightarrow (N_V + N_V) \notin \mathbb{P}$$

Thus, quantum features can manifest only at discrete, vacuum like systems, where aspiring zero quantum particles exist. A single lepton leading to a propagation of a single boson. This agrees with the two slit experiment. This complicate the previous statement of the author about the lack of classical limit, and indicate that perhaps there is a way to define it. The limit would be the crossing from singular quantum system to multi-quantum system. Although that if the large scale quantum system the bosons do not intersect with each other, they can retain their quantum feature as well. The argument below does not specify when the shift in spin was manifested:

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \xrightarrow{\partial t} \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

Preposition XXVII: Gravitational Co-product

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=(k \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}}\right) = \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_k}}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}}\right)\right) \cong \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}}\right)$$

Preposition XXVIII: The Smallness of Neutrino Masses

In this section, the author will attempt at reasoning the smallness of neutrino masses, by using the Higgs slowdown idea.

$$\left[\overleftarrow{([24 \times 5 + (\gamma)] + (W^{-\Rightarrow}))} \right] \cong \left[\overleftarrow{([24 \times 5 + (\gamma)] + \left(\overrightarrow{3} \right))} \right]$$

$$(v_e \in \text{EVEN}) \cong 0$$

$$\left(\left(\overrightarrow{3} \right) \in \mathbb{P} \right) \neq 0$$

$$\left[\overleftarrow{([24 \times 5 + (\gamma)] + \left(\overrightarrow{3} \right))} + \overrightarrow{\hat{v}_e} \right] \xrightarrow[\Delta t \approx 0]{\Rightarrow} \left[\overleftarrow{([24 \times 5 + (\gamma)] + \left(\overrightarrow{3} \right))} + \overrightarrow{0} \right]$$

Thus, the slowdown can not effect a vanishing curvature the same it effects a non-vanishing curvature, the gap in between creation to the vanishing of the element is infinitesimal, and that is the period in which the slowdown is relevant. Therefore, the slowdown is infinitesimal, leading to almost zero mass.

Preposition XXIX: Similar Masses on Matter and Anti-Matter

$$\left[\overleftarrow{([24 \times 5 + (\gamma)] + (W^{-\Rightarrow}))} \right] \rightarrow \left[\overrightarrow{(-[24 \times 5 + (\gamma)] - \left(\overleftarrow{3} \right))} \right]$$

since the arrow's differ but the magnitude is identical, i.e. the spin zero term is preventing the prime from getting inserted to the term, leading to some of the curvature to be trapped inside the term, the masses of the matter and anti-matter taken to be identical. Similar ideas made back in the earlier stages, when the author stated that the coupling terms are identical by reversing the sign, the only change by changing the sign is that the direction of the arrow is reversed.

$$\overbrace{2N - i^2}^{Matter} : \overbrace{+\frac{1}{30} > +\frac{1}{128} > +\frac{1}{850} > +\frac{1}{9254} > \dots}^{\Rightarrow}$$

$$\overbrace{2N + i^2}^{A.matter} : \overbrace{-\frac{1}{30} < -\frac{1}{128} < -\frac{1}{850} < -\frac{1}{9254} \dots}^{\Leftarrow}$$

In other words, the magnitude of the slowdown taken to be identical, the direction of the slowdown is reversed. The same would apply to any element associated with the majestic three.

Proposition XXX: Rapid Fermion Formations Revisited

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

In the earlier stages of the thesis, the author took the coupling series as the reason for the fast formation of galaxies. This section is an integration of several ideas, integrating the series with gravitational effects from other manifolds, and thus creating a more accurate picture of the rapid formations. The first causes:

$$\overbrace{2N+1}^{Matter}: +\frac{1}{30} > +\frac{1}{128} > +\frac{1}{850} > +\frac{1}{9254} > \dots \Rightarrow$$

Which can be stated by the existence of the set of the primes.

$$\overbrace{2N+1}^{Matter} \supset \mathbb{P}$$

The second cause is the effect of other gravitational values from distinct manifolds.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=(k \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) = \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_k}}$$

$$\check{G} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{i=(k \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) \right) \otimes k^{-1}$$

$$(\mathbb{P} \wedge \check{G}) \propto t$$

$$(\mathbb{P} \wedge \check{G}) \cong \text{Rapid. Formation}$$

As the number of object in the packet increases, the formations of newborn galaxies become more and more rapid. That is in direct proportion to the number of objects, which already went via singularity.

Preposition XXXI: The Kernel is The Limit

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \forall \Phi$$

$$\therefore \left(\begin{array}{ccc} & \swarrow \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right) \searrow & \\ \Phi_1 \rightsquigarrow & \dots & \Phi_{i+j} \end{array} \right)$$

Which agrees with the previous arguments of the author concerning the nature of the kernel. This is an expansion of the idea using category theory. This also agrees with the fact the manifold is flat. Since the distribution of the curves on the manifolds are identical, by generating the extrema, the jump is immediate to the higher/lower index fermion cluster on the neighboring manifold. Using that structure it is directly evident that the limit is the same for all, it is the same space, no matter how far the packet one would like to jump. Any readers who went NASA archives knows this is how advanced life forms maneuver. That is also the reason they seem to appear and disappear at the same point. It is an astonishing fact that some theoretical physicists write papers but don't even examining the raw materials.

Preposition XXXII: Universal Traits Are Preserved

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} & \swarrow \left(\overset{\rightrightarrows}{\mathbb{P}} \right) \searrow & \\ \Phi_1 \rightsquigarrow & \rightsquigarrow \dots \rightsquigarrow & \rightsquigarrow \Phi_{i+j} \end{array} \right)$$

$$\overset{\rightrightarrows}{\mathbb{P}} \cong \overset{\rightrightarrows}{\mathbb{P}}$$

Which could also explained by stating that there exist an automorphism from the prime ring to itself.

$$t. Aut: \left(\overset{\rightrightarrows}{\mathbb{P}} \rightarrow \overset{\rightrightarrows}{\mathbb{P}} \right)$$

$$\therefore (t. Aut: (G_{values} \rightarrow G_{values}))$$

Proposition XXXIII: Primes as Universal Traits

$$\begin{aligned} & \overbrace{2N+1}^{Matter}: +\frac{1}{30} > +\frac{1}{128} > +\frac{1}{850} > +\frac{1}{9254} > \dots \\ & \left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi \\ & \therefore \left(\begin{array}{ccc} & \swarrow \left(\overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right) \searrow & \\ \Phi_1 \rightsquigarrow & \dots & \Phi_{i+j} \end{array} \right) \end{aligned}$$

However, since the gravitational value are bounded to the prime factorizations, as they are taken to be the averages.

$$\overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \supset G_{values}$$

One can extend this universal trait result to the gravitational values.

$$\left(\begin{array}{ccc} & \swarrow (G_{values}) \searrow & \\ \Phi_1 \rightsquigarrow & \dots & \Phi_{i+j} \end{array} \right)$$

Thus, all the manifolds in the packet share those averages as well. As one mentioned in the early days of the theory. In particular, there exist only one set of values across the packet. Nature would not bother generating new set of values to each object in the packet. Theories of that sort are doomed to fail and have no place in physics. It means that manifold about this age would share that same gravitational value as ours.

Preposition XXXIV: Left and Right Closures

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi$$

$$\forall (G \in G_{\text{values}}) \exists ([N_{V=k}, N_{V=z}] \subset \mathbb{P})$$

$$\begin{array}{cc} ((\text{EVEN}) + 1) & ((\text{EVEN}) + 1) \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$(\text{Left. Closure}) \quad (\text{Right. Closure})$$

$$\hookrightarrow \quad G \quad \hookleftarrow$$

The same would apply to fermion clusters.

$$\begin{array}{cc} ((\text{EVEN})) & ((\text{EVEN})) \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$(\text{Left. Closure}) \quad (\text{Right. Closure})$$

$$\hookrightarrow \quad \text{EVEN} \quad \hookleftarrow$$

However, not to the group of the primes.

$$\begin{array}{cc} ((\mathbb{P})) & ((\mathbb{P})) \\ \downarrow & \downarrow \end{array}$$

$$(\text{Left. Closure}) \quad (\text{Right. Closure})$$

$$\hookrightarrow \quad \text{EVEN} \quad \hookleftarrow$$

This agrees with the particle wave duality.

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2N_2 + 1 \rightarrow 2N_2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$[2N_2 + (e^-)] + \gamma \rightarrow [2N_2 + (e^-)] + \gamma + \gamma$$

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \rightarrow (N_V + N_V) \in \text{EVEN}$$

■

Proof XCIII: Unity of Curvature

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 ((\mathbb{P})) & & ((\mathbb{P})) \\
 \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\
 (Left.Closure) & & (Right.Closure) \\
 \Downarrow & \text{EVEN} & \Downarrow \\
 \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j = 0 \right) & \subseteq & \text{EVEN} \\
 \therefore \exists \left((p \in \mathbb{P}) \mid \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j = 0 \right) \right)
 \end{array}$$

Because any even number can be divided by a given prime, it is possible to proof once again that fermion clusters are curvature related, as the primes are related to curvature in the theory.

$$\begin{array}{c}
 \forall \text{EVEN} \in [-\infty, \infty] \exists (p \in \mathbb{P}) \\
 p \mid \text{EVEN} \cong \text{True}
 \end{array}$$

■

Proof XCIV: Fermion Fields are closed

$$\begin{array}{ccc}
 ((\mathbb{P})) & & ((\mathbb{P})) \\
 \Downarrow & & \Downarrow \\
 (Left.Closure) & & (Right.Closure) \\
 \Downarrow & \text{EVEN} & \Downarrow \\
 \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j = 0 \right) & \subseteq & \text{EVEN} \\
 \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\text{EVEN})^i \cong 0 \right) \wedge \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (\text{EVEN})^i \cong 0 \right) \right) & \cong & \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j = 0 \right) \\
 \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\text{EVEN})^i \cong 0 \right) \wedge \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (\text{EVEN})^i \cong 0 \right) \right) & \subseteq & \text{EVEN}
 \end{array}$$

■

Proof XCV: Fermion Fields are Non-Abelian

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\text{Top} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j = 0 \right) \xleftrightarrow[\cong]{\pi} \text{Group} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j = 0 \right) \right) \models \forall \Phi \\ & \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j = 0 \right) \subseteq \mathbb{EVEN} \\ & \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\mathbb{EVEN})^i \cong 0 \right) \wedge \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (\mathbb{EVEN})^i \cong 0 \right) \right) \cong \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j = 0 \right) \\ & \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\mathbb{EVEN})^i \cong 0 \right) \wedge \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (\mathbb{EVEN})^i \cong 0 \right) \right) \subseteq \mathbb{EVEN} \end{aligned}$$

In addition, assuming that the product is distinct that each of the element:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\mathbb{EVEN})^i \cong 0 \right) \neq (\mathbb{EVEN})^i \forall i ; \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (\mathbb{EVEN})^i \cong 0 \right) \neq (\mathbb{EVEN})^i \forall i$$

Thus, fermion are forming a non-abelian group, which is in contrast to the statement made in the earlier stages of the thesis, correlating fermions to abelian groups. Which now looks incorrect. The feature of fermions being non-abelian is also manifested in the fact that new matter is being created.

Proof XCVI: Fermion Fields are Quadratic

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\mathbb{EVEN})^i \cong 0 \right) \wedge \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (\mathbb{EVEN})^i \cong 0 \right) \right) \subseteq \mathbb{EVEN} \\ & \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\mathbb{EVEN})^i \cong 0 \right) \neq (\mathbb{EVEN})^i \forall i ; \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (\mathbb{EVEN})^i \cong 0 \right) \neq (\mathbb{EVEN})^i \forall i \\ & ((\mathbb{EVEN})^n = 0) \cdot ((0)^n = 0) \forall n \end{aligned}$$

■

The quadratic feature of fermions agree with the fact that fermions has anti-matter partners.

Preposition XXXV: Gluon Fields are Quadratic

$$a_s^{-1} \cong 2^{e^-} + (1)$$

$$\wedge (2^{e^-} \cong \text{EVEN})$$

$$\therefore ((2^{e^-})^n = 0) \forall n$$

■

Preposition XXXVI: Steady State for G Summations

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=(k \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) = \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_k}}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) \right) \cong \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=(k \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) \cong \infty$$

That is by choosing any value of a given average, which is a given gravity coupling. The fractions diverge to infinity as new manifolds enter the packet. There is however a way to ensure that it could reach a steady state, and that is to assume that the rate of increase by new elements is canceled by the rate of decrease, which is the result of transition to weaker couplings as a subset of manifold gets older.

$$\overbrace{\left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_{i-n}}} \right)}^{\text{steadyVal}} + \overbrace{\left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_n}} \right)}^{\text{decrease}} + \overbrace{\left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_{\text{new}}} \right)}^{\text{Increase}} \cong \overbrace{\left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_{i-n}}} \right)}^{\text{steadyVal}} + \overbrace{\left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_n}} \right)}^{\text{decrease}} + \overbrace{\left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_{\text{new}}} \right)}^{\text{Increase}}$$

$$\overbrace{\sum_{i=1}^{i-n} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_{i-n}}} \right)}^{\text{steadyVal}} \cong \text{Const}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=(k \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) \supset \sum_{i=1}^{i-n} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_{i-n}}} \right)$$

$$\therefore (\text{Const} \supset \infty)$$

■

Preposition XXXVII: Locality as a Fermion Feature:

$$\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (\text{EVEN})^i \cong 0 \right) \wedge \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (\text{EVEN})^i \cong 0 \right) \right) \subseteq \text{EVEN}$$

$$\text{EVEN} \not\subseteq \mathbb{P}$$

Recall that the prime number feature of bosons is the underlining reason for their wave like expansion across space-time and their entanglement with one another by intersection of ripples to common regions. The fermions do not exhort the same physical features as they belong to the even numbers, and thus are predicted to present local features. That is **excluding** the electron, which is represented by a prime.

$$e^- \cong ((2n+1) \in \mathbb{P})$$

Preposition XXXVIII: Neutrino as Reminders

The purpose of the preposition is to further define the possible nature of neutrino using ideas from number theory.

Let:

$$e^- \cong ((2n+1) \in \mathbb{P})$$

Let an automorphism:

$$\begin{aligned} Aut: \left(\overbrace{(2n+1)}^{E_1} \rightarrow \overbrace{(2n+1)}^{E_2} \right) E_1 < E_2 \\ \therefore \left(\overbrace{(2n+1)}^{E_1} \rightarrow \overbrace{(2n+1)+r}^{E_2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Let:

$$r \cong \text{ExtraEnergy}$$

$$\therefore (r \cong \nu_e)$$

■

Proposition XXXIX: Variational Flatness

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

The purpose of the preposition is to further and more accurately define idea which was presented in the earlier stages of the thesis.

$$\frac{\partial p}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} = 0$$

Where p was taken as the summation of photons on the manifold. The more general version of this equation would be the entire subset of the primes.

$$\frac{\partial \mathbb{P}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial \mathbb{P}}{\partial t} - \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathbb{P}}{\partial t} \cong \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \right) \vee \left(\frac{\partial \mathbb{P}}{\partial t} \propto \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \right)$$

Both relations are possible as the proportional is because the curvature could deviate due to external objects, i.e. another manifolds. the first case is the more naïve case, i.e. assuming the rate of change of the set of primes is equal to the rate of change of curvature over time in an exclusive manner. Notice that if it is possible to define:

$$\frac{\partial \mathbb{P}}{\partial t} \neq 0$$

That would imply:

$$\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \neq 0$$

Which would agree with the nature of variational manifold, it also comes to an agreement with the idea vacuum fluctuations as far as one can see.

Proposition XL: Identical Lepton Bases

The purpose of the preposition is to present an analog for independent sets of vectors. Suppose one chose to partition space-time to regions, is it possible to define the equivalence of regions. The author believes that the latter objective is possible, if one to associate each region of space time a base of leptons. This base is analogous to independent set of arrows, such as in LA. This lepton base could serve as a mean to define further curvature equivalences in distinct space-time regions, assuming each lepton can emit one boson at the time and the sum of energy of the emitted bosons is identical.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left(\left((\text{EVEN}) + \sum_{i=1}^k P(e^-)^i \right) \cong (2Ni + 1/2) \right)^{-1} \subset (\text{RegionOne} \subset \Phi)$$

$$\left(\left((\text{EVEN}) + \sum_{i=1}^z P(e^-)^i \right) \cong (2Ni + 1/2) \right)^{-1} \subset (\text{RegionTwo} \subset \Phi)$$

Let:

$$(k = z) \wedge (\text{RegionOne} \neq \text{RegionTwo})$$

Such that:

$$\sum_{i=1}^k P(e^-)^i \cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)^i \right) \ni E_1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^z P(e^-)^i \cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^z (e^-)^i \right) \ni E_2$$

$$\wedge (E_2 = E_1)$$

The above condition than implying that there exist equal sets of generators in distinct space-time regions, with equal energies. If the sum of bosons emitted is equal in prime number and in energy total, than the curvature on those space-time regions should be defined as identical. That is ignoring the other effects of possible deviations of each element and effects of other manifolds.

Preposition XLI: Virtual Lepton Exchange

Let:

$$\sum_{i=1}^k P(e^-)^i \cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)^i \right) \ni E_1$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^z P(e^-)^i \cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^z (e^-)^i \right) \ni E_2$$

Let:

$$(e^-)^{i=1} \subset (\text{RegionOne} \subset \Phi)$$

$$(e^-)^{i=2} \subset (\text{RegionTwo} \subset \Phi)$$

$$(e^-)^{i=1} \subset (\text{RegionOne} \subset \Phi) \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{i=1}^z (e^-)^i \right) \ni E_2$$

$$(e^-)^{i=2} \subset (\text{RegionTwo} \subset \Phi) \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)^i \right) \ni E_1$$

Let:

$$\left(\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] \subset \text{RegionOne} \wedge \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] \subset \text{RegionTwo} \right)$$

After the virtual exchange of lepton variation:

$$\left(\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] \subset \text{RegionTwo} \wedge \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] \subset \text{RegionOne} \right)$$

As far as one can see, this is possible for two reasons, first it is not excluded and secondly because both leptons are representable by the same prime number. It is also possible to demand the energies to be identical and thus not allowing an observer to realize there was any exchange of leptons from two distinct two space-time regions.

Preposition XLII: Lepton Motion as Particle Like

In this section the author will argue that the lepton motion most likely take the nature of a particle rather than a wave. The argument is based upon the fact that intersection of electrons is forbidden, and at the same time intersection is most likely to take place if one to associate the wave to propagation over space-time. Let an electron propagate over a given region as a wave:

$$(e^-)^{i=1} \in \mathbb{P}$$

$$(e^-)^{i=1} \subset (\text{RegionOne} \subset \Phi)$$

Let a second lepton propagate over a second region as a wave:

$$(e^-)^{i=2} \in \mathbb{P}$$

$$(e^-)^{i=2} \subset (\text{RegionTwo} \subset \Phi)$$

If the second electron would propagate to both regions, which could happen if the electron taken as a wave:

$$(e^-)^{i=2} \subseteq (\text{RegionOne} \wedge \text{RegionTwo})$$

$$(e^-)^{i=1} \subset (\text{RegionOne} \subset \Phi)$$

Than the electrons would intersect which is forbidden by nature as stated in the earlier nature. Therefore, the motion of the electron is not allowed as a pure wave. Rather it will be allowed as wave only in certain trajectories that do not intersect with other lepton waves.

$$(e^-)^{i=1} \subset \text{set}(\text{Wave.TrajectoriesOne})$$

$$(e^-)^{i=2} \subset \text{set}(\text{Wave.TrajectoriesTwo})$$

Than the allowed motion would be:

$$\text{Set}(\text{Wave.TrajectoriesOne}) \vee \text{Set}(\text{Wave.TrajectoriesTwo})$$

In addition, the forbidden trajectories:

$$\text{Set}(\text{Wave.TrajectoriesOne}) \wedge \text{Set}(\text{Wave.TrajectoriesTwo})$$

$$\left(\text{Set}(\{\text{Wave.Trajectories(N)}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{C}}{\rightleftharpoons}} \text{Top}(\{\{\text{Wave.Trajectories(N)}\}) \right)$$

$$\text{Top}(\{\{\text{Wave.Trajectories(N)}\}) \cong \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i}$$

Preposition XLIII – Unbounded Trajectories

In this section the author will argue that the Boson trajectory is a wave like until crossing another boson, shifting it to particle like. This idea is presented across the thesis in several ways, but in this section it is a continuation of the previous section. The analysis would be using different tools, in particular, category theory.

$$(N_V \subset \mathbb{P})^{i=1} \subset \text{set}(\text{Wave.TrajectoriesOne})$$

$$(N_V \subset \mathbb{P})^{i=2} \subset \text{set}(\text{Wave.TrajectoriesTwo})$$

Than the allowed motion as a wave would be:

$$\text{Set}(\text{Wave.TrajectoriesOne}) \vee \text{Set}(\text{Wave.TrajectoriesTwo})$$

Than the allowed motion particle would be:

$$\text{Set}(\text{Wave.TrajectoriesOne}) \wedge \text{Set}(\text{Wave.TrajectoriesTwo})$$

In addition, the forbidden trajectories:

$$\text{Set}(\text{Wave.TrajectoriesOne.Forbid}) = \emptyset$$

$$\text{Set}(\text{Wave.TrajectoriesTwo.Forbid}) = \emptyset$$

$$\left(\text{Set}(\{\text{Wave.Trajectories(N)}\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{Q}}{\rightleftarrows}}_{\pi} \text{Top}(\{\{\text{Wave.Trajectories(N)}\}) \right)$$

$$\text{Top}(\{\{\text{Wave.Trajectories(N)}\}) \cong \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i}$$

That is an additional analysis of the phenomena of the particle wave duality.

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2N_2 + 1 \rightarrow 2N_2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$[2N_2 + (e^-)] + \gamma \rightarrow [2N_2 + (e^-)] + \gamma + \gamma$$

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \rightarrow (N_V + N_V) \in \mathbb{EVEN}$$

Preposition XLIV: Curve Divergence Flows

In this section the author will argue that the Boson trajectory is a wave can be interrupted as a divergence, which represent the curvature flow over space-time, rather than just time as presented in the main equation. That is simply because it is not possible to separate time from the other three spatial, in the object called a connected Lorentz manifold.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_j} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let:

$$\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = \nabla R_E$$

Since the main equation was originally derived as:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial (\partial R_E) \partial t^2} &= 0 \quad (3.1) \\ \therefore \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \cong \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Such that:

$$\nabla R_{E=ij} \cong \nabla^2 \dot{R}_{E=ij}$$

Such that the indexing letters on the main equation should be changed in order to avoid confusion as i, j taken as the index of the number of manifolds as well.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_a} \frac{\partial \Phi_a}{\partial g_{ij}} \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial R_{ij}} \frac{\partial R_{ij}}{\partial t_a} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_b} \frac{\partial \Phi_b}{\partial g_{ij}} \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial R_{ij}} \frac{\partial R_{ij}}{\partial t_b} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let:

$$E_{some} \cong \oint_0^\infty \nabla R_{E=ij}$$

$$E_{some} \subset N_V$$

In other words, the energy of a given boson is inversely proportional to the divergence flow. That is synonymous with the previous ideas made in the thesis, "the longer they diverge, the flatter they become", the energy is speared over large segments of the matric.

