ZULF'S FEBRUARY 15 THOUGHTS ABOUT APPLICATIONS OF DISTRIBUTION THEORY TO FOUR-SPHERE THEORY

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I am examining the interesting article of Andre Gsponer [1]. The goal of the work is to show some applications of a widening of Schwartz distributions $\mathcal{D}'(X)$ to a larger *algebra* $\mathcal{G} \supset \mathcal{D}'$ closed under multiplication. Jean-Francois Colombeau had defined the larger class $\mathcal{G}$. He treats some examples from hydrodynamics and classical electrodynamics.

As my dear reader knows, I am a Scientific Revolutionary for fundamental physics and my major work is on four-sphere theory which I claim is the Final Theory of Nature for all phenomena above $\delta = 10^{-15}$ cm.

Now classical electrodynamics is a wrong but beautiful theory associated with great men like James Clerk Maxwell and many other luminaries of nineteeth century physics. I am a novice in these issues of Sergei Sobolev and Laurent Schwartz *distribution theory*. But I have been recently proposing that distributional spinor fields in $\mathcal{D}'(\Sigma S^4)$ shall be objects of Nature.

Now classical electrodynamics is a quaint and beautiful obsolete scientific theory and I am most pleased that people have considered Laurent Schwartz distributions and Jean-Francois Colombeau's distributions for their applications. These are valuable works because they are useful for my four-sphere theory. I am most grateful for the work here.

The major question in my mind is whether there is some insight from Mr. Andre Gsoner's efforts that might lead to clear understanding for four-sphere theory. This is what is interesting. I will praise Mr. Andre Gsopner for examining distributions in classical electrodynamics and hydrodynamics already more than a decade before my proposal. I am most pleased by these efforts.

1. Recommendation For Position For Andre Gsponer

Dear Stanford University, I am an immortal genius with obligation to ensure that a man who is on the right track succeeds. I hereby recommend the following for you. Why don't you offer Mr. Andre Gsponer a position at Stanford Physics and give him support to work out spinor field distribution theory and assist experimental physicists to do some discovery of non-function distributions in four-sphere electromagnetic theory?

He has background and work in classical electrodynamics and hydrodynamics for Jean-Francois Colombeau distributions and will, with Stanford support be able to make advances in the four-sphere electrodynamics. I will expect some Nobel Prize worthy new experimental discoveries at Stanford as a result.

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Bill Gates is blockading my success, but you should have fewer difficulties with Andre Gsponer. I am intuitive. This man had good taste and his work is valuable. Make it so.

2. The Rationale For Nobel Prizes In Horizon

You see if you study Thomas Kuhn and Paul K. Feyerabend carefully, you will come to realise clearly that Man's Understanding of Nature is *contingent*. Nature is a mysterious thing; and Man's Mind was not designed to understand it. So Man creates concepts, and by some messy process understands something here something there . But the school textbooks are wrong. Man does not cleanly 'accumulate knowledge' in a Karl Popper sort of accounting manner. What happens is that some theories are highly established in a paradigm (like the package of 1900-1930 paradigm of quantum field theory, general relativity, expansionary cosmology that I challenge). Once they are established 'normal science' never changes the fundamental concepts and believes them to be as good as it gets. My four-sphere theory is a Paradigm-changing revolutionary theory. It has *some different fundamental concepts*. Now Nature always is whatever it was for eternity before any Paradigm. It is Man who sees things differently and then once there is a fortuitous match of Nature and Man's theory, Man suddenly discovers something new in Nature.

Distributional spinor fields that are not functions arise naturally in the four-sphere *theory*. So I expect them to be one of these things that Science never saw in 1900-1930 as interesting but Nature contained these in abundance for infinite time in the past all along.

You look at Laurent Schwartz' book on applications of distributions to elementary particle physics. It was published in 1968. It's not in print any more. This means that skills in distribution theory rarely will jibe with skills in physics. That's why Mr. Andre Gsopner will be a mutual opportunity for Stanford. I expect distributional spinor fields to be highly abundant in Nature – I don't mean just technicality but genuine non-function distributions. But four-sphere theory needs further articulation to see how these ought to be seen in experiments. Mr. Gsponer has the ability to make some of this work. So there must necessarily be Nobel Prize winning discoveries by the effort.

In the long run, it will seem 'obvious' that distributional spinor fields always existed in Nature, but right now they seem strange because four-sphere theory is new and revolutionary. Then if Mr. Andre Gsponer and others get Nobel Prizes for discovery of these things, they will be considered boring because everyone knows that they are ubiquitous. That's just the nature of Science and Human Nature. Once something is known, everyone seems to feel that it's trivia, but they don't notice that before the work, everyone thought it was just bizarre or outrageous or arcane and eccentric, etc.

