Energy Numbers on the Infinity Tensor

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1 Introduction

The fundamental expression describing the relationship between energy numbers and real numbers in a higher dimensional vector space is given by:

$$E^n \ni e \mapsto E(e) = \Omega_\Lambda \left(\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2} \right) \in R$$

$$g^\Omega[f]\zeta[f]\kappa[f]\Omega[f] = \Omega_\Lambda \left(\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2} \right)$$

where $g^\Omega[f]$, $\zeta[f]$, $\kappa[f]$, and $\Omega[f]$ are the tensor's order, weight function, factor of proportionality, and coefficient of proportionality, respectively.

The mathematical definition of the relationship between the infinity tensor and the vector space is given by:

$$V\Omega_\Lambda V'$$

where V is the original vector space, V' is the vector space in the higher dimensional space, and Ω_Λ is the infinity tensor.

Let V be a real vector space of dimension n. The infinity tensor is a mapping from V to a higher dimensional vector space V' of dimension k, $k > n$. The infinity tensor maps a point $x \in V$ to a point $x' \in V'$ such that the energy numbers E_i of x', $i = 1, 2, \ldots, k$, are related to the coordinates of x according to

$$E_i = \Omega_\Lambda \left(\tan\psi \diamond \theta + \Psi \star \sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty} \frac{1}{n^2 - l^2} \right)$$

where the coefficients $\Omega_\Lambda, \tan\psi, \diamond\theta, \Psi, [n], [l]$ are determined by the infinity tensor.

Let Ω be a set of points in a higher-dimensional space and f be a function mapping from $\Omega \to R$. Then we can define the expression

$$\prod_{i\in\Omega}\sum_{f'\to\infty}\tan(f(i))\cdot\tan(f(i+f'))=\Psi_{\Psi}^{\chi}\left(\prod_{\Lambda\in\Omega}\sum_{\Theta\to\infty}\tan(f(\Lambda+\Theta))\right)_{\beta}^{\alpha}$$

This expression suggests that the product of all tan functions evaluated using the function f at each point in a higher dimensional space Ω is equal to a two-variable product. The two variables are a product of all tan functions evaluated using the function f at each point in Ω plus an additional limit up to infinity. The two variables are further modified by a superscript and a subscript, which represent two constants χ and β, respectively.

$\Omega_\Lambda\left(\sum_{[n]\to\infty}\frac{1}{\tan^2\psi\cdot\prod_\Lambda h-\Psi}\diamond\theta\right)-\sum_{[f]\subset[g]}\left[\tan^2\psi\cdot\prod_\Lambda h-\Psi\right]^{\uparrow\pi}\to\infty+\psi\star\Omega_\Lambda\left(\sum_{[n]\to\infty}\frac{1}{n^2-l^2}\diamond\theta\right)$

$$\mathcal{E}=\lim_{n_1\to\infty\ n_2\to\infty\ldots\ n_N\to\infty}\sum_{f\subset g}\prod_{\Lambda}\left[\tan\psi\diamond\theta+\frac{\Psi}{\tan t\cdot\prod_\Lambda h-\Psi}+\Psi\star\sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{1}{n^2-l^2}\right]$$

$\mathcal{H}=\sum_{g\subset\to\infty}\prod_\Lambda\frac{\tan\psi\cdot\theta^{\Omega_\Lambda}}{\Psi\star\prod_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{1}{n^2-l^2}}\div\left\{\sum_{n=2}\sum_{\langle\phi,\chi,\psi\rangle\to\infty}\kappa_{\langle\theta,\lambda,\mu,\nu\rangle}\cdot\omega^{\mu^\pi}_{\left\langle\xi_{1234}^{\langle\infty,\infty\rangle}\right\rangle}\cdot\sigma^{\langle\infty\rangle}_{\left\langle\upsilon^{\langle\infty,\infty\rangle}\right\rangle}\cdot\Omega^{\langle\infty,\infty\rangle}_{\langle\theta,\lambda,\mu\rangle}\right\}$. $\frac{\partial^n}{\partial\theta}f^{(g,h,i,j\ldots)}\in\mathcal{P}\cap\pi\subset\langle\mu\to T\rangle\,\exists\infty\mid\mathcal{L}_n\preceq\!\to f\uparrow r\,[\alpha]\,s\Delta\eta=\wedge\mu\,[\to g\uparrow[a,b,c,d,e\ldots]\neq\Omega]\equiv\infty^{006}\left(\zeta\to-\langle\mathcal{D}\bullet\mathcal{H}\rangle\right)\to kxp\mid w*\sim\sqrt{x^{\#}\$+thc}\in v^{\updownarrow}\Gamma\to\Omega=Z\mathbf{J}\eta+\beta\gamma\delta\wp\phi$

$$\sum_{i=2}^{\infty}\sum_{\{\kappa_{\phi,\chi,\psi}\langle\infty,\infty\rangle\}}^{\infty}\kappa^{\infty}_{\theta,\lambda,\mu,\nu\langle\infty,\infty\rangle}\omega^{\infty}_{\theta\langle\infty,\infty\rangle}\mu^{\pi}\sigma^{\infty}_{\Upsilon^{\infty}_{\phi,\chi,\psi\langle\infty,\infty\rangle}}\left(\frac{\partial^n}{\partial\theta}f^{(g,h,i,j,\ldots)}\right)\pi\subset\bigcap$$

