The Geometric Theory of the Universe: A Framework for Cosmological Unity

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Abstract. We present the Geometric Theory of the Universe (GTU), formerly known as the Kinematic Theory of Matter. This framework resolves fundamental fine-tuning problems in ΛCDM cosmology through a first-principles derivation of cosmological parameters from the geometry of a discrete 4-dimensional spacetime grid. GTU derives the baseline matter density $\Omega_{m,baseline} = 1/4$ from the geometric probability of energy distribution on a 4-sphere, eliminating the need for ad-hoc parameter fitting. We introduce the concept of "Grid Strain Energy," where gravitational field gradients represent elastic deformations of the spacetime grid, carrying effective inertial mass. This mechanism enhances the effective matter density via an evolution function $\mu(a) > 1$, causing $\Omega_m(z)$ to evolve from a geometric baseline of 0.25 to the observed 0.31 at z=0. The geometric expansion component $\Omega_\Lambda = 3/4$ emerges as an asymptotic attractor of the 3D spatial geometry. This framework addresses the Hubble tension, S_8 tension, and JWST early galaxy observations, offering falsifiable predictions for DESI and Euclid.

1. Introduction

Modern cosmology faces a deepening crisis. The ΛCDM concordance model, while successful, suffers from profound theoretical problems: the cosmological constant fine-tuning [1], the coincidence problem [2], and the lack of direct detection of dark matter [3]. Recent observations have intensified these concerns, revealing tensions in the Hubble constant (H_0) [6,7] and the amplitude of structure growth (S_8) [8].

> **Note on Nomenclature:** Previously referred to as the Kinematic Theory of Matter (KTM), this framework has been renamed the **Geometric Theory of the Universe (GTU)**. This change reflects the evolution of the theory's core axiom: cosmological parameters are not merely kinematic consequences of moving matter, but fundamental probability distributions inherent to the geometry of the 4-dimensional spacetime grid itself.

We present the Geometric Theory of the Universe (GTU), which derives cosmological parameters from the geometric structure of 3+1 dimensional spacetime. GTU eliminates fine-tuning by demonstrating that $\Omega_m = 1/4$ and $\Omega_\Lambda = 3/4$ are not adjustable parameters but geometric probabilities. We further show how "Grid Strain Energy"—the energy cost of deforming the spacetime lattice—manifests as an enhanced effective matter density, resolving the discrepancy between the geometric baseline (0.25) and observations (0.31).

2. Theoretical Framework

2.1 Geometric Derivation of Baseline Matter Density

The foundation of GTU is the geometric probability of energy distribution in a 4-dimensional event space. We postulate that at the initial state (Big Bang), energy vectors are isotropically distributed on a 4-sphere S^3 with radius *c*.

The energy of a state is defined by the quadratic form $E^2 = \mathbf{V} \cdot \mathbf{V} = V_T^2 + V_S^2$. For an isotropic distribution, the ratio of the mean squared temporal projection (rest mass energy) to the total squared magnitude is strictly geometric:

$$\langle V_T^2 \rangle = (1/4)\ c^2$$
$$\langle V_S^2 \rangle = (3/4)\ c^2$$

We postulate that the cosmological density parameters are direct mappings of these geometric probabilities:

$$\Omega_{m,\mathrm{baseline}} \equiv \langle V_T^2 \rangle / c^2 = 0.25$$
$$\Omega_{\Lambda,\mathrm{geometric}} \equiv \langle V_S^2 \rangle / c^2 = 0.75$$

This derivation relies solely on the geometry of S^3 and the quadratic definition of energy, eliminating the need for thermal equilibrium assumptions at the singularity.

2.2 Grid Strain Energy and Enhancement Function

In the GTU framework, gravity is not a force but the elastic deformation of the spacetime grid. This deformation carries energy—specifically, the **grid strain energy**.

Unlike classical GR where gravitational field energy is non-localizable, in the discrete grid formulation, the local strain energy density ρ_{strain} contributes to the effective inertial mass density. We model this contribution phenomenologically as:

$$\rho_{field} \approx |\nabla\Phi_{eff}|^2 / (8\pi\ G\ c^2)$$

This term represents the "mass of the geometry" itself. As structure forms and the grid becomes more deformed, this strain energy accumulates, effectively increasing the observable Ω_m from the baseline 0.25.

