To define a particle (Energy Spectrum)

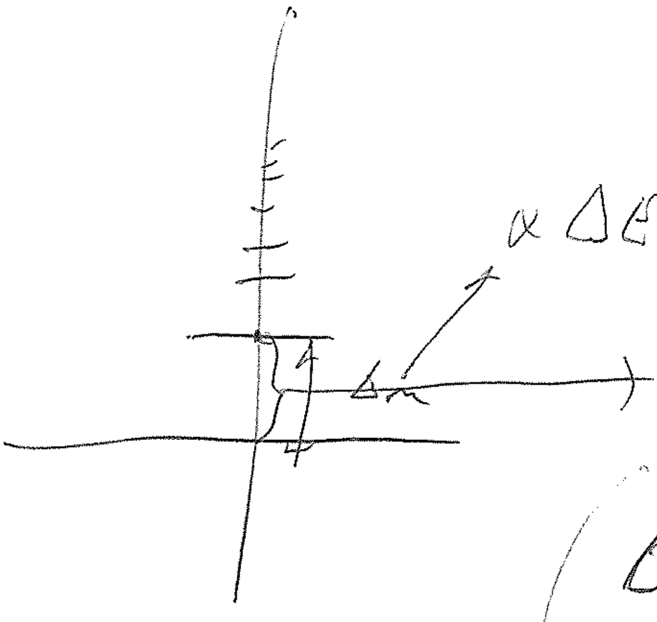
(1)

15/9/2020

4:13pm

Define particle

The proposal



particle (Energy ~~[illegible]~~ Spectrum)

then writing (see previous papers)

$$\left[E_{ik}(E) - R_{ik}(E)\right] \circ \left[E_{i}(E) - R_{i}(E)\right]$$

$$\circ \left[E_{l}(E)\ R_{l}(E)\right] \ldots n$$

the large generalised Lagrangian
generalised operator

Then

$$\left[\bar{E}_{cn} - R_{i}e^{\ldots}\right]^{ON} \left[\bar{E}\left[\boxed{\bar{P}\bar{I}}\bar{C}\bar{R}\right]\right]$$ defn as problem.

N times

Then

Accepting this defn gives the result

$$\left[E_{cn}^{\ldots} - R_{i}e^{\ldots}\right]^{ON}(X) \to$$ defn problem

$$\left[E_{\ldots} - R_{\ldots}\right]^{ON}(\vdash V f) \to$$ defn problem

(to be shown later)

$$\left[\bar{E}_{cn} - R_{i\xi}(t)\right]^{ON}\left[\int (x^{\ldots})\right]$$ defn problem

see later

Again with

Continuity

(8)

$$\left[\hat{\varepsilon}^{k}_{cn}(t) - \beta^{k}_{cn}(t) \right](m)$$

Particles are separated by mass spectrum

Take k as an ~~order~~

order J ~~derivatives~~ derivatives

Contracts (1-f / 1-p)

$D\,\varepsilon_{cn}(t)$

$$D\varepsilon_{cil}(t) - D\beta_{cil}(t)$$

$$= \quad \varepsilon_{cil}(t) - \beta_{cil}(t)$$

After defn of J partially

s.t

$$\frac{D\varepsilon_{cil}(t) - D\beta_{cil}(t)}{\varepsilon_{cil}(t) - \beta_{cil}(t)} = \varphi_i$$

