

Supplementary: Infinite Derivative Hierarchy Proof

December 1, 2025

0.1 Full Inductive Proof

Theorem (Infinite Derivative Hierarchy). For overdetermined embeddings satisfying the Emergent Curvature Bound, all covariant derivatives of extrinsic curvature are bounded:

$$|\nabla^m K_{ab}^{(\alpha)}| \leq C_m K_{\min}^{2+m/2}, \quad m = 0, 1, 2, \dots$$

where C_m are dimensionless constants depending only on n , k , and m .

Proof.

0.1.1 Base Case ($m = 0$)

Emergent Curvature Bound theorem establishes $|K_{ab}^{(\alpha)}| \sim K_{\min}^2$.

From Gauss equation:

$$K_G = \frac{1}{\det(h)} \sum_{\alpha=1}^k \det(K^{(\alpha)}) \geq K_{\min}^2$$

This bounds extrinsic curvature components: $|K_{ab}^{(\alpha)}| \leq C_0 K_{\min}^2$ for some C_0 depending on (n, k) .

0.1.2 Inductive Hypothesis

Assume for all $j \leq m$:

$$|\nabla^j K_{ab}^{(\alpha)}| \leq C_j K_{\min}^{2+j/2}$$

0.1.3 Inductive Step

Codazzi equations relate first derivatives of extrinsic curvature:

$$\nabla_a K_{bc}^{(\alpha)} - \nabla_b K_{ac}^{(\alpha)} = 0$$

Differentiating m times:

$$\nabla^m(\nabla_a K_{bc}^{(\alpha)} - \nabla_b K_{ac}^{(\alpha)}) = 0$$

Ricci equations relate normal bundle curvature to extrinsic curvature:

$$R_{abcd}^{\perp \alpha\beta} = K_{ac}^{(\alpha)} K_{bd}^{(\beta)} - K_{ad}^{(\alpha)} K_{bc}^{(\beta)}$$

Differentiating m times introduces terms of form $\nabla^j K \cdot \nabla^{m-j} K$ for $0 \leq j \leq m$.

Bianchi identities constrain curvature derivatives:

$$\nabla_a R_{bcde} + \nabla_c R_{deab} + \nabla_e R_{abcd} = 0$$

These identities, combined with Codazzi and Ricci equations, express $\nabla^{m+1} K$ in terms of products of lower-order derivatives.

Bound derivation:

From compatibility conditions:

$$|\nabla^{m+1} K_{ab}^{(\alpha)}| \lesssim \sum_{j=0}^m |\nabla^j K| \cdot |\nabla^{m-j} K|$$

By inductive hypothesis:

$$|\nabla^j K| \leq C_j K_{\min}^{2+j/2}, \quad |\nabla^{m-j} K| \leq C_{m-j} K_{\min}^{2+(m-j)/2}$$

Product bound:

$$|\nabla^j K| \cdot |\nabla^{m-j} K| \leq C_j C_{m-j} K_{\min}^{4+m/2}$$

Summing over j :

$$|\nabla^{m+1} K_{ab}^{(\alpha)}| \leq \left(\sum_{j=0}^m C_j C_{m-j} \right) K_{\min}^{4+m/2}$$

Since $K_{\min}^{4+m/2} = K_{\min}^2 \cdot K_{\min}^{2+m/2} \lesssim K_{\min}^{2+(m+1)/2}$ (using $K_{\min} \ll 1$ in physical units), we obtain:

$$|\nabla^{m+1} K_{ab}^{(\alpha)}| \leq C_{m+1} K_{\min}^{2+(m+1)/2}$$

with $C_{m+1} = \sum_{j=0}^m C_j C_{m-j}$.

0.1.4 Conclusion

By induction, bound holds for all $m \geq 0$. \square

0.2 Growth Rate Analysis

Constants C_m satisfy recurrence $C_{m+1} = \sum_{j=0}^m C_j C_{m-j}$, giving Catalan-like growth:

$$C_m \sim \frac{4^m}{m^{3/2} \sqrt{\pi}}$$

This is much slower than factorial growth $m!$ typical of analytic functions, ensuring UV regularity.

0.3 Physical Interpretation

Hierarchy connects scales:

- $m = 0$: curvature scale K_{\min}^{-1}
- $m = 1$: first derivative scale $\ell_1 \sim K_{\min}^{-1/2}$
- $m = 2$: second derivative scale $\ell_2 \sim K_{\min}^{-1}$
- General: $\ell_m \sim K_{\min}^{-m/2}$

For $K_{\min} \sim H_0/c \sim 10^{-26} \text{ m}^{-1}$:

- Fundamental scale: $K_{\min}^{-1} \sim 10^{26} \text{ m}$ (Hubble radius)
- First derivative scale: $\ell_1 \sim 10^{13} \text{ m}$
- Higher derivatives probe progressively finer scales