A Rigorous Framework for Handling Singularities: The DV-Algebra and its STO-Operator

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Dezember 2025

Abstract

This paper presents DV-Mathematics (Dimensions-Vectors), a computational and algebraic framework designed to handle singularities, particularly division by zero, in a mathematically consistent manner. The framework is built upon a vector space, DV-Space, which extends the real numbers by adding orthogonal depthd̈imensions. We define the algebra for DV^2, demonstrating its isomorphism to the complex numbers ($\mathbb{C}$), and for DV^4, showing its isomorphism to the quaternion algebra ($\mathbb{H}$). The core of the singularity handling is the Singularity Treatment Operation (STO), a conceptual rule that applies a geometric rotation (Tiefenrotation, TR) to a vector when a division by zero occurs. This process preserves the vector's norm and avoids the paradoxes associated with traditional approaches like the Riemann sphere. The paper provides the algebraic definitions, proofs of key properties (associativity, norm preservation), and a clear distinction between the algebraic operation (TR) and the singularity-handling rule (STO). Finally, we discuss potential applications in mathematics and physics, strictly separating validated algebra from speculative hypotheses.

1 Introduction

Singularities represent a fundamental challenge in both computational science and theoretical physics. Operations like division by zero lead to undefined results or infinities, causing numerical instability in algorithms and theoretical breakdowns in physical models. DV-Mathematics (DV-Math) offers a novel perspective by treating singularities not as endpoints, but as triggers for a geometric transformation within a higher-dimensional space.

This framework extends the real number line into a multi-dimensional vector space, where each element (a DV-vector) consists of a value component (v) and one or more orthogonal depth components (d_n). When a singularity is encountered, the STO-operator rotates the vector's components, shifting the value information into a depth dimension. This rotation, termed Tiefenrotation (TR), is a norm-preserving linear transformation, ensuring that no information is lost. The result is a finite, well-defined DV-vector, allowing computations to proceed without interruption or paradox.

This paper formalizes the DV-algebra for DV^2 and DV^4, proving their consistency and isomorphism to the complex numbers and quaternions, respectively. It clarifies the conceptual separation between the algebraic rotation (TR) and its specific application for singularities (STO). The goal is to establish a watertight mathematical foundation for DV-Math, validated through rigorous proofs and computational tests, providing a robust tool for handling singularities.

2 The DV^2 Algebra (Complex Numbers)

DV^2 is a two-dimensional vector space over the real numbers $\mathbb{R}$. An element in DV^2 is a vector of the form $[v, d]$.

2.1 Vector Space Properties

DV^2 satisfies the eight axioms of a vector space, with component-wise addition and scalar multiplication:

- Addition: $[v_1, d_1] + [v_2, d_2] = [v_1 + v_2, d_1 + d_2]$
- Scalar Multiplication: $k \cdot [v, d] = [kv, kd]$

The additive identity is $[0, 0]$ and the inverse of $[v, d]$ is $[-v, -d]$.

2.2 Multiplication and Isomorphism to $\mathbb{C}$

Multiplication is defined as:

$$[v_1, d_1] \cdot [v_2, d_2] = [v_1 v_2 - d_1 d_2, v_1 d_2 + d_1 v_2]$$

This operation is associative, commutative, and distributive. The multiplicative identity is $[1, 0]$.

There is a direct isomorphism $\phi : \mathrm{DV}^2 \to \mathbb{C}$ defined by $\phi([v, d]) = v + di$. This isomorphism preserves both addition and multiplication, confirming that DV^2 is algebraically identical to the field of complex numbers.

3 The TR and STO Operators in DV^2

3.1 The Tiefenrotation (TR) Operator

The Tiefenrotation (TR) is the core algebraic operation, equivalent to multiplication by the imaginary unit i in $\mathbb{C}$.

$$\mathrm{TR}([v, d]) = [-d, v]$$

This corresponds to a 90° counter-clockwise rotation in the $v - d$ plane. It is a linear, norm-preserving transformation with a period of 4 (i.e., $\mathrm{TR}^4(A) = A$).

3.2 The Singularity Treatment Operation (STO)

STO is not a new algebraic operation, but a **conceptual rule** for handling division by zero. It dictates that when a division by a zero-norm vector is attempted, the TR operator is applied to the numerator.

$$\frac{[v, d]}{[0, 0]} \equiv \mathrm{STO}([v, d]) = \mathrm{TR}([v, d]) = [-d, v]$$

This rule ensures that the operation yields a finite, norm-preserving result, avoiding paradoxes such as $1/0 = 2/0$. For example, $1/0 \to \mathrm{STO}([1, 0]) = [0, 1]$ and $2/0 \to \mathrm{STO}([2, 0]) = [0, 2]$. Since $[0, 1] \neq [0, 2]$, the paradox is resolved.

