Strings, Curves and Consciousness

John Peel

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Abstract

Here the author discusses the relationship between strings and consciousness, using the average of a function which is the probability applied to the function itself. Shape is self - evident and this relates to shapes (curves) being processors in their very geometry.

Introduction:

The average value of some function of j is given by:

$$< f(j) > = \sum f(j)P(j)$$

where $P(j)$ is a probability (density).

This can be iterated as:

$$< f_{i(j)} > \rightarrow < f_{i+1}(j)$$

Results:

In order for prediction to occur, if the right choice is made then:

$$P(j) = 1$$

and the function is returned.

Now, in order to obtain the probability, we can idealise curves as circles where the arc length $s = x = r\Theta$ can also be defined as:

$$t = r\Theta$$

where t represents time. Thus curves in the mind can alternate between space and time. For probabilities, as densities, we have:

$$\rho_x = \frac{\Delta t}{x} = \Theta + \mu_i \; where \; arc \; length \; s = t = r\Theta = x$$

and:

$$\rho_t = \frac{\Delta x}{t} = \frac{2\pi}{\Theta_i + \mu_i}$$

and μ_i is the decision term discussed in other previous papers. Using the duality:

$$\frac{x}{t} = \frac{t}{x} \; we \; have \; t^2 - x^2 = \tau \; or \; proper \; time.$$

Rewriting:

$$x^2 = t^2 - \text{т}$$

and using:

$$x = s = r\Theta \; and \; t^2 = \frac{1}{f^2}$$

We have:

$x = sqrt(\frac{1}{f^2} - \text{т})/\ \Theta$

Using – frequency : $f = \frac{v}{x}$

and:

$$v = c \; so \; f^2 = \frac{c^2}{x^2}$$

and letting т → 0

We can obtain the figure (with Planck length as r and adding two pi)

$$r^2 2\pi = 1/(\frac{c^2}{x^2})$$

Or :

$$x = 1.2 \; e - 26 \; m$$

But this figure may or may not be useful (with other constants)

Now strings will configure into different shapes, which are processors in their very geometry. Reality being consisted of "slices" (see past papers), we can enumerate the number of segments (?) per unit arc length of a curve:

$$\rho = \frac{N}{s} = \frac{N}{r\Theta}$$

Thus we have a few definitions for the probability ρ.

Using the decision term μ_i we have:

$$\rho_i \pm \rho_j = \mu_i$$

Giving a decision (process). This may be related to the average of a function.

References

Griffiths ,?., Introduction To Quantum mechanics. (cover lost so Unable to supply further information).