1. Complete Recursive Sub-Sets Found To Exhaustion Of A Set
2. The Example Of The Same Explaining The Quantization Scheme Of Any Universal Natural Manifestation In Holisticness

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#### Abstract

In this research investigation, the author has presented the theory of 'Complete Recursive Sub-Sets Found To Exhaustion Of A Set' with ‘The Example Of The Same Explaining The Quantization Scheme Of Any Universal Natural Manifestation In Holisticness'.


## Theory

Universal Sequence Of Primes Of $\mathbf{2}^{\text {nd }}$ Order Space $\{2,3,5,7,11,13, \ldots \ldots \ldots \ldots\}$
Firstly, we consider a Set containing two known consecutive Primes starting from the beginning, namely, 2 and 3 .
$S_{1}$ C. 3
We now consider the Set formed by considering the ascending order arrangement of the elements of $S_{1}<\boldsymbol{Z}, 3$
$S_{1 A}=\mathbf{0}, 3 \mathbb{C}$
We now consider $S_{1 A} \mathbf{0 2}_{2}$, 3 and implement the following Scheme
Q. 3 © which can be written as

Q, $x$ we now normalize this set in the following fashion

* ${ }^{*}$, $\left.x \frac{1}{x}\right]$ which we re-write as
$\boldsymbol{\theta}^{2}, x^{2}$ where, we have omitted the denominator.
We now substitute the value of $x \oslash 2$ and get

Since, the first element is a Squared number as can be observed, we can note that the second element of $S_{1 A}$ Possible primes map $\boldsymbol{a} \mathfrak{C}_{\text {is }}$ Prime.

We now re-write the Primes Set in ascending order as $S_{2}$ C, 3, 5€

We again consider all Two Element Sets of $S_{2} \boldsymbol{\ell}, 3,5$ and arrange the elements in them in ascending order．

These are
$S_{2 A 1}<72,3 \mathbb{C}$
$S_{2 A 2}$ 0，50
$S_{2 A 3}<50$
When we implement the above Scheme in the box，we get
$S_{2 A 1}$ 亿02， 30 gives Prime 5
$S_{2 A 2} \oslash, 5 \boldsymbol{0}$ gives Prime 11
$S_{2 A 3}$ 亿， 50 gives Prime 7
We now re－write the Primes Set as $S_{3} 凤, 3,5,7,11 ๕$
We again consider all Two Element Sets of $S_{3} \ell, 3,5,7,11$ and arrange the elements in them in ascending order．

When we implement the above Scheme in the box on these sets，we get some more Primes．

We keep repeating this procedure till we find all the Primes up to a Desired Limit．

Note：We can also consider this whole investigation considering the Descending Order case，but this gives Primes only occasionally＊．
（＊For more on this，see author）
Universal Sequence Of Primes Of Any Integral Order Space

## Definition

A Number is considered as a Prime Number in a Certain Higher Order Space，say $R$ is Only factorizable into a Product of（R－1）factors \｛of（R－1）Distinct Non－ Reducible Numbers（Primes）\}.

Example: The general Primes that we usually refer to are Primes of $2^{\text {nd }}$ Order Space.

Generating Universal Sequence Of Primes Of Any Integral Order Space, (Say $\mathbf{R}^{\text {th }}$ Order Space)

Firstly, we generate all the elements of Universal Sequence Of Primes of $2^{\text {nd }}$ Order Space (Our Standard Primes, $2,3,5,7,11, \ldots .$. ) upto a desired limit using the Scheme detailed already.

We now consider this Set USP2 $\ell, 3,5,7,11, \ldots . . . . . . . . . . . . . . . p_{U S P 2}$ © and form another set
 which is gotten by considering all possible Two Element Sets Of USP2.

USP3 $2 \cdot 392 \cdot 592 \cdot 792 \cdot 1192 \cdot 590 \cdot 792 \cdot 1190 \cdot 790 \cdot 1197 \cdot 119$
wherein we consider the product of the two elements of each set of the set $U S P 2_{2}$ . This is Set of Universal Sequence Of Primes Of Third Order Space.

For finding the Universal Sequence Of Prime of Any Integral Order Space, say $\mathrm{R}^{\text {th }}$ Order Space, using $U S P 2$, we now form another Set $U S P 2_{R}$ which is gotten by considering all possible R Element Sets Of USP2.

We now form another Set $U S P R_{\text {wherein we consider the product of the } R}$ elements of each set of the set $U S P 2_{R}$. This is Set of Universal Sequence Of Primes Of $\mathrm{R}^{\mathrm{th}}$ Order Space.

In this manner, we can generate all the elements of Universal Sequence Of Primes of Any Integral Order Space up to a desired limit.

