4/7/2020 (1)

The realist position holds that a particular position can be found precisely. This supposes a hidden variable/s?

The Copenhagen position holds, that it is the act of observation that produces a definite position.

For Bohr both views are true – logically that is that the act of producing a position is a decision.

Essentially that Complementarity can both vary and remain Consistent; Simultaneously.

John Peel

The mathematical argument

is that curves are

self evident.

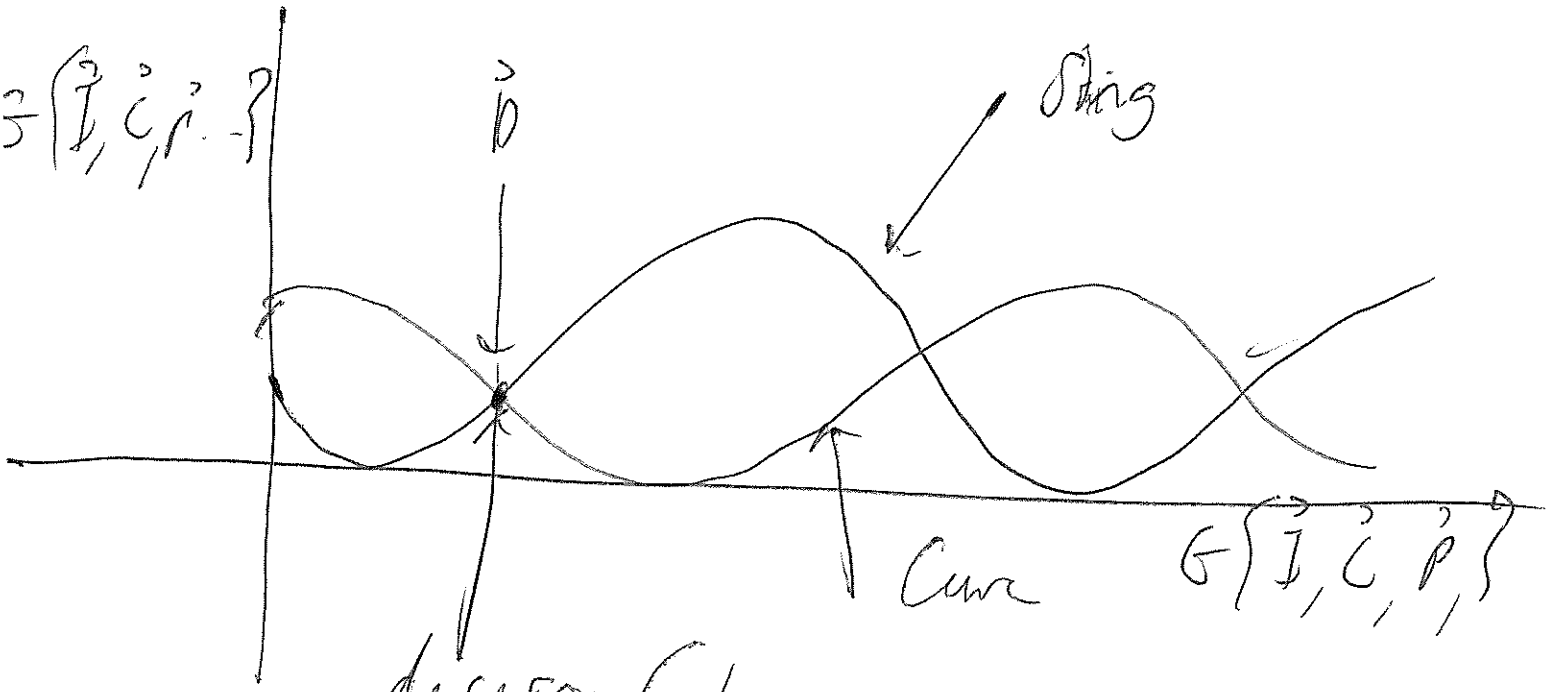
That is a thing (large or quantum) or a type of curve or a curve is a logical construct.

The argument that reasonable decision rests on the concept of the infinite.

In previous papers I have expanded the following

Curve rule curve rule

Thus there is the concept of a string / being a curve.

