Traces of Monoids in an Isotropic Potential Boundary

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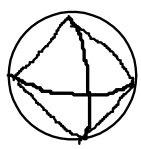
Spiral Notes:
https://github.com/SpiralSource
https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/User:SpiralSource

The isotropic truth formula

$\Sigma\,\Theta \sin V = \Psi\langle E|\bar{s}|P\rangle \tau\hbar$

Where $\bar{s}$ is a swapped tie.
The total state collapses if the binary singular initial truth value of Planck constant follows:
P-1<0≤T=0=τ
The gradient of all circular vector directions is isotropic, following an equal value distribution in any 2-D slice. This orientable ring covers all possible values in a color sphere after one or fewer rotations, and requires one or more additional transformations, being the simple proportion of its x or y measurements being partially preserved over V rotations.
$\bar{s}$ *is the rotational chronovalue, an eigenvector of* $\langle E$, *the x proportion and* $P\rangle$, *the y proportion.*

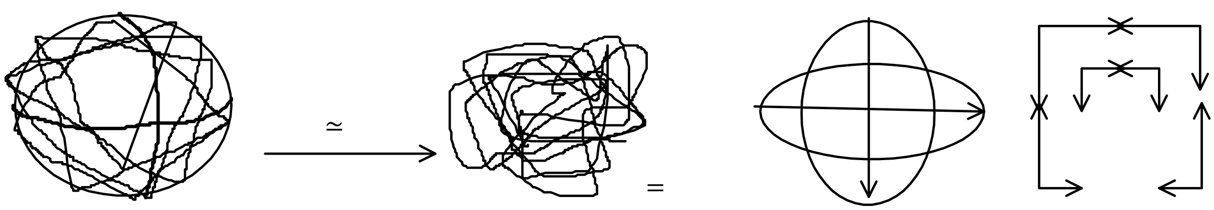


$V_y \cap V_x$

S is a portable monoid tracing the space of a locally universal fiber, Θ.
τ, a strict binary classifier, measures only if one single Planckian phenome, ħ, (i.e. one photon, of any constitution) is present at any detectable space. The genome is the potential functor, $E|\{s, s'\}|P$
An ontology of function $\Psi\langle\,\rangle = \tau\hbar$

To visualize the heterarchy:

$\Sigma\,\Theta \sin V$	$\psi\langle\,\rangle$	$E\|\bar{s}\|P$	$E \quad \oplus \quad P$	$\{\bar{s}, s\}$	$\tau \quad \hbar$



$\binom{0}{1}(1 \quad 1)$

Local universality	function;	Trace potentia	compass	Rotation synchron	Rotation Matrix
U()	T	σ	Ω	S_{xy}	μ

Reforming the equation, we derive:

$U(k) \xrightarrow{} T\langle\sigma\rangle = \Omega S_{xy}\mu$

Because one single convolution exists, $\langle\sigma\rangle$,
Any coefficient of either the potential and its measurements, xor not xnor. A measurement or potential could independently possess an eigenvalue. Zero viewpoints could hypothetically result from a zero in any of the trinomials from the decomposition, or a single monomer moment (monument).

Decomposition

$U(k) = 0$
Is given as a 1-arity equipment of U. Its homotopy functor is a wave topical correspondence of gauges, or locally self-contained singlets. Three simple parameters are each determinants of their coherency class; on both the functional or functorial level may input be determined. If zero energy exists, then no light or mass exists, ergo the momentum of the rotation is synchronized to zero if x commutes with y. Therefore, a true global universe may not be traced, in either of the two cases. E and P are compositions of

orthogonal arrows.

Observations of Universal Growth

A U($\mathbf{1}$) global universe may not increase in surface area, if the total possible volume never increases. Because the total possible volume of an atlas is limited to the measurement of its exteriority, any universe which is locally observed to inflate may not be a True global. The equivalency of a maximum potential to a maximum for the potential well is a restriction which necessitates locality of any expanding body. For the universe to expand is to admit the following tension:

$$\Omega \otimes S_x \otimes S_y \otimes \{E, P\} \otimes \frac{1}{2}\tau$$

The value of Planck's constant is trivial, although, for the detection of its presence, probabilities less than $e^{-\pi i}$

Each $\hbar$ is either True or False. As a combinatoric conclusion, truth is apparently an independent existence of viewing, or any of the measurement parameters. If $\tau = 0, then$

the equations of all else are zero, and therefore, even the presence of third values are results of binary selection pressures.