Preposition XLV: Bosonic Flows across Kernel Gates

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_a} \frac{\partial \Phi_a}{\partial g_{ij}} \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial R_{ij}} \frac{\partial R_{ij}}{\partial t_a} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_b} \frac{\partial \Phi_b}{\partial g_{ij}} \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial R_{ij}} \frac{\partial R_{ij}}{\partial t_b} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let:

$$E_{some} \cong \oint_0^\infty \nabla R_{E=ij}$$

$$E_{some} \subset N_V$$

Let there be a kernel gate:

$$\frac{\partial R_{ij}}{\partial t_a} = 0$$

Let there be a partial conservation of energy, such that as earlier presented, after curvature has vanished into matter, objects rising from those matter elements are bounded by some energy amount. Than the kernel can not, in that case effect the ripple of curvature.

$$(E_{some}) \wedge \left(\frac{\partial R_{ij}}{\partial t_a} = 0 \right) \cong \emptyset$$

$$N_V \wedge \left(\frac{\partial R_{ij}}{\partial t_a} = 0 \right) \cong \emptyset$$

Thus the boson taken to be a wave form, i.e. a diverging ripple of curvature will be in a sort of "diffraction" and go around the gate, similar to a flow of water across a solid obstacle. That is by two demands, the gate to stay as is, and secondly the energy of the discrete element to stay as, i.e. to obey a partial conservation law.

$$\left(\left(\frac{\partial R_{ij}}{\partial t_a} = 0 \right) \cong \models \right) \wedge ((E_{some} \cong E_{some}) \cong \models)$$

Proposition XLVI: Flows across Knots

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_a} \frac{\partial \Phi_a}{\partial g_{ij}} \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial R_{ij}} \frac{\partial R_{ij}}{\partial t_a} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_b} \frac{\partial \Phi_b}{\partial g_{ij}} \frac{\partial g_{ij}}{\partial R_{ij}} \frac{\partial R_{ij}}{\partial t_b} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let:

$$E_{some} \cong \oint_0^\infty \nabla R_{E=ij}$$

$$E_{some} \subset N_V$$

$$\nabla R_{E=ij} \cong \nabla^2 \dot{R}_{E=ij}$$

The question of this section would be the bosonic flows across knots, since the knots are bijective to the odds, the author will analyze the supposed effect on the odds by the flow of the single prime, i.e. the boson.

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \longrightarrow (N_V \times N_V) \in \mathbb{O}\mathbb{D}\mathbb{D}$$

$$\mathbb{O}\mathbb{D}\mathbb{D} \cong SpaceTime.Knot$$

One possibility:

$$\mathbb{O}\mathbb{D}\mathbb{D} + N_V \cong \text{EVEN}$$

Which agree with the knot deformation as far as the author can see. Another possibility is that the bosons will retain its features, and thus will go around the knot similar to how it "goes around" the kernel gate. In that sense it is possible to define the "odd invariance" or the "knot invariance" under bosonic flows.

$$\mathbb{O}\mathbb{D}\mathbb{D} + N_V \cong \mathbb{O}\mathbb{D}\mathbb{D}$$

The author is leaning toward the first option by the following reasoning. It is not likely that bosons and bosons in a form of knot will not yield some sort of interaction, and just go across the knot leaving it invariant or as is. It is more reasonable to assume some interaction is indeed happening and the nature of the knot is varying due to the effect of the primed boson, similar to the effect of the spin or the particle wave duality.

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2N_2 + 1 \rightarrow 2N_2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$[2N_2 + (e^-)] + \gamma \rightarrow [2N_2 + (e^-)] + \gamma + \gamma$$

$$(N_V \in \mathbb{P}) \longrightarrow (N_V + N_V) \in \text{EVEN}$$

$$\mathbb{P} \longrightarrow \text{EVEN}$$

Thus:

$$\mathbb{O}\mathbb{D}\mathbb{D} + \mathbb{P} \longrightarrow \text{EVEN}$$

Leading the author to the conclusion, that knot will be deformed to boson like particles. The deformation is done via the energy of the prime element

$$E_{some} \subset N_V$$

Preposition XLVII: Identical Bosons Identical Flows

$$[2N_2 + (e^-)] + \gamma \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

In this section, the author will use the recent idea of divergence flows on the idea of identical bosons, and in that sense, it can serve as additional preposition.

Preposition: identical bosons retain identical flows and vice versa.

$$E_{some} \cong \oint_0^\infty \nabla R_{E=ij}$$

$$E_{some} \subset N_V$$

$$\nabla R_{E=ij} \cong \nabla^2 \dot{R}_{E=ij}$$

Thus identical bosons retain the same energy, manifest in the same number have the same curvature divergence flow across the matrix tensor. The same curvature flow is bijective to the same acceleration, such that matter effect by the ripple would accelerate in the same manner. Of course, one has to recall that there exist an upper limit to the acceleration that is the speed of light. Any boson than cannot accelerate a fermion cluster beyond that threshold, no matter how energetic it is.

Preposition XLVIII: Primes on Diagonals

This section is another preposition, which intend at unifying ideas made across the thesis. In particular the idea made back in the early days, orthogonal curvatures which cancel each other, alongside the mutable tuple of leptons, and curves which have inner product zero. Other than subtracting bosons, the only way to terminate them is to make them orthogonal. If the leptons are fixed at certain location across the nuclei:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & E_{\overline{m\overline{n}}} \\ \vdots & 1 & \vdots \\ E_{\overline{m\overline{n}}} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & E_{\overline{m\overline{n}}} \\ \vdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \vdots \\ E_{\overline{m\overline{n}}} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} (e^- + \gamma) & \cdots & E_{\overline{m\overline{n}}} \\ \vdots & (e^- + \gamma) & \vdots \\ E_{\overline{m\overline{n}}} & \cdots & (e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

Than the only places in which bosons may rise and prosper is non-orthogonal positions, which is on the diagonal of the lepton clusters. The magnitude of the curvature which is non- cancel is than the summation or the trace. If one intuition is on point, to calculate the curvature effect of multiple lepton cluster, one will have to sum over the diagonal, because non-canceling primes will appear only at the diagonal. The idea is of course somewhat simplified is it classify leptons and bosons to discrete categories, either a diagonal or orthogonal. However the trace of the Ricci curvature does appear at EFF so in quantum scale it could serve as an analog.

Preposition XLIX: Homomorphic Quantum Diagonals

This section is another preposition, which intend at elaborating the idea of prime on diagonals. In particular, the author will present a quantum homomorphism of prime traces.

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & E_{\overline{1\overline{1}}} \\ \vdots & 1 & \vdots \\ E_{\overline{m\overline{1}}} & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \dots & E_{\overline{1\overline{1}}} \\ \vdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \vdots \\ E_{\overline{m\overline{1}}} & \dots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} (e^- + \gamma) & \dots & E_{\overline{1\overline{1}}} \\ \vdots & (e^- + \gamma) & \vdots \\ E_{\overline{m\overline{1}}} & \dots & (e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{Tr}(N_V) \cong \text{Tr}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_i \cong \text{SomeNumber}$$

$$\text{SomeNumber} \subset \text{QuantumSystemOne}$$

$$\text{Tr}(N_V) \cong \text{Tr}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_j \cong \text{SomeOtherNumber}$$

$$\text{SomeNumber} \subset \text{QuantumSystemTwo}$$

$$\text{SomeNumber} \cong \text{SomeOtherNumber}$$

$$\text{QuantumSystemTwo} \neq \text{QuantumSystemOne}$$

The traces are identical, and there exist no information concerning the composite of the traces, i.e. the primes which leading to the same number. Certain previous ideas were made on this subject in the context of information lost. It is possible to reach a given trace in several ways, and thus there exist a quantum homomorphism of primes on diagonals. The traces could also differ in index, i.e. in the number of elements leading to the same number.

$$\left(\text{Tr}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_i \cong \text{Tr}\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_j \right) \wedge (i \neq j)$$

This idea leaves out the uncertainties on each of the quantum elements for simplicity sake.

Preposition L: Isomorphic Quantum Diagonals

Let:

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & E_{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} \\ \vdots & 1 & \vdots \\ E_{\frac{m}{2}} & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \dots & E_{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} \\ \vdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \vdots \\ E_{\frac{m}{2}} & \dots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} (e^- + \gamma) & \dots & E_{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} \\ \vdots & (e^- + \gamma) & \vdots \\ E_{\frac{m}{2}} & \dots & (e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

Let:

$$\left(Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_i \cong Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_j \right) \wedge (i \cong j)$$

$$\left(Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_i \wedge Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_j \right) \subseteq E_{\text{someEnergy}}$$

This idea then indicate that isomorphic quantum diagonal are equal in trace, are equal in length and must be equal in energy. The last demand for isomorphism of the quantum diagonal is the following. For each quanta of energy leading the same energy sum there exist an equal element with the same quanta and the same prime number. This can be written by:

$$\forall \left(\left(\left(p \cong \frac{1}{2} \right) \subset Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_i \right) \wedge (p \subset E_p) \right) \exists \left(\left(p_{other} \cong \frac{1}{2} \right) \subset Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_j \right) \wedge (p_{other} \subset E_p)$$

$$p \cong p_{other} ; (p_{other} \wedge p) \subset E_p$$

This idea seems as idealistic as it is not possible to demand quantum system to hold the same primes and the same energies to those primes. The purpose of this section is to present the possibility of identical quantum traces, resulting on diagonals, leading to similar pulls.

Preposition LI: Quantum Diagonals and Heavy Elements

Let:

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & E_{\overline{m\overline{n}}} \\ \vdots & 1 & \vdots \\ E_{\overline{m\overline{n}}} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & E_{\overline{m\overline{n}}} \\ \vdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \vdots \\ E_{\overline{m\overline{n}}} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} (e^- + \gamma) & \cdots & E_{\overline{m\overline{n}}} \\ \vdots & (e^- + \gamma) & \vdots \\ E_{\overline{m\overline{n}}} & \cdots & (e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

Assuming there exist a limitation on the trace index, in particular the number of elements are odd.

$$\left(Tr\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_i \right) \wedge (i \cong \text{Odd})$$

As given by the Riemann proof, odd amount of distinct primes resulting in a prime. In other words, in heavy elements, the energy levels imitate the appearance of distinct higher primes. That is as there are many electrons absorbing and emitting primes, leading to higher distinct primes, assuming the index is odd. Taking the second case, in which the index is even:

$$\left(Tr\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_i \right) \wedge (i \cong \text{Even})$$

The question is what would be the implication of such change. As far as the author can see, the change is in a nature of the absorption and emission, if the index of the trace is even, so does the trace itself, as even number of distinct primes will yield an even number, bijective to point like particles or fermions.

$$\left(\left(Tr\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_i \right) \wedge (i \cong \text{Even}) \right) \cong \text{EVEN}$$

$$\left(Tr\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_i \right) \cong (Tr(\mathbb{P})_i)$$

The last option is where the trace index is odd the trace prime summation is yielding an odd.

$$\left(\left(Tr\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_i \right) \wedge (i \cong \text{odd}) \right) \cong \text{ODD}$$

As far as the author can see, given the current scope of the theory that could will yield a quantum knot, but it is different than the usual knot, as the original is the result of prime multiplied.

Preposition LII: Variational Quantum Diagonals

Let:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & E_{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} \\ \vdots & 1 & \vdots \\ E_{\frac{m}{2}} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & E_{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} \\ \vdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \vdots \\ E_{\frac{m}{2}} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} (e^- + \gamma) & \cdots & E_{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} \\ \vdots & (e^- + \gamma) & \vdots \\ E_{\frac{m}{2}} & \cdots & (e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

As far as the author can see, the quantum diagonal is variational for two reasons. First because new elements rise in proportion to time, as given by the arbitrary variation term of the main equation. Secondly because it is not possible to determine the energy of the quantum elements, but rather to allocate a set of eigenvalues and state that the element energy must appear at one of those values, given by a unitary set of probability adding to one.

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\left(Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_i \right) \in \Phi \right) &\therefore \left(Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_i \right) \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_i \right) \\ \frac{\partial}{\partial t} \left(Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_i \right) &\cong \left(Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_{i \rightarrow \infty} \right) \\ \left(Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_{i \rightarrow \infty} \right) &\cong (i \propto t) \end{aligned}$$

Which is to state the index is taken to infinity is correlated to change, an increase over time. that is the result of vanishing curvature which is also proportional to time.

$$\left(Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_{i \rightarrow \infty} \right) \therefore \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} Ric_j = 0 \right) \propto t \right)$$

■

Preposition LIII: Cosmological Diagonals

Let:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & E_{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} \\ \vdots & 1 & \vdots \\ E_{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & E_{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} \\ \vdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \vdots \\ E_{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} (e^- + \gamma) & \cdots & E_{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} \\ \vdots & (e^- + \gamma) & \vdots \\ E_{\frac{1}{2}+\frac{1}{2}} & \cdots & (e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

In this section the author will attempt at expending the prime diagonal to cosmological scale. In particular, if each lepton cluster is isomorphic to a mega fermion cluster, by summing all over the clusters it is possible to reach the total quantum effect of the primes. Let:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_{i \rightarrow \infty} \right) \div \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j = 0 \right) \propto t \right) \\ & \left(Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_{i \rightarrow \infty} \right) \cong \left(\int_0^\infty \mathbb{P} dt \right) \\ & \left(\int_0^\infty \mathbb{P} dt \right) \subset \Phi \end{aligned}$$

Thus, a cosmological diagonal of a given manifold is equal to a cosmological diagonal of another manifold, that would immediately imply:

$$\left(\left(\int_0^\infty \mathbb{P} dt \right) \subset \Phi_{Random} \right) \cong \left(\left(\int_0^\infty \mathbb{P} dt \right) \subset \Phi_{RandomToo} \right)$$

Thus, a cosmological diagonal of a given manifold is equal to a cosmological diagonal of another manifold, they are taken to be the same age, which is a trivial statement based on previous arguments. They hold the same total curvature although their set of elements could differ. Thus it is possible to state that there exist an homomorphism between two equal cosmological prime diagonals.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\left(\int_0^\infty \mathbb{P} dt \right) \subset \Phi_{Random} \right) \cong \left(\left(\int_0^\infty \mathbb{P} dt \right) \subset \Phi_{RandomToo} \right) \equiv \\ & Hom(\Phi_{Random}, \Phi_{RandomToo}) \end{aligned}$$

■

Proof XCVII: Smoothness of Fermionic Interiors

Let:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi$$

Let the spin of the system exceed one half such that:

$$Spin \geq \frac{1}{2}: (\text{EVEN}) \cong \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j = 0 \right)$$

$$((2^{e^-} \times N_V \dots \times N_V)^{V \rightarrow \infty}) \cong (\text{EVEN})$$

Thus the interior of a fermion quantum element is always smooth, which means it can not retain any knots, which are bijective to odd numbers. The same applies for gravity if the spin is zero.

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$$\text{SpinZero}: \left((2^{e^-} \times N_V \dots \times N_V)^{V \rightarrow \infty} \cong (\text{EVEN}) \right) \Rightarrow \text{Goldstone} \wedge G_{\Phi_i}^{-1}$$

Which means that the complex massless scalars are smooth, i.e. the goldstone. So does the combinations of those scalars which is gravitons, and the Higgs is the broken symmetry on the spin zero.

$$(\text{SpinZeroBroken}): (2^{e^-} \times N_V \dots \times N_V + N_V)^{V \rightarrow \infty} \Rightarrow H^0$$

Which brings back the author to the problem on the broken spin zero Higgs. There seem to be no limitation and thus the particles could receive several masses according to the prime element inserted. In that sense, their mass should be proportional, which in a sense disagree with the masses of the particles. For that reason, the author decided to put a limit on the Higgs and to define the limit at H^2 Higgs.

Preposition LIV: Quantum Dance of Leptons and Chemistry

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

In this section the author will attempt at reasoning the nature of quantum elements. Taking as an axiom the set of leptons appear only at the quantum diagonal, and the fact that electrons can emit or absorb bosons in a random manners. The emission:

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi$$

The absorption:

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Leftarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong ((\text{EVEN}) + P'(e^-)) \cong \left(2Ni + \frac{1}{2}\right) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi$$

The nature of a quantum element than is a function of two summations. Summation of the orbit leptons which emit a boson, and the orbit of leptons which absorb bosons. The latter get closer to nuclei, and thus distance from nuclei decrease and vice versa.

$$\bigcup_{i,j=1}^{\infty} \left(\sum ((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-))^i + \overset{\Leftarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right)^i \left(\sum ((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-))^j + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right)^j$$

Last point, one is assuming the sets are disjoint. The electrons that emit differ from those who absorb.

$$\left(\sum ((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-))^j + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right) \cap \left(\sum ((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-))^i + \overset{\Leftarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right) = \emptyset$$

This construction is then describing two sets of leptons, some which absorb bosons and thus getting closer to nuclei and the disjoint set of electrons emitting bosons and getting further away. The quantum dance of the leptons. Those emissions and absorptions could have some effect on the chemical nature of the object.

Proof XCVIII: Quantum Diagonals non-Abelian Groups

Let:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & E_{\mathbb{H}} \\ \vdots & 1 & \vdots \\ E_{\mathbb{H}} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & E_{\mathbb{H}} \\ \vdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \vdots \\ E_{\mathbb{H}} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} (e^- + \gamma) & \cdots & E_{\mathbb{H}} \\ \vdots & (e^- + \gamma) & \vdots \\ E_{\mathbb{H}} & \cdots & (e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left(Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_{i \rightarrow \infty} \right) \propto \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \propto t \right)$$

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \cong \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong (\text{EVEN}) \right)$$

$$\left(Top \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \overset{L}{\underset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}} Group \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \right) \right)$$

$$\therefore \left(Top \left(Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_{i \rightarrow \infty} \right) \overset{L}{\underset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}} Group \left(\left(Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_{i \rightarrow \infty} 0 \right) \right) \right)$$

■

Proof XCIX: Quantum Diagonal are Rings

Let:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & E_{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \vdots & 1 & \vdots \\ E_{\frac{1}{2}} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & E_{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \vdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \vdots \\ E_{\frac{1}{2}} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} (e^- + \gamma) & \cdots & E_{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \vdots & (e^- + \gamma) & \vdots \\ E_{\frac{1}{2}} & \cdots & (e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\left(Top \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \overset{L}{\underset{\cong}{\overset{\pi}{\hookrightarrow}}} Group \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \right) \right)$$

$$\therefore \left(Top \left(Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_{i \rightarrow \infty} \right) \overset{L}{\underset{\cong}{\overset{\pi}{\hookrightarrow}}} Group \left(\left(Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_{i \rightarrow \infty} 0 \right) \right) \right)$$

And thus it is possible to write:

$$\left(Group \left(Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_{i \rightarrow \infty} \right) \overset{L}{\underset{\cong}{\overset{\pi}{\hookrightarrow}}} Ring \left(\left(Tr \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_{i \rightarrow \infty} 0 \right) \right) \right)$$

Since rings allows to expend the diagonal to multiplication, it is useful as it allows to calculate the determinate of the diagonal. In-group representation the quantum determinate is again a part of the group using the spin form.

$$\det \begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & E_{\frac{1}{2}} \\ \vdots & 1 & \vdots \\ E_{\frac{1}{2}} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cong \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} 1_i = 1 \right)$$

Which validate the argument of the diagonal as a group, as the nature of the elements is preserved under multiplication. That means that the multiplication product will has to do with some sort of an curvature effect on the manifold, taken to be a knot, bijective to an odd number, assuming the index is odd.

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_i \right) \cong \mathbb{O} \mathbb{D} \mathbb{D}$$

$$\left(\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_i \right) \cong \left(\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} \mathbb{P} \right)$$

■

Preposition LV: Quantum Diagonals & the Lack of Energy Conservation

Let:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & E_{\text{TE}} \\ \vdots & 1 & \vdots \\ E_{\text{TE}} & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \dots & E_{\text{TE}} \\ \vdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \vdots \\ E_{\text{TE}} & \dots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} (e^- + \gamma) & \dots & E_{\text{TE}} \\ \vdots & (e^- + \gamma) & \vdots \\ E_{\text{TE}} & \dots & (e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

The elements whose inner product is zero, are orthogonal, they don't have to directly interact with each other as they contain leptons as well which can not intersect. The key idea is that their contributions cancel each other out perfectly and for that reason it is possible to state that energy is not conserved. This idea however indicate that the reason it is not conserved is not because other elements are getting created over time as given by:

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \cong \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong (\text{EVEN}) \right)$$

Rather because there exist a subset of quantum elements whose contributions cancel each other out, and it sense the energy is not taken into account, it is evaporated. This is also true because there is no law that prevents it, and by the V theorem if it is not forbidden it will manifest.

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) &\supset \left(\bigcup_{n=1}^m (1_{m1} \cap 1_{1n} = 0) \vee (m \neq n) \right) \\ \left(\bigcup_{n=1}^m (1_{m1} \cap 1_{1n} = 0) \right) &\cong ((\langle 1_{1n} | 1_{m1} \rangle = 0) \vee (m \neq n)) \\ &(\langle 1_{1n} | 1_{m1} \rangle = \mathbf{0}) \vee (m \neq n) \vdash (1_{1n} \perp 1_{m1}) \end{aligned}$$

Thus by assuming there exist a subset of quantum elements that are orthogonal to one another, the energy manifested da facto is smaller than the total energy of the quantum system, in other words this is another reason energy is not conserved.

