CR / QMi

0

re Jaxceptescend?

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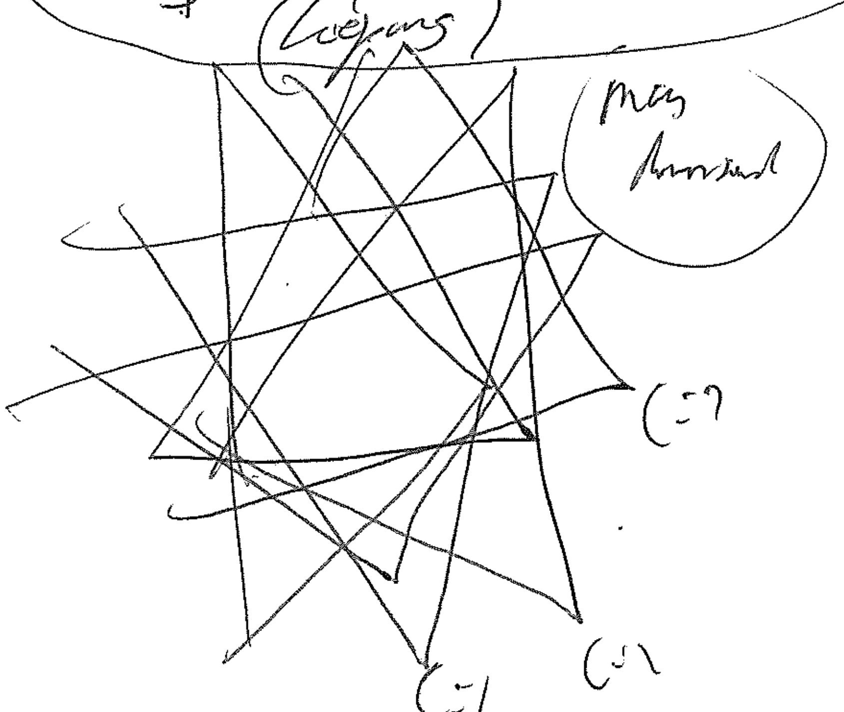
Y 9:50 ?



SSSSSSS

C1 C2 C3 C4 . . .

process → reality

deidar of Subudan

Gentier

the connection or disects of self process.

John Peel

for participation (thanks GW BK)

[illegible] $\frac{\xi i}{x^n}$

$\int \int \int$ [illegible]

[illegible] $\frac{\xi i}{x^n}$

~~[illegible]~~ [illegible] x^n [illegible] ξi

[illegible] x^n [illegible] ξi

(5)

$$C_j x'^n = \xi_i$$

$$C_j x^n = \xi_j$$

hence

$$C_i x'^n \, C_j x^n = \xi_i \xi_j$$

$$=$$

$$C_j C_i x^\mu x^\nu = \xi_i \xi_j$$

$$\boxed{x^\mu x^\nu = \frac{\xi_i \xi_j}{C_j C_i}}$$

where

~~$p \neq \gamma$~~

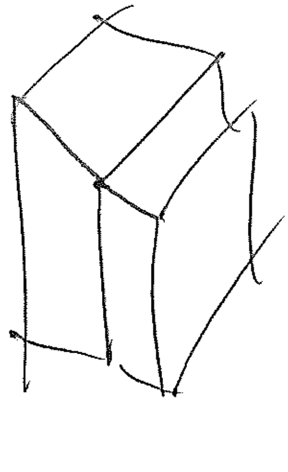
$p \in [0 .. n)$

$\gamma \in [0 .. n)$

~~ignoring~~ neglecting $p = \gamma$

Using we can extend

a tensor to higher dimensions,



like this

Something to

[illegible]

