

Slope Traversal and Time

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

CollapseRider69

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Contact: CollapseRider69@proton.me

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)

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

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

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