= constant

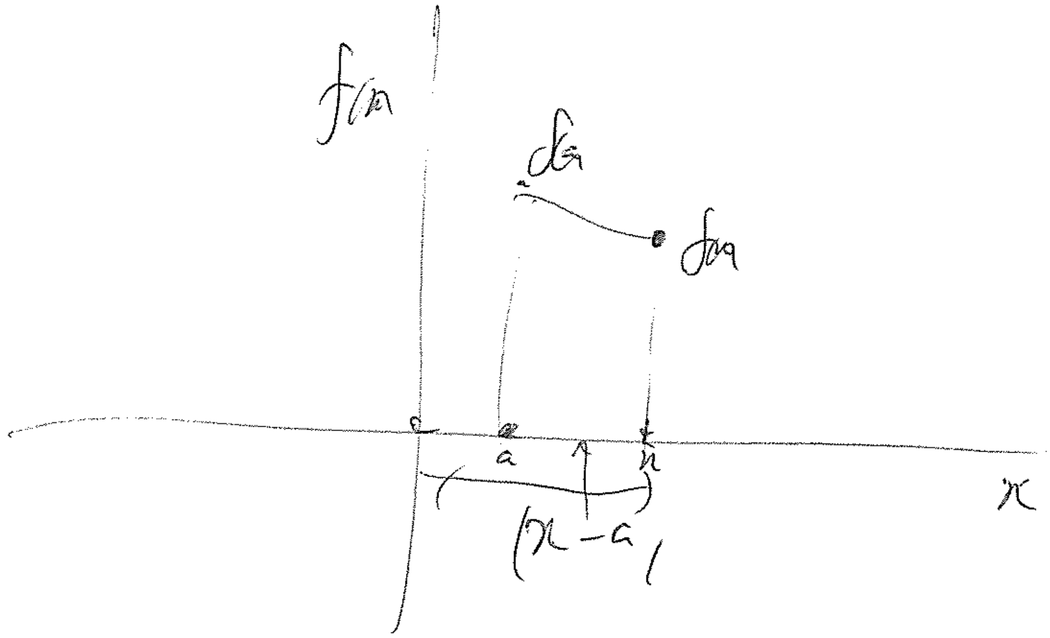
Generalised Lagrangian generator

$\hat{L}_{c_{11}}^{n}(a) - \hat{\beta}_{c_{11}}^{n}(a) = \delta$

$D(\hat{L}_{c_{11}}(a)) - D(\hat{\beta}_{c_{11}}(a)) = \varepsilon$

$|x - a| < \delta$

$|f(x) - f(a)| < \varepsilon$



Thus we can "see" a problem by defining a ~~problem~~ problem as its Lagrangian?

So Σ = equation (1)

$= \Sigma\left[\left[P_{curr}^{ic} - p_{init}\right]\right] \hat{p}$ = Reality

$\hat{p} \in \{m, s, T \ldots\}$

Σ explan (2)

$= \Sigma\left[\left(D\, L_{curr}^{k} - D\, P_{init}\right)\right] \bar{I}$ = Score

