Development of New Mathematical Theories: Hypothotrix Theory, Thriomatrix Theory, and Concludix Theory

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July 18, 2024

Abstract

This paper introduces three entirely new mathematical theories: Hypothotrix Theory, Thriomatrix Theory, and Concludix Theory. These theories provide novel frameworks and notations for exploring complex numerical relationships and structures, particularly in the field of number theory.

1 Hypothotrix Theory

1.1 Overview

Hypothotrix Theory explores the relationships and structures in number theory using multi-dimensional interactions and properties.

1.2 Key Concepts

[Hypothoron] A *hypothoron* is a fundamental entity in Hypothotrix Theory, denoted by $\mathfrak{H}(x, y, z)$, where $x, y, z \in \mathbb{R}$. It represents a point in Hypothotrix space.

[Trigonous Property] The *trigonous property* of a hypothoron $\mathfrak{H}(x, y, z)$ is given by

$$\mathcal{T}(\mathfrak{H}) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$$

[Fylatrix] A *fylatrix* is a structure formed by a set of hypothorons, denoted by $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{H}_1, \mathfrak{H}_2, \ldots, \mathfrak{H}_n)$.

1.3 Notations

- **Hypothoron Notation**: $\mathfrak{H}(x, y, z)$
- **Trigonous Property**: $\mathcal{T}(\mathfrak{H})$
- **Fylatrix Structure**: $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{H}_1, \mathfrak{H}_2, \ldots, \mathfrak{H}_n)$

1.4 Basic Operations

[Hypothoron Addition] The addition of two hypothorons $\mathfrak{H}(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ and $\mathfrak{H}(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ is defined as

$$\mathfrak{H}(x_1, y_1, z_1) + \mathfrak{H}(x_2, y_2, z_2) = \mathfrak{H}(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2).$$

[Hypothoron Multiplication] The multiplication of two hypothorons $\mathfrak{H}(x_1, y_1, z_1)$ and $\mathfrak{H}(x_2, y_2, z_2)$ is defined as

$$\mathfrak{H}(x_1, y_1, z_1) \cdot \mathfrak{H}(x_2, y_2, z_2) = \mathfrak{H}(x_1 x_2, y_1 y_2, z_1 z_2).$$

[Trigonous Property Evaluation] The trigonous property of a hypothoron $\mathfrak{H}(x, y, z)$ is given by

$$\mathcal{T}(\mathfrak{H}(x, y, z)) = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$$

1.5 Advanced Operations

[Hypothoron Conjugation] The conjugate of a hypothoron $\mathfrak{H}(x, y, z)$ is defined as

$$\overline{\mathfrak{H}(x, y, z)} = \mathfrak{H}(-x, -y, -z).$$

[Hypothoron Norm] The norm of a hypothoron $\mathfrak{H}(x, y, z)$ is defined as

$$\|\mathfrak{H}(x, y, z)\| = \sqrt{x^2 + y^2 + z^2}.$$

[Fylatrix Transformation] A fylatrix transformation maps a fylatrix $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{H}_1, \mathfrak{H}_2, \ldots, \mathfrak{H}_n)$ to another fylatrix $\mathcal{F}(\mathfrak{H}'_1, \mathfrak{H}'_2, \ldots, \mathfrak{H}'_n)$, where $\mathfrak{H}'_i = f(\mathfrak{H}_i)$ for some transformation function f.

1.6 Theorems and Proofs

[Associativity of Hypothoron Addition] Hypothoron addition is associative:

$$(\mathfrak{H}_1 + \mathfrak{H}_2) + \mathfrak{H}_3 = \mathfrak{H}_1 + (\mathfrak{H}_2 + \mathfrak{H}_3).$$

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{H}_1 = \mathfrak{H}(x_1, y_1, z_1)$, $\mathfrak{H}_2 = \mathfrak{H}(x_2, y_2, z_2)$, and $\mathfrak{H}_3 = \mathfrak{H}(x_3, y_3, z_3)$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mathfrak{H}_1 + \mathfrak{H}_2) + \mathfrak{H}_3 &= \mathfrak{H}(x_1 + x_2, y_1 + y_2, z_1 + z_2) + \mathfrak{H}(x_3, y_3, z_3) \\
&= \mathfrak{H}((x_1 + x_2) + x_3, (y_1 + y_2) + y_3, (z_1 + z_2) + z_3) \\
&= \mathfrak{H}(x_1 + (x_2 + x_3), y_1 + (y_2 + y_3), z_1 + (z_2 + z_3)) \\
&= \mathfrak{H}(x_1, y_1, z_1) + \mathfrak{H}(x_2 + x_3, y_2 + y_3, z_2 + z_3) \\
&= \mathfrak{H}_1 + (\mathfrak{H}_2 + \mathfrak{H}_3).
\end{aligned}$$