Proof C: Quantum Diagonal & Prime Probability Increase

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \cdots & E_{\text{pr}} \\ \vdots & 1 & \vdots \\ E_{\text{pr}} & \cdots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & E_{\text{pr}} \\ \vdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \vdots \\ E_{\text{pr}} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} (e^- + \gamma) & \cdots & E_{\text{pr}} \\ \vdots & (e^- + \gamma) & \vdots \\ E_{\text{pr}} & \cdots & (e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

Let the first boson be emitted from a given lepton while the other lepton stand as is:

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & E_{\text{pr}} \\ \vdots & \frac{1}{2} & \vdots \\ E_{\text{pr}} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Recall:

$$\begin{aligned} \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + \gamma] + (e^-)}^{\text{SSB on Spin 0-Mass Ac.}} &\rightarrow \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (\gamma + e^-)]}^{\text{Electron with mass}} \rightarrow \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma}^{\text{Energy-Diverging cur.}} \\ &\cong \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (\gamma + e^-)]}^{\text{Electron with mass}} \cong \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)]}^{\text{Electron with mass}} \\ &\therefore \left(\overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)]}^{\text{Electron with mass}} \cong \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (\frac{1}{2})]}^{\text{Electron with mass}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Recall:

$$\begin{aligned} \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (\gamma + e^-)]}^{\text{Electron with mass}} + \gamma &\rightarrow \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)]}^{\text{Electron with mass}} + \gamma + \gamma \\ \overbrace{[(24 \times 5) + (e^-)]}^{\text{Electron with mass}} + \gamma + \gamma &\rightarrow \left(K \times \prod_{A=3}^{A=2n+1} P(A) + (\mathcal{M}) \right) + P(A) + P(A) \end{aligned}$$

In other words, because the lepton on the diagonal emitted a boson, that lead to an increase of boson emissions on the other leptons, since each boson is taken to be net curvature which increase the probability of arrival to itself. Thus, it is possible to suggest a chain effect of the diagonal, once one emitted the rest has a higher probability of emissions as well.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \cdots & E_{\text{pr}} \\ \vdots & \frac{1}{2} & \vdots \\ E_{\text{pr}} & \cdots & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} P(A) + P(A) & \cdots & E_{\text{pr}} \\ \vdots & P(A) + P(A) & \vdots \\ E_{\text{pr}} & \cdots & P(A) + P(A) \end{bmatrix}$$

■

Proof CI: Leptons Orbits Laws

In this section the author will present a set of laws for orbits of leptons using the probability primorial and the anti-commutation relation of fermions. The result is very important is it allows an additional view on the behavior of leptons.

$$\begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \dots & \frac{E_{1n}}{E_{1n}} \\ \vdots & \frac{1}{2} & \vdots \\ \frac{E_{mn}}{E_{mn}} & \dots & \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} P(A) + P(A) & \dots & \frac{E_{1n}}{E_{1n}} \\ \vdots & P(A) + P(A) & \vdots \\ \frac{E_{mn}}{E_{mn}} & \dots & P(A) + P(A) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(A) + P(A) & \dots & \frac{E_{1n}}{E_{1n}} \\ \vdots & P(A) + P(A) & \vdots \\ \frac{E_{mn}}{E_{mn}} & \dots & P(A) + P(A) \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) + P(\gamma) & \dots & \frac{E_{1n}}{E_{1n}} \\ \vdots & P(e^-) + P(\gamma) & \vdots \\ \frac{E_{mn}}{E_{mn}} & \dots & P(e^-) + P(\gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(P(e^-) \subset \mathcal{F}.Class) = \{+, -\}$$

$$P(e^-) + P(e^-) = Even$$

$$\therefore (P(e^-) + P(e^-)) \cong 0$$

$$\therefore (P(e^-) = -P(e^-))$$

$$-P(e^-) \rightarrow False$$

Thus assuming there exist a positive probability for a lepton, the probability of another lepton is negative. Assuming the probability can not take value smaller than zero, the probability for another lepton must than be zero.

$$-P(e^-) = (|-P(e^-)|) = 0$$

In that sense, given a lepton on the manifold, the probability for another lepton must be zero. If two leptons are occupying the same orbits than they must not intersect, or always move on different trajectories as particles. And propagate on different regions as waves.

■

Preposition LVI: Quantum Eigenvalues Laws

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \cong \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong (\text{EVEN}) \right) \\ & \left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi \\ & \therefore \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \supset \left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \right) \\ & \left(Top \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \overset{\overset{L}{\rightleftharpoons}}{\underset{\cong}{\pi}} Set \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (\lambda)_j \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Where $(\lambda)_j$ denote the set of possible eigenvalues of the quantum system, manifested by vanishing curvature.

$$Set \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (\lambda)_j \right) \cong \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j$$

The first law:

$$\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j \cong 1 \right)$$

The second law:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j = 0 \right) \\ & \therefore \left(\left(\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j \cong 1 \right) \right)^c \cong \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j = 0 \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Where the upper script is meant to express the laws are complimentary of one another. This agrees with the six axioms the author made about quantum mechanics back in the early days.

Preposition LVII: Quantum Flows and Diagonal Distance

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \begin{bmatrix} P(A) + P(A) & \cdots & \frac{E_{\text{TR}}}{2} \\ \vdots & P(A) + P(A) & \vdots \\ \frac{E_{\text{TR}}}{2} & \cdots & P(A) + P(A) \end{bmatrix} \rightarrow \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) + P(\gamma) & \cdots & \frac{E_{\text{TR}}}{2} \\ \vdots & P(e^-) + P(\gamma) & \vdots \\ \frac{E_{\text{TR}}}{2} & \cdots & P(e^-) + P(\gamma) \end{bmatrix} \cong \\
 & \begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) + \nabla R_E & \cdots & \frac{E_{\text{TR}}}{2} \\ \vdots & P(e^-) + \nabla R_E & \vdots \\ \frac{E_{\text{TR}}}{2} & \cdots & P(e^-) + \nabla R_E \end{bmatrix} \\
 & \left(\sum_{k=1}^n \nabla R_E \right) \otimes n^{-1} \cong G
 \end{aligned}$$

Thus as the curvature flow of the quantum system increase in amount, the distance between the leptons on the diagonal and on the non-diagonal is getting smaller and smaller and vice versa. It is possible to represent each boson as divergence of the flow simply because there is no special direction which indicate how the curvature is diverging, thus assuming it is equal in all directions. The effect of G on a quantum cluster is than inversely proportional to time, as the longer the curvature diverge, the flatter it becomes. This also agrees with classical gravity as presented in Newtonian theory. This idea ignore the fact that each quantum lepton can retain several eigenvalues, as was presented in the previous section:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \supset \left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \frac{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \right) \\
 & \left(\text{Top} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \overset{L}{\underset{\cong}{\rightleftharpoons}} \pi \text{Set} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (\lambda)_j \right) \right) \\
 & \text{Set} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (\lambda)_j \right) \cong \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j
 \end{aligned}$$

If the leptons can retain several eigenvalues, than the elements, which rise from within them, retain several values, leading to different averages of the gravity cluster. However, the purpose of this section was to present the curvature flow within the cluster. The result of the complication that the fermion cluster has a set of divergent curvature flows. The longer the flow last, the flatter it becomes and the distance between lepton tends to increase in proportion.

Preposition LVIII: Quantum Determinants and Knots

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \cong \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong (\text{EVEN}) \right) \\
 & \left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi \\
 & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^-) + P(\gamma) & \cdots & \frac{E_{m+1}}{E_{m+1}} \\ \vdots & P(e^-) + P(\gamma) & \vdots \\ \frac{E_{m+1}}{E_{m+1}} & \cdots & P(e^-) + P(\gamma) \end{array} \right] \cong \\
 & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^-) + \nabla R_E & \cdots & \frac{E_{m+1}}{E_{m+1}} \\ \vdots & P(e^-) + \nabla R_E & \vdots \\ \frac{E_{m+1}}{E_{m+1}} & \cdots & P(e^-) + \nabla R_E \end{array} \right] \\
 & Qunatum.det = \prod_{i=1}^k P(\gamma) \\
 & \left(\prod_{i=1}^k P(\gamma) \cong \prod_{i=1}^k \nabla R_E \right) \cong \left(\prod_{i=1}^k N_V \subset \mathbb{P} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

It is possible to show that the quantum diagonal, composed by prime is always yielding an odd. That is because any prime multiple will yield an odd.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\prod_{i=1}^{k=odd} \nabla R_E \cong Odd \right); \\
 & \left(\prod_{i=1}^{k=even} \nabla R_E \cong Odd \right); \\
 & \left(\left(\prod_{i=1}^k P(\gamma) = \prod_{i=1}^k \nabla R_E \right) \cong Knot \right) \forall k \subset [0, \mathbb{R}]
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof CII: No Two Electrons are Identical

$$Set\left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (\lambda)_j\right) \cong \bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j$$

The first law:

$$\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j \cong 1\right)$$

The second law:

$$\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j = 0\right)$$

$$\therefore \left(\left(\left(\bigcup_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j \cong 1\right)\right)^c \cong \left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} \lambda_j = 0\right)\right)$$

This section is another analysis on the subject of identical particles, taken by the most recent formulations of quantum laws. In particular, for two leptons to be considered identical they must hold the same eigenvalue:

$$\lambda_k \supset (e^-)_1, (e^-)_2$$

Which is a measure of energy of the particle. However, even if that is the case, no two leptons can occupy the same state as given by their anti-commutation relation:

$$P(e^-) + P(e^-) = \text{Even}$$

$$\therefore (P(e^-) + P(e^-)) \cong 0$$

$$\therefore (P(e^-) = -P(e^-))$$

$$-P(e^-) \rightarrow \text{False}$$

thus they will differ in quantum state and in their trajectory, whether it is wave-like or particle like. Despite the electron is always represented by the same number, no two leptons in the universe can be identical.

■

Proof CIII: Mass Universality and the Prime Connection

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) &\cong \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong (\text{EVEN}) \right) \\ \left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} &\forall \Phi \\ \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \right) + P(e^-) \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} & \\ \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \right) &= 2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} \end{aligned}$$

The mass insertion on particles, SSB on spin zero yielding to Higgs, which in turn leading to a slowdown of the invariant three.

$$\begin{aligned} \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} + \mathbb{P} \right) + e^- &\cong \left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} + \overset{\Leftarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{e^-} \\ \left(\left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} + \overset{\Leftarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{e^-} \right) &\forall \Phi \end{aligned}$$

Because it is bijective to the emission from but in different permutation of elements.

$$\left(\left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} \mathbb{P} + \overset{\Leftarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{e^-} \right) \cong ((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}}$$

The key point is that the mass insertion on the spin zero is connected to the primes and the set primes is bijective to itself across the whole packet, $((\mathbb{P} = \mathbb{P}) \forall \Phi)$ the SSB on spin zero leading to a slowdown on the same element is identical in all manifolds and thus the masses of particles should be identical. That was the last piece needed for unifying the model of particles across the packet. The first permutation is the bosons identity and the second is the SSB due to prime insertion, leading to mass insertion on the three, which has to be identical for all because the prime is identical for all.

■

Preposition LIX: Quantum Diagonal & Elliptic Boson Orbits

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \cong \left(\sum_{j=1}^{j \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong (\text{EVEN}) \right)$$

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) + P(\gamma) & \dots & \underline{E_{m+1}} \\ \vdots & P(e^-) + P(\gamma) & \vdots \\ \underline{E_{m+1}} & \dots & P(e^-) + P(\gamma) \end{bmatrix} \cong$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) + \nabla R_E & \dots & \underline{E_{m+1}} \\ \vdots & P(e^-) + \nabla R_E & \vdots \\ \underline{E_{m+1}} & \dots & P(e^-) + \nabla R_E \end{bmatrix}$$

$$(\langle 1_{1n} | 1_{m1} \rangle = \mathbf{0}) \forall (m \neq n) \vdash (1_{1n} \perp 1_{m1})$$

The key idea is that despite the elements that are orthogonal cancel each other contribution energy wise, they still exist. That is because they contain leptons that can not take on the same path, as proven earlier. If one to assume those elements are effected by the quantum flows, which means they take on elliptic orbit as the diagonal create an ellipse around the cluster.

$$\begin{bmatrix} (P(e^-) + \nabla R_E) & \dots & \overleftarrow{p((e^-) + \gamma)} \\ \vdots & P(e^-) + \nabla R_E & \vdots \\ \overrightarrow{p((e^-) + \gamma)} & \dots & P(e^-) + \nabla R_E \end{bmatrix}$$

The elements which are not on the diagonal will spin around in an elliptic trajectory given by the trace composed by the Ricci flow. The non-diagonal element move on opposite directions such that the leptons will never intersect. This idea allows expanding the theory connection the sum of traces to elliptic motion, which is also the motion of fermion trajectory in mega scale. Thus it allows connection between the prime numbers and elliptic curves.

Proof CIV: Gravitational Pulls – Free Electrons

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong 0 \right) \cong \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong (\text{EVEN}) \right) \\ & \left(((\text{EVEN}) + (e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi \\ & \therefore \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) + (e^-) \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \end{aligned}$$

Recall:

$$\left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = 0 \right) + (e^-) \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right) + (e^-)$$

Let:

$$\left(\left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right) + (e^-) \right) \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right)$$

Let:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_{values} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \end{array} \right] \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right)$$

Such that:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_{values} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \end{array} \right] \wedge \left(\left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right) + (e^-) \right) \\ & \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right) \\ & \therefore ((G_{values}) \bowtie (e^-)_{unbound}) \cong \models \end{aligned}$$

■

Proof CV: Inhomogeneous G within Fermion Clusters

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_{values} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right] \wedge \left(\left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right) + \overline{\mathbb{P}} \right) + (e^-) \right) \\ & \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right) \\ & ((G_{values}) \bowtie (e^-)_{unbound}) \cong \models \end{aligned}$$

Discretizing the set of gravitational values according to positions in fermion clusters.

$$G_{values} = \bigvee_{j=1}^k (G_{value_j})$$

Demanding it will be distinct from one another position wise:

$$\left(\bigcap_{j=1}^{\infty} (G_{value})^j = 0 \right)$$

Thus an unbounded electron will be subject to several distinct gravitational values within a fermion cluster. If the direction of each gravitational value is different as suggested due to being in a different position, there could be a mutual cancelations such that the electron will move without feeling any of the gravitational values due to their mutual cancelations.

$$\prod_G \left(\bigvee_{j=1}^k (G_{value_j}) \right) = 0$$

■

Which is implying there is a mutual cancelations across the fermion cluster. The averages equal to all directions, leading to zero total. Similar to stating there is a symmetry across the fermion cluster.

Proof CVI: Freezing Electrons: Extrema G

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_{value} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right] \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right) \\ & \left((G_{value}) \bowtie (e^-)_{\in \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (Ric)_j = 0} \right) \cong \models \\ & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + \nabla R_E) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + \nabla R_E) \\ \vdots & G_{value} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + \nabla R_E) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + \nabla R_E) \end{array} \right] \cong \\ & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P\left(e^- + \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t}\right) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P\left(e^- + \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t}\right) \\ \vdots & G_{value} & \vdots \\ P\left(e^- + \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t}\right) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P\left(e^- + \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t}\right) \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t} = 0 \right) \vee P \right) \in \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right) \\ & \therefore (G_{value} = 0) \therefore \left(G_{value} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t} \times n^{-1} \right) \end{aligned}$$

In addition:

$$\left(\left(G_{value} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t} \right) \times n^{-1} \right) \cong \left(\left(G_{value} = \sum_{i=1}^n 0 \right) \times n^{-1} \right)$$

Such that:

$$\left((G_{value} = 0) \bowtie (e^-)_{\in \sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (Ric)_j = 0} \right) \cong \models$$

Therefore the gravitational value will freeze the electron, as it will freeze space-time, given by the sum of extrema.

■

Proof CVII: Quantum Gravitational Deviations

Let:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{i=(k \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) = \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_1}} + \dots + \frac{1}{G_{\Phi_k}}$$

Let:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_{value} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right] \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right)$$

Let:

$$\forall \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i}} \right) \in \Phi_{Random} \exists \left(\frac{1}{G_{\Phi_i} e^{\Sigma G}} \right)$$

In other words, since the manifold is part of the packet, for each quantum gravity there exist a quantum effect which is the result of other averages from distinct manifolds excluding the indexed manifold which is examined. For simplicity sake the other effects from other clusters on the same indexed manifold is ignored.

$$\therefore \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & \forall G_{value} \in \Phi & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right] \Rightarrow$$

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_{value} \times e^{\Sigma G} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right]$$

■

Proof CVIII: Quantum Rainbows

Let:

$$\left(\left((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-) \right) + \hat{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi$$

Let:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) + P(\gamma) & \dots & \underline{E_{\text{TH}}} \\ \vdots & P(e^-) + P(\gamma) & \vdots \\ \underline{E_{\text{TH}}} & \dots & P(e^-) + P(\gamma) \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) + \nabla R_E & \dots & \underline{E_{\text{TH}}} \\ \vdots & P(e^-) + \nabla R_E & \vdots \\ \underline{E_{\text{TH}}} & \dots & P(e^-) + \nabla R_E \end{bmatrix}$$

Let:

$$(\langle 1_{1n} | 1_{m1} \rangle = \mathbf{0}) \forall (m \neq n) \vdash (1_{1n} \perp 1_{m1})$$

Let any boson in the cluster retain different wavelength:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) + P(\omega_{11}) & \dots & \underline{E_{\text{TH}}} \\ \vdots & P(e^-) + P(\omega_{22}) & \vdots \\ \underline{E_{\text{TH}}} & \dots & P(e^-) + P(\omega_{mn}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Such that the commonality of wavelength among distinct elements is zero:

$$\left(\bigcap_{m,n=1}^{m,n=k} \omega_{mn} = 0 \right) \forall (m = n)$$

The result of such a construction is a quantum rainbow, emission of different light particles with different wavelength for each boson.

■

Preposition LX: Quantum Rainbows Are Gravitational

Let:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) + P(\omega_{11}) & \dots & \underline{E_{\text{TH}}} \\ \vdots & P(e^-) + P(\omega_{22}) & \vdots \\ \underline{E_{\text{TH}}} & \dots & P(e^-) + P(\omega_{mn}) \end{bmatrix}$$

and:

$$\left(G_{\text{value}} = \sum_{i=1}^n \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t} \times n^{-1} \right) \cong \left(\sum_{m,n=1}^{m,n=k} P(\omega_{mn}) \times k^{-1} \right)$$

Proof CIX: Packet Pressure Vs Gravity

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$\frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

$$F_{\mathbb{R}} \# = \left(\left(2^{e^-} \times \prod_{V=1}^{V=\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V \right)^{-1} = 30,128,850,9254 \dots 1.8 \times 10^{45}$$

$$G_{value} \in \Phi_{Random}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \right) \propto \prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \Phi_k$$

$$\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \Phi_k = \sum_{k=1}^{\infty} G_{values}$$

$$\left(\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \Phi_k \right) \gg (G_{value} \in \Phi_{Random})$$

■

In other words, the gravitational set of values of one manifold belongs only to one manifold, and the pressure from the packet has infinite set of gravitational value, one for each manifold. For those reason the gravitational pull of one manifold is far weaker than the expansion and that is the reason the manifold expands and not collapse. There is no need to insert constants here it is given by the main equation, in contrast to Einstein theory of General relativity. The last point is that the expression of the packet is directly proportional to time:

$$\left(\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \Phi_k \right) \propto t$$

While the value of the average is inversely proportional to time:

$$\left(\sum_{k=1}^{\infty} G_{values} \rightarrow 0 \right) : t \rightarrow \infty$$

Such as the ratio also increase in proportional to time:

$$\left(\left(\prod_{k=1}^{\infty} \Phi_k \right) \times \left((G_{value} \in \Phi_{Random})^{-1} \right) \rightarrow \infty \right) : t \rightarrow \infty$$

Proof CX: Homomorphic Gravitational Regions

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

Let:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & \forall G_{value} \in \Phi & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right]$$

Due to packet deviations:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_{value} \times e^{\Sigma G} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right]$$

$$G_{value} \times e^{\Sigma G} \subset \overbrace{(\oint \partial g_E)}^{RegionOne} \cong ConstOne$$

$$(G_{value} \times e^{\Sigma G}) \subset \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^- + N_{V_\mu})^i \right)$$

And in another region of space which is not effect and contain different number of quantum particles, and yet lead to the same constant:

$$G_{value} \subset \overbrace{(\oint \partial g_E)}^{RegionTwo} \cong ConstOne$$

$$G_{value} \subset \left(\sum_{z=1}^l (e^- + N_{V_\mu})^z \right)$$

$$k \neq l$$

Thus two quantum sets which differ in sign lead to the same value, indicating there is an homomorphism.

$$Hom \left(\left(\sum_{z=1}^l (e^- + N_{V_\mu})^z \right), \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^- + N_{V_\mu})^i \right) \right)$$

■

Proof XCI: Gravity Composed by Eigenvalue Averages

Let:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & \forall G_{value} \in \Phi & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right] \\ & \left((\forall P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \in \Phi) \exists \lambda_{e^- + N_{V_\mu}} \right) \in \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \\ & \left(G_{value} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^n P(e^- + N_{V_\mu})^i \right) \times n^{-1} \right) \\ & (\forall G_{value} \in \Phi) \cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^n P(e^- + N_{V_\mu})^i \right) \times n^{-1} \\ & \therefore (\forall G_{value} \in \Phi) \cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (\lambda_{e^- + N_{V_\mu}})^i \right) \times n^{-1} \end{aligned}$$

■

Thus in considering a quantum system one must take into account not only the set of eigenvalues which are bijective to the levels of energy of the elements but also the averages or the products of unique eigenvalues which are bijective to the set of gravitational values of the quantum system.

Proof XCII: Fermion Orbits are Elliptic

Let:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0$$

Let:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & \forall G_{value} \in \Phi & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Let the forces appear on the diagonal of the quantum system only:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) + P(\gamma) & \dots & E_{\text{eff}} \\ \vdots & P(e^-) + P(\gamma) & \vdots \\ E_{\text{eff}} & \dots & P(e^-) + P(\gamma) \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) + \nabla R_E & \dots & E_{\text{eff}} \\ \vdots & P(e^-) + \nabla R_E & \vdots \\ E_{\text{eff}} & \dots & P(e^-) + \nabla R_E \end{bmatrix}$$

If the bosons appear only on the diagonal, than so does their average, i.e. the gravitational forces:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^-) + P(\gamma) & \dots & E_{\text{eff}} \\ \vdots & P(e^-) + P(\gamma) & \vdots \\ E_{\text{eff}} & \dots & P(e^-) + P(\gamma) \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} G_{11} & \dots & E_{\text{eff}} \\ \vdots & G_{22} & \vdots \\ E_{\text{eff}} & \dots & G_{MN} \end{bmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{bmatrix} \nwarrow G_{11} \searrow & \dots & E_{\text{eff}} \\ \vdots & \nwarrow G_{22} \searrow & \vdots \\ E_{\text{eff}} & \dots & \nwarrow G_{MN} \searrow \end{bmatrix}$$

The gravitational effect is a closed circular ripple

$$\begin{bmatrix} \nwarrow G_{11} \searrow & \dots & E_{\text{eff}} \\ \vdots & \nwarrow G_{22} \searrow & \vdots \\ E_{\text{eff}} & \dots & \nwarrow G_{MN} \searrow \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} \nwarrow Ric_{11} \searrow & \dots & E_{\text{eff}} \\ \vdots & \nwarrow Ric_{22} \searrow & \vdots \\ E_{\text{eff}} & \dots & \nwarrow Ric_{MN} \searrow \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus, a rippled circle plus an endless diagonal element is yielding a narrow ellipse, which dictate the trajectory of matter. That is by assuming that the quantum effect, which is not canceled due to orthogonality, is appearing on the diagonal indices and that the bosons are closed circles, as proven in the earlier stages of the thesis.

