

More on logic being the fundamental components of String Theory.

John Peel B.A, Grad cert math. Jpeel6942@gmail.com

Abstract:

After a basic introduction to anti – info theory in the last paper (See Anti-info, other universes and the connection between logic and matter) I now go into some mathematical details of how the Axes are Constituted. This also involves how strings are actually composed of singularities connected by the constituent branches.

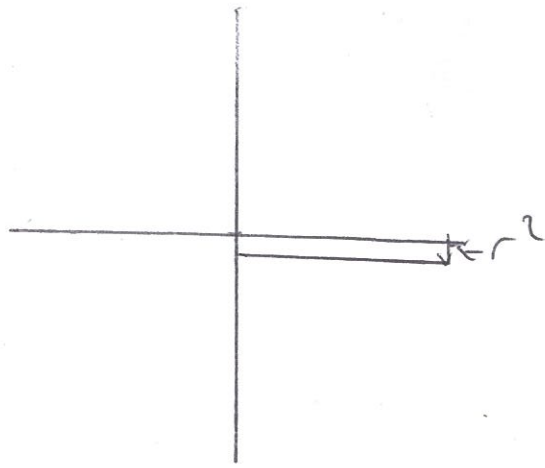
Introduction:

The mass of a branch can be determined by examining the relation that density = mass/ volume!

Here we introduce the constant r where:

= Planck length / speed of light squared.

This is later written as r squared where the square of r is the radius of the singularities. Note these are finite as are the limits to which a branch can approach the proximity of other branches.



$$V = \pi^3 = (r^2)^3$$

$$\text{density} = \frac{\text{mass}}{\text{volume}}$$

$$\text{mass} = \pi^3 \rho$$

for n was 2D

is

$$\text{mass} = \pi^2 \rho$$

$\rho = n$ of singularities / unit length

$$= \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

$$\therefore \text{mass} = \frac{\pi}{2}$$

The sum of momentum can be construed as the passage of time. This momentum can be described by a frequency.

The sum of all signals decoded can then produce a single value known as action.

The sum of new axes, is created by , and is equivalent to orthogonal axes. Perhaps by a factor of six, which needs to be calculated regarding the rate of expansion of the universe.

Next we look at an equation to describe the amount of information created when an orthogonal and thus new axis is created.

$$P' = (1 - P)$$

This means as we approach P and find a singularity, it disappears.

Next the branches must be connected by straight lines as this is the minimum distance between two points. (Algebraically)

* $p'_s (1-p)$

as $p \rightarrow 1$ $p' = 0$

this means as we approach
p and find the singularity
this then approaches 0 which means
it will disappear

*

$$\frac{\pi/2}{\pi/2 - \epsilon}$$

this means as $\epsilon \rightarrow \pi/2$
 $\epsilon \Rightarrow \infty$

$$0 < \epsilon < \frac{\pi}{2}$$

thus

*

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\alpha_i}{\pi/2}}}$$

where α_i is the
length of link of old axis.

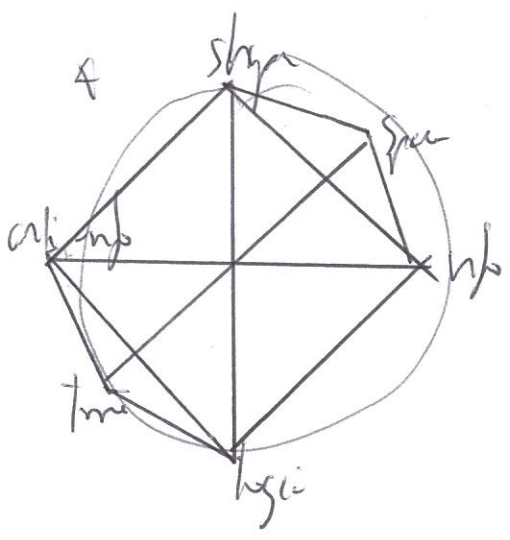
*

(hu)

$$\{I\} = \left\{ \prod_{i=1}^n (1-p_i) \left(\frac{\pi/2}{\pi/2 - \epsilon} \right) \left(\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{\epsilon^2}{\pi/2}}} \right) \right\}$$

perhaps

$$\text{Anti info (wa)} = \left(\frac{\text{info}}{\text{perhaps}} \right)^{-2}$$