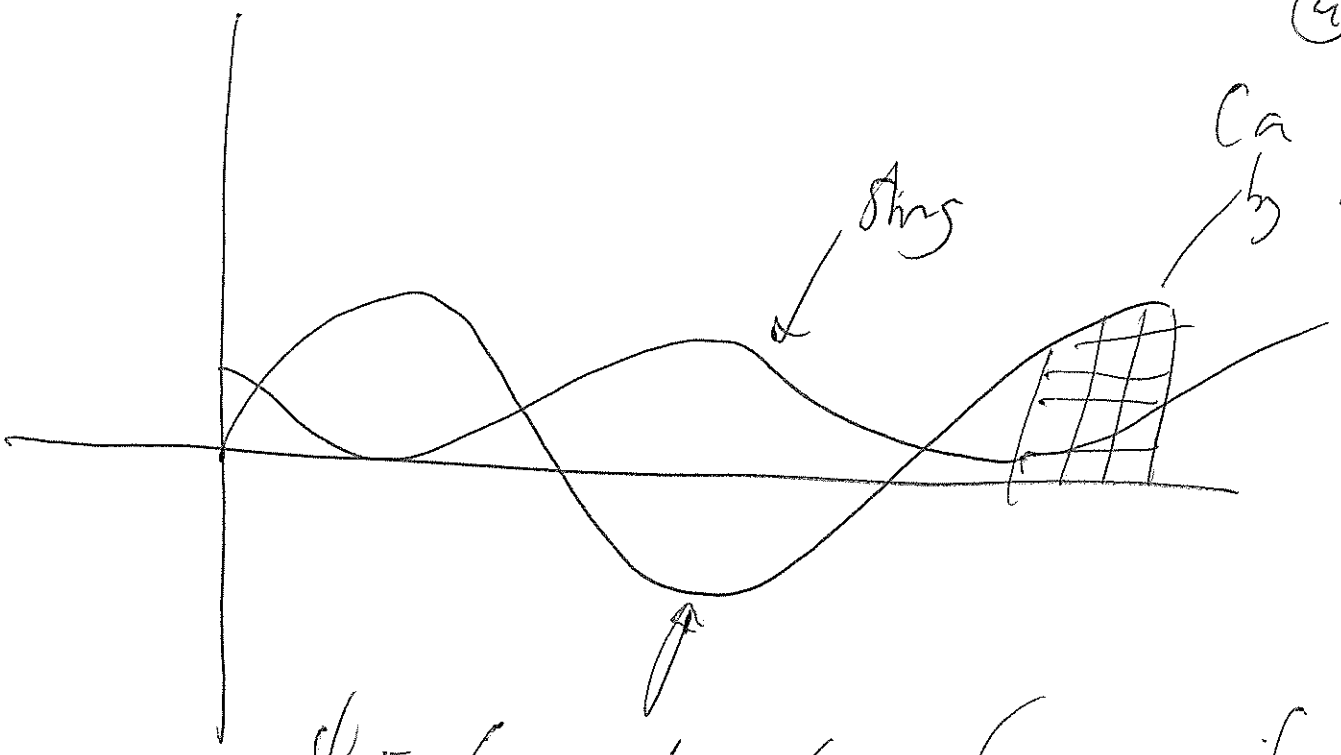


decision (logical grounder

'deciding' on a string(s).)

A 'decision' is denoted by

$\vec{D}$

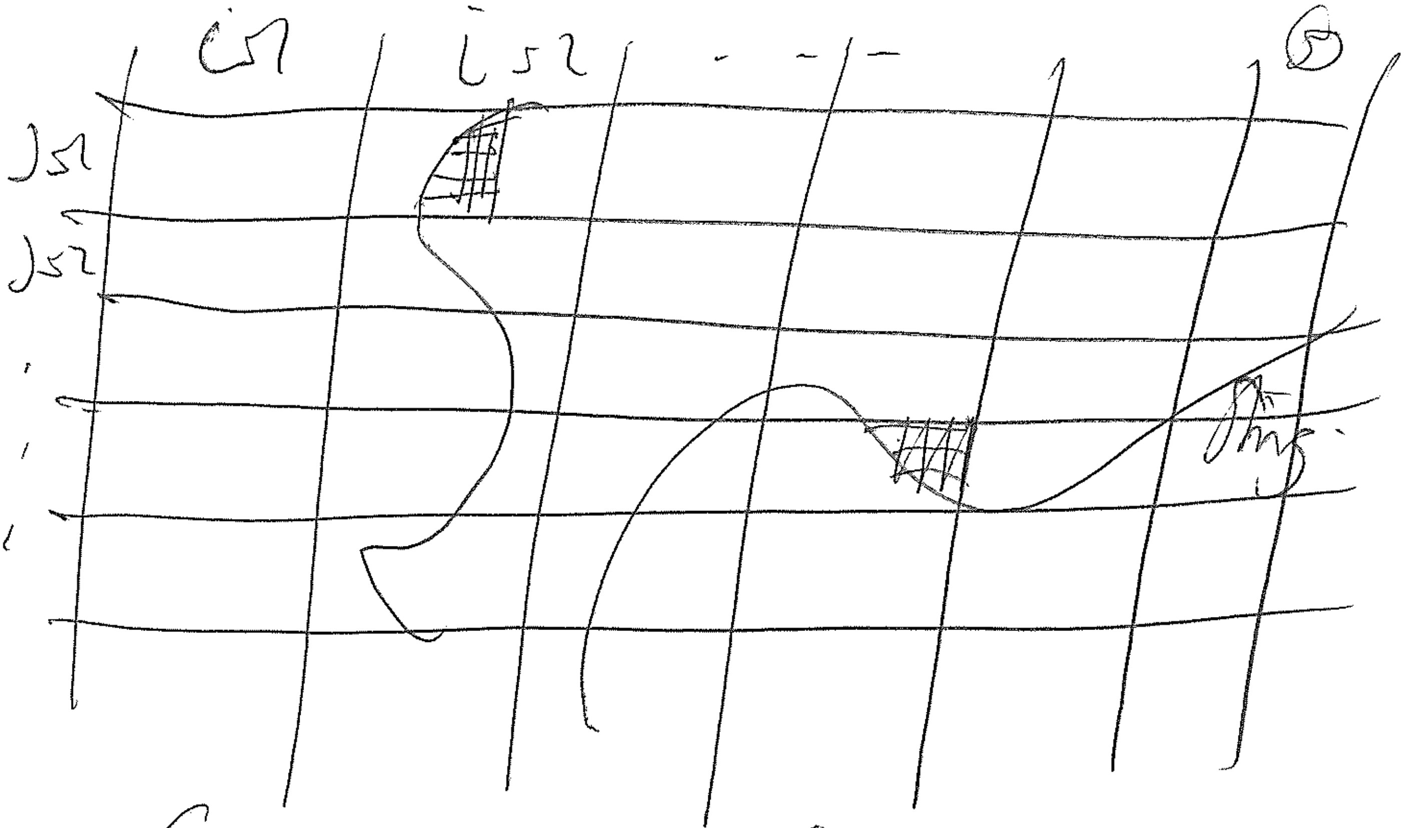


ψ = logical law (wave function)

The probability is given by $P(\psi, \vec{D})$, $\vec{P}(\psi, \vec{n}, \vec{j}, \vec{c} \ldots)$

when ψ and $\vec{D}$ (or ...) a decision is made.

