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Strict Stability and Strict Independence Theorem of the Universe

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Abstract: *This paper presents the strict stability and strict independence theorem of the universe. This theorem is the existence theorem of the universe.*
Key words: *strict stability; Strict independence; Fermat's theorem; Riemann hypothesis*

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I. The Introduction

The origin of the universe, the universe was full of electrons.[1-3] The imbalance creates potential differences, waves and electron fields.[4-5] The circular or rotational motion of the electron field creates inertia and time. Time is a function of the differential ratio between the wheelbase and the rotation Angle. The universe is stable. The universe is stable and balanced by the complex motions of a finite number of solar systems. The solar system is a balanced system of rotation and revolution of a limited number of stars and planets.

Any spinning energy source (material or electron set) generates a field, and in the combined equilibrium stable system of rotation and revolution, each spinning energy source satisfies the same rule. It is just that the polar coordinates of the reference objects have different origin, which satisfy the spiral trajectory.[6-7]

To study the laws of universe change and existence, it is only necessary to study the laws of stable equilibrium of two rotation systems.[8-9]

II. Prepare theorems

Theorem 1: the rotating energy source generates the electron field, and the field potential in the composite electron field is the composite potential of each electron field.

Theorem 2: trajectories of energy sources (or single beam waves), linear or nonlinear.

Nonlinear trajectories in bounded intervals can be linearized by means of the mean value theorem, but they are not stable.

Theorem 3: the increment or derivative of any function is stable if it can be expressed linearly.

A monotone linear function can be rotated to produce a horizontal function, which is called stationary.

Theorem 4: if a function is stable within a prime interval, it is said to be strictly stable.[8-9]

Theorem 5: the trajectory of an energy source (or single beam wave) affected by an external force can be reduced to linear in the electron field.

Vertical observation of circular motion reduces dimensionality to fixed point. The circular motion of the side view can reduce the dimension to the vibration of the line segment. A lateral view of the motion of the spring trajectory, which is a sinusoidal curve with a period of 2 PI, dimensionality reduced to a linear axis. Longitudinal observation of the spring trajectory motion, the trajectory is a spiral, the period is PI, and the trajectory is linear (the polar coordinate spiral equation is a linear equation). For circular motion system subject to external force F, F component variable of F resultant direction is X1, F vertical component variable is X2, and its resultant curve line is the axis of an ellipse with X1 and X2 as the major and minor axes. Let's call X2 the time variable, X2 determines the period of motion. Elliptic motion can be reduced to dimensional vibration of a line segment between two focal points.

III. Strict stability and strict independence theorem

Condition 1: two rotating energy sources A and B constitute an equilibrium stable system. Rotation and revolution are equivalent. The gravitational force between A and B is F, and A and B are respectively reduced to the vibration of the line segment, and they are dynamically perpendicular to each other. The F component of the resultant force direction of A is X1, and the vertical component of F is X2 (time variable). The F component of the direction of the resultant force of B is Y1, and the vertical component of F is Y2 (time variable).

Condition 2 :(strict stability condition) according to Riemann function and Riemann conjecture principle, variables F, X1 and Y1 must be prime Numbers, X2 and Y2 must be even and not equal.[8-9] (ensure stability everywhere and avoid interval stability)

Condition 3 :(independence condition) the rotation system F, X1,X2 and F, Y1 and Y2 must satisfy fermat's theorem. $F^2+(X2)^2=(X1)^2, F^2+(Y2)^2=(Y1)^2$ (the derivative is a linear function, so it's stable. Orthogonal, so independent.)[11]

Condition 4 :(strictly independent stability condition) X1 and X2 are adjacent integers, Y1 and Y2 are adjacent integers. According to fermat's theorem, strictly independent stability. (variance of squares = sum of adjacent Numbers, $(X1)^2-(X2)^2=X1+X2=F^2$, $(Y1)^2-(Y2)^2=Y1+Y2=F^2$, linearly stable)

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Strict stability and strict independence theorem: if the equilibrium system of two or a limited number of rotating energy sources in the universe is highly stable, the above four conditions are satisfied.

IV. Conclusion

Under the action of A rotating electron field and the action of X1 variable, the line segment that completes half A cycle vibrates. Under the action of B rotating electron field and Y1 fractional variable, the line segment of the second half cycle will vibrate. It's actually smooth and stable. The entanglement of waves at A and B is not discussed in this paper. DNA has two base pairs. [10] The potential energy of the electron field from A to B, B to A goes in the opposite direction. The rotation of the earth, because of the moon, is reduced from the long axis X1 to the short axis X2.

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