■

Proof XCIII: Internal Versus External Fluxes

The following is a classification of bosonic fluxes according to their propagation.
The author will prove that there are two fluxes, internal or external to fermion clusters.
Let:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong 0 \right) \cong \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong (\text{EVEN}) \right) \\ & \left(((\text{EVEN}) + (e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi \\ & \therefore \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) + (e^-) \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \end{aligned}$$

Let:

$$\overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \wedge \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) + (e^-) \right) = \emptyset$$

Thus external flux as the prime is propagating from the fermion cluster and taken to have null in commonality. For simplicity assuming this prime is a particle rather than a wave as a wave would complicate the proof, because it propagate all across. For the internal bosonic flux:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right) + (e^-) \\ & \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \wedge \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) + (e^-) \right) \not\cong \emptyset \end{aligned}$$

In other words, the boson is propagating within the fermion cluster, similar to gravity.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong 0 \right) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong 0 \right) \\ \vdots & \forall G_{value} \in \Phi & \vdots \\ \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong 0 \right) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong 0 \right) \end{array} \right] \\ & \therefore \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong 0 \right) \supset P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{aligned}$$

■

Preposition LXI: Strength of Internal Flux

Let:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong 0 \right) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong 0 \right) \\ \vdots & \forall G_{value} \in \Phi & \vdots \\ \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong 0 \right) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong 0 \right) \end{array} \right]$$

$$\therefore \left(\forall G_{value} \propto \left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \right) \wedge \left(G_{value} \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \right)$$

$$\forall G_{value} \propto \sum_{i=1}^k N^i$$

In other words, the more matter, the more leptons and more bosons, which contributing to stronger averages, i.e. stronger gravities taken as internal fluxes rising from fermion clusters and short ranged. This agree with the fact that massive star could collapse given a strong enough gravity.

$$\forall G_{value} \propto \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N=Even} N^i (Ric_j = 0) \right) \right)$$

Two fold summation, one for vanishing curvature from $j \rightarrow (1, N)$ and second summation is over all the N-tuples of vanishing curvature spikes, taken to be constant within the fermion cluster.

Preposition LXII: Fermion Collapse

Let:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong 0 \right) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong 0 \right) \\ \vdots & \forall G_{Value} \in \Phi & \vdots \\ \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong 0 \right) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong 0 \right) \end{array} \right]$$

$$\therefore \left(\forall G_{Value} \propto \left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \right) \wedge \left(G_{Value} \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \right)$$

$$\forall G_{Value} \propto \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N=Even} N^i (Ric_j = \mathbf{0}) \right) \right)$$

Define the collapse critical value:

$$G_{Value} \otimes \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N=Even} N^i (Ric_j = \mathbf{0}) \right) \right)^{-1} \cong \mathfrak{C}(Val)$$

Proof XCIV: Commutative Spin-two Gravitons

$$G_{Value} \cong \overbrace{\left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_1 \oplus \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_2 \right)}^{PairOne} \sqcup \overbrace{\left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_3 \oplus \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_4 \right)}^{PairTwo} \cong$$

$$\overbrace{\left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_3 \oplus \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_4 \right)}^{PairTwo} \sqcup \overbrace{\left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_1 \oplus \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_2 \right)}^{PairOne} \cong \overbrace{\left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_4 \oplus \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_3 \right)}^{PairTwo} \sqcup \overbrace{\left(\left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_2 \oplus \left(\frac{1}{2} \right)_1 \right)}^{PairOne}$$

The first commutative trait is in the spin two pairs order. The second trait is in the order of the elements, from one to four, from left two right in each pair. The sum is two either way, invariant of the order.

■

Proof CXV: Ensuring Bosonic Particle Behavior

$$\overbrace{\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_1 \oplus \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_2\right)}^{PairOne} \coprod \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_3 \cong \left(\overbrace{\left((e^-)_1 \oplus ((\gamma))_2\right)}^{PairOne} \coprod (e^-)_3\right)$$

$$\overbrace{\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_1 \oplus \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_2\right)}^{PairOne} \coprod \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_3 \cong \frac{3}{2}$$

Thus by demanding the quantum system to hold two leptons and one exchange boson, the total sum is not an integer and that is ensuring that the exchanged boson will present a particle like behavior and the same applies for the two leptons. As far as one knows that is the case in the appropriate Feynman diagram. The same would apply to any other boson starting from the weak interaction and above.

$$\overbrace{\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_1 \oplus \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_2\right)}^{PairOne} \coprod \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_3 \cong \left(\overbrace{\left((e^-)_1 \oplus ((N_{V \in \mathbb{R}}))_2\right)}^{PairOne} \coprod (e^-)_3\right)$$

■

Proof CXVI: Ensuring Bosonic Wave Behavior

by demanding the quantum system to hold even number of leptons and even number of exchanged boson, the total sum is an integer and that is ensuring that the exchanged bosons will present a wave like behavior.

$$\overbrace{\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_1 \oplus \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_2\right)}^{Pair.One} \coprod \overbrace{\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_3 \oplus \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_4\right)}^{Pair.Two}$$

$$\overbrace{\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_1 \oplus \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_2\right)}^{Pair.One} \coprod \overbrace{\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_3 \oplus \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_4\right)}^{Pair.Two} \cong$$

$$\left(\overbrace{\left((e^-)_1 \oplus ((N_{V \in \mathbb{R}}))_2\right)}^{Pair.One} \coprod \overbrace{\left((e^-)_3 \oplus ((N_{V \in \mathbb{R}}))_4\right)}^{Pair.Two}\right) \cong (1 \oplus 1)$$

Proof CXVII: Virtual Boson Exchanges

Let:

$$\overbrace{\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_1 \oplus \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_2\right)}^{Pair.One} \coprod \overbrace{\left(\left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_3 \oplus \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_4\right)}^{Pair.Two} \cong$$

Let

$$\left(\overbrace{\left((e^-)_1 \oplus ((N_{V \in \mathbb{R}}))_2\right)}^{Pair.One} \coprod \overbrace{\left((e^-)_3 \oplus ((N_{V \in \mathbb{R}}))_4\right)}^{Pair.Two} \right); t_1$$

Let

$$\left(\overbrace{\left((e^-)_1 \oplus ((N_{V \in \mathbb{R}}))_4\right)}^{Pair.One} \coprod \overbrace{\left((e^-)_3 \oplus ((N_{V \in \mathbb{R}}))_2\right)}^{Pair.Two} \right); t_1 + \Delta t$$

Let

$$\left(\overbrace{\left((e^-)_1 \oplus ((N_{V \in \mathbb{R}}))_2\right)}^{Pair.One} \coprod \overbrace{\left((e^-)_3 \oplus ((N_{V \in \mathbb{R}}))_4\right)}^{Pair.Two} \right); t_1 + \Delta t + \Delta t$$

$$\Delta t \rightarrow 0$$

■

Proof 118: Set of Disjoint Lepton Orbits

The following is a classification of bosonic fluxes according to their propagation.
The author will prove that there are two fluxes, internal or external to fermion clusters.

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong 0 \right) &\cong \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong (\text{EVEN}) \right) \\ \left(((\text{EVEN}) + (e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} &\forall \Phi \\ \therefore \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) + (e^-) \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} & \end{aligned}$$

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) + (e^-) \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} &\rightarrow \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) + \sum_{i=1}^K (e^-)_i \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \\ \forall \left((e^-) \subset \sum_{i=1}^K (e^-)_i \right) &\exists \text{ Orbit}(i) \\ \therefore \left(\bigwedge_{i=1}^K \text{Orbit}(i) \cong \emptyset \right) &\blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

In other words, there exist a set of leptons, of whom one emitted a boson. In order to ensure the existence of this lepton, such that the boson will not rise from nowhere the set of lepton orbits must be disjoint. That is another way to state the Pauli exclusion using multiple electrons rather than a pair, as earlier presented. The union of all disjoint orbits is unitary.

$$\therefore \left(\bigvee_{i=1}^K \text{Orbit}(i) \cong 1 \right)$$

it can be useful using the adjunction:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\text{Top} \left(\left(\bigvee_{i=1}^K \text{Orbit}(i) \right) \right) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{C}}{\rightleftarrows}} \pi \text{Set} \left(\left(\bigvee_{i=1}^K \text{Orbit}(i) \right) \right) \right) &\models \forall \Phi \\ \text{Top} \left(\left(\bigvee_{i=1}^K \text{Orbit}(i) \right) \right) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{C}}{\rightleftarrows}} \pi \text{Group} \left(\left(\bigvee_{i=1}^K \text{Orbit}(i) \right) \right) &\models \forall \Phi \end{aligned}$$

Proof 119: Dual Action of Group of Lepton Orbits

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) + (e^-) \right) + \hat{\mathbb{P}} &\rightarrow \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) + \sum_{i=1}^K (e^-)_i \right) + \hat{\mathbb{P}} \\ \forall \left((e^-) \subset \sum_{i=1}^K (e^-)_i \right) &\exists \text{ Orbit}(i) \\ \text{Top} \left(\left\{ \bigvee_{i=1}^K \text{Orbit}(i) \right\} \right) &\xrightarrow[\cong]{\pi} \text{Group} \left(\left\{ \bigvee_{i=1}^K \text{Orbit}(i) \right\} \right) \models \forall \Phi \end{aligned}$$

If one to allow this transformation and now the lepton orbits is a group, than there exist an action which takes an element of the group to another element, i.e. orbit.

$$\begin{aligned} \psi: \text{Group} \left(\left\{ \bigvee_{i=1}^K \text{Orbit}(i) \right\} \right) \\ \psi: (e^-)^i \in \text{Orbit}(i) \rightarrow (e^-)^i \in \text{Orbit}(i+1) \end{aligned}$$

Than by the nature of leptons, there exist the dual action taking the lepton in $\text{Orbit}(i+1)$ to the domain of lepton whose orbit varied, i.e. the dual action to the $\text{Orbit}(i)$, ensuring they will be no two leptons in the same orbit.

$$\psi^{-1}: (e^-)^{i+1} \in \text{Orbit}(i+1) \rightarrow (e^-)^{i+1} \in \text{Orbit}(i)$$

Thus, the group of lepton orbits is a group, which have at least two operators, ψ^{-1}, ψ which ensure that for each change in orbit there exist an additional change, ensuring no two leptons are moving on the same space-time region.

■

This result can be extended to lepton cluster as far as one can see.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^K (e^-)_i &\cong \text{Set. OrbitsOne} \\ \sum_{j=K+1}^{K+N} (e^-)_j &\cong \text{Set. OrbitsTwo} \\ \psi: \sum_{i=1}^K (e^-)_i &\rightarrow \text{Set. OrbitsTwo}, \quad \psi^{-1}: \sum_{j=K+1}^{K+N} (e^-)_j \rightarrow \text{Set. OrbitsOne} \\ \left(\left(\sum_{j=K+1}^{K+N} (e^-)_j \cap \sum_{i=1}^K (e^-)_i \right) &\cong \emptyset \right) \forall t \end{aligned}$$

Proof 120: The Laws for Bosonic Orbit

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong 0 \right) \cong \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) \cong (\text{EVEN}) \right) \\
 & \left(((\text{EVEN}) + (e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi \\
 & \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) + (e^-) \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \\
 & \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j \right) + \sum_{i=1}^K (e^-)_i \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^K (e^-)_i \right) + Ric
 \end{aligned}$$

Recall that $(e^-) \cong (\gamma + e^-)$. In the set of leptons there exist a subset of order $K - N$ in this $(\gamma + e^-)$ state and thus the net curvature will increase the probability of emission to its direction.

$$Ric: \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{K-N} (\gamma_i + e^-)_i \right) \rightarrow \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right) + \sum_{i=1}^{K-N} (e^-)_i \right) + \gamma_i$$

■

Thus, bosons will aspire to take the same trajectory, assuming particle representation on them. That is also possible to explain because of the lack of exclusions on them, in contrast to the leptons.

$$P \left(\bigwedge_{i=2}^{K-N} \text{Orbit}(\gamma_i) \right) \simeq 1$$

And at the same time, given a free unbounded boson, the probability of other bosons occupying different orbits is aspiring zero.

$$P \left(\bigvee_{i=2}^{K-N} \text{Orbit}(\gamma_i) | \gamma_1 \right) \cong 0$$

In words given the free boson (γ_1) , there exist a decrease of disjoint of orbits as it increase the arrival to itself. Thus given a free boson, other boson will aspire taking the similar trajectory. That is why light can be linearly polarized as far as one can see.

Proposition 63: Mass Eigenvalues

In this section the author will use the Higgs slowdown and the QM setting to propose that each particle should have a set of possible masses. As reader may recall the slowdown is a result of SSB on spin zero by a prime, on the invariant three.

$$\left[(24 \times 5 + \gamma^{\leftrightarrow}) + \overleftarrow{(3 \Rightarrow)} \right]$$

The slowdown leads to a mass insertion, taken to be certain amount of curvature diverging within the particle.

$$\{e^-, \mu^-, \tau^-\}, \{W^\pm, Z^0\} \in 3$$

$$[2,3] \mid 24 \times 5 \in \mathcal{F}$$

$$\mathcal{F} = \{\delta g_1, \delta g_2\}$$

As far as one can see:

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (3.\text{SlowdownOrder})) \\ & \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \end{aligned}$$

Which means there is no low to which one can define the degree on the slowdown on the three, and thus there could be different degree of slowdowns leading to different orders of masses. Thus it could agree with the fact that as an electron could retain different energy, it could also retain different masses. This is also evident from the energy mass morphism $E = mc^2$ by Einstein. Therefore, for each element there exist a set of mass eigenvalues:

$$\text{MassValues} = \{\mathbb{M}_1 \dots \mathbb{M}_n\}$$

The physical system has a probability to measure one of the mass eigenvalues similar to the process of energy eigenvalues.

$$\text{Top}(\{\mathbb{M}_1 \dots \mathbb{M}_n\}) \overset{L}{\underset{\tilde{\omega}}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftharpoons}}} \text{Set}(\{\mathbb{M}_1 \dots \mathbb{M}_n\}) \models \forall \Phi$$

The probability laws, denoted by P are:

$$\begin{cases} \bigcup_{i=1}^n P(\mathbb{M}_i) \cong 1 \\ \bigcap_{i=1}^n P(\mathbb{M}_i) \cong 0 \end{cases}$$

In other words, the sum of probability to disjoint masses is one, and the probability to hold two masses is zero. The particle must hold some eigenvalue but cannot hold two eigenvalues at the same time, similar to how it cannot hold two energy levels at the same time. The mass eigenvalues are orthogonal to one another. If one demands that energy and mass are equivalent than this is the physical implication. It also agree with the different masses for the three generation, i.e. same number holds different masses.

Proof 121: Linear Trajectories within Gravitational fields

In this section the author will proof that a particle whether a fermion or a boson, can move on a linear trajectory despite the existence of gravitational fields. That is by assuming they are equal and opposite in direction, and that the particle trajectory is particle like and exactly in the middle.

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix} \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right)$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_2 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix} \subset \left(\sum_{k=1}^N (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right)$$

$$(G_2 = G_1)$$

$$\overleftarrow{\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix}} \quad (e^-) \quad \overrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_2 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix}}$$

Therefore one can write:

$$\overleftarrow{\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix}} \quad (e^-) \quad \overrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_2 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix}}$$

Alternatively:

$$\overleftarrow{\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix}} \quad \begin{matrix} \uparrow \\ (e^-) \\ \uparrow \end{matrix} \quad \overrightarrow{\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_2 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix}}$$

■

As far as one can see, the result can be extended to any particle. Of course the picture is over simplified as it takes only two gravitational value and ignore the fact they vary in time. It also ignore the fact that there exist gravitational contribution from other manifolds.

Proof 122: Rotating Leptons – Circular Trajectories & Gravitational fields

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right] \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_2 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right] \\ & \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{\overleftrightarrow{(e^-)}} \\ & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_3 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right] \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_4 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Using spin form:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & \frac{2N + \text{Int}}{\text{Int}} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right] \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & \frac{2N + \text{Int}}{\text{Int}} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right] \\ & \quad \underbrace{\quad}_{\overleftrightarrow{(e^-)}} = 1/2 \\ & \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & \frac{2N + \text{Int}}{\text{Int}} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right] \quad \left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & \frac{2N + \text{Int}}{\text{Int}} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

■

Using spin form, if the spin of the electron does not vary due to being in a gravitational field will contribute its angular momentum as it is considered a different quantity than its spin. The degree of contribution is proportional to the average of the gravitational values in the matrix regions.

$$\underbrace{\quad}_{\overleftrightarrow{(e^-)}} \cdot \text{AngularMom} \cong L_e + \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^k G_i \right) \boxtimes k^{-1} \right)$$

denotes the innate angular the lepton had before the extra effect of the L_e average sum of averages.

Proof 123: Mass Positive Gravity – Weak Interaction average

Let:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V=1\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V=1\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V=1\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V=1\mu}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Which is bijective to:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + W^-) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + W^-) \\ \vdots & G_1 & \vdots \\ P(e^- + W^-) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + W^-) \end{bmatrix}$$

If the weak interaction has a mass positive value as given by the Higgs slowdown by the prime SSB on the spin zero:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[(24 \times 5 + \gamma^{\leftrightarrow}) + \overleftarrow{(3 \Rightarrow)} \right] \\ & \{e^-, \mu^-, \tau^-\}, \{W^\pm, Z^0\} \in 3 \\ & [2,3] \mid 24 \times 5 \in \mathcal{F} \\ & \mathcal{F} = \{\delta g_1, \delta g_2\} \end{aligned}$$

So does the average of the weak interaction bosons, i.e. the gravity.

$$G_{mass} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^N (2n + e^- + W^-)_i \right) \boxtimes n^{-1}$$

Assuming the mass of the weak interaction is vastly heavier it is possible to neglect the rest of the terms:

$$G_{mass} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^N (W^-)_i \right) \boxtimes n^{-1}$$

■

Since the weak interaction boson is unstable, the following form of gravity is also taken to be unstable. The point of the section was to proof that it is possible theoretically to create mass positive gravitation.

Proposition 64 – Cyclic connections and Quantum entanglement

Let:

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + (e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi$$

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \bigoplus P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) &= \overset{\Leftarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} + \overset{\Rightarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} \\ \left(\overset{\Leftarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} + \overset{\Rightarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} \right) &\subset \mathbb{P} \\ \therefore \exists \left(\overset{\Leftarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} \cap \overset{\Rightarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} \right) \end{aligned}$$

Assuming they diverge to opposite directions:

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \exists \left(\overset{\Leftarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} \cup \overset{\Rightarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} \right) \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \bigoplus P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) &\cong \left(\overset{\Leftarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} \cap \overset{\Rightarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} \right) + \left(\overset{\Leftarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} \cup \overset{\Rightarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} \right) \\ &\blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

The proof also implies:

$$\left(\overset{\Leftarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} \cap \overset{\Rightarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} \right) + \left(\overset{\Leftarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} \cup \overset{\Rightarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} \right) \cong \int \partial g_E$$

In addition:

$$\left(\overset{\Leftarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} \cap \overset{\Rightarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} \right) + \left(\overset{\Leftarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} \cup \overset{\Rightarrow}{N_{V_\mu}} \right) = 2 \boxtimes N_{V_\mu}$$

As far as one can see, this result can be extended to any number of bosons.

Proposition 65 – Uncertainties of Quantum entanglement

$$\begin{aligned}
 P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \bigoplus P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) &= \left(\overleftarrow{N_{V_\mu}} + \overrightarrow{N_{V_\mu}} \right) \subset \mathbb{P} \\
 \therefore \left(\exists \left(\overleftarrow{N_{V_\mu}} \cap \overrightarrow{N_{V_\mu}} \right) \right) \wedge \left(\exists \left(\overleftarrow{N_{V_\mu}} \cup \overrightarrow{N_{V_\mu}} \right) \right) \\
 P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \bigoplus P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) &\cong \left(\overleftarrow{N_{V_\mu}} \cap \overrightarrow{N_{V_\mu}} \right) + \left(\overleftarrow{N_{V_\mu}} \cup \overrightarrow{N_{V_\mu}} \right) \\
 \left(\overleftarrow{N_{V_\mu}} \cap \overrightarrow{N_{V_\mu}} \right) + \left(\overleftarrow{N_{V_\mu}} \cup \overrightarrow{N_{V_\mu}} \right) &= A + A^c \\
 \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (A(\text{Value}))) \\
 &\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \\
 \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (A^c(\text{Value}))) \\
 &\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \\
 \therefore \exists (\text{set. } A(\text{Value}) \oplus \text{set. } A^c(\text{Value})) \\
 \therefore \exists \left(\text{Top}(\{A(\text{Value})\}) \overset{L}{\underset{\cong}{\leftarrow}} \text{Set}(A(\text{Value})) \right) &\models \forall \Phi \\
 \therefore \exists \left(\text{Top}(\{A^c(\text{Value})\}) \overset{L}{\underset{\cong}{\leftarrow}} \text{Set}(A^c(\text{Value})) \right) &\models \forall \Phi
 \end{aligned}$$

■

In words, nature does not tell how much of the elements are united and disjoint. Thus, there exist a set of possibility for each, and with it the complimentary set. The set of values is transforming to degrees of possible connection on the net curvature ripples, which are part of the topological space.

Proposition 66 –Probable Topological Space

In this section the author will integrate between the quantum nature of physics and topological spaces, to create a product of probability space which has quantum features.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\text{Any.Value}))$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset))$$

$$(\text{Any.Value}) \supseteq \overbrace{\{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\}}^{\text{Energy}} \overbrace{\{p_1 \dots p_n\}}^{\text{Momenta}} \dots$$

$$(t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = \text{Probability}(\text{some.Value}))$$

$$\text{Probability}(\text{some.Value}) \in (\text{Any.Value})$$

$$\sum \text{Probability}(\text{some.Value}) \cong 1$$

$$\left(\sum \text{Probability}(\text{some.Value}) \cong 1 \right) \cong \Omega$$

$$(\Omega \otimes \Phi) \cong (\Omega \otimes (g_E \times R_E))$$

$$(\Omega \otimes (g_E \times R_E)) \cong \sum \text{Probability}(\text{some.Value}) \cong 1$$

$$\Omega \otimes (g_E \times R_E) \cong \left(\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\text{Any.Value})) \right)$$

■

$$\therefore \exists \left(\text{Top} \left(\left\{ \Omega \otimes (g_E \times R_E) \right\} \right) \overset{L}{\underset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}} \text{Set.Probability}(\text{some.Value}) \right) \forall \Phi$$

Where the set *Set.Probability(some.Value)* is a complete set. This agree with the picture of the QM setting, there exist a set of values to each physical quantity, and there exist a probability to measure each state. The sum of all is unitary and distinct states are orthogonal. Overall, the axioms of QM are very simple.