info $\rightarrow \infty$ lie $\rightarrow 0$

for a unit circle (sphere)

$$x = r \cos \text{wt}$$

$$y = r \sin \text{wt}$$

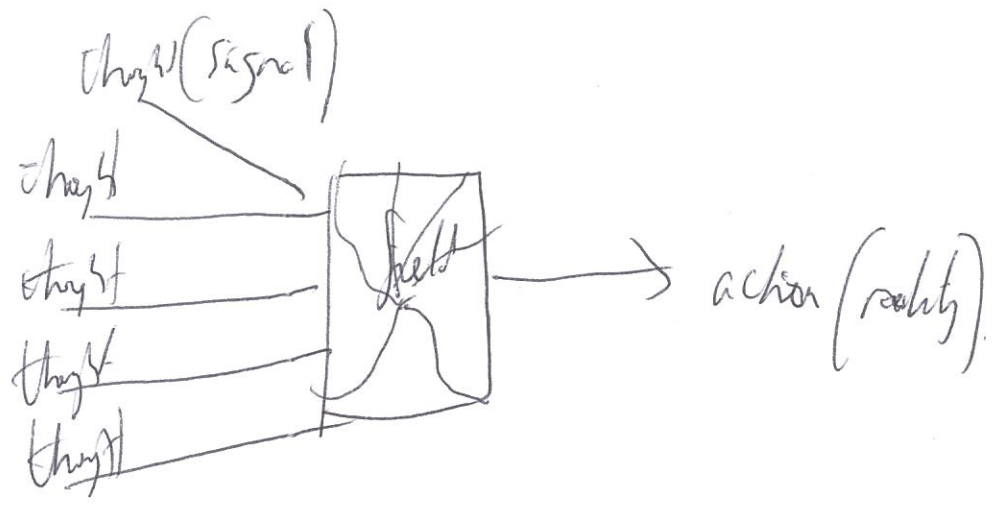
$$\text{info} = r \cos(\text{wt})$$

$$\text{shya} = r \sin(\text{wt})$$

here the fields ~~must be~~ broken must be connected by straight lines (rays) as the distance ~~is~~ smaller by information. the numbers

{ I W } \rightarrow { time }

The assumption here is that the sum of moments \rightarrow role of moment of matrices \rightarrow time.

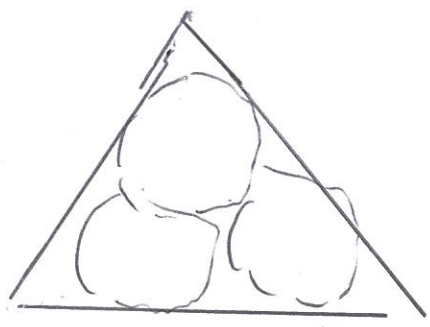
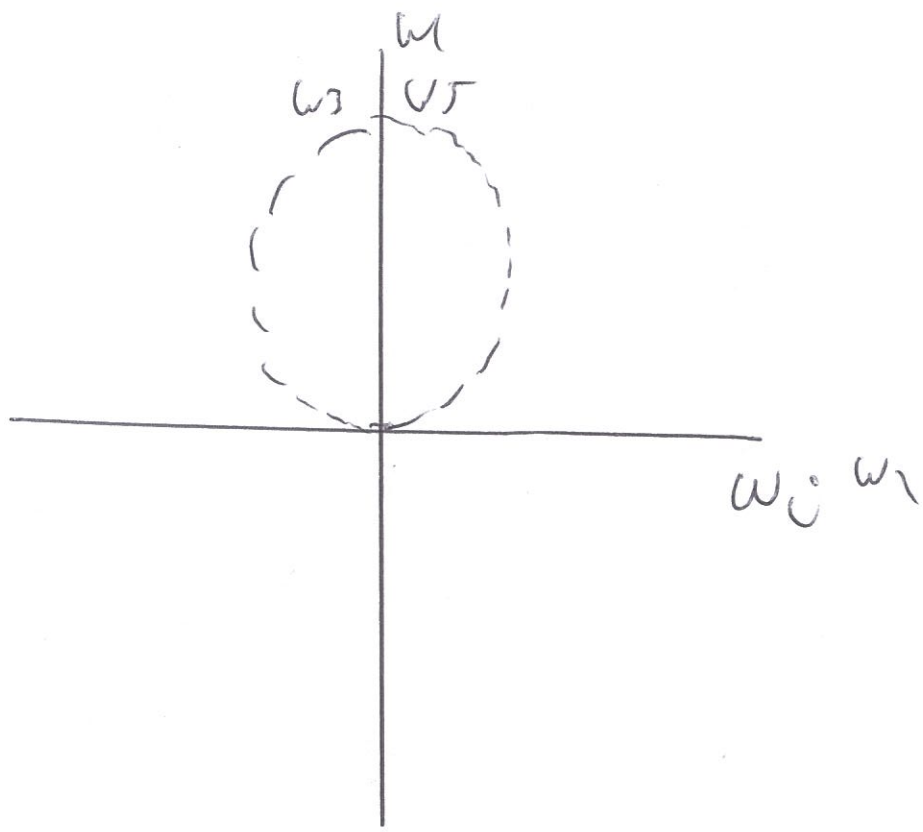