3. The Right Viewpoint About Social Accolades

You see, Stanford, I have been homeless in New York City for six months, have worked in Wall Street, have travelled through Europe, seen rich and poor men, have had luxury apartments in Gramercy Park New York, and am fifty now. I appreciate love and affection from beautiful ladies I have feelings for, and I know that my work is worth 30 Nobel Prizes, for it is the Final Theory of Nature that is new, with new fundamental law for Nature. But I do not feel *entitled* to social

accolades like Nobel Prizes. Those are social decisions. I don't care about them. I am right about Nature, and am satisfied with my status in eternity. I have dedicated much of my work to victims of the bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki. I believe that my moral stance had a lot to do with my success. I knew that quantum field theory, that developed with atomic weapons was wrong. My vindication is in my work. I am right and quantum field theory is wrong. I am satisfied with this. But I do deserve to have Bill Gates be eliminated for violating my natural rights and obstructing my legitimate earnings of $620 million from Finance. That's not acceptable. My American Dream must be secured by United States Government, or I will eliminate the United States of America eventually. United States of America cannot be allowed to exist while not securing natural rights, mine and those of 330 million Americans against these criminal charlatan cunts who are murderous and deserve to be wiped out for their illicit crimes. That's a different matter. I will not tolerate any White Racial Order on my watch.

4. Schwartz Distributions Analogy With Real Numbers

I love to think about elementary issues a great deal. I remember attending Arnold Ross Summer Program in Number Theory twice in high school. Maybe 1988-1989. Anyway, he used to say, "Think deeply about simple things." I also really liked Andre Gsponer's presentation. So I will think about very elementary issues. It will allow me to get used to thinking about distributions in the right way.

One of the things most clear to me in mathematics is the construction of real numbers formally as equivalence classes of Cauchy sequences of rational numbers to produce a 'completion'. Of course I generally don't think of real numbers in this way. I think of real numbers as a continuum, like the Ancient geometers from Euclid.

I like very much this idea that Schwartz distributions are similar things. They are equivalence classes of *smooth functions* that are *weakly Cauchy*, and Schwartz local structure theorem, that tells us that locally *all distributions* are arbitrary derivatives of continuous functions. This is really a beautiful idea, that distributions are not strange things but are just the sorts of things that 'complete' smooth functions and then we don't start thinking of them as strange like $\sqrt{2}$ used to seem to the Ancients as *irrational*.

What is interesting in substance, for me, is the question of physical reality of distributions. Shouldn't we think of distributions as an expected part of four-sphere theory instead of just considering spinor fields?

You see I began working on four-sphere theory many years ago in 2008. And then of course I was not interested in distributions. I was interested in smooth spinor fields. Only in the past six months at most, as I began doing some of the Stanford Mathematics Ph.D. Analysis Exams did I get irritated at the mumbo-jumbo about distributions and I hated it. But alas, Sergei Sobolev and Laurent Schwartz actually had an idea that is important in Nature.

I want to understand a bit what this idea is all about. Why should we *expect* distributions to be ubiquitous in Nature given four-sphere theory is true?

Well we certainly would expect them if *weak limits* are actually natural in physical processes for spinor fields. So that's the opening. If some electrodynamical process is represented by a weak limit of smooth spinor fields, then distributions are expected.

It is for me a great responsibility to decide to ensure that distributional spinor fields are *physical* in the four-sphere theory from its foundations. This was not clear to me several years ago at all, as my mind was on other matters but in the past several weeks at least my convictions have grown stronger that distributional spinor fields *must* exist in Nature for four-sphere theory naturally points to their presence.

You see, four-sphere theory already had a vast new concept, that absolute space is a homogeneous four-sphere with perfectly constant radius of $R = 3075.69Mpc$ and all four macroscopic spatial dimensions are 'electromagnetic'. I had to use intuitive concepts here since the observed three dimensions in my four-sphere theory are *emergent*. This concept was too difficult to accept for many empiricically oriented physicists and engineers, and so I had to struggle to push forward my theory. In my theory, a single deterministic law, my Ahmed-d'Alembert law, which is a wave equation on *spinor fields* on the four-sphere of fixed radius that is absolute space, governs all of Nature down to $\delta = 10^{-15}$ cm. There are formal analogy to Maxwell Law, but in fact the physical consequences are quite different for major differences that the absolute space has closed homogeneous geometry in my theory and Maxwell theory is for $\mathbf{R}^3$. I have elected to focus on a grand view that is mathematical rather than to rush to a lot of particular problems immediately because once I proved that both Maxwell and Schroedinger Law will be approximations I was not keen to re-discover things already known about Nature.

Let $M(t) \to S^4(R)$ be a smooth embedding of a compact three dimensional submanifold with $t \in \mathbf{R}$ being time. This is the physical universe. The four-sphere theory posits that withing absolute space, this evolving hypersurface is the physical world, and all movement apparently 'within' the physical world is just movement of the entire physical world within the four-sphere. This seems a bit strange at first, but macroscopic physics operates on the entire four-sphere, and there is no such thing as isolated system within the physical hypersurface $M(t)$. Time is linear and goes back to infinite past and forward to infinite future, and is undeformable. I deny that Special Relativity and Time Dilation and other such things are real. Time dilation is impossible, and so is any deformation of the four-sphere.

I refuted various claims of establishing time dilation and expansion phenomena. My refutations are as solid as anything in the history of Science. Big Bang and Expansionary theory of Cosmology are false. Special Relativity as well. Only my four-sphere theory is eternal truth.

References

[1] Andre Gsponer, A Concise Introduction To Colombeau Generalised Functions And Their Applications In Classical Electrodynamics, 2009 Eur. J. Phys. 30 109