Theorems of Cosmic Deformation-BOX3

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1 Abstract

The box we call the universe is not the same size for you and me. Yet we have mistaken it as the same. This is where it all begins.

Thus, $a + b = c$ tells us nothing, because it assumes a and b come from the same space — but that assumption is the first illusion.

I expressed this as: $1 = \sqrt{N}$, because the universe began not with 1, but with $\sqrt{1} = 0$.

This leads to Theorem 3: Let $Y = 1$, or multiply both sides by $1/Y$. Either way, we reveal the structure that makes everything appear as 1 — when it never truly was.

That false "1" is where the universe begins to breathe. Because Theorem 1 cannot prove the collapse of the ABC Conjecture.

For more on Shinichi Mathematics: `https://doi.org/10.5281/zenodo.15362210`

2 Introduction

Let x_i, Y, and N represent the fundamental quantities of cosmic structure.

2.1 Theorem 1: Ramanujan's Resonance Theorem

$$\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i^N = Y^N$$

Represents the inverse of the ABC Conjecture.

2.2 Theorem 2: Theorem of Existential Cosmos

$$R_i = \frac{x_i^N}{Y^N}, \quad \sum_{i=1}^{N} R_i = 1$$

Unifies quantum mechanics and the theory of gravity.

2.3 Theorem 3: Theorem of Cosmic Scale

$$Y = \left(\sum_{i=1}^{N} x_i^N \right)^{\frac{1}{N}}$$

Geometric forms—points, ellipses, surfaces, solids, and beyond—all behave by N.

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