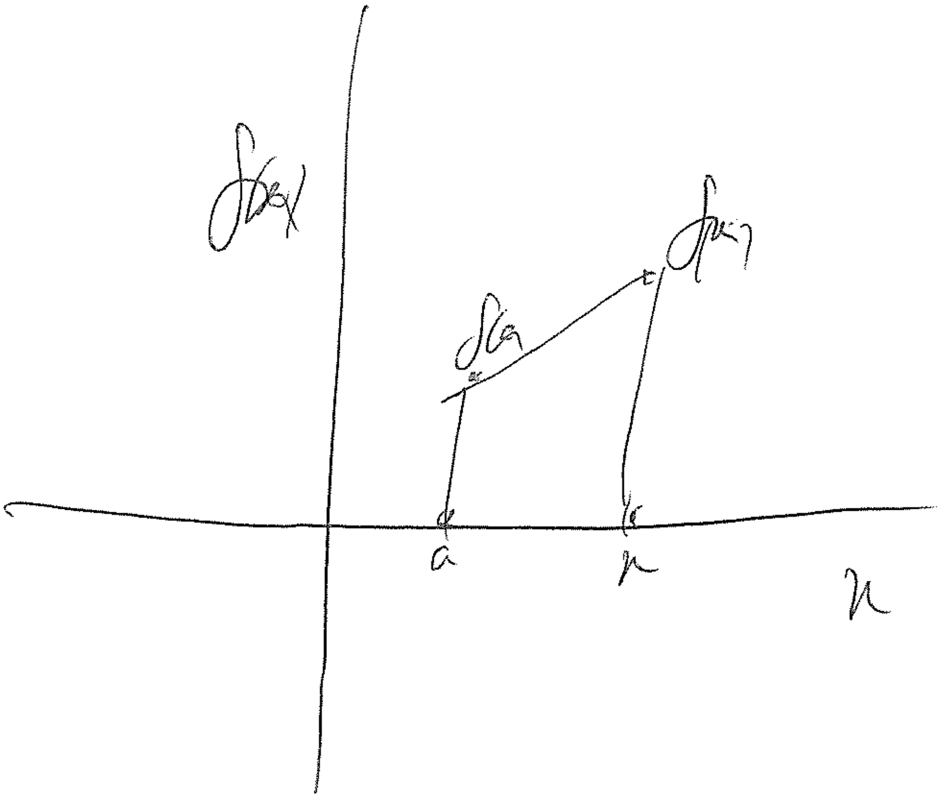
Clear

~~Reality~~ Clear

$\frac{\text{logical}}{\text{Reality}}$ = Ni

= Contin

Continuity Chr news 26



KKB

Duality

$\frac{\delta}{\varepsilon}$ $\frac{\varepsilon}{\delta}$

geometry / macroscopy

$\perp$

a $\frac{\text{logic}}{\text{reality}} \Rightarrow \frac{\text{reality}}{\text{logic}}$

Corresponds to a particle.

That is we can see reality by defining

$$|x - a| < \delta$$

$$f(x) - f(a) < \varepsilon$$

and making a definition

$[E_{t+1} - P_t(x)]$ (Energy)

$\in$ Reality or Logic
(P) (L)

Thus implies Energy and Space are unified.

using proven program

$\delta(mv) = mv^2$

$|mv - p_a mv| < \delta$

$mv^2 - p_a mv^2 < \varepsilon$

$\delta = \varepsilon$ ⑧

$$mv - \beta a\, mv = m' - \beta a\, m'$$

$$1 - \beta a = v - \beta a\, v$$

$$v = \frac{x}{t}$$

$$1 - \beta a = \frac{x}{t} - \beta a \frac{x}{t}$$

$$t = \frac{x - \beta a\, x}{1 - \beta a}$$

and this includes time in the defn. Thus a particle is constituted by [M, L, T ...] which can be 'seen'

NB

$$\left\{ \hat{L}_{CT}^{k}(\theta) - \hat{\beta}_{CL}^{k}(\theta) \right\} \{ I, \rho, \hat{c}, D \} = \frac{d\omega}{d\rho} - \{ \ldots \}$$

n sedimentary

θ = angles.

(more eqns?)

Remember:

Curve = rule = curve = rule ...

law = eqtn = law = eqtn ...

eqtn = law ...

$[L_{CT} - \beta(\theta)][I, \rho, \hat{c}] = f(\theta)(1 - \beta(\theta)) \to \propto \frac{g - \beta g}{g'}$

$= f(\theta)(1 - \beta(\theta))$ etc

Chapter 5 best equally (10)

for a fermion is

$$\left(x - \beta(a) x\right)\left(p - \beta(a) p\right) = \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$p = \frac{mx}{t}$$

$$\left(x - \beta(a) x\right)\left(\frac{mx}{t} - \beta(a)\frac{mx}{t}\right) = \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$\text{i.e. } \boxed{\left[\hat{L}^a_i(a) - \hat{\beta}^a_i(a)\right] x \left[\hat{L}^a_i(a) - \hat{\beta}^a_i(a)\right] p = \frac{\hbar}{2}}$$

and

Schrodinger eqn may

result in either choosing

or analyzing $\beta(a)$, $L(a)$.

consider $\beta(a)$ as a Schrodinger

function e.g. is just an a

other function cond

Change $ds = g(a)\,\frac{g - \beta(a) s}{g'}$ is a change

$f - \beta(a) f$ ~~$\rightarrow$~~ $\beta(L\,\beta(a)) =$ anti (opposite of) ...up logical

Credit

- Leonard Susskind 2nd
String and all theory
Lecture. String said all physics
Cohere

NB On Consciousness.

If we 1) define consciousness
as a succession of stages
2) Define stage as
an absolute (self evident)
thes
3) Consciousness is
self evident
thus defining
self evident as

Curve s rule s curve s rule ...
then we go some way
to the hard problem.. NB logic