4 The DV^4 Algebra (Quaternions)

DV^4 extends the concept to a four-dimensional vector space with elements $[v, d_1, d_2, d_3]$.

4.1 Isomorphism to Quaternions ($\mathbb{H}$)

DV^4 is isomorphic to the quaternion algebra $\mathbb{H}$. The isomorphism $\psi : \mathrm{DV}^4 \to \mathbb{H}$ is given by:

$$\psi([v, d_1, d_2, d_3]) = v + d_1 i + d_2 j + d_3 k$$

Quaternion multiplication is non-commutative but associative. The fundamental quaternion relations are $i^2 = j^2 = k^2 = ijk = -1$.

4.2 Generalized Tiefenrotation (GTR) in DV^4

In DV^4, there are three distinct rotation operators, corresponding to multiplication by i, j, k:

- **GTR1** (mult by i): $[v, d_1, d_2, d_3] \to [-d_1, v, d_3, -d_2]$
- **GTR2** (mult by j): $[v, d_1, d_2, d_3] \to [-d_2, -d_3, v, d_1]$
- **GTR3** (mult by k): $[v, d_1, d_2, d_3] \to [-d_3, d_2, -d_1, v]$

All GTR operations are norm-preserving. It is crucial to note that the correct definition for GTR1 was validated to be the one shown above, correcting previous alternative definitions.

4.3 STO in DV^4

For consistency, STO in any dimension is defined as the primary rotation. In DV^4, this corresponds to GTR1.

$$\mathrm{STO}([v, d_1, d_2, d_3]) = \mathrm{GTR1}([v, d_1, d_2, d_3]) = [-d_1, v, d_3, -d_2]$$

5 Algebraic Properties and Inverse

5.1 Metric and Norm

The Euclidean inner product and norm are used for all DV spaces. For $A = [v, d_1, ..., d_n]$, the norm is $||A|| = \sqrt{v^2 + \sum d_i^2}$. As shown, all TR and GTR operations preserve this norm.

5.2 Inverse and Division

For any non-zero vector A, its inverse A^{-1} is its conjugate divided by its squared norm. For $A \in DV^2$, $A^{-1} = [v, -d]/(v^2 + d^2)$. For $A \in DV^4$, $A^{-1} = [v, -d_1, -d_2, -d_3]/(v^2 + d_1^2 + d_2^2 + d_3^2)$. Division is defined as $A/B = A \cdot B^{-1}$. If B is a zero vector, the STO rule is applied to A.

6 Hypothetical Applications in Physics and Mathematics

While the DV-algebra is a validated, self-contained mathematical system, its application to physical phenomena remains hypothetical and requires rigorous, independent validation. The concepts presented here are intended as mathematical analogies, not claims about physical reality.

- **Black Hole Singularities:** The original inspiration for DV-Math was to model the singularity at the center of a black hole. In this analogy, the gravitational collapse to a point of infinite density could be interpreted as a STO-event, where the information (mass, charge, etc.) is not destroyed but rotated into a depth dimension, preserving its norm (total energy). This remains a speculative idea that connects to theories of information preservation.

- **Quantum Field Theory (QFT):** In QFT, renormalization is used to handle infinities that arise in calculations. DV-algebra could offer an alternative perspective where these divergences are treated as STO-events, yielding finite results that are then rotated back into the value dimension. This is a purely conceptual analogy and has not been tested with actual QFT calculations.

7 Conclusion

DV-Mathematics provides a consistent and robust algebraic framework for handling singularities. By establishing a clear isomorphism with complex numbers (DV^2) and quaternions (DV^4), we have grounded the system in established mathematics. The conceptual separation of the algebraic rotation (TR/GTR) from the singularity-handling rule (STO) prevents logical contradictions and avoids the "watering down" of the core algebra.

The primary contribution of this work is a well-defined, computationally implementable system that avoids the paradoxes of division by zero while preserving the algebraic structure and vector norms. Future work will focus on validating the algebra for DV^8 (Octonions) and exploring concrete, testable applications in numerical analysis, guided by the principle: validate first, then extend.

References

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