Proof 124: Gravity Has Positive Energy

Let:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ & \frac{2N + \text{Int}}{\text{Int}} & \\ \vdots & & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right]$$

$$\forall N_{V_\mu} \exists \text{Probability}(\text{Some. Value})$$

$$\text{Probability}(\text{Some. Value}) \subset \overbrace{\{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\}}^{\text{Energy}}$$

$$\therefore (\forall N_{V_\mu} \exists (\lambda_{Rand} > 0))$$

$$G_{Energy} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\lambda_{Rand})_i \right) \boxtimes k^{-1}$$

$$\therefore (G_{Energy} > 0)$$

Proof 125: Gravity Has Varying Energy

$$(\forall N_{V_\mu} \exists (\lambda_{Rand} > 0))$$

$$G_{Energy} = \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\lambda_{Rand})_i \right) \boxtimes k^{-1}$$

$$\therefore (G_{Energy} > 0)$$

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists \left(\text{Quantum. Law} = (N_{V_\mu} \cdot \text{EigenValue}) \right)$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum. Law} = (\emptyset))$$

Which leads to:

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists \left(\text{Quantum. Law} = (G_{Energy}) \right)$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum. Law} = (\emptyset))$$

As proven before, the gravitational value depends upon the quantum nature of the composite. Thus if there exist no law to determine the eigenvalue of the element, the same applies for gravity as well.

■

Proof 126: Identical Gravitational Effect over Distinct fermion clusters

Let:

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_{val} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix} \prod \left(\overbrace{\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0}}^{FermionOne} \right) \right) = 0$$

Let:

$$\left(\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_{val} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix} \prod \left(\overbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{N+N} (Ric)_k = \mathbf{0}}^{FermionTwo} \right) \right) = 0$$

Require:

$$\left(\overbrace{\sum_{k=1}^{N+N} (Ric)_k = \mathbf{0}}^{FermionTwo} \right) \cap \left(\overbrace{\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0}}^{FermionOne} \right) \cong \emptyset$$

Therefore two fermion clusters of different magnitude and density are moving equally under the same gravitational field. That is ignoring the complication of the nature of mass.

■

Proof 127: Internal/External Permutation on Fermion Clusters

Let:

$$\overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{\text{FermionOne}} = \overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Even) = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{\text{FermionOne}}$$

Define a gravity value rising within the fermion cluster:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_{Val} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right] \subset \overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Even) = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{\text{FermionOne}}$$

Let:

$$\overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Even) = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{\text{FermionOne}} \vee \sum P(e^- + N_{V_\mu})$$

Let:

$$\sum P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \not\subset \overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Even) = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{\text{FermionOne}}$$

■

The fermion cluster is internally compressed due to internal gravitational permutations and is externally compressed due to the effect bosons which are disjoint. The sum of compressions is the total permutation of the fermion cluster.

$$S_{(Ric)_j=\mathbf{0}} \cong \left(\sum P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) + \sum G_{Values} \right)$$

Proposition 67: Identical Fermion Clusters

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} & \overbrace{\left(\sum_{k=1}^M (Ric)_k = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{\text{FermionTwo}} \cap \overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{\text{FermionOne}} \cong \emptyset \\ & \overbrace{\left(\sum_{k=1}^M (Ric)_k = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{\text{FermionTwo}} \cong \overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{\text{FermionOne}}; (M = N) \end{aligned}$$

Let:

$$\{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \subset \left(\overbrace{\left(\sum_{k=1}^M (Ric)_k = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{\text{FermionTwo}} \wedge \overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{\text{FermionOne}} \right)$$

Let:

$$S_{(Ric)_j=\mathbf{0}} \cong \left(\sum P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) + \sum G_{Values} \right)$$

And:

$$\left(\text{Top}(S_{(Ric)_j=\mathbf{0}}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{C}}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftharpoons}}} \text{Group}(S_{(Ric)_j=\mathbf{0}}) \right)$$

If:

$$\text{Group}(S_{(Ric)_j=\mathbf{0}}) \subset \left(\overbrace{\left(\sum_{k=1}^M (Ric)_k = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{\text{FermionTwo}} \wedge \overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{\text{FermionOne}} \right)$$

Then the fermion clusters will be identical. I.e. two fermions with the same index, same amount of vanishing curvature and same energy eigenvalues, will hold the same permutation group. This group includes the internal and external permutations. Of course the idea is over simplified as it ignores external effects of gravity.

Proposition 68: Bijective Emissions

Let a fermion cluster hold a subset of leptons:

$$\overbrace{\left(\sum_{n=1}^N (Ric)_n = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{FermionOne} \supset \bigcup_{i=1}^k e_i$$

Let another fermion cluster hold identical number of a subset of leptons:

$$\overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^M (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{FermionTwo}$$

$$\left(\overbrace{\left(\sum_{n=1}^N (Ric)_n = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{FermionOne} \cap \overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^M (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{FermionTwo} \right) \cong \emptyset \quad N = M$$

$$\bigcup_{i=1}^k e_i \supset \sum_{i=1}^k (N_{V\mu})_k$$

The subset of bosons from the first lepton cluster, to be absorbed to the second lepton cluster:

$$\left(\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k e_i \right) \supset \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (N_{V\mu})_k \right) \right) \rightarrow \bigcup_{j=1}^k e_i$$

$$\therefore \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (N_{V\mu})_k \right) \subseteq \bigcup_{j=1}^k e_i$$

■

Identical lepton clusters which are disjoint to one another and also within the cluster there exist no intersection are emitting each one bosons. Since the number of leptons is identical, each boson is inserted exactly to one lepton, thus there exist a bijective absorption of boson from one cluster to another.

Proposition 69: Fixed Bosonic Radii

In this section, the author will analyze the question of the radii of the boson. In particular, the author claimed that the boson diverging curvature. The statement than is implying that the boson itself is an increasing wave which fills space time, and it is true until it comes across another boson. The problem however is that the lepton can't fill space time similar to boson as than it could intersect with another lepton wave, leading to innate contradiction in the theory and to violation of the Pauli exclusion. The second problem is the following, if one to assume that there exist a complete absorption of a prime into the lepton, and that the single primed boson is diverging across space-time while the lepton is not, there has to be a way for the entire space-time ripple to get absorbed into the lepton. Where the latter is assumed to be a point like particle. This leads the author to suggest the following solution in order to solve the complication. The boson of spin one form has a finite bounded range of diameter, it diverges as a ripple but can not exceed a certain range or else a point like electron will not be able to absorb it. In other words, it could be a bounded, circle like, finite in size, wave with bounded radii. This element vary over time, in particular the larger the radii the longer the wavelength. The moment the ripple intersect with another ripple, it cancels and thus the boson complex is represented by a fermion spin. As presented by:

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2N_2 + 1 \rightarrow 2N_2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \rightarrow (N_V + N_V) \notin \mathbb{P}$$

This problem only as part of the absorption and in vacuum, assuming no other boson exists, the ripple of curvature could expend without a limit, as earlier presented. It is an astonishing fact that after all this epos, the nature of the boson is still not completely understood. The possible conclusion is to assume that the nature of the boson is depended upon the elements of the quantum system. This section suggested that:

$$0 < Rad. N_{V\mu} < R$$

Alternatively:

$$R_{minima} < Rad. N_{V\mu} < R_{Maxima}$$

$$\left((R_{minima} \cap R_{Maxima}) \in N_{V\mu} \right) \propto \left((R_{minima} \cap R_{Maxima}) \in e_{\mu}^{-} \right)$$

Alternatively:

$$\begin{aligned} \left((R_{minima} \cap R_{Maxima}) \in N_{V\mu} \right) &\cong \left((R_{minima} \cap R_{Maxima}) \in e_{\mu}^{-} \right) \\ \left(\left((R_{minima} \cap R_{Maxima}) \in e_{\mu}^{-}, N_{V\mu} \right) \forall V \subset [0, R] \right) &\propto \lambda \end{aligned}$$

taken as the wavelength. λ

Proposition 70: Quantum Gravity Radii

Let:

$$0 < Rad. N_{V\mu} < R$$

Alternatively:

$$R_{minima} < Rad. N_{V\mu} < R_{Maxima}$$

$$\left((R_{minima} \cap R_{Maxima}) \in N_{V\mu} \right) \propto \left((R_{minima} \cap R_{Maxima}) \in e_{\mu}^{-} \right)$$

Alternatively:

$$\begin{aligned} \left((R_{minima} \cap R_{Maxima}) \in N_{V\mu} \right) &\cong \left((R_{minima} \cap R_{Maxima}) \in e_{\mu}^{-} \right) \\ \left(\left((R_{minima} \cap R_{Maxima}) \in e_{\mu}^{-}, N_{V\mu} \right) \forall V \subset [0, R] \right) &\propto \lambda \end{aligned}$$

And:

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^{-} + N_{V\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^{-} + N_{V\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_{Val} & \vdots \\ P(e^{-} + N_{V\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^{-} + N_{V\mu}) \end{bmatrix}$$

Therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} Rad. G_{Val} &= \left(\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n R_{minima} \right) \times n^{-1} \right) \cap \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n R_{Maxima} \right) \times n^{-1} \right) \right) \\ &\therefore \left(Rad. G_{Val} \propto \left[\sum_{i=1}^n R_{minima}, \sum_{i=1}^n R_{Maxima} \right] \right) \end{aligned}$$

■

Proof 128: Quantum Gravity Distinct Set of Radii

$$\begin{aligned}
 Rad. G_{Val} &= \left(\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n R_{minima} \right) \times n^{-1} \right) \cap \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n R_{Maxima} \right) \times n^{-1} \right) \right) \\
 &\therefore \left(Rad. G_{Val} \propto \left[\sum_{i=1}^n R_{minima}, \sum_{i=1}^n R_{Maxima} \right] \right) \\
 &G_{Val} \in G_{Values} \\
 &\left(\bigcap_{i=1} G_i \cong \emptyset \right) \wedge \left(\bigcup_{i=1} G_i \cong G_{Values} \right) \\
 &\therefore \forall (G_i \in G_{Values}) \exists (Rad. G_i) \\
 &\left(\bigcap_{i=1} (Rad. G_i) \cong \emptyset \right) \wedge \left(\bigcup_{i=1} (Rad. G_i) \cong Rad. G_{Values} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Proof 129: Quantum Gravity Varying Radii

$$\begin{aligned}
 &\left(Rad. G_{Val} \propto \left[\sum_{i=1}^n R_{minima}, \sum_{i=1}^n R_{Maxima} \right] \right) \\
 &G_{Val} \in G_{Values} \\
 &\left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right) \propto t \right) \therefore \left(P(e^- + N_{V_{\mu}}) \propto t \right) \\
 &P(e^- + N_{V_{\mu}}) \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^{\infty} (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Let an additional element rise and be inserted to the gravity cluster

$$\begin{aligned}
 &N_{V_{\mu}} \coprod G_{Val} \Rightarrow G_{ValMod} \\
 &(Rad. G_{Val} \neq G_{ValMod}) \\
 &\therefore (N_{V_{\mu}} \supset Rad. N_{V_{\mu}})
 \end{aligned}$$

■

Proof 130: Zero as the Lower Bound of Time

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \right) \quad (3.1)$$

The manifold must exist for the main equation to hold true. If the manifold does exist, it must have a size which is positive or aspiring zero in a compact state.

$$(\partial \Phi \therefore \Phi) \geq 0$$

Taking as an axiom that the size of the manifold is either positive or zero, as there could be no negative size for an object, than so does the "size" of the matrix tensor, or more accurately the tensorial entity:

$$(\partial g_E \therefore g_E) \geq 0$$

$$\therefore ((\partial g_E \therefore g_E) \subset (\partial \Phi \therefore \Phi))$$

Since Einstein matrix is a four dimensional entity $g_E \cong X^{t.x.y.z}$ with the first upper as time. Thus time can be either positive or zero, but not negative. If the manifold was at extrema when went via singularity than the time parameter was zero. The same apply to any manifold in the packet as they belong to the same class. They all ignited from time that was zero. The time is related to the object, which can be either positive or zero, which indicate it was in an unvarying state, or extrema state.

■

Proof 131: Automorphism of Pure Quantum System

Let an automorphism:

$$\text{Aut: } \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2N_2 + 1 \rightarrow 2N_2 + 1$$

$$(N_V) \in \mathbb{P} \rightarrow (N_V) \in \mathbb{P}$$

In addition:

$$\text{Aut: } \left(\overline{\left((N_V) \in \mathbb{P} \right)} \xrightarrow{E_1} \overline{\left((N_V) \in \mathbb{P} \right)} \right) \bigcap (E_1 \neq E_2)$$

Therefore, there exist an identical quantum system with different energy levels. In other words, an automorphism of the quantum system.

■

Proof 132: Continuous Automorphisms of Quantum Systems

Let an automorphism:

$$\begin{aligned} \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} &\rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \\ 2N_2 + 1 &\rightarrow 2N_2 + 1 \\ (N_V) \in \mathbb{P} &\rightarrow (N_V) \in \mathbb{P} \\ \left(\overline{\overbrace{((N_V) \in \mathbb{P})}^{E_1}} \rightarrow \overline{\overbrace{((N_V) \in \mathbb{P})}^{E_2}} \right) &\bigcap (E_1 \neq E_2) \end{aligned}$$

Let a dual automorphism:

$$\begin{aligned} Aut^{-1}: \left(\overline{\overbrace{((N_V) \in \mathbb{P})}^{E_{else}}} \leftarrow \overline{\overbrace{((N_V) \in \mathbb{P})}^{E_2}} \right) &\bigcap (E_{else} \neq E_2) \\ \bigcup_{i=1}^k E_i &\cong \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \end{aligned}$$

In addition:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists \left(\text{Quantum.Law} = \left((e^- + N_{V_\mu}).\text{EigenValue} \right) \right) \\ \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \end{aligned}$$

Thus, a quantum system is going via continuous Automorphisms that belong to physical set of energy eigenvalues.

■

Proof 133: Quantum Lensing

Let a quantum system:

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \cong [2N_2 + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

Let a distinct quantum system yield a gravitational:

$$Q \cong \begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_{Val} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix}$$

$$Q \cap \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \cong \emptyset$$

Let the boson propagate over the region of the distinct quantum system.

The boson will be subject to the average of the bosonic complex. Therefore it will yield a quantum shift in the trajectory of the boson.

$$\left(\gamma \coprod_{Q \ni G_{Val}} G_{Val}\right) \cong \gamma \cdot \text{Lensed}$$

■

The same apply to any boson which belong to the manifold.

$$\left(N_{V_\mu} \coprod_{Q \ni G_{Val}} G_{Val}\right) \cong N_{V_\mu} \cdot \text{Lensed}$$

Which also apply to clusters of bosons, such as light rays, going via a given gravitational value.

$$\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (N_{V_\mu})_i\right) \boxtimes \coprod_{Q \ni G_{Val}} G_{Val}\right) \cong N_{V_\mu} \cdot \text{Lensed}$$

Since the gravitational average could vary:

$$\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (N_{V_\mu})_i\right) \boxtimes \coprod_{Q \ni \partial G_{Val}} (\partial G_{Val} / \partial t)\right) \cong N_{V_\mu} \cdot \text{Lensed}$$

Proof 134: Energy is Not Conserved

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \right) \quad (3.1)$$

In this section, the author will present a set of reasons for the lack of conservation of energy. Part of those reasons were previously covered in earlier stages and thus will not be further elaborated here. The first reason:

$$\left(\left(\sum_{k=1}^M (Ric)_k = \mathbf{0} \right) \propto t \right) \cong (M \rightarrow \infty)$$

The second reason is a set of elastic collisions between distinct fermion clusters, leading to a loss of energy:

$$\left(\left(\overbrace{\left(\sum_{n=1}^N (Ric)_n = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{\text{FermionOne}} \right) \cap \left(\overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^M (Ric)_j = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{\text{FermionTwo}} \right) \cong \emptyset \right) \cap ((N = M) \cup (N \neq M))$$

The third reason is a loss of energy due to lensing, external effects on boson innate trajectory:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(Q \cap \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + N_{V_\mu} \right) \cong \emptyset \\ & \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (N_{V_\mu})_i \right) \boxtimes \prod_{Q \ni G_{Val}} G_{Val} \right) \cong N_{V_\mu} \cdot Lensed \\ & \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} (N_{V_\mu})_i \right) \boxtimes \prod_{Q \ni \partial G_{Val}} (\partial G_{Val} / \partial t) \right) \cong N_{V_\mu} \cdot Lensed \end{aligned}$$

The fourth reason is a possible loss of energy due to elastic collisions between distinct sets of bosons:

$$\left(\overbrace{\left(\sum_{n=1}^{k \in \mathbb{P}} (Ric)_n \subset \mathbb{P} \right)}^{\text{BosonOne}} \right) \sqcup \left(\overbrace{\left(\sum_{m=1}^{m \in \mathbb{P}} (Ric)_m \subset \mathbb{P} \right)}^{\text{BosonTwo}} \right) \cong ((E_1 \cup E_2) > (E_1 \cap E_2))$$

The inequality $((E_1 \times E_2) < (E_1 \cup E_2))$ is bijective to the process of interference and the collapse of the wave function. In particular when the elements interest, the coupling of the interaction is decrease due to the extra fraction.

$$((E_1 \cup E_2) > (E_1 \cap E_2)) \cong \left(\left(\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \right) < \left(\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right) \right)$$

■

Proof 135: Distinct Spin States

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + (e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi$$

Let a quantum system:

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \cong [2N_2 + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} & \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\text{EigenValue})) \\ & \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \end{aligned}$$

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \in \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \\ & \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n \{\lambda_i\} = 1 \right) \bowtie \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n \{\lambda_i\} = 0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

Thus if the system has different energy states, it also has different spin states. Each spin state is bijective to unique energy level that is because it is possible to relate the two forms using the primorial.

$$\begin{aligned} & \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \cong ((\text{EVEN}) + (e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \\ & \left(((\text{EVEN}) + (e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right) \supseteq \hat{H} \\ & \hat{H} \cong \left(\frac{\partial \hat{H}}{\partial t} \right) \cong (\text{Rand}: (\lambda_{\text{Some}} \rightarrow \lambda_{\text{SomeOther}})) \\ & (i = 1 \leq ((\text{some}) \wedge (\text{SomeOther})) \leq n) \end{aligned}$$

■

Proof 136: Collapse of Electron Wave function

In this section the author will further elaborate the collapse of the wave function. Instead of the collapse of the wave for the boson, as earlier presented, the collapse will be of the electron. That is by the spin symmetry and the fact the electron is represented by a prime number. Let a quantum system:

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \cong ((\text{EVEN}) + (e^-)) + \vec{\hat{\mathbb{P}}}$$

Let a symmetry:

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \cong \left((\text{EVEN}) + \vec{\hat{\mathbb{P}}}\right) + (e^-)$$

$$(e^-) \subset \mathbb{P}$$

Let an observation of the quantum system:

$$\left((\text{EVEN}) + \vec{\hat{\mathbb{P}}}\right) + (e^-) \xrightarrow{\text{observe}} \left((\text{EVEN}) + \vec{\hat{\mathbb{P}}}\right) + (e^-) + N_{V_\mu}$$

$$\left((\text{EVEN}) + \vec{\hat{\mathbb{P}}}\right) + (e^-) + N_{V_\mu} \cong \left((\text{EVEN}) + \vec{\hat{\mathbb{P}}}\right) + (e^-) + \gamma$$

$$\left((\text{EVEN}) + \vec{\hat{\mathbb{P}}}\right) + (e^-) + \gamma \cong \left((\text{EVEN}) + \vec{\hat{\mathbb{P}}}\right) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left(\left((\text{EVEN}) + \vec{\hat{\mathbb{P}}}\right) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1} < \left(\left((\text{EVEN}) + \vec{\hat{\mathbb{P}}}\right) + \frac{1}{2}\right)^{-1}$$

$$((e^-) \subset \mathbb{P}) \rightarrow ((e^- + \gamma) \not\subset \mathbb{P})$$

■

Proposition 71: Regional Eigenvalues

Let:

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \right) \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + (e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi$$

Let a quantum system:

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \cong [2N_2 + (e^-)] + \gamma$$

Let:

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (Quantum.Law = (EigenValue))$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (Quantum.Law = (\emptyset))$$

Let:

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \in \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\}$$

$$\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n \{\lambda_i\} = 1 \right) \bowtie \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n \{\lambda_i\} = 0 \right)$$

Let this quantum system be bounded in matric region:

$$\left(\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \in \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \right) \preceq [g_E, g_E]$$

The Hamiltonian than is the summation of the distinct quantum subsystem, each with its own unique set of eigenvalues.

$$\sum_{k=1}^M \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n \{\lambda_i\} = 1 \right)^k \cong \hat{H}$$

■

Proof 137: Unique Wave Collapse

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left((\text{EVEN}) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}} \right) + (e^-) \overset{\text{observe}}{\rightleftharpoons} \left((\text{EVEN}) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}} \right) + (e^-) + N_{V_\mu} \\
 & \left((\text{EVEN}) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}} \right) + (e^-) + N_{V_\mu} \cong \left((\text{EVEN}) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}} \right) + (e^-) + \gamma \\
 & \left((\text{EVEN}) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}} \right) + (e^-) + \gamma \cong \left((\text{EVEN}) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \\
 & \left(\left((\text{EVEN}) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \right)^{-1} < \left(\left((\text{EVEN}) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}} \right) + \frac{1}{2} \right)^{-1} \\
 & \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2} \right] + \frac{1}{2} \in \{ \lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n \} \\
 & \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n \{ \lambda_i \} = 1 \right) \bowtie \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n \{ \lambda_i \} = 0 \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

Let the interfering element of the quantum system hold a possible set of eigenvalues:

$$N_{V_\mu} \subset \{ \lambda_{n+1} \dots \lambda_k \}$$

Which is the only option as:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\text{EigenValue})) \\
 & \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset))
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore there could be a set of interferences by the same element, each with different eigenvalues both for the quantum system and for the interfering element. For the electron collapse:

$$\left((\text{EVEN}) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}} \right) + (e^-) + \gamma \cong \left((\text{EVEN}) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}} \right) + \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{ \lambda_i \} + \bigcup_{z=n+1}^k \{ \lambda_z \}$$

