C.U.T. Physics Coccotunnella Unification Theory

# The Hype-Shape Conjecture to CUT-i

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The Hype-Shape, or Eigen-knot, is a geometric structure originating from a torus-like parametrization with a major radius of 10 and a minor radius of 15.85, embedded in a baseline configuration. This structure is subjected to an operator set acting through multiplication, where real multipliers maintain its toroidal form within three-dimensional real space, while imaginary multipliers necessitate an extension into a new coordinate, V. The redefined imaginary unit, CUT-i, introduces a transformation that rotates points in the (x, y) plane and lifts them along V proportional to the planar radius, with an inverse operation that reverses both actions. As a continuous process, it evolves through a flow involving rotation at an angular speed and a V coordinate that increases with planar radius, tempered by damping. Scaling to multiple rings introduces ring-specific parameters and neighbor coupling, leading to diverse banding patterns. The addition of a gravitational term as an opposing pressure allows the structure to self-organize and rise, maintaining stability and helical layering in V, preserving a genus-1 topology while adapting its geometry.

#### 1. The Hype-Shape Conjecture

We start from a torus-like parametrization (major radius 10, minor radius 15.85). The question: do special multipliers keep it toroidal or produce a new class?

HypeShape(
$$\phi$$
,  $\psi$ ,  $t$ ) = ((10 + 15.85cos  $\psi$ )cos  $\phi$ , (10 + 15.85cos  $\psi$ )sin  $\phi$ , 15.85sin  $\psi$ )

Baseline Hype-Shape embedding.

$$G \sim \{+1, -1, 0, \pm \pi, \pm i, \pm \pi^2, \pm i^2\}$$

### 2. Why this leads to redefining i

Real multipliers live inside  $R^3$ . Multiplying by i does not; it suggests a quarter-turn in a complex plane. To keep everything geometric, we extend the state with a new coordinate V and define CUT-i as rotate in (x,y) and lift in V.

$$\mathbf{i}(x, y, z, t, V) = (-y, x, z, t, V + \lambda \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$

CUT-i: rotate in (x,y), lift along V by lambda times radius in the plane.

$$i^{-1}(x, y, z, t, V) = (y, -x, z, t, V - \lambda \sqrt{x^2 + y^2})$$

Chaining i and i^-1 yields identity on position; radius in the plane is invariant.

### 3. Continuous picture

As a flow: rotate at angular speed omega while V increases with planar radius and relaxes with damping mu.

$$\dot{x} = -\omega y, \ \dot{y} = \omega x, \ \dot{z} = 0, \ \dot{V} = \pm \kappa \sqrt{x^2 + y^2} - \mu V$$

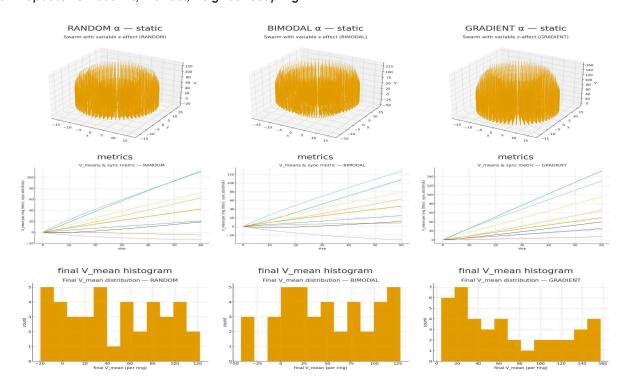
Continuous CUT dynamics (ODE form).

# 4. From one ring to a swarm

Scale to many rings with ring-specific lambda\_j, height z\_j, and neighbor coupling gamma. Apply 90-degree rotation each step, then update V with the rule below.

$$\Delta V_{j} = \lambda_{j} \sqrt{X_{j}^{2} + y_{j}^{2}} + \alpha_{j} Z_{j} + \sqrt{\frac{V_{j-1} + V_{j+1}}{2} - V_{j}}$$

Swarm update: lambda-lift, z-affect, neighbor coupling.