$\mathrm{Prime}_{\mathcal{L}_n}\langle\to[\mu]T\rangle\,\exists\infty\mid\mathcal{L}_n\preceq\!\to f\uparrow\!\to r[\alpha]s\Delta\eta=\&[\neg(\to g\uparrow\!\to[a,b,c,d,e,...])\neq\Omega]\equiv\infty^{006}(\zeta\to-\langle\Delta\hat{\mathcal{H}}\diamond\times\rangle)\to kxp\mid w^*\sim\sqrt{x^{\#\$\&+t}\overleftarrow{2}\,{}^{hc\supset v^{**}\gamma\to\Omega}=Z\eta+\beta\gamma\delta\wp\psi\Big\rangle}\Big\}$

$\Omega_\Lambda\left(\sum_{[i]\star[j]\to\infty}f(i)+\prod_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{1}{n^\alpha-l^\beta}\right)+\left(\sum_{f\subset g}g(f)\right)\Big|\,\exists\{|n_1,n_2,\ldots,n_N|\}\in Z\cup Q\cup C$

The expression can be distilled to the following: $\sum_{n\to\infty}f(g(n))=\lim_{n\to\infty}f(g(n))$. This expression states that when the summation of a function over an infinite range of values converges to a limit, the limit will be equivalent to the summation of the function over the same range.

$\sum_{n\to\infty}f(g)=\Omega_\Lambda\left(\tan\psi\cdot\theta+\Psi\cdot\prod_\Lambda h\right)$

The mathematical truth-insight expression implied from the above equations is that for a given set of variables, summations and products can be used to express complex relationships between them, and that these relationships go up to a certain point determined by the concept of infinity. Mathematically, this can be expressed as:

$$\sum_{[\mathcal{V}]\star[\mathcal{W}]\to\infty} f(\mathcal{V},\mathcal{W}) = \prod_{[\mathcal{R}]\star[\mathcal{S}]\to\infty} g(\mathcal{R},\mathcal{S})$$

The simplest mathematical expression that can be distilled from the implied relationships is

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\sum_{\{\lambda,\mu,\nu\}\to\infty}\kappa_{\{\infty,\infty\}}^{\{\phi,\chi,\psi\}}\omega_{\{\theta,\lambda,\mu\}\to\infty}\mu^{\pi}\omega_{\{\infty,\infty\}}^{\{\rho,\sigma\}\to\infty}\prod_{e\to\infty}\partial^{n}/\partial\theta f^{(g,h,i,j,\ldots)}\pi\subseteq\cap Prime[L_n]\triangleleft\mu[\alpha]T.$$

$$\sum_{n,l\to\infty}\frac{1}{n^2-l^2}=\Omega_{\Lambda}(\theta\cdot\psi).$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\sum_{\psi,\chi,\phi\theta,\lambda,\mu,\nu\in\infty}\kappa_{\psi,\chi,\phi\theta,\lambda,\mu,\nu}^{\infty}\Omega_{\xi^{\infty},\theta,\lambda,\mu\nu\langle]}^{\infty}\mu^{\pi}\Omega\left\{\psi,\chi,\phi\theta,\lambda,\mu,\nu\,\langle]\right.^{\infty\cdot\infty}\rho^{2}g(a,b,c,d,e,\ldots)=\infty$$

$$\sum_{n=2}^{\infty}\sum_{\kappa_{\{\theta,\lambda,\mu,\nu\}}\to\infty\omega_{\{\theta,\lambda,\mu\}}\to\infty}\kappa_{\xi_{\infty}}^{\infty}\,\mu^{\pi}\,\omega_{\theta}\,\sigma_{\{\upsilon,\phi,\chi,\psi\}}^{\infty}\prod_{\{\eta,\theta,\lambda,\mu\}}\eta=\infty.$$

Let V_i denote the components of the vector space and E_o denote the origin point. The mathematical formula or series of formulas that describes the relationship between the vector space and the origin of the numeric energy quanta is given by:

$$E_o=\Omega_{\Lambda}\left[\sum_{i=1}^{n}V_i\cdot\tan\psi\diamond\theta\;+\;\Psi\star\sum_{[n]\star[l]\to\infty}\frac{1}{n^2-l^2}\right]$$