For the boson wave function collapse:

$$((\text{EVEN}) + (e^-)) + \gamma + \gamma \cong \left((\text{EVEN}) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}} \right) + \bigcup_{i=1}^n \{ \lambda_i \} + \bigcup_{z=n+1}^k \{ \lambda_z \}$$

■

Proposition 72: Mega Scale Fermion Quantization's

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \right) \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + (e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi$$

Denote the mega fermion cluster:

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \right) \cong 0$$

Let the subset of electrons of the fermion cluster.

$$\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)^k \right) \cong (2n + 1) \times k \right) \subset \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \right) \cong 0 \right)$$

Denote the subset of bosons which are absorbed by the set of leptons:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)^k \right) \Leftarrow \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (N_{V_\mu})^i \right)$$

To each there is a unique eigenvalue:

$$\forall \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (N_{V_\mu})^i \right) \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \right) \ni \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^k \{\lambda_i\} \right)$$

Denote the subset of bosons that are propagating by the set of leptons:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)^k \right) \Rightarrow \left(\sum_{r=1}^c (N_{V_\mu})^r \right)$$

$$\forall \left(\left(\sum_{r=1}^c (N_{V_\mu})^r \right) \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \right) \ni \left(\bigcup_{r=1}^c \{\lambda_r\} \right)$$

$$\left(\left(\sum_{r=1}^c (N_{V_\mu})^r \right) \cap \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (N_{V_\mu})^i \right) \right) = \emptyset$$

Define the net quantization of the mega fermion cluster as \mathbb{NQ} :

$$\mathbb{NQ} \cong \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (N_{V_\mu})^i \right) - \left(\sum_{r=1}^c (N_{V_\mu})^r \right) \right)$$

■

Proof 138: Net Quantization's Proportional to Arrow of time

Let:

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \right) \quad (3.1)$$

Let the net quantization:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{NQ} &\cong \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (N_{V_\mu})^i \right) - \left(\sum_{r=1}^c (N_{V_\mu})^r \right) \right) \\ &\left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \propto t \right) \therefore \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)^k \right) \propto t \right) \\ &\therefore \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (N_{V_\mu})^i \right) \wedge \left(\sum_{r=1}^c (N_{V_\mu})^r \right) \right) \propto t \end{aligned}$$

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \supset G_{Val} \right) \\ &\left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_{Val} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{array} \right] \end{aligned}$$

Thus, more matter is getting into the fermion cluster due to gravity. The number of possible lepton increase, over time and with it the number of possible emissions. Therefore, it is possible to write:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathbb{NQ} &\cong \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (N_{V_\mu})^i \right) - \left(\sum_{r=1}^c (N_{V_\mu})^r \right) \right) \propto t \\ &\vdash \left(\mathbb{NQ} \cong \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (N_{V_\mu})^i \right) - \left(\sum_{r=1}^c (N_{V_\mu})^r \right) \right) \propto g_E \right) \end{aligned}$$

■

Proposition 73: Net Quantization's and Identical Elements

Let two fermion clusters:

$$\overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right)}^{ClusterOne} \ni \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)^k \right), \overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{M \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right)}^{ClusterTwo} \ni \left(\sum_{z=1}^y (e^-)^k \right)$$

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \cap \left(\sum_{j=1}^{M \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) = \emptyset$$

Let the subset of leptons be identical in size:

$$\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)^k \right) \cong \left(\sum_{z=1}^y (e^-)^z \right) \right) \wedge$$

Let the same set of eigenvalues for both lepton clusters:

$$\left(\left(\sum_{z=1}^y (e^-)^z \right) \wedge \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)^k \right) \right) \subset \{ \lambda_1, \dots, \lambda_{y=k} \}$$

Let the same set of net quantization for both lepton clusters:

$$\left(\mathbb{N}\mathbb{Q} \cong \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (N_{V_\mu})^i \right) - \left(\sum_{r=1}^c (N_{V_\mu})^r \right) \right) \right) \subset \left(\left(\sum_{z=1}^y (e^-)^z \right) \wedge \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)^k \right) \right)$$

Thus there exist two distinct fermion clusters, with similar lepton clusters innate energy and identical net quantization. If the fermion clusters are identical, the distinct clusters will not be distinguishable.

$$\left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \cong \left(\sum_{j=1}^{M \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \right) \Rightarrow (N \cong M)$$

■

Proof 139: Binding Energy on Leptons

Let:

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + (e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\hat{\mathbb{P}}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi$$

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right)$$

$$\overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right)}^{ClusterOne} \ni \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)^k \right)$$

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \cong (\text{EVEN}); \because ((\text{EVEN}) = 0)$$

$$G_{Val} \cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{EVEN})_i \right) \boxtimes n^{-1}$$

$$\therefore \left(G_{Values} \subseteq \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (\text{EVEN})_i \right) \boxtimes n^{-1} \right) \right)$$

$$\forall (G_{Val} \in G_{Values}) \exists [E_0, E_n]; E_0 > 0$$

■

In other words, because it is possible to create gravitons by summations of even spin zeros and taking their averages, and the even sums are the spin zeros, it is possible to correlate the gravitons to be a subset of phenomena rising from those clusters. These spin zero averages are compressing the lepton and also bounding its motion to the hadron itself, taken as bijective to the even sums from spin half and above. Therefore, it require energy to pull the electron from that nuclei.

$$((\text{EVEN}) + (e^-)) \rightarrow ((\text{EVEN})) + (e^-)$$

It is possible to represent the energy quanta as a prime quanta, pushing the electron out of the gravitational effect of the nuclei. Such that:

$$((\text{EVEN}) + (e^-)) \rightarrow \left((\text{EVEN}) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\hat{\mathbb{P}}} + (e^-) \right) \rightarrow ((\text{EVEN})) + (e^-)$$

$$\overset{\Rightarrow}{\hat{\mathbb{P}}} + (e^-) \rightarrow (e^-)$$

Proof 140: The Fermion Series to Diverge

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \right) \quad (3.1)$$

Let a fermion series:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \mathcal{F} &\cong \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) + \dots + \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \dots \\ &\left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) + \dots + \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \dots \cong 0 \end{aligned}$$

With a subset of primes, one sign carriers which commute:

$$\Rightarrow \vec{\mathbb{P}} \subset \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) + \dots + \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right)$$

Thus despite the fermion series to converge to zero, there exist a subset of elements, i.e. the primes, bijective to the bosons, leading the series to diverge.

$$\begin{aligned} \sum \mathcal{F} &\cong \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) + \dots + \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \cong \sum_{i=1}^k \left(\vec{\mathbb{P}} \right)^i \\ &\sum_{i=1}^k \left(\vec{\mathbb{P}} \right)^i \rightarrow \infty \end{aligned}$$

Since the fermion cluster is increasing over time so does the subset. The series is than taking an ever-increasing set of values which can add up to varying sequence of either evens, odds or primes. That is because primes are the building block of any other class of numbers, including primes.

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \left(\vec{\mathbb{P}} \right)^i \cong (\text{EVEN} \cup \text{ODD} \cup \mathbb{P})$$

Since the value of the series vary over time in between the three classes:

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \left(\vec{\mathbb{P}} \right)^i \cong \frac{\partial}{\partial t} (\text{EVEN} \cup \text{ODD} \cup \mathbb{P})$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \left(\vec{\mathbb{P}} \right)^i \cong \mathbb{P} \sqcup \frac{\partial}{\partial t}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^k \left(\vec{\mathbb{P}} \right)^i \cong \mathbb{P} \oint \partial g_E$$

$$\sum \mathcal{F} \subset \oint \partial g_E$$

■

Proposition 74 – Diverged Values and Age Estimates

In this section the author will suggest the following, for two manifolds to retain similar fermion series and the same prime value diverging within the series. This would indicate those manifolds are identical in age.

$$\sum \mathcal{F} \cong \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) + \dots + \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \subset (\Phi^{Some} \wedge \Phi^{SomeOther})$$

Let:

$$\left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \left(\overrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \right)^i \cong \mathbb{P} \oint \partial g_E \right) \subseteq \Phi^{Some} \right) \simeq \left(\left(\sum_{z=1}^n \left(\overrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \right)^z \cong \mathbb{P} \oint \partial g_E \right) \subseteq \Phi^{SomeOther} \right)$$

This would indicate that the manifolds are at the same temporal stage:

$$\therefore \left(\sum \mathcal{F} \cong \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) + \dots + \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \right) \propto t$$

In addition:

$$\sum \mathcal{F} \ni \left(\sum_{i=1}^k \left(\overrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \right)^i \right)$$

thus if:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^k \left(\overrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \right)^i \subseteq \Phi^{Some} \right) \simeq \left(\sum_{z=1}^n \left(\overrightarrow{\mathbb{P}} \right)^z \subseteq \Phi^{SomeOther} \right)$$

Than the arrows are also close to one another:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\oint \partial g_E \subseteq \Phi^{Some} \right) &\simeq \left(\oint \partial g_E \subseteq \Phi^{SomeOther} \right) \\ \therefore \left(\left(\oint \partial t \subseteq \Phi^{Some} \right) &\simeq \left(\oint \partial t \subseteq \Phi^{SomeOther} \right) \right) \end{aligned}$$

■

Proof 141: Random Quantum Excitements

Let:

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(((\text{EVEN}) + (e^-)) + \hat{\mathbb{P}} \stackrel{\Rightarrow}{\cong} (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi \\
 & \left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right) \\
 & \overbrace{\left(\sum_{j=1}^{N \rightarrow \infty} (Ric)_j \cong 0 \right)}^{ClusterOne} \ni \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)^k \right) \\
 & \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)^k \right) \supset \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_k\} \\
 & \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\text{EigenValue})) \\
 & \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \\
 & (e^-)^{Rand} \supset \left(\bigcup_{t^1} \lambda_1 \bigcup_{t^1 + \Delta t} \lambda_2 \dots \right)
 \end{aligned}$$

In addition:

$$(\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 \dots > \lambda_n)$$

Thus, an electron is taking a varying set of eigenvalues that vary over time. As time develops, the electron will aspire the lowest eigenvalue, which is synonymous with the lowest energy. However since there is no quantum law, the electron could go from lowest state to excited, higher energy states.

$$(e^-)^{Rand} \supset \left(\bigcup_{t^1} \lambda_3 \bigcup_{t^1 + \Delta t} \lambda_2 \dots \right) \wedge (\lambda_1 > \lambda_2 \dots > \lambda_n)$$

■

Phenomena that could be the result of prime absorption or even a random transition.

Proposition 75: Conditional Lepton Trajectories

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\text{Lepton.Trajectory}))$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset))$$

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\text{Lepton.Position}))$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset))$$

$$(e^-)^{i=1} \subset \text{set}(\text{Wave.TrajectoriesOne})$$

$$(e^-)^{i=2} \subset \text{set}(\text{Wave.TrajectoriesTwo})$$

$$\left(\text{Set}(\{\text{Wave.Trajectories}(N)\}) \overset{L}{\underset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}} \text{Top}(\{\{\text{Wave.Trajectories}(N)\}) \right)$$

$$(\text{Quantum.Law} = \text{SumOver}(\text{Lepton.Trajectory}))$$

$$(\text{Quantum.Law} = \text{SumOver}(\text{OtherLepton.Trajectory}))$$

$$(\text{OtherLepton} + \text{Lepton}) \cong \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (e^-)^k \right) \supset \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_k\} \right)$$

$$(\text{Allowed.Trajectory}(\text{Lepton.Trajectory} \not\subset \text{OtherLepton.Trajectory}))$$

$$(\text{Lepton.Trajectory} \not\subset \text{OtherLepton.Trajectory}) \cong$$

$$(\text{Lepton.Trajectory} \bigcup \text{OtherLepton.Trajectory}) \text{ Is } \models$$

$$(\text{Lepton.Trajectory} \bigcap \text{OtherLepton.Trajectory}) \text{ Is } \emptyset$$

Which is bijective to the ideas of early days:

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + (e^-) + (e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right) \Rightarrow \left(((\text{EVEN}) + (0)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right)$$

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + (0)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right) \not\subseteq \models$$

Proof 142: Product of Topological Spaces

In this section the author will argue that the main equation is indicating that the product of topological spaces is the null space.

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \right) \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_j} = 0 \right)$$

$$(1 \leq i \leq k)$$

$$(2 \leq j \leq k+1)$$

Define the adjunction:

$$\text{Set}(\{0, \dots, 0\}) \overset{\text{L}}{\underset{\text{C}}{\overset{\pi}{\rightleftarrows}}} \text{Top}(\{(\Phi_i - \Phi_j = 0)\})$$

$$\text{Set}(\{0 \dots 0\}) \cong \left(\text{SetExtrema} = \left\{ \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_1} = 0, \dots, \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} = 0 \right\} \right)$$

Which is bijective to the statement:

$$\left(\left(\Phi_i \prod_j^{(i+j) \rightarrow \infty} \Phi_j \right) \cong 0 \right) \therefore \left(\left(\Phi_i \prod_j^{(i+j) \rightarrow \infty} \Phi_j \right) \cong \text{Kernel} \right)$$

Or else the manifold would not be flat, or would have a greater number of dimensions. The product of topological spaces according to the main equation is zero. The zero is synonymous with the compact null space of the manifold, the kernel. The last equation is indicating what previously stated, that the kernel is identical to all manifolds, it is possible to jump to the kernel and by doing so switch between spaces. The kernel differ and is not considered a topological space, but the null space which is not varying over time, and thus the proof of the product of topological spaces is not a topological space.

■

Proof 143: Inequalities and Energy Reminders

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let a quantum system:

$$\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \forall \Phi$$

$$\left(\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right) \ni \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \right) \subset \Phi_{Rand}$$

Let a quantum system consisting of anti-matter by sign reversal:

$$\left(\left(-((\text{EVEN}) - P(e^-)) - \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \ni \{\lambda_{n+1} \dots \lambda_{n+k}\} \right) \subset \Phi_{Rand}$$

$$(\{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \cap \{\lambda_{n+1} \dots \lambda_{n+k}\}) \cong \emptyset$$

$$\therefore \left(-\overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right) \not\leq 0$$

$$\therefore \left(-\overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right) \cong E_{some}$$

The quantity that is the result of the lack of quantum law in determining the eigenvalues, is the reminder of the reaction between matter and anti-matter, energy wise

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum. Law} = (\text{EigenValue}))$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum. Law} = (\emptyset))$$

$$\left(-\overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} (\lambda_{n+1 \rightarrow n+k}) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} (\lambda_{1 \rightarrow n+1}) \right) \neq 0$$

. there is no law to which one can decide which particle it will become.

$$E_{some} \cong ((\text{EVEN}) \cup \text{ODD} \cup \mathbb{P}) \cong \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\text{Even}} \mathbb{P} \right) \cup (\mathbb{P} \times \mathbb{P}) \cup \mathbb{P} \right)$$

$$E_{some} \not\equiv \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\text{Even}} \mathbb{P} \right) \cap (\mathbb{P} \times \mathbb{P}) \cap \mathbb{P} \right)$$

■

Proposition 76: Inequalities In action

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \left(\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right) \ni \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \right) \subset \Phi_{Rand} \\
 & \left(\left(-((\text{EVEN}) - P(e^-)) - \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right)^{-1} \ni \{\lambda_{n+1} \dots \lambda_{n+k}\} \right) \subset \Phi_{Rand} \\
 & (\{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \cap \{\lambda_{n+1} \dots \lambda_{n+k}\}) \cong \emptyset \\
 & \therefore \left(\left(-\overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right) \not\leq 0 \right) \therefore \left(-\overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right) \cong (E_{some} > 0) \\
 & \left(-\overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right) \cong (\gamma\gamma \rightarrow E_{some}) \\
 & E_{some} \propto (|\lambda_{photon} - \lambda_{AntiPhoton}|)
 \end{aligned}$$

Therefore, the bigger the gap the larger the reminder, which means it could manifest by the mass energy morphism as a heavy particle, such as the weak interaction massive vector bosons. And vice versa the smaller the gap, the closer the energy between the vanishing pair, the smaller the reminder which increase the probability that the reminder would manifest as light to massless particle, such as the electron neutrino. There is no law to which one can even define that the reminder energy would manifest as a particle.

$$\begin{aligned}
 & \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\lambda_{\text{Particle}} - \lambda_{\text{AntiParticle}} \cong E_{some})) \\
 & \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset))
 \end{aligned}$$

Since each particle has a set of potential eigenvalues, the reaction between the same pair will yield a set of different energies, $(E_1 \dots E_n)$. That is because it is possible to represent the prime under energy shifts in the following form:

$$\left(-\overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \times \left(\frac{\partial \lambda_{A.P}}{\partial t} \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \times \left(\frac{\partial \lambda_P}{\partial t} \right) \right)$$

Leading to a set of different reminders, taken to be constant finite amount of energy.

$$\left(-\overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \times \oint \left(\frac{\partial \lambda_{A.P}}{\partial t} \right) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \times \oint \left(\frac{\partial \lambda_P}{\partial t} \right) \right) \cong (E_1, \dots, E_n)$$

This serve as an expansion of the theory, as the uncertainties of energy allows pairing matter and its anti-matter dual and not to perfectly terminate as previously suggested. Instead, to retain energy quanta reminder that could manifest as particle with range of masses. The mass is directly proportional to the random eigenvalue gap. There is a set of eigenvalue gap for the same reaction and thus the same two particles will yield different reminders and particles each given reaction.

Proof 144: Gravitational Inequalities

Let a quantum system:

$$\left(\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\tilde{\mathbb{P}}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right) \ni \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \right) \subset \Phi_{Rand}$$

Let a gravitational value. Which is inversely proportional to time:

$$\left[\begin{array}{ccc} P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \searrow & \dots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_{Val} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \nearrow & \dots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V\mu}) \end{array} \right] \propto^{-1} t$$

$$(G_{Val} \supset t) > (G_{Val} \supset t + \Delta t)$$

For two reasons, first by the primorial, and secondly by assuming a quantum system has the largest probability to align on the lowest energy eigenvalue. The physical system is going from high energies to low energies. Therefore, one can write:

$$G_{Val} \neq G_{Val}$$

The difference is proportional to time.

$$(G_{Val} - G_{Val}) \propto t$$

The reminder in this case could be as an the gravitational effect from the other manifolds.

$$G_{Val} \supset t \not\cong (G_{Val} \supset t + \Delta t)$$

$$G_{Val} \supset t \cong (G_{Val} \supset t + \Delta t) + \sum_{i=2}^K G_{\Phi_i}$$

The reminder ensuring a gravitational equality could also manifest as the effect of new bosons rising from fermion clusters, simply because it is also directly proportional to time. In that manner the inverse proportion of quantum gravity to time is compensated by the insertion of elements.

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = 0 \right) \supset \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^K (e^-)_i \right) \supset \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^K (N_{V\mu})_i \right) \right) \right)$$

$$(G_{Val} \supset t) \cong (G_{Val} \supset t + \Delta t) + \sum_{i=1}^K (N_{V\mu})_i$$

■

Proposition 77: Fermion Probability Densities & Star Quantization

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let a quantum system:

$$\left(\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right) \ni \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \right) \subset \Phi_{Rand}$$

$$\overbrace{\left(\sum_{n=1}^N (Ric)_n = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{FermionOne}$$

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\text{Fermion.Density}))$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset))$$

$$\left(\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \right) \propto \overbrace{\left(\sum_{n=1}^N (Ric)_n = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{FermionOne} \right)$$

$$\therefore \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = 0 \right) \supset \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^K (e^-)_i \right) \supset \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^K (N_{V_\mu})_i \right) \right) \right) \right)$$

Define the fermion density as:

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = 0 \right) \times \left(\oint \partial g_E \right)^{-1}$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^K (N_{V_\mu})_i \propto^{-1} (t)$$

Assuming the star is built from the core outward, the density liars should decrease in a gradual manner from the core to the outlier. More matter is being created over time, but the bosonic clustering potential is inversely proportional to time, and thus the fermion cluster density is inversely proportional to time. The explanation is again not complete, as it is not taking into account the extra effect of gravitational forces from other manifolds. However since this effect can be considered equal due to the older arrow, it can be neglected.

Proposition 78: Cyclic Bosons and Sphere shaped Stars

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let a quantum system:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right) \ni \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \right) \subset \Phi_{Rand} \\ & \overbrace{\left(\sum_{n=1}^N (Ric)_n = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{\text{FermionOne}} \supset \left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \overset{\Rightarrow}{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right) \\ & \forall (t \in \Phi) \ni \left(\text{Quantum.Law} = (\text{PrimeGenerator} \cong (e^-)) \right) \\ & \because (\text{PrimeGenerator} \cong (e^-) \forall t) \ni (\text{CyclicGroup}(\forall p \in \mathbb{P})) \\ & (\text{CyclicGroup}(\forall p \in \mathbb{P})) \cong Gc(\Phi, \mathbb{P}) \end{aligned}$$

Assuming the star is formatted by fermions, the curve of the fermions is dictated solely by the bosonic nature, which is a three dimensional cycle, thus the star must form as a three dimensional cycle.

$$\begin{aligned} & \because (Gc(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D})) \rightarrow \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^N (Ric)_n = \mathbf{0} \right) \coprod (Gc(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D})) \right) \\ & \because (Gc(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D})) \supset \overbrace{\left(\sum_{n=1}^N (Ric)_n = \mathbf{0} \right)}^{\text{FermionOne}} \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 79: Simply Connected Features to Explain Entanglement

Let a quantum system:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let (S. Connected) denote the simply connected feature.

$$\Phi = (g_E, R_E) \cong \text{S. Connected}$$

$$\because \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = 0 \right) \supset \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^K (e^-)_i \right) \supset \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^K (N_{V_\mu})_i \right) \right) \right) \right) \cong (\text{S. Connected})$$

$$\because \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = 0 \right) \supset \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^K (e^-)_i \right) \supset \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^K (N_{V_\mu})_i \right) \right) \right) \right) \subset \Phi$$

$$\because \left(\sum_{i=1}^K (N_{V_\mu})_i \right) \cong (\text{S. Connected})$$

In addition, the less trivial results for leptons and matter:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^K (e^-)_i \right) \cong (\text{S. Connected})$$

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = 0 \right) \cong (\text{S. Connected})$$

As far as one can analyze the result of simply connected leptons does not contradict the Pauli exclusion or the previous proof about their nature. The opposite is true. It means that the given a lepton with certain features, the physical features of a distinct leptons will be known as well without measuring it directly. Which seems to agree with the unique quantum number of those particles. This idea than is putting the feature of quantum entanglement in different concept.