□

[Distributivity of Hypothoron Multiplication over Addition] Hypothoron multiplication distributes over addition:

$$\mathfrak{H}_1 \cdot (\mathfrak{H}_2 + \mathfrak{H}_3) = (\mathfrak{H}_1 \cdot \mathfrak{H}_2) + (\mathfrak{H}_1 \cdot \mathfrak{H}_3).$$

Proof. Let $\mathfrak{H}_1 = \mathfrak{H}(x_1, y_1, z_1)$, $\mathfrak{H}_2 = \mathfrak{H}(x_2, y_2, z_2)$, and $\mathfrak{H}_3 = \mathfrak{H}(x_3, y_3, z_3)$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathfrak{H}_1 \cdot (\mathfrak{H}_2 + \mathfrak{H}_3) &= \mathfrak{H}(x_1, y_1, z_1) \cdot \mathfrak{H}(x_2 + x_3, y_2 + y_3, z_2 + z_3) \\
&= \mathfrak{H}(x_1(x_2 + x_3), y_1(y_2 + y_3), z_1(z_2 + z_3)) \\
&= \mathfrak{H}(x_1x_2 + x_1x_3, y_1y_2 + y_1y_3, z_1z_2 + z_1z_3) \\
&= \mathfrak{H}(x_1x_2, y_1y_2, z_1z_2) + \mathfrak{H}(x_1x_3, y_1y_3, z_1z_3) \\
&= (\mathfrak{H}_1 \cdot \mathfrak{H}_2) + (\mathfrak{H}_1 \cdot \mathfrak{H}_3).
\end{aligned}$$

□

1.7 Applications in Number Theory

- **Prime Hypothorons**: A hypothoron $\mathfrak{H}(x, y, z)$ is prime if it has no divisors other than $\mathfrak{H}(1, 1, 1)$ and itself.
- **Hypothoron Distribution**: Investigate the density and distribution of prime hypothorons in Hypothotrix space.
- **Fylatrix Decomposition**: Decompose complex fylatrices into simpler components to study their algebraic properties.

2 Thriomatrix Theory

2.1 Overview

Thriomatrix Theory analyzes numerical data through three-dimensional matrices, offering a new perspective on solving complex problems in number theory.

2.2 Key Concepts

[Thriomatrix] A *thriomatrix* is a three-dimensional matrix representing numerical data across multiple dimensions, denoted by $\mathbf{T}[i][j][k]$ where $i, j, k \in \mathbb{N}$.

[Triangulation] *Triangulation* is the process of breaking down a thriomatrix into triangular components to analyze its properties.

2.3 Notations

- **Thriomatrix Notation**: $\mathbf{T}[i][j][k]$
- **Triangulation Function**: $\mathcal{R}(\mathbf{T})$

2.4 Basic Operations

[Thriomatrix Addition] The addition of two thriomatrices $\mathbf{T}_1$ and $\mathbf{T}_2$ is defined as

$$\mathbf{T}_1[i][j][k] + \mathbf{T}_2[i][j][k] = \mathbf{T}_3[i][j][k].$$

[Thriomatrix Multiplication] The multiplication of two thriomatrices $\mathbf{T}_1$ and $\mathbf{T}_2$ is defined as

$$\mathbf{T}_1[i][j][k] \cdot \mathbf{T}_2[i][j][k] = \mathbf{T}_3[i][j][k].$$

[Triangulation Evaluation] The triangulation of a thriomatrix $\mathbf{T}$ is given by

$$\mathcal{R}(\mathbf{T}) = \sum_{i,j,k} \mathbf{T}[i][j][k].$$

2.5 Advanced Operations

[Thriomatrix Transposition] The transposition of a thriomatrix $\mathbf{T}$ is defined as

$$\mathbf{T}^T[i][j][k] = \mathbf{T}[k][j][i].$$

[Thriomatrix Determinant] The determinant of a thriomatrix $\mathbf{T}$ is defined as

$$\det(\mathbf{T}) = \sum_{i,j,k} (-1)^{i+j+k} \mathbf{T}[i][j][k].$$

[Thriomatrix Inverse] The inverse of a thriomatrix $\mathbf{T}$ is defined as

$$\mathbf{T}^{-1}[i][j][k] = \frac{1}{\det(\mathbf{T})} \mathbf{C}[i][j][k],$$

where $\mathbf{C}[i][j][k]$ is the cofactor matrix of $\mathbf{T}$.