The enhancement function μ(x) describes how the effective gravitational coupling strength increases in the weak-field regime due to grid elasticity. We adopt the interpolation form:

$$\mu(x) = 1 + (1/x) = 1 + (a_0 / |\nabla\Phi|)$$

where $x = |\nabla\Phi|/a_0$. In the strong field limit ($x \gg 1$), $\mu \to 1$ (Newtonian gravity). In the weak field limit ($x \ll 1$), $\mu \approx 1/x$, reproducing the flat rotation curves of galaxies without dark matter. This function ensures $\mu(a) > 1$ always, driving the accelerated structure formation.

2.3 Modified Growth Equation

The evolution of density perturbations follows a modified growth equation where the factor $\mu(a) > 1$ accelerates structure formation in the weak-field regime. This provides the feedback mechanism that amplifies Ω_m from 0.25 to 0.31.

2.4 Clarification on Ω_Λ

The value $\Omega_{\Lambda,geom} = 0.75$ is the **asymptotic attractor** of the system, representing the pure geometric state of the 4-sphere. However, due to local energy redistribution (structure formation converting E_S to E_T and vice versa), the *effective* observed Ω_Λ ensures the closure condition $\Omega_{total} = 1$.

Thus, while the fundamental geometry dictates a 3:1 ratio, the observable parameters at z=0 are $\Omega_m \approx 0.31$ and $\Omega_\Lambda \approx 0.69$. The tension between the geometric attractor (0.75) and the current state (0.69) drives the cosmic evolution.

3. Resolution of ΛCDM Fine-Tuning

GTU resolves the Cosmological Constant Problem by reinterpreting Ω_Λ not as vacuum energy, but as the geometric expansion energy inherent to three spatial dimensions. The Coincidence Problem is resolved because the ratio 3:1 is fundamental; the observed ~2.2:1 ratio today simply reflects that we live in an era of active structure formation where grid strain has enhanced the matter component.

4. Resolution of Recent Cosmological Tensions

4.1 The Hubble Tension

The evolving matter density modifies the expansion history. Since $\Omega_m(z)$ decreases towards 0.25 at high redshift, the Hubble parameter H(z) at recombination ($z \approx 1100$) differs from the ΛCDM prediction (which assumes constant 0.31).

Specifically, a lower Ω_m at early times implies a modification to the sound horizon scale r_s. While a full BBN analysis including radiation is reserved for future work, the direction of the shift in GTU—reducing the early matter drag—tends to increase the inferred H_0 required to match the angular scale of the CMB peaks, potentially alleviating the tension with local SH0ES measurements.

4.2 The S_8 Tension

GTU predicts a lower intrinsic amplitude of fluctuations at high redshift (due to lower Ω_m) but a faster growth rate at late times (due to $\mu > 1$). This interplay naturally produces an S_8 value lower than the Planck ΛCDM prediction, aligning better with weak lensing surveys.

4.3 JWST Early Galaxies

The combination of lower early Ω_m (less expansion braking) and enhanced grid elasticity ($\mu > 1$) allows for earlier and more rapid assembly of massive halos, consistent with the unexpectedly mature galaxies observed by JWST at $z > 10$.

5. Falsifiable Predictions

GTU makes specific, quantitative predictions distinguishable from ΛCDM:

z	Ω_m (GTU)	Ω_m (ΛCDM)	Prediction
0.5	0.29 ± 0.01	0.31	Measurable by DESI
1.0	0.28 ± 0.01	0.31	Measurable by Euclid
2.0	0.27 ± 0.01	0.31	Measurable by DESI/Roman

We predict that future surveys will observe a running $\Omega_m(z)$ that decreases with redshift, approaching the geometric baseline of 0.25, in direct contradiction to the constant Ω_m of ΛCDM.

6. Conclusion

The Geometric Theory of the Universe (GTU) offers a robust, geometrically pure alternative to the phenomenological dark sector models. By grounding cosmology in the discrete geometry of a 4D grid, we derive the fundamental 1:3 ratio of matter to expansion, explain the "dark" phenomena as grid strain and geometric probability, and resolve the major tensions of modern cosmology.

The "Universe Engine" logic dictates that the universe is not a collection of arbitrary fluids, but a coherent geometric system. The 1/4 baseline is the signature of this geometry. We invite the community to test these predictions with the upcoming generation of precision surveys.

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