Proof 145: Gravitation is Summation of Paths

Let a quantum system:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = 0 \right) \supset \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^K (e^-)_i \right) \supset \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^K (N_{V_\mu})_i \right) \right) \right) \right) \subset \Phi$$

Let the general curvature group:

$$\begin{aligned} (G_C(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D})) &\rightarrow \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^N (Ric)_n = \mathbf{0} \right) \coprod (G_C(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D})) \right) \\ \therefore (G_C(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D})) &\rightarrow \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^K (N_{V_\mu})_i \right) \coprod (G_C(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D})) \right) \end{aligned}$$

In addition:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (N_V, \text{Trajectory})) \\ \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \end{aligned}$$

Alternatively, as the bosons are prime, they cannot vanish into matter.
as gravity stand as the average of net curvature diverging all across, it must apply to it as well.

$$\begin{bmatrix} P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \searrow & \cdots & \swarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \\ \vdots & G_{Val} & \vdots \\ P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \nearrow & \cdots & \nwarrow P(e^- + N_{V_\mu}) \end{bmatrix}$$

■

Additional result:

$$(G_C(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D})) \supset G_{Val}$$

And:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (G_{Val}, \text{Trajectory})) \\ \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \end{aligned}$$

Proposition 80: The Linearity of QM

Let a quantum system:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

In addition:

$$\left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = 0 \right) \supset \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^K (e^-)_i \right) \supset \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^K (N_{V_\mu})_i \right) \right) \right) \right) \subset \Phi$$

Let the general curvature group:

$$(G\mathcal{C}(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D})) \rightarrow \left(\left(\sum_{n=1}^N (Ric)_n = \mathbf{0} \right) \coprod (G\mathcal{C}(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D})) \right)$$

Therefore:

$$\begin{aligned} (G\mathcal{C}(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D})) &\rightarrow \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^K (N_{V_\mu})_i \right) \coprod (G\mathcal{C}(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D})) \right) \\ (G\mathcal{C}(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D})) &\rightarrow \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^K (e^-)_i \right) \coprod (G\mathcal{C}(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D})) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Because the set of leptons and bosons rise from a cluster with zero curvature, and contribute little of the overall magnitude as given by the primordial, the operators which describe the quantum world can be in fact represented by features of linearity. It is also evident from the second representation of the main equation, those manifolds flat each other out, and so the only operator suitable for the space-time configuration must be flat.

This is important section as it clarify the difference between 8T and QM. In particular the QM authors do not tell why the linearity is given, and the 8T gives the exact reason linear operator can be used in describing the quantum world.

Proposition 81: Friction & Density

As the density of the fermion cluster was defined as:

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = 0 \right) \times \left(\oint \partial g_E \right)^{-1}$$

Define the friction factor as internal collusion between the fermion elements. For simplicity sake, the collusion will be presented from the hadron clusters. It is directly evident that this factor is directly proportional to the number of elements in the fermion cluster. Therefore, it is directly proportional to the density.

$$\text{Friction.Factor} \propto \left(\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = 0 \right) \times \left(\oint \partial g_E \right)^{-1} \right)$$

Despite the direct proportion between the two, it is not possible to determine how much friction a fermion cluster is containing.

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\text{Fermion.Friction})) \\ \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \end{aligned}$$

The friction factor have two important uses. The first it can serve as another way energy and thus information are not conserved. And secondly, the friction factor is universal factor which can be used to explain the rise of entropy over time. The last point is that the friction factor could be proportional to time. That is because:

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^N (Ric)_j = 0 \right) \propto t$$

Proposition 82: Excluding Lepton Friction

Recall from previous proof:

$$\psi: \sum_{i=1}^K (e^-)_i \rightarrow \text{Set.OrbitsTwo}, \quad \psi^{-1}: \sum_{j=K+1}^{K+N} (e^-)_j \rightarrow \text{Set.OrbitsOne}$$

$$\left(\left(\sum_{j=K+1}^{K+N} (e^-)_j \cap \sum_{i=1}^K (e^-)_i \right) \cong \emptyset \right) \forall t$$

$$\therefore \left(\forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\text{Lepton.Friction} \cong 0)) \right) \blacksquare$$

Which is a trivial result as no two leptons can intersect as given by the primordial and as suggested by the Pauli exclusion. Thus, the friction must hold as zero at all times.

Proposition 84: The Elevated Dirac Delta

In this section the author will present an elevated form of the Dirac delta, which was presented in earlier stages of the thesis. The idea is to create a compact the function and thus more elegant.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial g}{\partial t} \delta g - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g} \frac{\partial^2 g}{\partial t^2} \delta g = 0 \quad (1. A)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \delta g &\approx 0 & at & t = Q(t) \\ \delta g &= 0 & at & t = Q(t + \Delta t) \\ \delta g &\approx 0 & at & t = Q(t + \Delta t + \Delta t) \end{aligned}$$

Notice that it is not elegant as it is separated in three lines. To solve this one will present an operator.

$$Dirac: (t + \Delta t + \Delta t - t + \Delta t) \cong \mathfrak{D}(\Delta t)$$

$$\mathfrak{D}(\Delta t) \cong \begin{cases} 0 \\ N_V \in \mathbb{P} \end{cases}$$

Notice that it is elegant. When in time interval a curvature is vanishing into matter the delta is taking the zero value. In addition, in intervals where prime net curvature is rising from vanishing curvature, the delta is taking the net variation value.

$$(\mathfrak{D}(\Delta t) \cong 0) \cong (\delta g \approx 0 \rightarrow \delta g = 0)$$

$$(\mathfrak{D}(\Delta t) \cong N_V) \cong (\delta g = 0 \rightarrow \delta g \approx 0)$$

To complete the process of elevation, the delta has set of eigenvalues in each state.

$$\mathfrak{D}(\Delta t) \cong \begin{cases} 0 \ni \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \\ N_V \in \mathbb{P} \{\lambda_{n+1} \dots \lambda_{n+k}\} \end{cases}$$

The usual rules apply:

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n P(\lambda_i) \cong 1 \right); \left(\bigcup_{i=n+1}^{n+k} P(\lambda_i) \cong 1 \right) \\ \left(\bigcap_{i=1}^n P(\lambda_i) \cong 0 \right); \left(\bigcap_{i=n+1}^{n+k} P(\lambda_i) \cong 0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

Which is bijective to:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum. Law} = (\text{Particle. EigenValues})) \\ \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum. Law} = (\emptyset)) \end{aligned}$$

■

Proposition 85: The Action of the General Curvature Group

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists \left(\text{Quantum.Law} = (\text{PrimeGenerator} \cong (e^-)) \right) \\ \because (\text{PrimeGenerator} \cong (e^-) \forall t) \exists (\text{CyclicGroup}(\forall p \in \mathbb{P})) \end{aligned}$$

Let the cyclic group:

$$(\text{CyclicGroup}(\forall p \in \mathbb{P})) \cong Gc(\Phi, \mathbb{P})$$

Let the delta:

$$\begin{aligned} \mathfrak{D}(\Delta t) &\cong \left\{ \begin{array}{l} 0 \ni \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \\ N_V \in \mathbb{P} \{\lambda_{n+1} \dots \lambda_{n+k}\} \end{array} \right\} \\ (\mathfrak{D}(\Delta t) \cong 0) &\cong (\delta R_{ij} \approx 0 \rightarrow \delta R_{ij} = 0) \\ (\mathfrak{D}(\Delta t) \cong N_V) &\cong (\delta R_{ij} = 0 \rightarrow \delta R_{ij} \approx 0) \\ Gc(\Phi, \mathbb{P}) &\cong Gc(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D}) \end{aligned}$$

The action of the group can be considered an automorphism from:

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Aut: } (\mathbb{P}^{3D} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{3D}) &\cong (\delta R_{ij} \rightarrow \delta R_{ij}) \\ \text{Aut: } (\mathbb{P}^{3D} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{3D}) &\cong (\mathbb{P}^{3D} \rightarrow (\text{EVEN})) \\ \text{Aut: } (\mathbb{P}^{3D} \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{3D}) &\cong ((\text{EVEN}) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{3D}) \\ &\blacksquare \\ \text{Aut: } (\mathbb{P}^{3D} \rightarrow (\text{EVEN})) &\cong \Delta t: (\mathbb{P}^{3D} \rightarrow (\text{EVEN})) \\ \text{Aut: } (\mathbb{P}^{3D} \rightarrow (\text{EVEN})) &\cong \Delta t: ((\text{EVEN}) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{3D}) \\ \mathfrak{D}(\Delta t) &\subset Gc(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D}) \\ &\blacksquare \end{aligned}$$

The action of the group than is the Dirac delta function, as it is bijective to the automorphism of the group.

$$\mathfrak{D}(\Delta t) \subset Gc(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D}) \rightarrow Gc(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D} \bowtie \mathfrak{D}(\Delta t))$$

Proposition 86: The Action of Groups on Groups

$$\text{Aut: } (\mathbb{P}^{3D} \rightarrow (\text{EVEN})) \cong \Delta t: (\mathbb{P}^{3D} \rightarrow (\text{EVEN}))$$

$$\text{Aut: } (\mathbb{P}^{3D} \rightarrow (\text{EVEN})) \cong \Delta t: ((\text{EVEN}) \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^{3D})$$

$$\mathfrak{D}(\Delta t) \subset Gc(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D})$$

$$\mathfrak{D}(\Delta t) \subset Gc(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D}) \rightarrow Gc(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D} \bowtie \mathfrak{D}(\Delta t))$$

The action of groups on groups will be divided to two. The first will be the multiplicative action denoted by \star .

$$(Gc_1(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D} \bowtie \mathfrak{D}(\Delta t))) \star (Gc_2(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D} \bowtie \mathfrak{D}(\Delta t)))$$

$$\mathfrak{D}(\Delta t) \cong \begin{cases} 0 \ni \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \\ N_V \in \mathbb{P} \{\lambda_{n+1} \dots \lambda_{n+k}\} \end{cases}$$

$$\mathfrak{D}_{Gc_1}(\Delta t) \star \mathfrak{D}_{Gc_2}(\Delta t) \cong \begin{cases} 0 \ni \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \\ N_V \times N_V \in \mathbb{O}\mathbb{D}\mathbb{D}; \{(\lambda_{n+1} \lambda_{n+k}) \star (\lambda_{n+k+1}, \lambda_{n+k+m})\} \end{cases}$$

The addition of even number of general curvature groups.

$$\text{EVEN: } (Gc_1(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D} \bowtie \mathfrak{D}(\Delta t))) \oplus (Gc_2(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D} \bowtie \mathfrak{D}(\Delta t)))$$

$$\mathfrak{D}_{Gc_1}(\Delta t) \bigoplus \mathfrak{D}_{Gc_2}(\Delta t) \begin{cases} 0 \\ N_V + N_V \in \text{EVEN}; \{(\lambda_{n+1} \lambda_{n+k}) \boxplus (\lambda_{n+k+1}, \lambda_{n+k+m})\} \end{cases}$$

The addition of odd number of general curvature groups.

$$\mathbb{O}\mathbb{D}\mathbb{D}: (Gc_1(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D} \bowtie \mathfrak{D}(\Delta t))) \oplus (Gc_2(\Phi, \mathbb{P}^{3D} \bowtie \mathfrak{D}(\Delta t))) + \dots$$

$$\mathfrak{D}_{Gc_1}(\Delta t) \bigoplus \mathfrak{D}_{Gc_2}(\Delta t) = \begin{cases} 0 + 0 \dots + = 0 \\ \bigvee \\ 0 + \mathbb{P} \cong \mathbb{P} \\ \bigvee \\ N_V + N_V + N_V \in \mathbb{O}\mathbb{D}\mathbb{D} \bigcup \mathbb{P}; \{(\lambda_{n+1} \lambda_{n+k}) \boxplus (\lambda_{n+k+1}, \lambda_{n+k+m})\} \\ \blacksquare \end{cases}$$

Proposition 87: Stationary State and Equilibrium

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Consider the equilibrium state in calculus of variations and classical mechanics.

$$\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} F_i dr_i = 0$$

Which is bijective to the 8T:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\infty} F_i dr_i = 0 \right) \cong \left(\sum_{z=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial R_{ij}}{\partial t} \right)_z \partial \mathcal{L}_i = 0 \right)$$

Where:

$$\left(\frac{\partial R_{ij}}{\partial t} \right) \cong \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t} \right)$$

To avoid the double use of i, j as they are already used as indexes running over real ranges.

$$\left(\sum_{z=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t} \right) \partial \mathcal{L}_i = 0 \right)$$

Recall that for fermions:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \delta R_E \right) = 0$$

The main equation also contain length:

$$\begin{aligned} & \left(\sum_{i=1}^n \delta R_E \partial \mathcal{L}_i \right) = 0 \\ \therefore & \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \delta R_E \partial \mathcal{L}_i \right) = 0 \right) \cong \left(\left(\sum_{z=1}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t} \right) \partial \mathcal{L}_i \right) = 0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

■

Therefore fermions are representing the equilibrium state.

Proposition 88: The Lack of Law in Termination Pairs

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\text{Matter} \bowtie \text{A.Matter} . \text{Intersection})) \\ \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \end{aligned}$$

Consider a fermion with set of eigenstates:

$$\left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n P(\lambda_i) \cong e^- \right)$$

Consider an anti-fermion with distinct set of eigenstates:

$$\left(\bigcup_{i=n+1}^{n+k} P(\lambda_i) \cong e^+ \right)$$

The sets are disjoint:

$$\left(\bigcup_{i=n+1}^{n+k} P(\lambda_i) \right) \cap \left(\bigcup_{i=1}^n P(\lambda_i) \right) \cong \emptyset$$

Indicating there is energy left after the pair has terminated:

$$\begin{aligned} \therefore \forall (e^- e^+) \exists E_{\text{some}} \\ \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (E_{\text{some}} . \text{Transformation})) \\ \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \\ \therefore \left(E_{\text{some}} \cong (\text{EVEN} \bigcup \text{ODD} \bigcup \mathbb{P}) \right) \end{aligned}$$

Indicating energy left can vanish to fermions, bosons or knots of space-time. There is no exclusion as there is no law dictating how those things will transform. As far as one knows, the reaction: $(e^- e^+) \rightarrow (\text{EVEN})$ Was observed and known to exist. The same applies for the prime product, the weak interaction boson:

$$(e^- e^+) \rightarrow (W^- W^+)$$

Which makes sense to assume as the high energy of the pair could have been translated to the massive mass of the gauge bosons, by the energy mass morphism.

Proof 146: Uncertainties of Prime Jets

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\text{Matter} \bowtie \text{A.Matter} . \text{Intersection})) \\ \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \\ \therefore \forall (e^- e^+) \exists E_{\text{some}} \end{aligned}$$

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (E_{\text{some}} . \text{Transformation})) \\ \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \\ \therefore \left(E_{\text{some}} \cong \left(\text{EVEN} \bigcup \text{ODD} \bigcup \mathbb{P} \right) \right) \\ (e^- e^+) \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k (N_V)_i \bigcup \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\delta R_E)_i = 0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

Let:

$$\begin{aligned} \forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (k . \text{Value})) \\ \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset)) \end{aligned}$$

■

It is impossible to define whether the extra energy will vanish into matter, or to bosons. Second, it is not possible to determine how many elements will manifest, and thirdly it is not possible to determine the energy allocation on those elements.

$$E_{\text{some}} \mid \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (N_V)_i \bigcup \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\delta R_E)_i = 0 \right) \right) \cong \emptyset$$

In other words there exist an infinite set of options rising from the kernel, the extra energy left from the matter anti-matter pair termination. It is even possible to create combinations of both matter and bosons given extra energy.

$$(e^- e^+) \rightarrow \sum_{i=1}^k (N_V)_i \bigcap \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\delta R_E)_i = 0 \right)$$

Proof 147: Infinite Twin Primes

In this section the author will concisely proof the problem from number theory which asserts that there exist infinite twin primes, which differ by the number two. The author will use variational manifolds and the anti-commutation relation of fermions to solve this problem.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\delta R_E)_i \cong 0 \right) \cong \not f.class$$

Where $\not f.class$ denotes the fermion class. Let prime be defined as:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{k \rightarrow \infty} (2n)_i + 1 \subset \text{PRIME} \right); k \subset \mathbb{R}$$

Let a twin operation exist on a given prime:

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^{k \rightarrow \infty} ((2n)_i + 1) + 2 &\cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k \rightarrow \infty} ((2n)_i + 1) + \not f.class \right) \\ \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k \rightarrow \infty} ((2n)_i + 1) + \not f.class \right) &\cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k \rightarrow \infty} ((2n)_i + 1) + 0 \right) \\ \therefore \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k \rightarrow \infty} ((2n)_i + 1) + \not f.class \right) &\subset \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \\ \therefore \left(\sum_{i=1}^{k \rightarrow \infty} ((2n)_i + 1) + 0 \right) &\subset \text{PRIME}; k \subset \mathbb{R} \end{aligned}$$

■

Proposition 89: Deviations of the Even Sums

The purpose of this section is to present additional possible method of creating deviations on each coupling term. This idea is not based upon deviation of the primes, but rather the even sums in each coupling term. Let a quantum system:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\left(\left(((\text{EVEN}) + P(e^-)) + \tilde{\mathbb{P}} \cong (2Ni + 1) \right) \ni \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\} \right) \subset \Phi_{Rand}$$

Recall that from each coupling term. Let the \star denote multiplication:

$$(\text{EVEN}) = \left(2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V \right) \therefore ((\text{EVEN}) \propto N_V)$$

$$\wedge (N_V \propto t) \therefore (\text{EVEN} \propto t)$$

It is not provided by the theory that the prime factorization is the **only** possible way in which the even sums could vary over time. Thus, it is possible to define:

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum. Law} = (\text{EVEN} \propto t))$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum. Law} = (\emptyset))$$

In other words, the even sums could deviate in other ways than the prime factoring. This is supported by the mechanism of the SSB on the spin zero, which is bijective to the even sums and leading to the slowdown on the invariant three.

$$(\text{EVEN}) \rightarrow (\text{EVEN} + \tilde{\mathbb{P}});$$

$$\text{EVEN} \gg \tilde{\mathbb{P}}$$

The idea is important as it allows the author to create deviations on each coupling term while keeping the prime elements as is. That is not possible with the exponential version that create prime deviations and thus could be problematic on the spin representation as the primes are no longer pure primes. The deviations of the even sums is also represented in the fact that they can be combined:

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^n \text{EVEN} \right) \times n^{-1} \cong G_{value}$$

Proof 148: Anti-Matter - Orthogonality

Consider a perfect termination of matter anti-matter pair:

$$\forall (e^- e^+) = 0$$

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum.Law} = ((e^- e^+) = 0))$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum.Law} = (\emptyset))$$

The termination can be translated to quantum pair also vanishing:

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & \dots & E_{\text{ant}} \\ \vdots & 1 & \vdots \\ E_{\text{mat}} & \dots & 1 \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \dots & E_{\text{ant}} \\ \vdots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} & \vdots \\ E_{\text{mat}} & \dots & \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2} \end{bmatrix} \cong \begin{bmatrix} (e^- + \gamma) & \dots & E_{\text{ant}} \\ \vdots & (e^- + \gamma) & \vdots \\ E_{\text{mat}} & \dots & (e^- + \gamma) \end{bmatrix}$$

Thus a perfect termination of matter anti-matter pair is bijective to orthogonal elements within a quantum system which terminate each other in the sum of contributions:

$$((E_{1n} \perp E_{m1}) = 0) \cong ((e^- e^+) = 0)$$

■

$$((e^- e^+) = 0) \cong ((E_{1n} \perp E_{m1}) = 0) \cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\delta R_E)_i \cong 0 \right) \cong \text{f.class}$$

Therefore, a matter anti-matter pair must be related to orthogonality. Since a matter anti-matter pair is vanishing to zero, it could transform to fermions, as shown above. The second key point is that due to the lack of laws the probability to create perfect orthogonality between quantum elements should aspire zero. That serve the theory well as those pairs are correlated to high energies. If those would accrue more naturally that would invoke the manifold far from lowest energy state. This was analyzed under the weakness of QFT operators ideas, which aspire to particles destruction by anti-matter duals.

Proposition 90: Eigenvalue Means for Fermions

Consider a fermion cluster aspiring infinity, which is composed by quantum elements, each with a finite values of eigenvalues. Those eigenvalues vary over time and so it is not possible to determine with state the quantum elements retain and therefore not possible to determine the energy of the fermion cluster.

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\delta R_E)_i \cong 0 \right) \cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^{\text{EVEN}} (\text{PRIME})_i \cong 0 \right)$$

$$\forall (\text{PRIME})_i \exists \{\lambda_1 \dots \lambda_n\}$$

To determine the energy of the fermion cluster two ways are possible as far as one can see. The first to take the lowest energy eigenvalue from each quantum element, sum over and take the average.

$$\forall (\text{PRIME})_i \exists \{\lambda_{lowest}\}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^{\text{EVEN}} (\text{PRIME}.\lambda_{lowest})_i \right) \boxtimes \text{EVEN}^{-1}$$

Which will give the average of the lowest state eigenvalues over the elements in the cluster. This will provide an estimate to the highest probability state of the fermion cluster. The second way, as far as one can see, meant to determine the energy of the fermion cluster is to sum over the eigenvalues of each element and take the average, and than sum over the averages and divide by the number of quantum elements:

$$\forall (\text{PRIME})_i \exists \{\lambda_{average}\}$$

$$\lambda_{average} \cong \left(\left(\sum_{i=1}^n (\lambda)_i \right) \boxtimes n^{-1} \right) \subset \text{PRIME}$$

$$\left(\sum_{j=1}^{\text{EVEN}} (\text{PRIME}.\lambda_{average})_j \boxtimes \text{EVEN}^{-1} \right) \subset \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\delta R_E)_i \cong 0 \right)$$

■

An immediate result is that there could be several clusters that are unique and yet retain the same average. In that sense, there exist a homomorphism between the averages to the unique clusters. The last point is that the mean taken as potential energy, as the fermion cluster is vanishing into zero. That is potential curvature diverging.

Proposition 91: Auxiliary Conditions by a Set of Primorial Generators

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

Let:

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists \left(Quantum.Law = \left(\frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} \right) \right) \\ \cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (Quantum.Law = (\emptyset))$$

In other words, it is not given by the main equation. The actual variation of the matrix according to the flow and the flow variation to time. The main equation is not specified. The purpose of this section is to sum the conditions that determine the term $\frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2}$ under the setting of auxiliary conditions. The first is of course the **set** of primorial functions, as the electron cannot be combined. Thus, the first of the auxiliary condition is the set of primorial generators:

$$\sum_{l=1}^m \left(\left(2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V \right)^m$$

The second auxiliary condition is the gravitational values rising from those primorial generators.