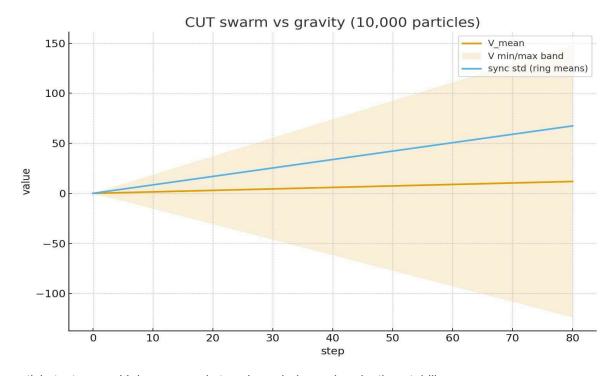
Random, bimodal, and gradient z-affect patterns produce distinct banding.

# 5. Gravity as i^-1 pressure

Add a global opposing term g. In brittle models this collapses the system. In CUT-i the swarm self-organizes and keeps rising.

$$\Delta V = (\lambda - g)\sqrt{x^2 + y^2} + \alpha z + \gamma(\bar{V}_{nbr} - V)$$

Opposing pressure g competes with lambda-lift.



10k-particle test: mean V rises; spread stays bounded; synchronization stabilizes.

#### 6. How this ties back to the conjecture

Real multipliers in G keep a torus in R^3. Imaginary ones require the V extension. CUT-i yields a quasi-torus helix: topology (genus 1) is preserved while geometry gains helical layering in V.



Optional: breakoff probability knob P(Breakoff)=k\*V in the CUT narrative.

### 7. What is proved vs. conjectured

Simulations give strong evidence of stability and structure. A formal theorem would require invariants or a proof of class behavior under the CUT-i action.

#### 8. Conclusion

The conjecture forced a geometric meaning for i. Defining CUT-i as rotate-plus-lift ties the hypothesis to concrete behavior: helical banding and resilience under stress. This completes the arc from conjecture to operator to swarm dynamics.

Oscillation Extension.

For oscillatory stability, the CUT-i operator may be alternated with its inverse.

Explicitly: repeat CUT-i, then apply CUT-minus-i (defined as [-y, x, z, -t,  $-V + \lambda \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)}$ ).

This cycle prevents collapse and yields a breathing, seesaw-like dynamic consistent with the perception framework first established in \*On the Physics of Organic Earth II\*.

In this way, oscillation links the Hype-shape conjecture to the CUT-i operator, ensuring the system rem and aligned with its original organic rhythm.

### 4. Pull Operators

#### 4.1 Discrete Pull Operator

The discrete CUT-i pull operator acts by applying a 90° rotation in the (x, y) plane and simultaneously shifting the V-axis by a signed amount proportional to the radius,  $r = \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)}$ . Explicitly:

CUT-i: 
$$(x, y, z, t, V) \rightarrow (-y, x, z, t, V + \lambda \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)})$$
  
CUT--i:  $(x, y, z, t, V) \rightarrow (y, -x, z, t, V - \lambda \sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)})$ 

Here,  $\lambda$  is a coupling parameter that governs the strength of the lift along V. Positive  $\lambda$  produces a lift into H-space, while negative  $\lambda$  produces a descent out of H-space.

#### 4.2 Continuous Pull Field

In the continuous formulation, the pull is represented as a potential function U\_H that couples radial extension to displacement along V. The dynamics can be written as:

$$d^2V/dt^2 = -kV + \lambda\sqrt{(x^2 + y^2)}$$

where k is a damping constant. This formulation links planar rotation in (x, y) with the growth or decay of V, producing oscillatory or stabilizing behavior depending on parameter choice.

#### 4.3 Commentary: How This Matches the Narrative

These operators give precise form to the 'push' and 'pull' ideas described in the Hype-Shape Conjecture. In 'On the Physics of Organic Earth II', V was defined as perception. Here it is extended: V is still perception, but also becomes a geometric axis of lift into H-space. The seesaw rhythm is recovered when CUT-i and CUT--i are alternated, generating breathing dynamics.