do

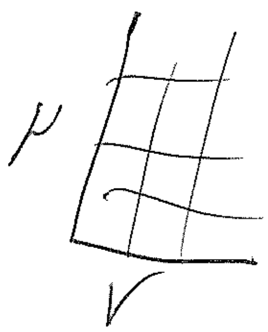
rank of tensor

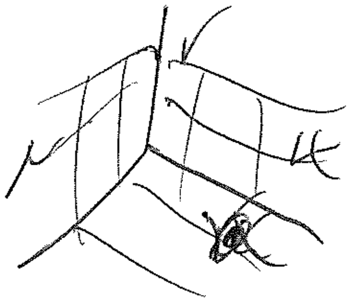
κ

$\mu\nu\kappa\beta \leftrightarrow n$

4

dimension

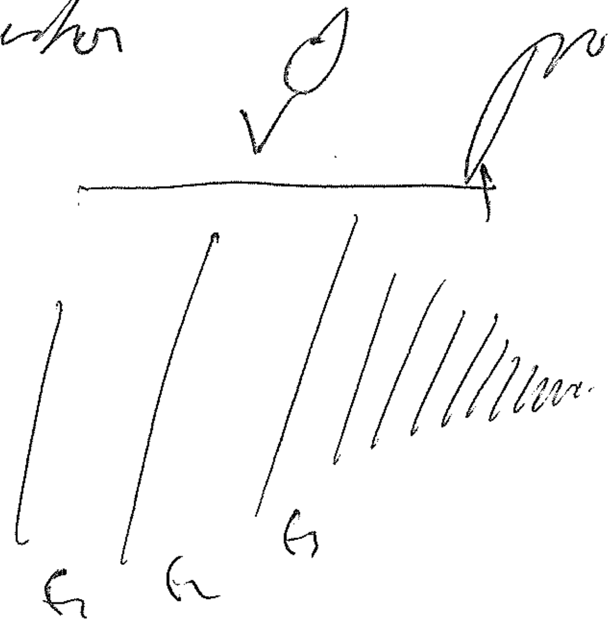




indicating that rank is actually connected to the dimension of space...

the successive

dilution of processing



$$V_i = \frac{x_i}{t_i} = \boxed{x_i f_i = V_i}$$

$$x_i = V_i t_i$$

Chr

what business

Portion where

$$\vec{X} = \{ \alpha, \sigma, f_i, x, A_{\text{pricing}} E_j \}$$

E_j = what emerges (mass derived).

hence $E \propto \rho$ (density)

So we can write

$$\rho = \frac{m}{x^2}$$

$$E = mc^2 \quad \therefore \quad m = \frac{E}{c^2}$$

~~E can var~~

$$m = \frac{\Delta_1 E}{\Delta_2 c^2}$$

$$c = xf$$

$$c^2 = x^2 f^2$$

$$m = \frac{\Delta_1 G}{\Delta_2 x^2 \Delta_3 f^2}$$

$$C = \frac{m}{x^n}$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\Delta_1 G}{\Delta_2 x^2 \Delta_3 f^2} = \rho x^n}$$

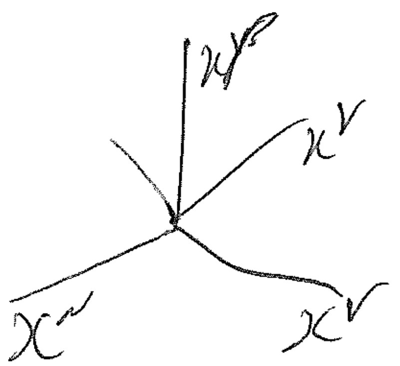
result

$$\Delta_2 x^2 \Delta_3 f^2 = \frac{\Delta_1 G}{\rho x^n}$$

or

$$C^2 = \frac{\Delta_1 G}{\rho x^n} \Rightarrow \boxed{C = \sqrt{\frac{\Delta_1 G}{\rho x^n}}}$$