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^m \text{EVEN} \right) \times n^{-1} \cong G_{value} ; \left(\sum_{i=1}^k G_{value} \right)_i \cong \text{Set. } G_{values} \\ \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} \propto \left(\left(\left(2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V \right) \coprod \text{Set. } G_{values} \right)$$

The third auxiliary condition is the gravitational values rising from those primorial generators of other manifolds. For simplicity sake, it will be left out of the analysis here, as it was covered in previous sections of the thesis. The key point is to find a way to correlate the last two chained terms of the main equation to the primorial and the gravitational values rising from the primorial even sums.

Proof 149: Auxiliary Conditions on Prime Bosons

Let

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \sum_{i=1}^m \left(\left(2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V \right)^m &\subset \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \\ \left(\text{Set. } G_{values} \subset \left(\left(2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V \right)^m \right) &\subset \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} \\ \therefore \exists \left(\left(\left(2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V \right)^m \coprod \text{Set. } G_{values} \right) \end{aligned}$$

■

The auxiliary condition on prime bosons is due to set of gravitational effect that belong to the same manifold and occupy the same space as those bosons. Thus there is a unique to product which is the effect of the gravitational values on the prime bosons, which taken to be distinct. In other words the gravitational values are taken to be composed only by complex scalars. The existence of the coproduct is bijective to Einstein GR result of light bending by gravitational force. That is as Einstein regarded them as separate entities.

$$\begin{aligned} \left(\left(\left(2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V \right)^m \coprod \text{Set. } G_{values} \right) &\cong G_{\mu\nu} \coprod T_{\mu\nu} \\ \therefore \left(\coprod \text{Set. } G_{values} \right) &\cong \left(\coprod \text{Set. } G_{Accelerations} \right) \\ \left(\coprod \text{Set. } G_{Accelerations} \right) &\cong \coprod T_{\mu\nu} \\ \left(\left(2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V \right)^m &\cong G_{\mu\nu} \\ \left(2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V \right) &\cong \text{EVEN} \cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\delta R_E)_i \cong 0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

■

Proof 150 – (Second) Proof Riemann Hypothesis

In this section the author will present an additional proof to the Riemann hypothesis. The first proof is presented on pages 96-99. The alternative proof is based upon a variation of the Euler Lagrange equation, and new concept, positional integrals. Let a set of primes aspiring infinity exist on a topological space. This proof is by the 8T spirit, keeping each proof at max length of one page.

$$\mathbb{P} \cong \{N_{V=1} \dots N_{V=K \rightarrow \infty}\} \in \Phi$$

Since the set is aspiring infinity, it takes extrema length. To describe extrema one can use the Euler Lagrange equation. $\mathbb{P} \in \Phi$ was already invoked stationary by the 8T main equation:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t}\right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

One can write:

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbb{P}} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbb{P}} \left(\frac{d}{dt} \right) \cong 0$$

Any sets of prime aspiring infinity must be equal in length:

$$\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbb{P}_1} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbb{P}_2} \cong 0 \right) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbb{P}_2} = \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbb{P}_1} \right) \Rightarrow \left(\frac{\partial \mathbb{P}_1}{\partial \mathbb{P}_2} = 1 \right) \Rightarrow (\partial \mathbb{P}_1 = \partial \mathbb{P}_2)$$

Thus if a set of primes aspiring infinity is located on the prime critical line, any other set of primes aspiring infinity is bijective to the original set. Assuming one does not know where the primes are located one can create a positional integral, which specifying the location of the elements in the set. Assuming the set aspiring infinity leading to a positional value of:

$$\begin{aligned} & \text{Positional Integral} \\ & \left(\oint \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbb{P}_1} \cong \frac{1}{2} \right) \wedge \left(\left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbb{P}_1} = 0 \right) \Rightarrow \left(\int \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbb{P}_1} = \text{Const} \right) \right) \\ & \left(\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbb{P}_1} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbb{P}_2} \cong 0 \right) \therefore \int \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbb{P}_2} = \text{Const} \\ & \therefore \left(\oint \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \mathbb{P}_2} \cong \frac{1}{2} \right) \end{aligned}$$

And thus assuming there exist one set of primes, aspiring infinity and invoked stationary, by demanding this sole set elements to be positioned on the critical line of one half beforehand, or by positional integral, any distinct set of primes aspiring infinity and invoked stationary to achieve maxima length, will match the original set, leading to a constant. For the constants to terminate they have to be equal, thus their values must be rising from the same kernel. If one aspiring set is located on the kernel of one-half, so does any other set of primes aspiring infinity, which aspire extrema length.

■

Proposition 92: Uncertainty of Rise of Prime Bosons

$$\mathbb{P} \cong \{N_{V=1} \dots N_{V=K \rightarrow \infty}\} \in \Phi$$

In this section the author will analyze a feature given by the first proof of the Riemann hypothesis. This feature is the result of an uncertainty concerning the result of adding odd amount of primes. Recall that in the original proof:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{even} (\mathbb{P}_i) \cong (2N_k); \because (\text{EVEN} = 0)$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{odd} (\mathbb{P}_i) \cong (2N_{k+1} + 1) \because (\text{EVEN} = 0)$$

The uncertainty feature, which rises from the proof and is the subject of this section:

$$(2N_k + 1) \subseteq (\text{PRIME} \bigcup \text{ODD});$$

$$(2N_k + 1) \not\subseteq (\text{PRIME} \bigcap \text{ODD})$$

In words, the result must be a prime or an odd, and not both for a given set of odd primes under operation of addition. As far as one can see, there is no analytical method that allows knowing when a prime will rise and when an odd will rise.

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Quantum. Law} = (\text{PRIME. Predict}))$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Quantum. Law} = (\emptyset))$$

Physical meaning of that statement is that an odd combination of the primes can either give rise to a higher magnitude boson, i.e. a nested boson, or to a space-time knot. Taking the average of the nested boson is bijective to a gravitational effect. Since the prime also belong to mathematics, the lack of law would apply as well.

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Mathem atical. Law} = (\text{PRIME. Predict}))$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Mathematical. Law} = (\emptyset))$$

$$\left((\text{PRIME} \bigcup \text{ODD}) \cong 1 \right) \because \left((\text{PRIME} \bigcap \text{ODD}) \cong 0 \right)$$

Proof 151: The Existence of Infinite Primes

Let:

$$\sum_{i=1}^{odd} (\mathbb{P}_i) \cong (2N_{k+1} + 1) \because (\text{EVEN} = 0)$$

Since:

$$odd \subset [0, \mathbb{R}]; \mathbb{R} \cong \infty$$

$$odd \subset [0, \infty]$$

$$\sum_{i=1}^{odd} (\mathbb{P}_i) \cong \sum_{i=1}^{[0, \infty]} (\mathbb{P}_i) \cong (2N_{k+1} + 1)$$

■

Proof 152: The Existence of Infinite Primes

Let:

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Mathematical.Law} = (\text{PRIME.addition.Limit}))$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Mathematical.Law} = (\emptyset))$$

Let a group of primes:

$$\mathbb{P} \cong \{N_{V=1} \dots N_{V=K \rightarrow \infty}\} \in \Phi$$

And an operation of addition:

$$(\mathbb{P} \supset \oplus) \models$$

■

Proposition 93: The Two Slit Experiment – Multi-Spin Variations

In this section, the author will elaborate on the two slits experiment. In particular, since this experiment there exist a ray of bosons rather than a single boson as was presented:

$$\left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \frac{1}{2}\right] + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$2N_2 + 1 \rightarrow 2N_2 + \frac{3}{2}$$

$$[2N_2 + (e^-)] + \gamma \rightarrow [2N_2 + (e^-)] + \gamma + \gamma$$

Consider the multi-particle analog.

$$\left[2N_2 + \sum_{i=1}^n (e^-)_i\right] + \gamma_i \rightarrow \left[2N_2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_i\right] + \text{EVEN}$$

$$\left(\left[2N_2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_i\right] + \text{EVEN}\right) \cong \left(\left[2N_2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_i\right] + \text{INT}\right); \text{INT} \gg 1$$

The interference.

$$\left(\left[2N_2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_i\right] + \text{INT}\right) \rightarrow \left(\left[2N_2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_i\right] + \text{NOT}_{\text{INT}}\right);$$

$$\text{NOT}_{\text{INT}} = \text{INT} + \sum \text{PRIME}$$

There is no requirement for the sum of bosons to be an integer when dealing with multi-particle systems. It could be non-integer and the extra elements is shifting it.

$$\sum \text{PRIME} : \left(\left[2N_2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_i\right] + \text{NOT}_{\text{INT}}\right) \rightarrow \left(\left[2N_2 + \sum_{i=1}^n \left(\frac{1}{2}\right)_i\right] + \text{INT}\right); ;$$

$$\text{NOT}_{\text{INT}} + \sum \text{PRIME} = \text{INT}$$

The last point was already mention but is key and therefore the author will present again. Because QM coupling are fractions that are smaller than any integer, the addition of elements is leading to smaller and weaker coupling terms. The extra elements are canceling the original value, diminishing it. Thus the more elements inserted, the more diminished the coupling term becomes.

Proposition 94: The Effect of Gravity on Mass Positive Neutrinos

In this section the author will elaborate on the relationship between electron neutrinos and gravitational fields. In particular using the previous result on matter falling on the gravitational field and expending it to neutrinos with different masses.

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Set. } G_{\text{values}} &\subset \# \left(2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V \\ \# \left(2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V &\cong \# \left(2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) + v_e \right) + N_V \\ (v_e = 0) &\cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\delta R_E)_i \cong 0 \right) \end{aligned}$$

Recall:

$$\begin{aligned} &\left(\left[\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\delta R_E)_i \cong 0 \right) \in \text{object}^1 \right] \in G_{\text{value}} \right) \equiv \\ &\left(\left[\left(\sum_{j=1}^k (\delta R_E)_j \cong 0 \right) \in \text{object}^2 \right] \in G_{\text{value}} \right) \\ \therefore ((v_e = 0) \supset \text{Mass.Eigenvalue}(\lambda_1) \in G_{\text{value}}) &\cong \\ ((v_e = 0) \supset \text{Mass.Eigenvalue}(\lambda_2) \in G_{\text{value}}) & \\ \text{Mass.Eigenvalue}(\lambda_2) \neq \text{Mass.Eigenvalue}(\lambda_1) & \end{aligned}$$

■

In other words, similar to how matter of different masses is effected by the same manner by a given gravitational value, different electron neutrinos, which differ in mass eigenvalues are effected by the same manner under a gravitational value.

Proposition 95: Gravity as Semi Direct coupling Product

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi} \frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial R_E} \frac{\partial R_E}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)} \frac{\partial \left(\frac{\partial \Phi}{\partial t} \right)}{\partial g_E} \frac{\partial g_E}{\partial (\partial R_E)} \frac{\partial^2 (\partial R_E)}{\partial t^2} = 0 \quad (3.1)$$

In this section, the author will prove that gravity can be considered a semi-direct product of couplings. Assuming the net variation and the lepton are not inserted.

$$\left(\sum_{z=1}^k \left(\# 2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V \right) \times k^{-1} \right) \cong G_{value}$$

$$G_{value} \subset \text{Set}.G_{values}$$

Recall:

$$\text{Set}.G_{values} \subset \# \left(2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V$$

As given by classical gravity, only the spin zeros complex scalars are accounting for gravity in net form:

$$\left(\# 2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V \right) \in \left(\# 2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right)$$

$$\therefore (\forall G_{value} \subset \text{Set}.G_{values}) \bowtie \left(\sum_{z=1}^k \left(\# 2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V \right) + (e^-) \right) + N_V$$

■

Proposition 96: Orders of Primes

In this section, the author will suggest way to classify primes according to their order. This will be done by using the proof of the Riemann hypothesis and prime to form a non-abelian group.

Lemma 1.0: The order of the prime is the number of possible lower prime combinations.

Lemma 1.1: Prime combinations are commutative and associative.

Denote to each prime a parameter of order O^z .

$$\forall (p \in \mathbb{P}) \exists O^p;$$

$$k \in \mathbb{R}$$

As an example, the prime $2n + 1; n = 1$ has an order zero $O^p = 0$; simply because it is not possible to compose this prime by lower magnitude primes. The prime $2n + 1; n = 5$ has order three $O^p = 3$:

$$(e^- \times (2)) + \gamma = 11$$

$$e^- + e^- + e^- + 2 = 11$$

$$7 + 2 + 2 = 11$$

That is ignoring the complication of using the minimal prime $p = 2$; the complication which takes this number to vanish. Using that idea without the minimal prime, which also does not appear in the coupling series:

$$O^p = 1$$

$$\therefore ((e^- \times (2)) + \gamma \cong (2n + 1));$$

$$n = 5$$

Lemma 1.2: Prime orders that exist on space-time are proportional to time.

Lemma 1.3: The order of the prime is directly proportional to n . That is given by $(n \propto O^p) \forall (p \in \mathbb{P})$

Proposition 97: Aligning Quantum Uncertainties

In this section the author will attempt at linking two uncertainties. The physical uncertainties given by the lack of ability of defining the emission for a for boson and the mathematical uncertainty of determining when a prime may rise in numerical sequence.

$$\left(2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-)\right) + N_V \cong \# \left(2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) + v_e\right) + N_V$$

$$(v_e = 0) \cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\delta R_E)_i \cong 0\right)$$

Let:

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Mathematical.Law} = (\text{PRIME.Sequence}))$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Mathematical.Law} = (\emptyset))$$

In other words, it is not possible to create a surjective homomorphism of between the $2n + 1$ structure and the primes and the odds. There is no law when an odd combination of primes will yield a prime or an odd. That was specified in the previous section by:

$$(2N_k + 1) \subseteq (\text{PRIME} \bigcup \text{ODD})$$

Lemma: the uncertainty in the sequence of the appearing of the prime is bijective to the uncertainty of bosonic emission from the lepton.

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Mathematical.Law} = (\text{PRIME.Sequence}))$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Mathematical.Law} = (\emptyset)) \cong$$

$$\forall (t \in \Phi) \nexists (\text{Physical.Law} = (\text{PRIME.Emission}))$$

$$\cong \forall (t \in \Phi) \exists (\text{Physical.Law} = (\emptyset))$$

Or in shorter notation:

$$\text{Mathematical.Law.For}((\text{PRIME.Sequence})) \cong \emptyset$$

$$\bigcap \text{Physical.Law.For}((\text{PRIME.Emission})) \cong \emptyset$$

Proof 153: Two Kinds of Space-time Knots

Let:

$$\left(2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-)\right) + N_V \cong \# \left(2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) + v_e\right) + N_V$$

$$(v_e = 0) \cong \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\delta R_E)_i \cong 0\right)$$

In this section, the author will prove that there exist two kinds of knots. The additive knots and the multiplication space time knots. Recall from the previous preposition:

$$(2N_k + 1) \subseteq (\text{PRIME} \bigcup \text{ODD})$$

$$\text{Mathematical. Law. For}((\text{PRIME. Sequence})) \cong \emptyset$$

$$\bigcap \text{Physical. Law. For}((\text{PRIME. Emission})) \cong \emptyset$$

And as was proven by the conjecture, any sequence of primes excluding the first prime, will yield and odd.

$$\prod_{i=1}^{\infty} (p_i \in \mathbb{P}) \cong \text{ODD}$$

Since any prime combination under additional is yielding an odd, no matter how far the bosons are far from each other, these could be considered imaginary knots. As one would demand the bosons to intersect to a higher entity spin, either as waves or as particles. For the multiplication operator it is a direct product, when takes the knots to be permanent knots, leading to an odd number which is a constant direct product. In that sense multiplication is stronger than addition. Thus the author will denote the sub classes of the knot class:

$$\text{ST. Knots} \cong (\text{ODD}^* \bigcup \text{ODD}^{\oplus})$$

$$\text{ST. Knots} \cong \left(\left(\prod \text{PRIME}\right) \bigcup \left(\sum \text{PRIME}\right)\right)$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1} \text{PRIME}_i\right)_{i=\text{odd}} ; (\text{PRIME}_i \geq 3) \forall i$$

■

Proposition 98: The Prime Distribution and Even Sequences

In this section the author will correlate the nature of the prime distribution to the one three invariance, in particular the author will attempt to reason that primes are aligned on the same critical line, because they are all represented in sequences of even intervals, leading to vast even sums with the same generator.

$$(2N_k + 1) \subseteq (\text{PRIME} \cup \text{ODD})$$

$$\text{Mathematical. Law. For}((\text{PRIME. Sequence})) \cong \emptyset$$

$$\bigcap \text{Physical. Law. For}((\text{PRIME. Emission})) \cong \emptyset$$

$$\text{PRIME} \cong \left(\text{EVEN} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2}$$

Recall that it is possible to determine an higher prime:

$$\left(\text{EVEN} + \frac{1}{2} \right) + \frac{1}{2} + \overbrace{\frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2}}^n \cong \left(\text{EVEN} + \overbrace{\frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2}}^n \right) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

Which is also given by the primorial indirectly as the primes are getting factorized, leading to vast even sums:

$$\left(2^{e^-} \star \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V + (e^-) \right) + N_V \cong \left(\text{EVEN} + \overbrace{\frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2}}^n \right) + \frac{1}{2} + \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left(\overbrace{\frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2}}^n \cong \prod_{V=1}^{\mathbb{R}} N_V \right) \vee \left(\overbrace{\frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2}}^n = \text{EVEN} \right)$$

Which is meant to express that the shifting of the even extra elements given by prime factorization leading to bigger sums is the underlining reason for the prime distribution. All primes are concentrated on the ring of the same generator because all positive prime take the same form. To an two unit interval there is need four primes:

$$\left(\overbrace{\frac{1}{2} + \cdots + \frac{1}{2}}^{n=4} \right) \cong 2; (N_V + N_V + N_V + N_V) \cong \text{EVEN}$$

Which is than bijective to the even sum increase.

Proposition 99: Simple Fermion Clusters

In this section, the author will present a classification of the fermions cluster, using the previous ideas of knots in space-time. In particular a fermion cluster would be considered simple if it has no knots in space-time or alternatively if the knots are additive only.

$$\text{ST. Knots} \cong \left(\sum_{i=1} \text{PRIME}_i \right)_{i=\text{odd}} ;$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1} \text{PRIME}_i \right)_{i=\text{odd}} \cong \text{ODD}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\delta R_E)_i \cdot \text{Simple} \cong 0 \right) \supset \left(\sum_{i=1} \text{PRIME}_i \right)_{i=\text{odd}}$$

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\delta R_E)_i \cdot \text{Simple} \cong 0 \right) \supset \text{ODD}^\oplus$$

Odd additive knots are allowed but for a fermion cluster to retain simple, no multiplicative knots are allowed.

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\delta R_E)_i \cdot \text{Simple} \cong 0 \right) \not\supset \text{ODD}^*$$

This is because additive knots are natural as bosons rise in a random and natural manner, and thus in a random manner they can add to an odd number. The multiplicative knots may interfere with the smoothness of the manifold. That is because the ODD^* into the cluster as a non-vanishing entity:

$$([2,3]|\text{EVEN}) \rightarrow [2,3] \nmid (\text{EVEN} + \text{ODD}^*)$$

$$\therefore (\text{EVEN} + \text{ODD}^*) \notin \text{EVEN}$$

$$\text{EVEN} + \text{ODD}^* \cong (2n + ((2m + 1)))$$

$$\therefore (\text{EVEN} + \text{ODD}^* \cong ((2m + 1)))$$

$$\therefore (\text{EVEN} + \text{ODD}^* \cong \text{ODD}^*)$$

$$\therefore \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\delta R_E)_i \cdot \text{Simple} \cong 0 \right) \cong \text{EVEN}$$

■

Proposition 100: Rotational Symmetry of Fermion Clusters

In this section the author will prove that fermion clusters retain a rotational symmetry. Since the fermion clusters are presented by vanishing curvature, assuming no knots.

$$\left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\delta R_E)_i \cdot \text{Simple} \cong 0 \right)$$

One can define the group of rotations, on that cluster by: $Gc(\theta, \Phi)$ where θ is the operator of the group, bijective to infinitesimal rotation or a large-scale rotation on that object. Since the fermion cluster is vanished to zero it is possible to represent the group action.

$$\theta: \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\delta R_E)_i \cdot \text{Simple} \cong 0 \right) \rightarrow \left(\sum_{i=1}^k (\delta R_E)_i \cdot \text{Simple} \cong 0 \right)$$

$$\theta: (0 \rightarrow 0)$$

Thus as long as the vanishing curvature is represented by zero, any group action representing a infinitesimal motion will preserve the nature of the cluster. That is ignoring the fact more matter is being created with proportion to the arrow of time.

Lemma: any rotational symmetry should not have an inverse.

Lemma: any rotational symmetry is an homomorphism.

8T – The Theory of Everything?

Given the limiting case of civilization to an object type, the "theory of everything" is not within reach, the best an advance civilization can hope for is to find the randomly generated laws for its object type, which apply universally to that object class. The "theory of everything" should be considered the "theory of everything" on a given object isomorphic to a universe class. No civilization knows all the laws.

Epilogue

"You have to make the rules, not follow them"

Isaac Newton

$$\frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_i} \frac{\partial \Phi_i}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_j} \frac{\partial g_i}{\partial t_i} - \frac{\partial \mathcal{L}}{\partial \Phi_j} \frac{\partial \Phi_j}{\partial M_E} \frac{\partial M_E}{\partial g_i} \frac{\partial g_j}{\partial t_j} = 0$$

We have come a long way, and hopefully the road to reality became less vague. One would like to kindly thank the reader for taking the time to read and analyze this thesis. The great Paul Dirac once stated about another hero and a giant of history, Einstein, the following remark: "he always asked: 'If I were god, would I have made the world like this?' And according to the answer he would decide whether he liked a particular theory or not". Einstein was right, the final equation representing unified theory of physics has given us among the most beautiful and the most simple equations (1.1) and (1.2), which describe the coupling magnitudes. Most importantly, it showed that nature is governed by reason, and those numbers were not chosen randomly, and **that** is the real beauty of the 8T construction, the ability to clearly reason, reason herself.

$$2e^- + g, \quad [(2e^- \times 3) + (e^-)] + W^-, \quad [(2e^- \times 3 \times 5) + (e^-)] + \gamma, \quad [(2e^- \times 3 \times 5 \times 7) + (e^-)] + \Gamma \dots$$

$$2e^-, \quad [(2e^- \times 3 + W^-)] + (e^-), \quad [(2e^- \times 3 \times 5 + \gamma)] + (e^-), \quad [(2e^- \times 3 \times 5 \times 7 + \Gamma)] + (e^-) \dots$$

[illegible]

[illegible]

M. Chad B Theory