To illustrate how an equation can produce a law and the way we have



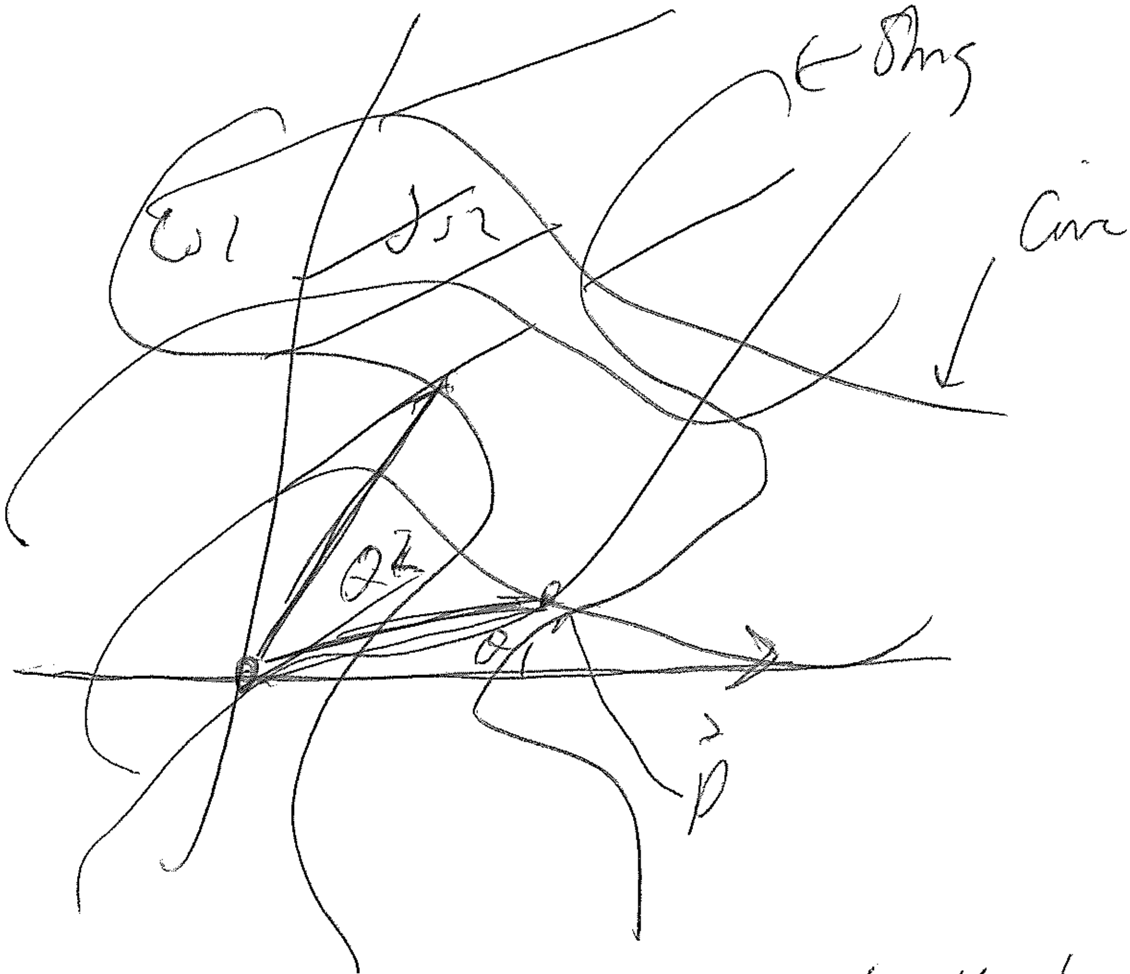
$\{i, j \ldots \infty\}$ (each dwell).

density

$$\rho = \frac{N}{Area}.$$

The infinite dimensional grid (which is curve) is explained later.

That is

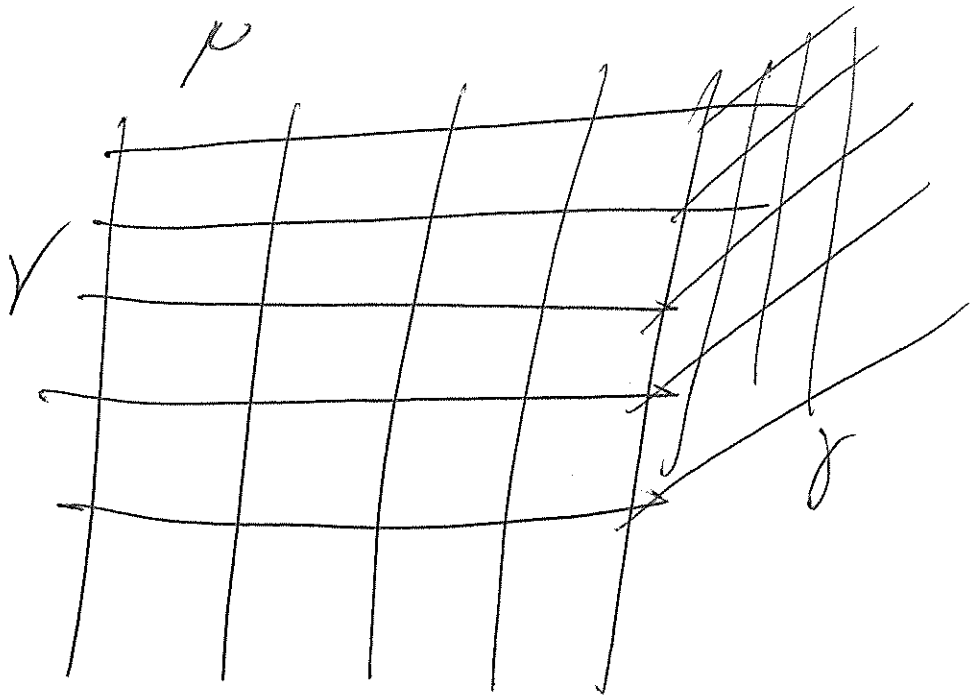


n dimensional 'lattice'