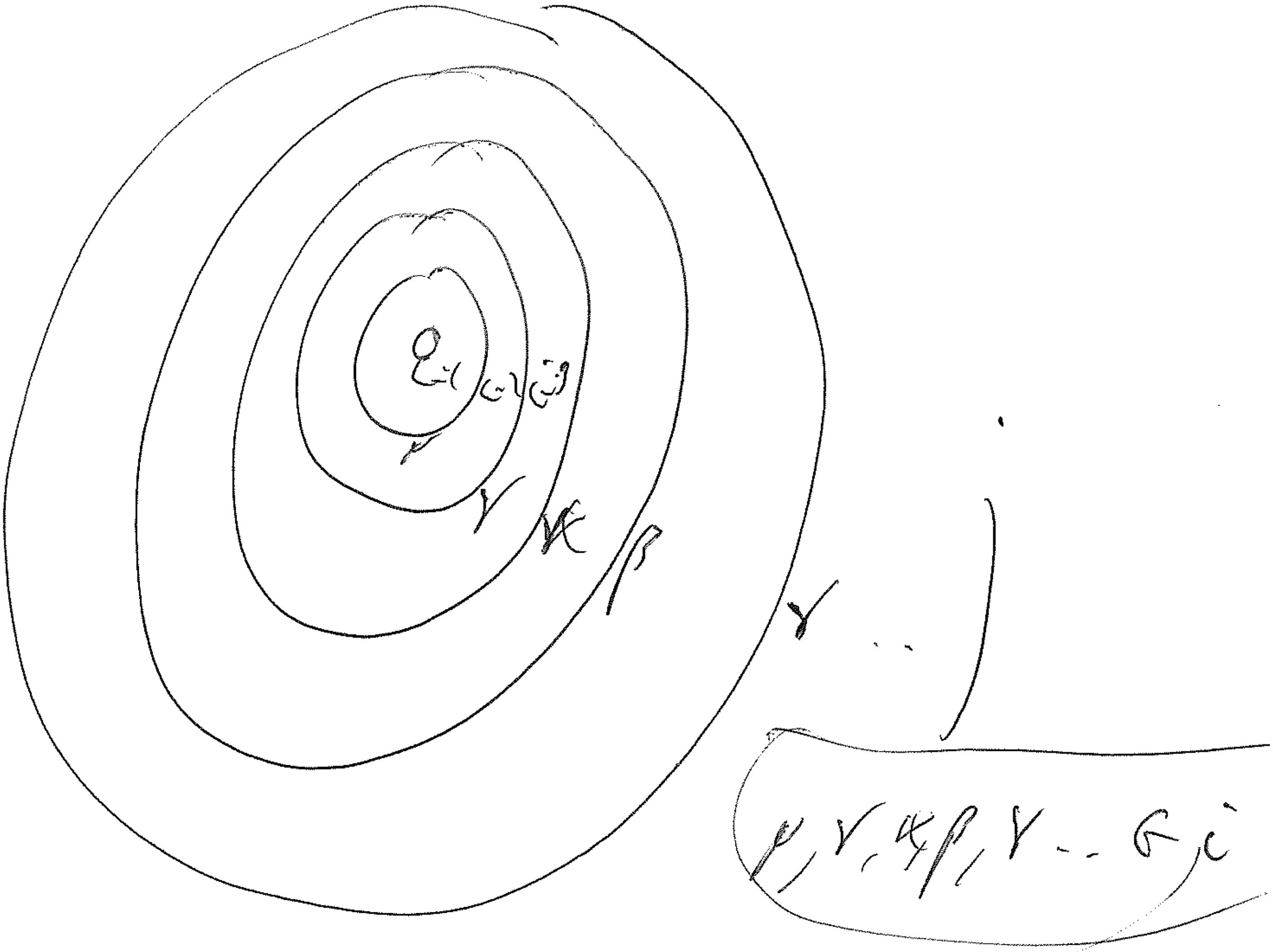
Following previous ideas -
Any universe can be
placed in $\vec{I}$ (logical space)
Decisions ($\vec{D}$) are made.
Such that $\vec{I}$ is
a processing device.