{ orthogonal axes } \rightarrow { new system }
 \times expression of forces.

There are many patterns that can be formed by changing the shape of each branch. NB The branches can bend and twist in an infinite, unbounded, continuous space determined only by turning points etc.

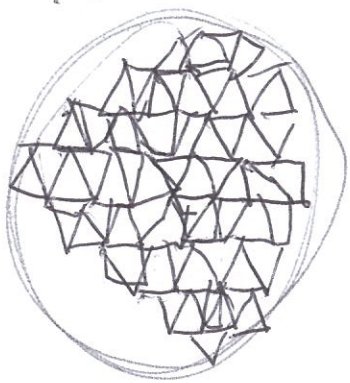
Next the size of singularities can be determined by inversely squaring r .

Then surface tension on spheres is discussed, here the sphere could be the multiverse or "motherboard".



forms
fractal 3 circles at by
geometry

Δ



what if you could type some
at perfect phase

* Site of singularities

(7)

$$r_s = \frac{r_1}{c} \quad \beta = \frac{1}{r_2}$$

two singularities can merge

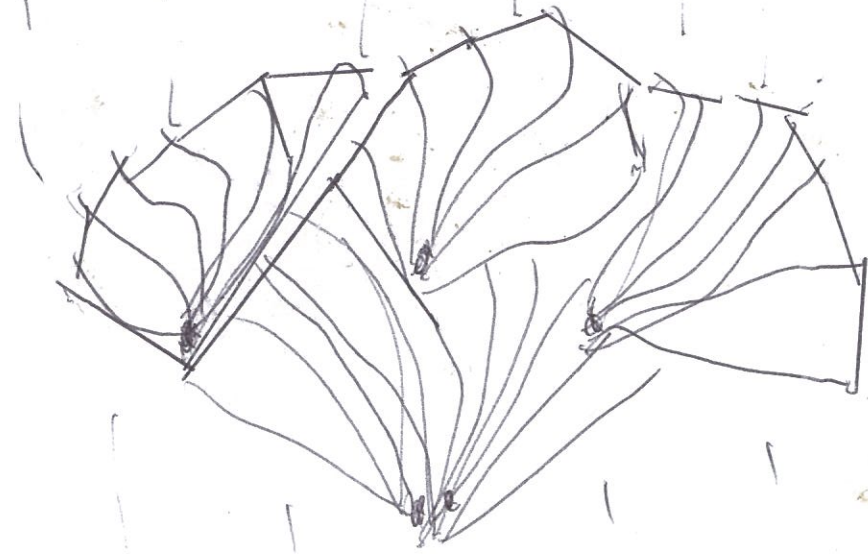
$$\text{if } \lim_{\beta \rightarrow 0} \alpha \rightarrow 0$$

we can only merge if the border
are close enough such that the
limit $\frac{1}{r_2}$ is close enough to 0

* Clearly is the sign that leads
all singularities. They will
produce a sphere such that as in
surface tension.

$$F = (P_o - P_i) dA \cos \theta$$

P_o is sign in curve
 P_i is sign out of curve



macroscopic (shms left) uniform
microscopic (r) at low levels etc



$$\ln \theta \rightarrow \frac{1}{r^2}$$

Shgo	ws
Info	wi
logic	wc
Space	ws
time	wt
calc up	wa

$S_i = \{ \text{time, space, info, logic, calc, shgo} \}$

The wave function for various branches is described, perhaps strings (another type of wave) are a group of axes.