Many curves can be written as

$$\frac{\sum f^{(n)}(a)(x-a)^n}{n!}$$

for ~~a~~ elements in here



a function

$$\sum_i f_n(x^{\mu^i})$$

such that

f_n is dependent

on taylor series

(NB differentiable)

And " ag

Can Ca be written as a Sum

$x^r = a_i$

Then a Strings Ca produce a logical curve (a equation) (a sum)

So ag problem "

{ Structure

Structure is a function $f_n(x^{a_i})$

Thus any position is

$\{x^r\}$, a

a $\{i\} + \{j\} + \{k\} \ldots$

Rotation conserves $\vec{C}$

and the closed space $\vec{I}$

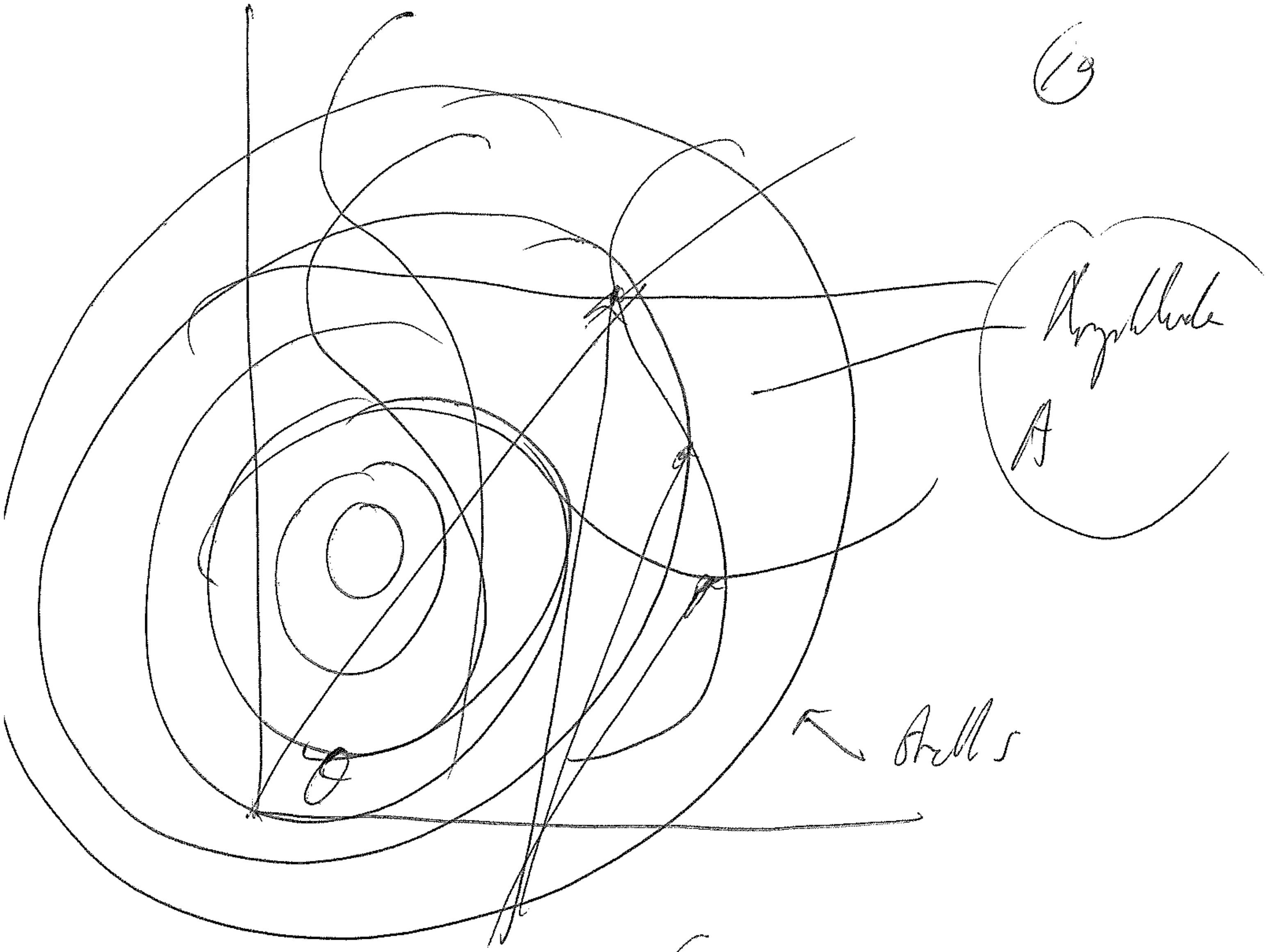
figure rolls

$$\{f_n(x^{ri})\} \longrightarrow \{\vec{I}, \vec{P}, \vec{C}\}$$

Thus a hidden variable

exists in $\vec{I}$ or $\vec{C}$

or other space



decisions (curved geometry) ...

