

# Slope Traversal and Time

*Elapsed time is not a function of altitude or velocity, but of slope traversal history.*

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**Notation:**  $u^\mu = \frac{dx^\mu}{d\tau}$ ,  $a^\mu = u^\nu \nabla_\nu u^\mu$ ,  $D \equiv u^\mu \nabla_\mu$ ,  $G$ : scalar gravitational amplitude (e.g. potential in weak field).

## Postulate I — Slope Memory

$$\sigma(\tau) = \sqrt{a^\mu a_\mu}, \quad \Sigma[\gamma] = \int_\gamma \sigma d\tau$$

Clocks accumulate slope memory; cancellation occurs only if traversal is symmetric with respect to the dominant field.

## Postulate II — Dual Recursion

$$G \equiv D(t DG), \quad t \equiv D(G Dt)$$

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{DG}{-GD^2G - (DG)^2} \quad (\text{from II})$$

## Postulate III — White Equation (Conjecture)

$$\mathcal{H} = \frac{DG}{-GD^2G - (DG)^2} \rightarrow \frac{1}{2\pi}$$

### Slope Domain

$$s = 2 |\text{normalize}(DG)|, \quad s \in [0, 2]$$

### Prediction

$$P(|1\rangle) = \cos^2\left(\frac{\pi}{2}(s - 0.5)\right)$$

Note: This is not a restatement of the Born rule. Here, the  $\cos^2$  law arises from gravitational slope recursion (Postulate II), so collapse probabilities must be modulated by slope phase. Standard QM predicts no such dependence.

## Corollary — Temporal Balance

$$\oint_\gamma \sigma d\tau = 0 \quad \text{for closed paths.}$$

## Figure 1: Toy Qiskit Mapping of Collapse Symmetry

Toy Qiskit test showing that the slope-law prediction reduces to the familiar Born  $\cos^2$  structure.