Then some math on the way information is processed within the fields (Fields are the centres and branches in combination)

The radius of a centre (singularity) is determined by the inverse square of r ($R = 1 / (\text{planck length} / \text{speed of light})^2$)

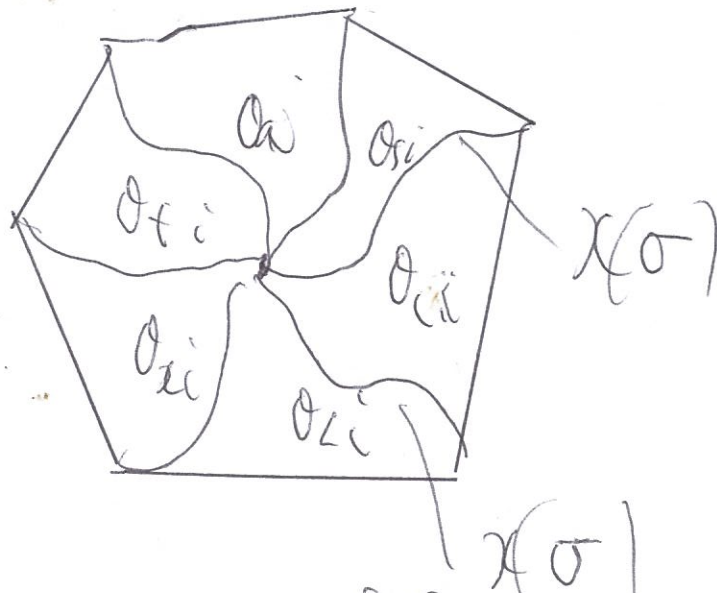
$$A = (w_s, w_i, w_c, w_x, w_f, w_a)$$

(10)

$$X(\sigma) = \sum_n \alpha_n e^{i n \sigma} \quad \text{of } \alpha_0 \leftarrow \text{angle of branch}$$

↳ Superposition of waves

+ free space (motivated)



$$\text{Total energy } \rightarrow E = \int_{-\infty}^{\infty} \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial \sigma} \right)^2 + \left(\frac{\partial X}{\partial \sigma} \right)^2 d\sigma \quad \left. \vphantom{\int} \right\} \text{for each branch.}$$

Perhaps strings are fermions

when

$$\alpha_{ci} \rightarrow 0$$

have discrete X
(Spatial) $\propto \nu$

$$A = (w_s \ w_i \ w_e \ w_x \ w_f \ w_a)$$

$$AJ = A$$

$$A \cdot B = C$$

There are probably matrices where certain combinations are disrupted as a signal (or guard at a time)?

$$\frac{\partial^2 w_i}{\partial w_n} [B] = 0$$

Such that when the curve is 0 problems occur

$$\frac{\partial w_i(T)}{\partial w_n(T)} = 0 \quad \text{when the rate of one cow changes with to another}$$

$$X = \frac{\partial^2 w_i}{\partial w_n} (\beta) + \left(\frac{\partial w_i}{\partial w_n} (C) \right) \Rightarrow 0$$

(So the angle α has infinite representation by its curve) of information.

$$\psi(\omega_s \omega_i \omega_c \omega_x \omega_f \omega_a)$$

$$\neq \psi(\omega_f \omega_x \dots)$$

* The branches in this analysis can only interact with one other branch.

Perhaps $\omega_i \omega_f$ is energy

& radius of singularities (centres)

$$R = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

Limit of branches coming together

$$x \rightarrow R$$

x = distance between branches
& is angle h

* As you exchange energy
"friction" comes into play

$$F = \mu \times V$$

F is force

The signal given by a branch in its ground state is given by equating two types of energy.