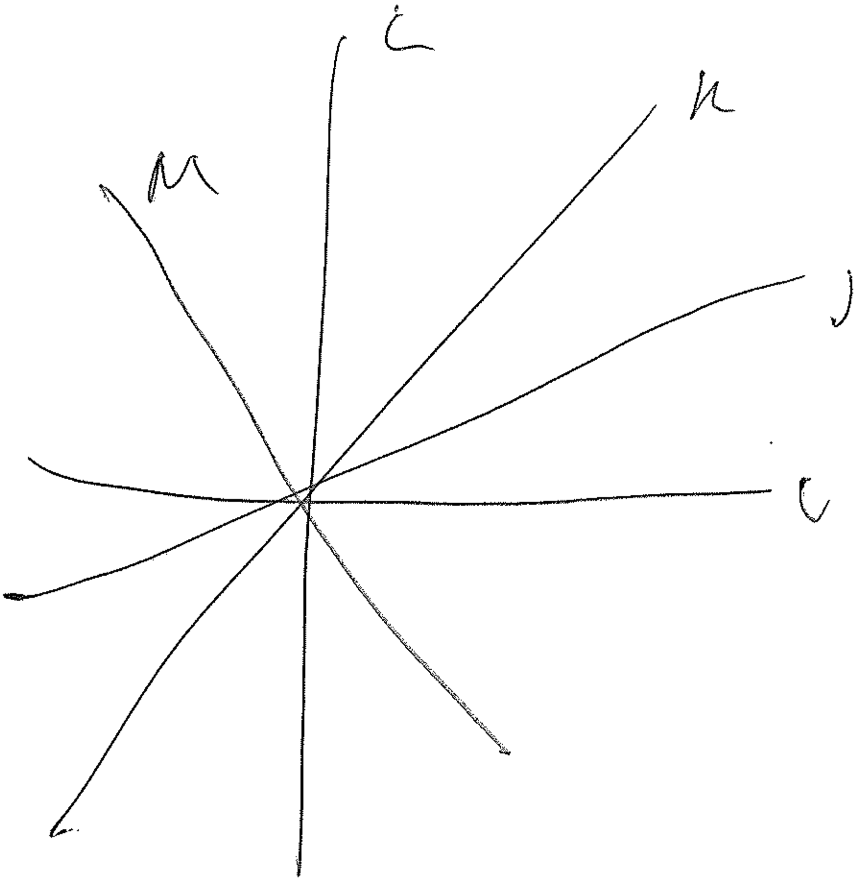
The model eqn is

$$\Delta - n\{\theta_i , \theta\, a k$$
$$, \text{constant } \mu_i$$

Now to Multiple that
the [illegible] is involved in
decisions →

(11)

the $\mathring{D} \Leftrightarrow$ dimensions



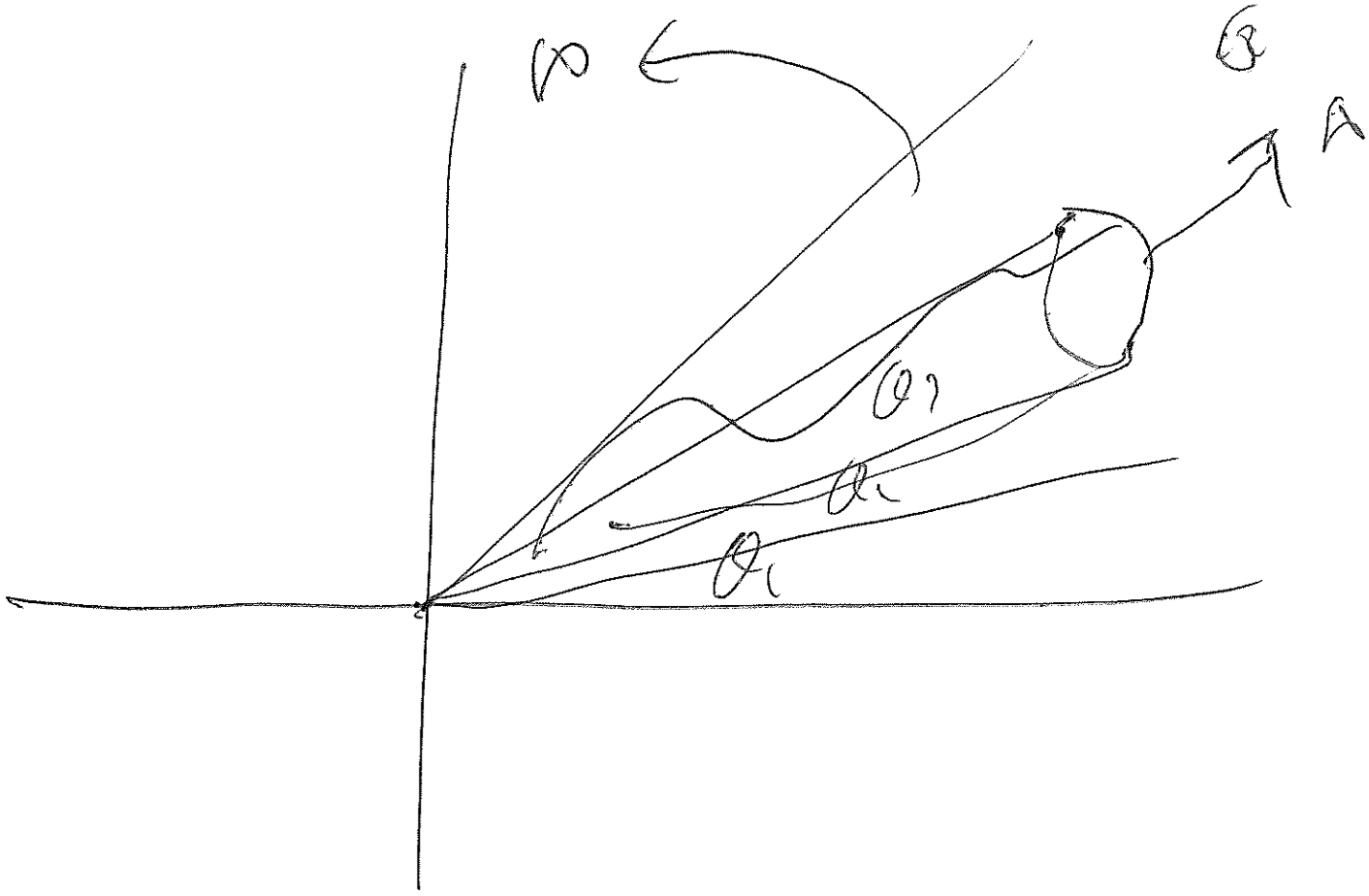
$\{C, J, K \ldots N\}$

infinite (n) dimensional.

