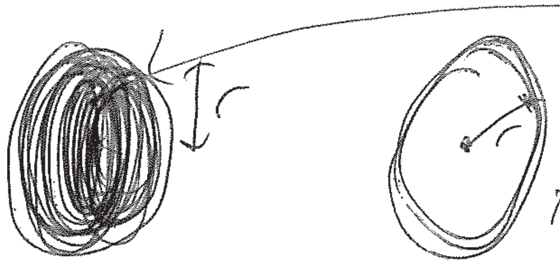
Why? The big bang!

22/3/2020
12:15pm

$\rho_d = \infty$ $\rho_e = 0$



Singularity (infinite density) $\rho = \infty$ $V = 0$

"nothing" (nihilum) zero density $\rho = 0$ $V = \infty$

$V \neq 0r$

NB $\Sigma^{\pm n}_{i=1}(r)$ and $\beta^{\pm n}_{i=1}(t)$ are both choice functions etc. ρ/t ratios

[illegible]

$\rho_d = \rho$ dense

$\rho_e = \rho$ empty

$\rho \propto t = $ time.

Where $\rho \in [0..\infty]$

$$\boxed{\frac{\rho_e}{t} = \frac{t}{\rho_d}}$$

fundamental duality of connection between logos and time

[illegible]

[illegible]

$$\frac{C_e}{\epsilon} = \frac{\epsilon}{C_d}$$

Also

$$\frac{C_e}{\epsilon} - \frac{\epsilon'}{C_d} = 0 \vee \infty$$

but $\frac{\partial r}{\partial \infty}\infty \to \mu_i$

where

$$\frac{\partial(r)}{\partial \infty} - f(\epsilon) = \mu_i$$

where $f(\epsilon) \in \sum n_j \theta_i \in \infty$

now for a Cantor

place in Cmv

$$\frac{C_e}{\epsilon} - \frac{\epsilon'}{C_d} = \mu_i$$

$\therefore$

③

If $\psi(r) = A_n \cos\left(\frac{1}{n}\right)^{n \to \infty}$ (wave fn)

and $n \in \rho_d \vee \rho_e$

and n is infinite $\{\vec{2}, \vec{P}, \vec{C}, \vec{D} \ldots\}$

then we have

$$\psi(r) \quad \text{is} \quad n \to \infty = 1 \quad \boxed{\text{for } \cos\frac{1}{n}}$$

(ρ_e, ρ_d)

$$n \to 0 = 1$$

So

$$\rho \propto n$$

$$\rho \propto \frac{1}{n}$$

then $\psi(r) = A_n$

showing that the loser

$$\rho = \frac{\Sigma \text{ Info}}{x^{\wedge}}$$

$\downarrow$

Cauchy product

from previous pages.

$n \to \mu\nu\gamma\rho \ldots$

Now

$$\frac{\rho}{t} \to \frac{n}{t}$$

but

$$\frac{n}{t} = nf.$$

thus

$$\frac{\rho}{t} = nf$$

but

$$\frac{\rho c}{t} = \frac{t}{\rho \lambda}$$

Then

$$\frac{t}{\rho} = \frac{1}{\rho f}$$

and

$$\frac{1}{\rho f} = \alpha f$$

Then

$$\frac{1}{\rho} = \alpha f^2$$

$$\rho \to \frac{1}{\rho} \; \& \; n \to \frac{1}{n}$$

$$\rho = \alpha f^2 \to \text{B}$$

for

writing

$$\rho = \frac{\xi I}{x^N}$$

$$\frac{\xi I}{x^n} = n\delta^2$$

$$\xi I = n x^N \delta^2$$

Letting $N = 2$ we

$$\boxed{E_i = n_i x_i^2 \delta_i^2} \quad (D)$$

We have an

eqn for energy

Also from simple deductions

we can see how the

big bang may have

produced certain a spectra of

really.

Using again

$$f \to \frac{1}{f}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\frac{\nu}{\text{Ul(a)} \cdot \omega}\left(f \to \frac{1}{f}\right) = \psi_i$$

$$\boxed{\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\nu - \{n, \nu\}_i = \psi_i}$$

one can do a little algebra and perhaps some logic to say that the infinite dimension ∂ played a role in ψ_i the current universe.

for

$i \in \vec{I}$ (proven proper)

$z = x + iy$

$= X + iY$ (X, Y ...)

$\bar{z} = X - iY$

$z = re^{i\theta}$

$\bar{z} = re^{-i\theta}$

let $\theta = \rho$

...