$x^{\mu\nu\beta}\ldots$

But surface tension
defines tensors.

SG



Using periodic shells

$\Delta_i \to 0$

Thus pulgo as:

$\rho_i \to \infty \; , \; \Delta_i \to 0$

A decision is made

By $\vec{f}$ to create

a curve.

$$\int_i \to n \qquad \Delta i \to 0$$

Put as before

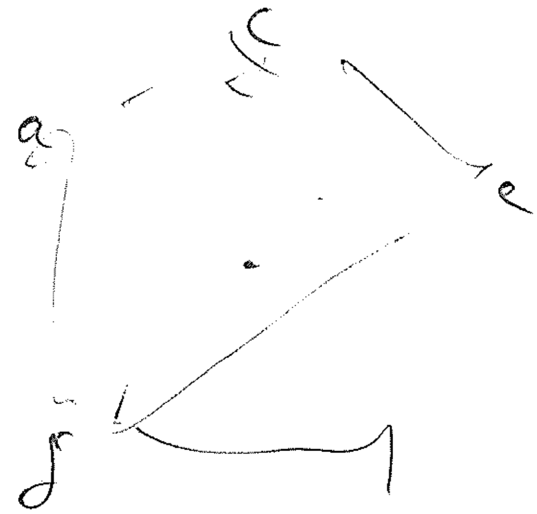
$$A = [a] \qquad a = \begin{bmatrix} b & b \\ b & b \end{bmatrix}$$

$$b = \begin{pmatrix} c & c & c & c & & \\ c & c & c & c & & \\ c & c & c & c & & \\ c & c & c & c & c & c \end{pmatrix}$$

$$C = \begin{pmatrix} D & & & \\ D & D & & \\ & & & D \\ & & D & \end{pmatrix}$$

and information.
by a single
process of reduction

the matrix (labelled)
[d] can be
chosen. This however

[d] = 

is a complicated device
(many dimensional tensor)
Thus there is a composition
of information.

Position

$x^{\hat{i}}$ is curved.

($\hat{}$ is dimension; i is elevation)

for a simple force

(electric, ~~gravity~~ gravity etc...)

$$\text{Pressure} = \frac{F}{A}$$

$$F = PA$$

$$F = \frac{\frac{dx}{dt}}{A_i^r} A_i^r$$

where A_i^r, X_i^r produce an (Area ratio) or position.

Thus $\frac{dp}{dt}$ is a

function of momentum

at the oscillator

$(\vec{I})$ is actually many

(interior dynamics and

position)

thus may be some

sort of average over $(\vec{I})$

and $(\vec{p}_i)$

$$y_p = \frac{\frac{dp}{dt}}{2m\omega_0}(t)\sin(\omega_0 t)$$

using $\vec{m}$ generator

essentially the charge

function $\beta(\vec{r})$ (time evolution s.t.)

we can add, subtract

multiply etc tensors (elements

of which are a conversion)

closely related to

determinants is the

combination Π. For

a tensor $x^{\mu\nu\beta\gamma\ldots}$

$$\cancel{\Pi x^{\mu\nu\beta\gamma\ldots} - \beta(\vec{r})}$$

$$\Pi x^{\mu\nu\beta\gamma} - \beta(\vec{r}) \, \Pi x^{\sigma\delta\lambda} = g(\vec{\beta})$$

Using the same principle a first few pages:

the density is given by

~~the~~

$$\rho = \frac{\Sigma i}{Area}$$

for a function

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n$$

$$= a_1 (z-z_0)^1 + a_2 (z-z_0)^2 + \ldots$$

we have

$$f'(z) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} n a_n (z-z_0)^{n-1}$$

and for Taylor

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!} (z-z_0)^n$$

Now let

two series (sequences in $\vec{I}$ and $\vec{P}$, $\vec{D}$, $\vec{C}$ etc) $\vec{C}$ is increasing, $\vec{D}$ is decreasing.

