Principle Equivalence

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Proof of Certainty

The rules of probability, statistics, and expectation impart a rule for that of the comparison of mathematical expectation to physical expectation by traditional symbolism and law; for which certain total certainty in possible with the following relation in mind; for which is summarized as: "Via dimensional analysis quantities that exceed guarantee absolute certainty."

Beginning with a preliminary notion of that of prediction in relation to the root mean square deviation there is that of the relation to standard deviation for which a functional relation is defined as:

$$x_{rms}^2 = \bar{x}^2 + \sigma_x^2 \qquad : \qquad f \tag{1}$$

Then defining a limit of $\sigma_x \rightarrow 0$ and hence the terms under which expectation deviance and variance exceed zero shrinking to a limit of local relation of zero and null relation there is defined:

$$\lim_{\sigma_x \rightarrow 0} f \equiv x_{rms}^2 = \bar{x}^2 \tag{2}$$

The relation of that which is greater subsuming the relation of a subtraction of one equation beside the other reduces the expectation to that of a verifiable difference of; and conveyed as such:

$$f - \lim_{\sigma_x \rightarrow 0} f \equiv 0 > \sigma_x^2 \tag{3}$$

Or as:

$$(1 - \lim_{\sigma_x \rightarrow 0}) f \equiv 0 > \sigma_x^2 \tag{4}$$

By which it is true that $f \rightarrow x_{rms}^2 = x^2$ in practice for that of colocal observables in relation to empirical deduction from which mathematical law and expectation is based; in virtue of measurability (inclusive of singular variants).

Therefore as $\sigma_x > 0$ implies $x_{rms}^2 \rightarrow x^2$ & $'x'_{rms} \equiv' x'$ of either given expected distribution, therefore quantities that exceed guarantee formatively for unit based systems by dimensional analysis of smooth differential quantities of a given functional form with variants of mixed quantifiable and unitless measure nature.

In this a simple ratio does not suffice; however any quantities derived from dimensional analysis of unit based system do function for the given reason that quantities under elimination by units of measure reduce to subsets of sampling for which error exceeds expectation under surjective subset to set relationship. Equation four suffices to be understood as the proof that is the master statement: *To be dearly noted is that of the manner in which any two errors of given nature impose a direct false relation when they encompass a greater union; therefore as error never exceeds half; and half squared is less half; no error of one falsifies a count; nor does any for quantitative means signify a true doubt.* The end irreducible of two errors alone is then known as invisible division of inseparability; the guarantee of certification for which no true division of reduction to error less than expectation exists; verifying one end nonpredictive outcome.

Proof of Translation

That then of the relation of one observable to an other of measurability and the empirical proof of which is found in reproducibility reduces to the given of a statement for which principles can be deduced and understood echoes the relation of former to formative to latter; whether of colocal or differential order for that of relation to given process. For that which is found in a derived concept is of the relation to derivation as at that of result of given proof through to latter statement; which always finds reexpression as subsidiary set notion. The proof of this is as simple as the observation that one singular difference along the path of instruction leads to at least two orders in relation to singular difference of inclusion.

The proof proceeds as:

$$(f - \lim_{\sigma_x \to 0} f)(g - \lim_{\sigma_x \to 0} g) = 0 * 1 + 1 * 0 = 0 \tag{5}$$

Then; deriving the relation in reverse as an expansion for the sense in which 0 is within means to be expressed as a local zero null relation to that of the former of the given open relation as of either distribution; and leaving behind the sense in which 0 is representational of absence although; keeping exclusively of absence as indicated in an affirmative we have:

$$(f - \lim_{\sigma_x \to 0} f)(g - \lim_{\sigma_x \to 0} g) + (h - \lim_{\sigma_x \to 0} h) \equiv x_{h,rms}^2 = \bar{x}_h^2 \tag{6}$$

From which we have the representation for either of f or of g. Then:

$$(f - \lim_{\sigma_x \to 0} f) * 1 + 0 = 0 \tag{7}$$

From which we have as a given derivation:

$$0 > \sigma_{h,x}^2 \to 0 > \sigma_{g,x}^2 \to 0 > \sigma_{f,x}^2 \tag{8}$$

Which means that in either given limit of ordinancy of within limitation of relation from a beginning of a sequence of given order unto a given distribution of finite and relational symbolism to limit end occurrence of past or future with consideration of the present; the limitation is expressed as a given truncation of error to greater than predictive quality; therefore a guarantee to limitation by any end of a symbolical set.