NB

$S = |\Delta r| \theta$

$\theta = \frac{S}{\Delta r}$



In asymptotic limit the

θ is both constant

and can vary.

For n discrete values

$$\{n_i \longleftrightarrow \theta.$$

a friction

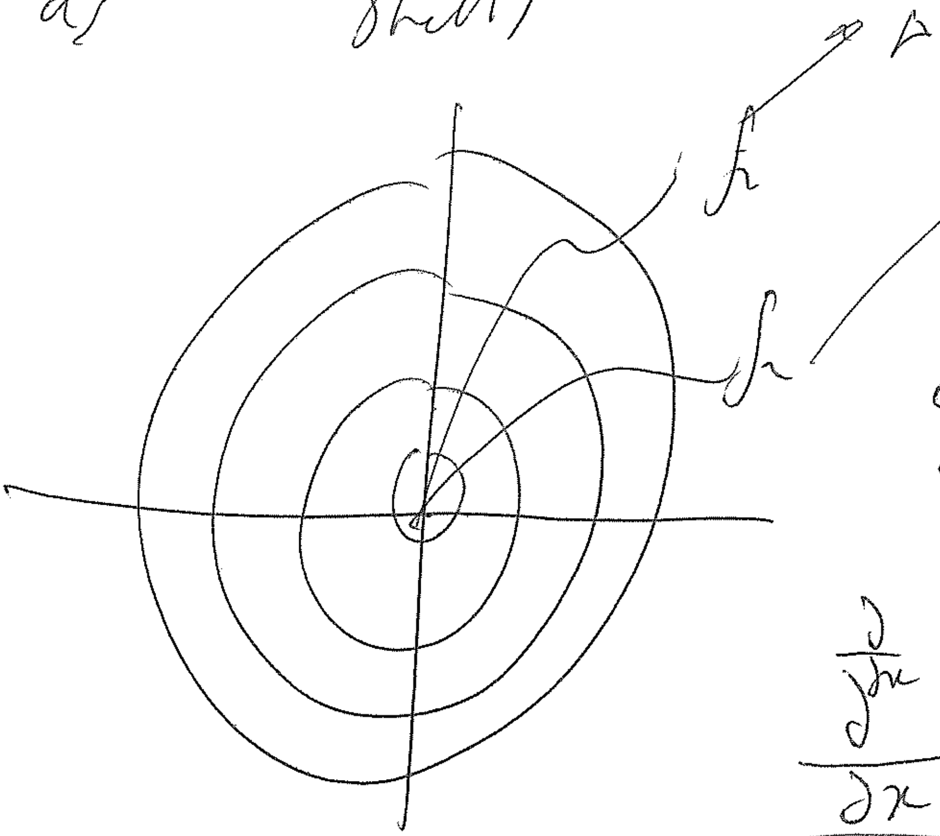
So for peculiar fund functions

hmm $e^{i\theta}$

$\Delta - n \sum \theta_i = p$ or k

p constant

this can be written as 'shells'



$x = r\cos\theta$

$y = r\sin\theta$

i.e.

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} x_i - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} y_j = p = \text{constant}$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} x_i - \frac{\partial}{\partial y} y_j = p$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial i} S_i - \frac{\partial}{\partial j} S_j = p = \text{constant}$

now

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}\, \theta_i \longleftrightarrow \frac{d^n}{dx^n}\, x.$$

this should be infinitely differentiable so polygon

$\sum f_n(x^{n})$ can

be written as a

Taylor Sum (Logical equation)

$$\sum \longrightarrow \text{Taylor}\left(\frac{d^i}{dx^i}\right)$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w} \rho - \frac{\partial}{\partial n} n_0 \theta = \mu$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w} \rho = \xi(\omega) \text{ function}$$

Also we have

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w} \rho - \xi n \theta = \mu_1$$