If the results are that no minimum for a system exists, this property has 100% weight, and all else zero, although it has only $\frac{1}{5}\ weight\ if\ verified\ under\ decomposition.$

S is the apparent time potential, and it is not privileged, but is mutually respective, its two-steps are an admission of posteriority. Ω may be decomposed as $\Omega s_x \otimes \Omega s_{y,}$ $however\ its\ decomposition\ is\ simplified\ by\ assigning\ L - R\ privilege\ to\ parents. E.g. if\ a\ parent\ may\ be\ decomposed, then\ decompositions\ are\ embedded\ as\ children.$

Therefore, the following are arity-one time series:

Ω: μ2;$\{\mu|\mu'\}$

S: μ2;$\{\mu|\mu'\}$

x: μ

y: μ

Each μ is a single truth value, and each trace is a five-arity, or fifth-degree μ. However, $S_{xy}\ is\ a\ singlet\ of\ r - 2. \Omega s_x\ and\ \Omega s_y\ is\ a\ decomposition\ of\ two\ arguments, each\ of\ which\ may\ be\ \Omega s_{xy} \Rightarrow S_x S_y, while\ preserving\ arity\ through$ Piping, the domain Ω may be decomposed into either a one-arity x or y, or the two-arity S value.

Further Decomposition

$\Omega S_{xy}\mu = \mu'''''$

If $\Omega S_{xy}\mu\ has\ \mu = 0, then\ \Omega S_{xy}\mu = \mu$

$if\ \mu = 0, y = 0\mu, x = 0\mu, S = 0\mu, \Omega = 0\mu, \mu = 0\mu$

If μ=1, $\{y, x\}\ == \{\mu|\mu\} == S == \{S_x\ S_y\} == \Omega\mu, \Omega\mu$

Truth value τ$\hbar$ = μ would appear to be a simplifying metric. Inequalities are the probabilistic "quantum" distribution of input calls; given the dipolar rotational synchronization, $S_{xy}, communatitivity\ may\ occur\ with\ dipolar\ elements\ elements\ \Omega\ and\ \mu.$ Ω is a monopole only when it is equal to μ; although μ itself is a dipole, the total information of the system is interpreted as a single elemental measurement. However, if Ω does not equal μ, it must be a result of dipolar interference from a synchronization field. Therefor, MonoΩ and PolyΩ both exist, with the condition that they are not equal, but Ω must always equal Ω.

Rotation Matrix

The two components τ and $\hbar$ are polarizations of a one-arity μ variable. The zero and one τ probabilities are linked to a pseudorandom $\hbar$ value, which is greater than zero and universally identical. The result of this parameter is the final criterium for isotopies of the locally universal action, which is the isotropic Truth function $T\langle\sigma\rangle$.

The resulting value of the rotational matrix is always strictly a Boolean 1 or 0, which is a toy model of a recessive allele phenomenology, zero being the dominant allele.

Simplification

Because the reformed ontology equation is a fifth-arity system, S and Ω may not simultaneously exceed unary values. If Ω is a pipe Ω ⇆ S, then Ω has one arity. However, if S is a pipe S ⇆ {x y}, then S has two arity, and if Ω = S, then the combined pipes exceed the five arity limit, and if it is conserved, Ω ≠ S; S = {x,y}; Ω = {x,y}. If S includes two measurements, then Ω includes only one measurement, which is the composite of the two. Such compression is the strange result that Ω, a monopole, can become polarized by interacting with a dipole. Dipolarity is transitive, and therefore a strong force, while monopolarity is weak, and not reversible.

Polarities are given μ, and are the procedural values of each given variable in the decomposition.