2.6 Theorems and Proofs

[Commutativity of Thriomatrix Addition] Thriomatrix addition is commutative:

$$\mathbf{T}_1 + \mathbf{T}_2 = \mathbf{T}_2 + \mathbf{T}_1.$$

Proof. Let $\mathbf{T}_1[i][j][k]$ and $\mathbf{T}_2[i][j][k]$ be two thriomatrices. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
(\mathbf{T}_1 + \mathbf{T}_2)[i][j][k] &= \mathbf{T}_1[i][j][k] + \mathbf{T}_2[i][j][k] \\
&= \mathbf{T}_2[i][j][k] + \mathbf{T}_1[i][j][k] \\
&= (\mathbf{T}_2 + \mathbf{T}_1)[i][j][k].
\end{aligned}$$

$\square$

[Associativity of Thriomatrix Multiplication] Thriomatrix multiplication is associative:

$$(\mathbf{T}_1 \cdot \mathbf{T}_2) \cdot \mathbf{T}_3 = \mathbf{T}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{T}_2 \cdot \mathbf{T}_3).$$

Proof. Let $\mathbf{T}_1[i][j][k]$, $\mathbf{T}_2[i][j][k]$, and $\mathbf{T}_3[i][j][k]$ be thriomatrices. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}((\mathbf{T}_1 \cdot \mathbf{T}_2) \cdot \mathbf{T}_3)[i][j][k] &= (\mathbf{T}_1[i][j][k] \cdot \mathbf{T}_2[i][j][k]) \cdot \mathbf{T}_3[i][j][k] \\ &= \mathbf{T}_1[i][j][k] \cdot (\mathbf{T}_2[i][j][k] \cdot \mathbf{T}_3[i][j][k]) \\ &= (\mathbf{T}_1 \cdot (\mathbf{T}_2 \cdot \mathbf{T}_3))[i][j][k].\end{aligned}$$

□

2.7 Applications in Number Theory

- **Thriomatrix Primes**: A thriomatrix $\mathbf{T}$ is prime if it cannot be factored into the product of two non-identity thriomatrices.
- **Triangular Decomposition**: Break down thriomatrices into simpler triangular components to solve numerical problems.
- **Higher-Dimensional Analysis**: Apply thriomatrix structures to analyze multi-dimensional data and solve complex equations.

3 Concludix Theory

3.1 Overview

Concludix Theory focuses on the conclusion and convergence of infinite sequences and series within number theory.

3.2 Key Concepts

[Concluda] The *concluda* of a sequence $\{a_n\}$ is the ultimate value or behavior of the sequence, denoted by

$$\mathfrak{C}\{a_n\} = \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n.$$

[Infinitria] An *infinitria* is an infinite sequence analyzed under the Concludix framework, represented by $\mathcal{I}(\{a_n\})$.

3.3 Notations

- **Concluda Notation**: $\mathfrak{C}\{a_n\}$
- **Infinitria Function**: $\mathcal{I}(\{a_n\})$

3.4 Basic Operations

[Concluda Calculation] The concluda of a sequence $\{a_n\}$ is given by

$$\mathfrak{C}\{a_n\} = \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n.$$

[Infinitria Evaluation] The infinitria of a sequence $\{a_n\}$ is given by

$$\mathcal{I}(\{a_n\}) = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n.$$

3.5 Advanced Operations

[Concluda Series] The concluda of a series $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ is given by

$$\mathfrak{C}\left(\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n\right) = \lim_{N\to\infty} \sum_{n=1}^{N} a_n.$$

[Infinitria Transform] The infinitria of a sequence $\{a_n\}$ under a transformation function f is given by

$$\mathcal{I}(\{a_n\}) \mapsto \mathcal{I}(\{f(a_n)\}).$$

[Concluda Product] The concluda of a product $\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n$ is given by

$$\mathfrak{C}\left(\prod_{n=1}^{\infty} a_n\right) = \lim_{N\to\infty} \prod_{n=1}^{N} a_n.$$

3.6 Theorems and Proofs

[Convergence of Infinitria] A sequence $\{a_n\}$ converges if and only if $\mathfrak{C}\{a_n\}$ exists.

Proof. By definition, $\mathfrak{C}\{a_n\} = \lim_{n\to\infty} a_n$. If $\mathfrak{C}\{a_n\}$ exists, then $\{a_n\}$ converges. Conversely, if $\{a_n\}$ converges, then $\lim_{n\to\infty} a_n$ exists, implying $\mathfrak{C}\{a_n\}$ exists. □

[Linearity of Infinitria Evaluation] The infinitria evaluation is linear:

$$\mathcal{I}(a\{b_n\} + c\{d_n\}) = a\mathcal{I}(\{b_n\}) + c\mathcal{I}(\{d_n\}).$$

Proof. Let $\{b_n\}$ and $\{d_n\}$ be sequences, and $a, c \in \mathbb{R}$. Then,

$$\begin{aligned}
\mathcal{I}(a\{b_n\} + c\{d_n\}) &= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty}(ab_n + cd_n) \\
&= \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} ab_n + \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} cd_n \\
&= a\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} b_n + c\sum_{n=1}^{\infty} d_n \\
&= a\mathcal{I}(\{b_n\}) + c\mathcal{I}(\{d_n\}).
\end{aligned}$$

$\square$

3.7 Applications in Number Theory

- **Concluda Primes**: Study sequences that converge to prime numbers to discover new prime patterns.
- **Series Convergence**: Analyze the convergence properties of number-theoretic series to solve long-standing conjectures.
- **Infinitria Analysis**: Develop new methods to evaluate infinite sequences and their applications in cryptography and coding theory.

4 References

References

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