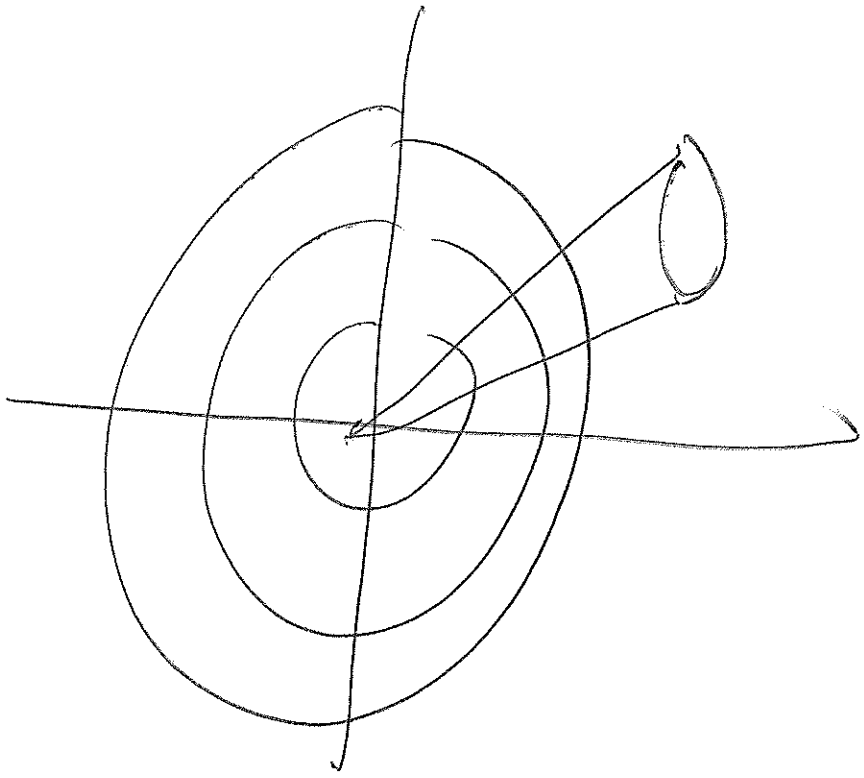
$$\rho - \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} n \theta = \mu_2$$

$$\rho - \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \Delta = \mu_3$$

$$\xi n \theta - \rho = \mu_4$$

$$\xi n \theta - \frac{\partial}{\partial w} \sigma = \mu_5$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial w} \rho - \rho = \mu_6$$



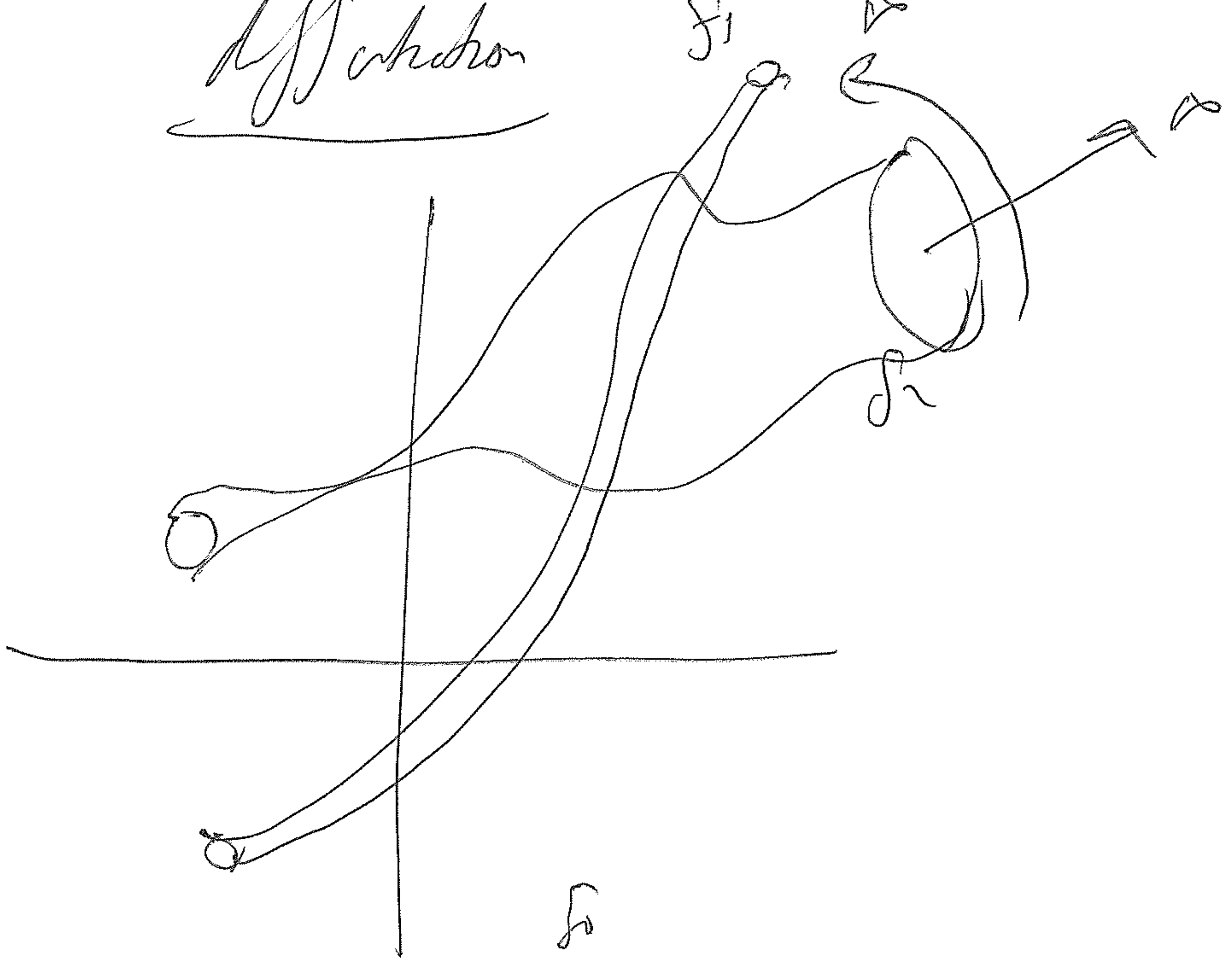
[illegible] varying cycle and
keeping [illegible] produces

$$x = r \cos\theta \quad \text{etc}$$

$$\frac{\partial \theta_t}{\partial \theta} - \frac{\partial \theta_s}{\partial \theta} = h(\theta)$$

$$\frac{\theta_i - \theta_j}{\Delta\theta} = k'(\theta)$$

Diffraction



$\delta_p - \delta_r = K$

are for constants

$$|x_{\delta_1} - x_{\delta_2}| < \delta$$

$$|\delta_1 - \delta_2| < \epsilon$$

$S_r - S_r \geq \Delta S$

S_c [illegible] → [illegible]