let

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} a_n (z-z_0)^n$$

$$g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} b_n (z-z_0)^n$$

let be convergent.

$$|z - z_0| < R$$

Then sum and difference

$$f(z) \pm g(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} (a_n \pm b_n)(z-z_0)^n$$

and product

$$f(z)\,g(z) = \sum K_n (z-z_0)^n$$

is convergent.

where

$$x_n = \sum_{k=0}^{n} a_k b_{n-k}$$

here n possibly

$n \in i, j$ etc (just for project)

thus varying dimension (n)

the series

$$\sum_{n=0}^{\infty} x_n (z-z_0)^n$$

converges if $f(z)$ and $g(z)$ converge — called the Cauchy product.

thus we may write

$$x^n_{k,l} \cdot \alpha \sum_{k=0}^{K} a_k (z-z_0)^k \sum_{l=0}^{L} a_l (z-z_0)^l$$

which could be described
as an (area, volume etc)
integral so where the
Series converge
(Kwok, Y.K ; Applied complex analysis)
Ex

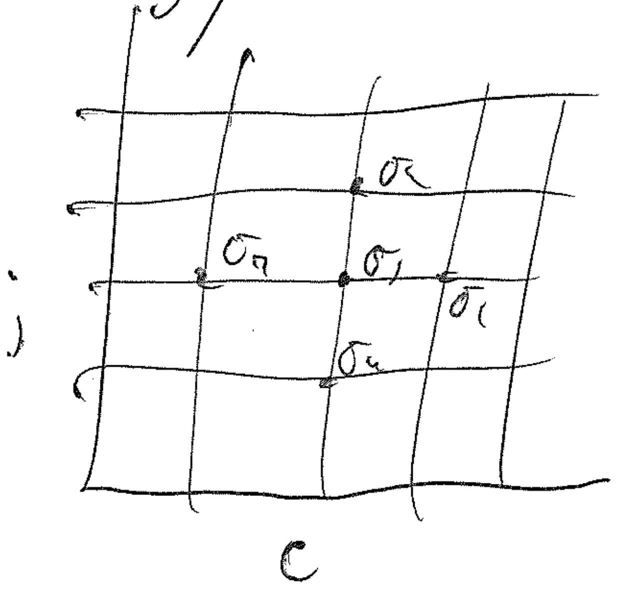
$$\rho = \frac{\sum \text{information}}{\hat{x}_{k,l}}$$

= density
which is related to
the energy etc.

The author is unsure
of the exact mathematics
but this may be useful
- especially the Taylor
expansion

$$f(z) = \sum_{n=0}^{\infty} \frac{f^{(n)}(z_0)}{n!}(z-z_0)^n$$

which can be applied to the structure of equations / tensors etc. Especially that strings / curves are derivatives / capacitors.



derivatives can be calculated

using $\frac{(\sigma_2 - \sigma_4)}{(\sigma_3 - \sigma_1)}$ d $(c, j, n, \sigma(\rho, \theta, r))$

according to learned smoothed lattices.

Also position

$y\hat{i} \leftrightarrow \beta k \alpha \Delta i j k \gamma \beta \ldots$

$\beta \kappa \alpha i j k \gamma \beta \ldots$

a the notation ($\vec{t}$)

is crucial. Especially for

decisions ($\vec{D}$) and actions ($\vec{C}$)

This may be done such

of explicit process ($\vec{D}$), ($\vec{C}$).

Along with duality

$$X = \frac{K}{x} \quad \text{explicitly}$$

$$x = \frac{K_0}{x \pm L_0}$$

on forces,

1) Kwok, K. K. "Applied complex analysis". 2002. Cambridge university press.

2) Leonard Susskind. "All Stanford Lectures in order". Stanford.