$\ldots \theta_i \to \ldots \theta = \rho$

$n\theta_i = \rho_i$

and

$$\frac{\theta}{t} - \frac{t}{\theta} = \mu i$$

$$\frac{t}{\theta} = 0$$

so

$$\theta = \epsilon \mu i \rightarrow (*)$$

we have

$$z = r e^{i\epsilon\mu i}$$

$$\bar{z} = r e^{-i\epsilon\mu i}$$

conjugating $z\bar{z}$ is line

independent as $z\bar{z} = r^2$

so the circle

$$|z - \mu i| \qquad |z + \mu i|$$

$\epsilon \to 0$ $v\,0$ $\qquad$ $\epsilon \to 0$ $v\,0$

we have $\int$ for $r \to r$ (10)

for the case $z - \mu i$

$z - \mu i =$ ~~re~~

~~$= r\,r$ —~~

$r e^{i\theta} - \mu i = z - \mu i$

for $t = 0$

θ $z - \mu i = r - \mu i$

for

~~$t \to 0$ or r~~

~~$|z + \mu i|$ = $r e^{i\theta} + \mu i = z$~~

~~$r + \mu i$~~

Also (11)

for $t = \infty \to re^{-i\theta} re^{i\theta}$

$$z\bar{z} = r^2$$

but for

$$(z-\mu)(z+\mu)$$

$$= z^2 - \mu z + \mu z - \mu^2$$

$$= z^2 - \mu^2$$

which we can equate

with

$$z^2 - \mu^2 = h(\infty)$$

NB

$$|z-\mu|\,|z+\mu|$$

should form a lemniscate

Using the generalized Lagrangian equation structure.
Let

$$E^{\pm n}_{CH}(t) - \beta\, G^{\pm n} \quad , \quad 1$$

where $\pm n$ is a divided/integral index (both E and β selection notation) of time dependent

We have the Hamiltonian

$$E^{\pm n}_{CH}(t) + \beta^{\pm n}_{CH} = H$$

Calling $E = Z + \mu$

(A difference that can be seen)

$$\beta \leftrightarrow \cancel{Z + \mu}\ Z - \mu$$

as in choosing from a cylindrical function $z = re^{i\theta}$

(13)

$(E - \beta)(E + \beta)$

$= [E^2 - \beta^2]$ Energy = $\{I, P, C, D, \dots\}$

when $(E^2 - \beta^2)$ (Structure)

implies E and β are

applied twice but

$\beta(\alpha)\,\beta(\alpha) = \beta(\alpha)$

So

$z - \mu i = h(\omega)$

$z - h(\omega) = \mu i$

$\rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \omega} A - \sum \kappa \, a_\alpha = \mu i$

$\{E - \beta\} \circ h(\omega)$

$\rightarrow \{E - \beta\} \circ \{z \pm \mu i\}$

4

(14)

$C = \epsilon \mu_0 \quad \sigma l r_i \theta_i$

$\beta \quad \epsilon \to \frac{1}{\epsilon}$

Lagrange = kinetic − potential

$= E - \beta$

from

$C = \epsilon \mu_0$

$C = \frac{1}{\epsilon} \mu_0 = \partial \mu_0$

st $E_{i+n} r_i x_i \partial_i$ See [D]

which is the kinetic energy

Using the wave function

$\psi(x,t) = \psi_i(x) e^{-iE_i t/\hbar}$

with suitable chosen constants

this due to

pic

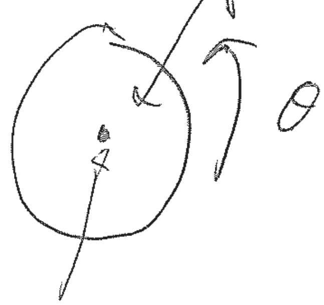
A Black hole should be

static (as observed).

If a black hole

is rotating.

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}\theta \longrightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta(t)}\theta(t)$$



$$\frac{\partial \theta_{\text{spin}}}{\partial \theta_{\text{spin}}}$$

16

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial \theta} \theta \rightarrow \text{roll}$$

(1) — For a Black hole

$$\frac{\rho_d}{\epsilon} = \frac{\epsilon}{\rho_c} = \mu_i$$

$7 - \mu_i \ldots h(r)$

5)

(2) — $\{\bar{E} - \beta\}$ Energy = Structure

So For a Black hole

$$\rho_u f_i = \frac{1}{\rho_i} \epsilon_j = \mu_i$$

$$\epsilon_j \rightarrow \frac{1}{\epsilon_i}$$

$$\rho_u \delta_i = \rho_u \delta_j = \mu_i$$

and of rotating (17)

$$7 - pi \rightarrow \frac{\partial}{\partial \theta}\theta - \sum \hat{r}_i \theta_i$$

Thus there should be no change in the structural frequency of a black hole when rotating apart from that which flattens the sphere.

That is black holes should not "pulse" out of so at a constant pi.

(18)

of a black hole
"pulsar"
then $f \to \frac{1}{f} \to f$.
Changes and
$E = \sum_i k_i^2 f_i^2$
Changes so energy
is not conserved.
Since
$[E - P](P, T, C, P \ldots)$ is the logical
structure of something
[kinetic − potential] (structure) = E

(19)

Since

$[E - \beta]_{m}$ is the

mass spectrum

$\beta = \frac{n}{x^n}$

$[E - \beta] \beta x^n$

where n = dimension

so a change in energy

in a black hole is

a change in dimension (n)

thus a gradient of energy

is a product of a

change in energy

Thus

$\boxed{\Delta \text{ Energy} \Rightarrow \Delta \text{ dimensions}}$

- Jones
- Leonard Susskind Stanford
old lectures.

NB old consciousness (Awareness ?)
requires / adds energy
dimension change or does

$E - \beta$

NB in previous pp

$[E - \beta]^{\circ N} \Rightarrow$ N times $\Rightarrow [E_1 - \beta_1] \circ [E_2 - \beta_2] \circ [E_3 - \beta_3]$
means
etc.