Also ΔS is always [illegible]

[illegible] unless [illegible] [illegible]

bad

[illegible] − [illegible] ≥ [illegible]

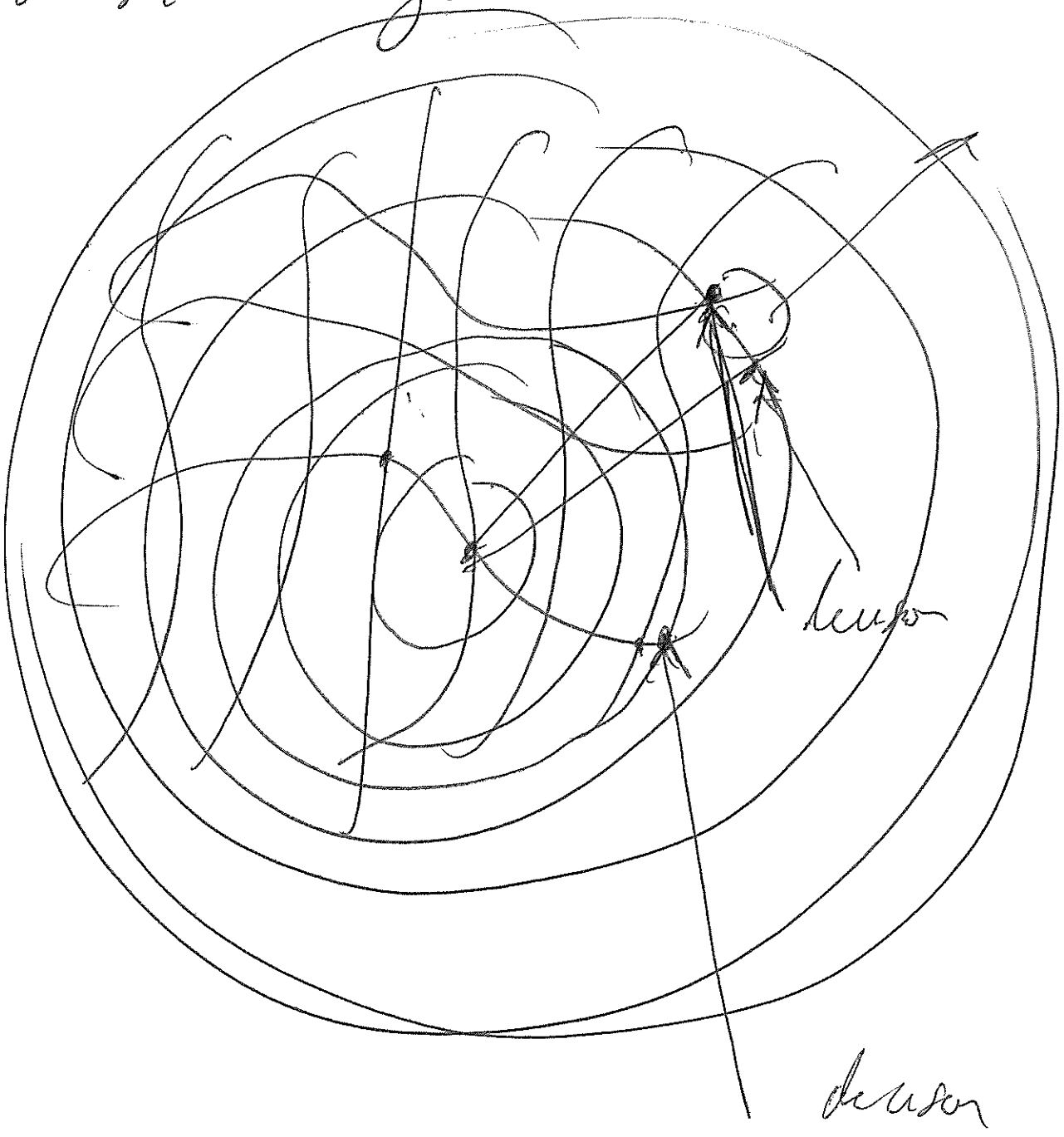
Such that [illegible] is stable

[illegible] [illegible] was a

[illegible] is many and

[illegible] stable But

the assumption is both are true



Thus the notion that $h(x0) - h(y0)$ is both static and changing (varying)

$$h(x0) - h(y0) \cdot p$$

Produces a Decision

Thus the egn is a core and the string (grid) is a logical entity set a decision is made in the logic as that is an infinite process

$$h(x0) - k\{x,0\} \cdot p$$

produces a constant which is an actual decision.

Chris

$$f_n(x^{a_i}) \leftrightarrow h(x) - h(x\,e(x)) = \mu$$

where

$$\sum f_n(x^{a_i}) = \sum \text{structure}$$

such that

Other structure = ϕ

or

$$\sum (\text{Taylor}) \text{ etc.}$$

Then with $x = r\cos\theta$

$y = r\sin\theta$

⋮

for

$f(x) - \sum a_n \theta_n = \mu$ the wave function collapses and we have a position.

Remember

Once is rule is Once is rule

expression in $\hat{I}$ and

the operation of consciousness (awareness) $\hat{C}$ can alter the shape of $\hat{I}$.

Thus there are hidden variables, cycled in nature

$\sin\theta$, $\cos\theta$, $e^{i\theta}$

which exist in the larger set $\{\hat{I}, \hat{P}, \hat{C}, \hat{D} \ldots\}$ which itself is expressed in $\hat{P}$ = physical reality.