## Example:

| First Few Elements Of Sequence's Of \{Multi Distinct Dimensional Primes $\}$ Primes | $\begin{aligned} & \text { Of } \quad \mathbf{R}^{\text {th }} \text { Order } \\ & \text { Space } \end{aligned}$ |
| :---: | :---: |
| ```{2,3,5,7,11, 13, 17, 19, 23, 29, 31, 37, 41, 43, 47, 53, 59, ...}``` | $\mathrm{R}=2$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \{6(3 \times 2), 10(5 \times 2), 14(7 \times 2), 15(5 \times 3), 21(7 \times 3), 22(11 \times 2), \\ & 26(13 \times 2), 33(11 \times 3), 34(17 \times 2), 35(7 \times 5), 38(19 \times 2), 39, \\ & (13 \times 3), 45(9 \times 5), \ldots\} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{R}=3$ |
| $\begin{aligned} & \{30(5 \times 3 \times 2), 42(7 \times 3 \times 2), 70(7 \times 5 \times 2), 84(7 \times 4 \times 3), 102 \\ & (17 \times 3 \times 2), 105(17 \times 3 \times 2), 110(11 \times 5 \times 2), 114(19 \times 3 \times 2), 130 \\ & (13 \times 5 \times 2), \ldots\} \end{aligned}$ | $\mathrm{R}=4$ |
| 210 ( $7 \times 5 \times 3 \times 2$ ), 275 (11x5x3x2), 482 (11x7x3x2), 770 (11x7x5x2), 1155 (11x7x5x3), ... | $\mathbf{R}=5$ |
| ... | ... |

## Relative Prime Metric

The author calls this above method of finding the third number given any two numbers as the method of Relative Prime Metric Of $2^{\text {nd }}$ Order.

Generating An Entire Field (of Sequence of Numbers) Given Any Two Numbers Using this Scheme, one can find an entire Universe (of Sequence of Numbers) given any two numbers. The Universe (of Sequence of Numbers) generated conforms to Relative Prime Metric.

Given randomly, any two numbers, say $\boldsymbol{\theta}, b \mathfrak{G}$, we can find out the entire Universe of Numbers using the above Scheme, wherein we write $\boldsymbol{\theta}$, $b \mathbb{C}_{\text {as }}$

We now consider $R_{1 A} \boldsymbol{O}_{1}, b \mathbb{C}$ and implement the following Scheme
a, $b \mathfrak{C}$ which can be written as
$\boldsymbol{\lambda}, a \boxminus(b ⿴ a)$ we now normalize this set in the following fashion

$\boldsymbol{\theta}^{2}, a^{2} \boxminus(b) \mathbb{C}$ where, we have omitted the denominator.

We now substitute the value of $a \oslash 12$ and $b 凤 31$ get
$S_{1 A}$ possible generated blements map 044,163
We can note that the second element of $S_{14}$ possible generated elements map $044,163{ }_{\text {is }}$ the Generated Element.

Furthermore, one can also modify the Scheme of Field Generation using
 Field of the Real, the Complex, the Integer, the Irrational, etc. Also, ${ }^{f}$ can be some Function as well. The Field (of Numbers) Generated by ${ }^{f}$ upon employing our Scheme is the Generated Field.

Example: Generating The Universal Sequence Of Primes Of $N^{\text {th }}$ Order
To find the Universal Sequence Of Primes Of Any Integral Order Space, (say $\mathrm{N}^{\text {th }}$ Order Space) we simply consider modification to the Scheme to employ method of Relative Prime Metric Of $\mathbf{N}^{\text {th }}$ Order is simply changing $\frac{*}{*} \frac{(b \nabla a)}{a}$
to $\left.\underset{\square}{*} \frac{(b-1 a)}{a^{N ® 1}}\right]$. That is, the Standard Sequence of Primes found using this Scheme are Second Order Space Sequence Of Primes, where $\boldsymbol{\imath}, b \mathfrak{@}$ are the first two terms of the respective $\mathbf{N}^{\text {th }}$ Order Sequence of Primes which can be arrived at by reasoning mathematically.

## Relative Metric

From the above, one can infer that Relative Metric Generator for the two terms
 can be considered as any Field of the Real, the Complex, the Integer, the Irrational, etc. Also, ${ }^{f}$ can be some Function as well. The Field (of Numbers) $f$ upon employing our Scheme is the Generated Field.

## Example: The Field Of Prime Numbers

We have already seen that taking $f 凤 2$ 目 $1 \Omega 1$ gives us the Field of $2^{\text {nd }}$ Order $\{2,3,5,7,11,13,17,19,23,29,31$, Space Universal Sequence of Primes, i.e., $37,41,43,47,53,59, \ldots\}$

Also, one should note that All Natural Phenomenona manifest themselves in Conformation to Metric such as $\stackrel{*}{\boldsymbol{*}(b, a)} \frac{(b-\operatorname{la})}{a^{f}}$. That is, this is their Quantization Scheme, only that different Phenomena have different ${ }^{f}$.