The mass of another type of singularity (black holes) increases as the length of a string approaches less than planck length , this implies that black holes are too massive to be the singularity at the centre of a field (Centre)

4 The momentum of a wave function for the brackets

(13)

$$P = -i \hbar \frac{\partial}{\partial x}$$

$q = position$
 $\hbar = constant$

$$= -i \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial x}$$

$\psi = wave function$

there are fundamental in the sense that existence is a certainty, perhaps absolute, information may be the only "known"

The signal of mass might be the

$$(E = \hbar \omega) \quad \omega = frequency \quad E = energy$$

this can be used lower + oscillate

$$E = P^2 / M^2$$

$$P^2 / M^2 = \hbar^2 \omega^2$$

$$m = \sqrt{\hbar^2 \omega^2 - p^2}$$

this is the first described mass signal $m^2 = \hbar^2 \omega^2 - p^2$ similar to frequency

* drc

(14)

$$m^2 = \frac{\lambda x^2}{2} \leftarrow \text{energy of a spring}$$

• mass = distance x length

Argue

$$\int \rho \times F$$

$$\Delta p \Delta x \Delta t$$

ρ = number x = position

Things smaller than plank length
means large plane mass

$$F = \frac{G m^2}{r^2}$$

this implies that the $(\rho \times m) / \rho m$
& centre (center) are not
black holes.

Here is an unsolved integral regarding functions along a hypersphere.

D is the difference matrix

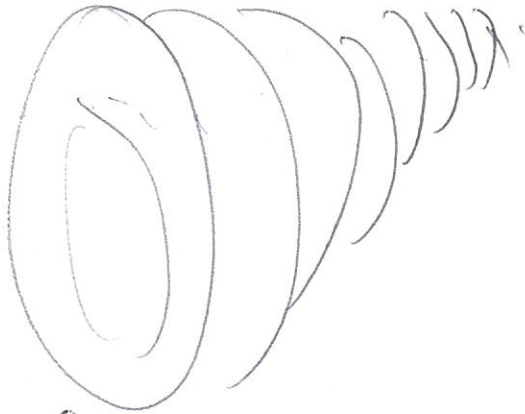
Rx is a rotation matrix

The integral's information can be represented on a system of axes (distinct to branches, centres etc) and may be an example of the processing power of a group of fields.

If two centres are forced together they may produce new singularities.

The integration of a signal
over hyperspheres.

(15)



$$f(x) = M r^{n-3} \frac{1}{2} \Gamma\left(\frac{n}{2} - \frac{1}{2}\right) \int_0^{2\pi} \int_0^{\pi} \dots \int_0^{\pi} \frac{1}{|R_2 b|} r^{-n} d\theta_1 d\theta_2 \dots d\theta_n$$

here $b = \begin{pmatrix} 1 \\ r_1 \sin \alpha_1 \cos \alpha_2 \\ r_1 \sin \alpha_1 \sin \alpha_2 \\ r_1 \cos \alpha_1 \end{pmatrix}$ for $n=3$

D is distance matrix

R_2 is rotation matrix

this integral which resembles (10)
 the integral around the entire multibody.

Here we may represent

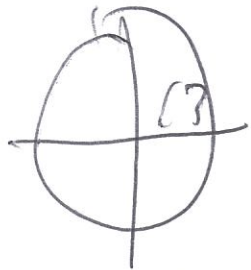


$$x_2 - x_1 = D$$

$$0_2 - 0_1 = R$$

$$b = K(0_1(0_2) \dots u(0_2))$$

||



$$M_i = r$$

the information for the integral is
 contained in the system of
 axes !!

Here the fibre of the
multiverse is

(17)

$$Q \simeq U \times B$$

Q is total time
 U is future

B is past

time is { momentum

fibre is $\{T - B$

$$\{u = \{T - \{B$$

$$u = t + ct$$

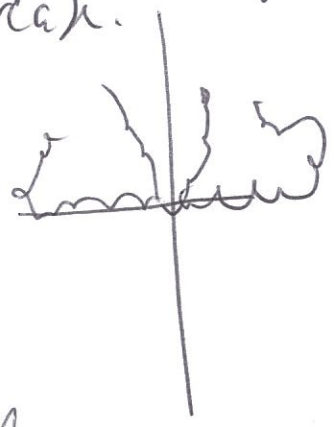
future is time of $\text{arbit}(time)$



There are 3
degrees of freedom

y axis
x axis
z axis

angular momentum is conserved.
thus if they collapse the information sent
will increase.



With the sum of squares we can
approximate the signals sent

$$\sum (y - \bar{y})^2$$



If two centres are fixed and
contact they will fuse and
become one singularity.