Example: The Universal Field: Theory Of Every Thing
Let us say, we have evaluated the ${ }^{f}$ 's for the Electric Field, the Magnetic Field, the Nuclear Field, the Gravity Field, etc., (considering r different types of Fields) and they are given by


We can then find the LCM (Lowest Common Multiple of all these ${ }^{f}$ 's ), say it is $f_{\text {LCM of (i91 to r) }}$.

We now Create a Relative Metric in the fashion
$x \frac{1}{x^{\left.f_{L C M \text { of }(\text { il to }) ~}\right)}}$
which can explain (upon employing the afore-stated Scheme) all the Fields Simultaneously.

Note:
$f_{i}$ can be any Field of the Real, the Complex, the Integer, the Irrational, etc. $f_{i}$ can be some Function as well.

Scheme to Generate The Entire Elements Of A Field Given Three Elements Of It

Say, only any three elements of a Field characterized by the Field Generator Metric of the type $\stackrel{*}{*} \frac{(b \text { 国 } a)}{a^{f}}$ 有

are given, them being , we find from the equation employing the aforementioned scheme using the Field Generating Metric
 elements ${ }^{a_{r}}$ between any two elements ${ }^{a_{p}}{ }^{\text {and }}{ }^{a_{p}}$ using the relation
 possible combinations among the 4 elements present now，and using the relation

$$
a_{q} \& a_{p}^{f(\square)} a_{r} ⿴ a_{p} \sqsubset
$$

of the type ，we find more and more intermediate elements， and so on，so forth．In this fashion，we find all the Intermediate Elements between any given three elements of the Field．Needless to mention，we can always generate elements of a Field on the Higher Side，given any two Elements of it，using the scheme detailed in the previous sections．

Complete Recursive Sub－Sets Found To Exhaustion Of A Set
The Example Of The Same Explaining The Quantization Scheme Of AnyUniversal Natural Manifestation In Holisticness

Firstly，we consider any given Set $S$ ，we find all its Sub－Sets that have at least three elements in it．For each of these subsets $S_{1 g_{n 1}}$ ，we choose（approve）it，if the elements therein conform to a Field generated by the Metric Generator of the
 $a_{k} \& a_{i}^{f a}$ 四 $a_{j}$ 目 $a_{i} \sqsubset$
$f$
where runs from $1,2,3,4, \ldots \ldots$ ．．．．．．until whichever value the subset calls for $S_{2]_{n 2 \boxminus}}$ for satisfying this constraint．We again find all the Sub－Sets ${ }^{2 \ln _{n} L}$ of each of the $S_{1 m_{1 \square}}$ For each of aforementioned SubSets that have atleast three elements in it．
these subsets $S_{2 m_{n 2 \boxtimes}}$ ，we choose（approve）it，if the elements therein conform to a
 $a_{k} \oslash a_{i}^{f a}$ 四 $a_{j}$ 目 $a_{i} \sqsubset$
$f$
where runs from $1,2,3,4, \ldots \ldots \ldots$ ．．．．．．．．． for satisfying this constraint．We again find all the Sub－Sets ${ }^{S_{3,} j_{n}}$ of each of the $S_{2 \ln _{n 2}}$ For each of aforementioned SubSets ${ }^{\text {that }}$ have atleast three elements in it． these subsets $S_{3 j_{3 G}}$ ，we choose（approve）it，if the elements therein conform to a
 $a_{k} \S a_{i}^{f a}$ 回 $a_{j}$ 目 $a_{i} \sqsubset$ $f$
where runs from $1,2,3,4, \ldots \ldots$ ．．．．．until whichever value the subset calls for for satisfying this constraint．We keep repeating this procedure to exhaustion， till we can find no more ofsuch sub－sets in the above fashion．The chosen and／or $S$ which approved sub－sets form the Complete Recursive Sub－Sets of the Set characterize and／or Explain The Quantization Scheme Of Any Universal Natural Manifestation InHolisticness．

Note：When we refer to the theField Generating Metric of the type
 $a_{k} \oslash a_{i}^{f a}$ 回 $a_{j}$ 目 $a_{i}$ ■
$f$
where runs from $1,2,3,4, \ldots \ldots .$. ．．．．．．．．．．whil whichever value the subset calls for for satisfying this constraint，we mean that $a_{k}, a_{i}, a_{j}, f$ are（supposedly）
different for each such Recursive Sub-Set referred above. For simplicity, the author has denoted the Field Generating Metric by the expression used in general.

Example: One can also find the Complete Recursive SubSets Of The Above Kind For The Recursion Scheme Of Time.

## Moral

The Fear Of Your Lord Is The Beginning Of Wisdom.

## References

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## Dedication

All of the aforementioned Research Works, inclusive of this One are Dedicated to Lord Shiva.

