The Cosmetological definition of the Derivative

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Web Site

The conventional definition of the derivative is given as:

$$f'(x)=\lim_{h\to 0}\left[\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}\right]$$

Consider the final state of the Relativistic Unit Circle.

$1'=\frac{\tau'}{\tau'},\ v=0$ and the meta-function $\psi'(x,h)$ for all values of x and h :

$$\psi'(x,h)=[f(x+h)]-f(x)+\frac{1'}{h}$$

Then

$$(\psi')^2=[f(x+h]-f(x)]^2+\left(\frac{1'}{h}\right)^2+2\left(\frac{1'}{h}\right)[f(x+h]-f(x)]$$

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$$=[f(x+h]-f(x)]^2+\left(\frac{1'}{h}\right)^2+2(1')\frac{[f(x+h]-f(x)]}{h}$$

With the stipulation that $f'(y,x)=\frac{x}{y}$, $y=0$ means the dimension does not exist (NOT that $f'(y,x)=\infty$), so that $\left[f'(y,x)=\frac{x}{y}\right]_{y=0}=f'(x)=x$

Then $(\psi')^2=[f(x+h]-f(x)]^2+\left(\frac{1'}{h}\right)^2+2(1')\frac{[f(x+h]-f(x)]}{h}$, $h=0$ implies that

$(\psi')^2=[f(x]-f(x)]^2+(1')^2+2(1')[f(x]-f(x)]\equiv 0$ for all x.

Then if $1' = \frac{c\tau'}{c\tau'} = 0$, $(\psi') = (c\tau') = 0$; that is, there is no change at the final state ($v = 0$)

(Note that this is the condition for the proof of Goldbach's conjecture where counting is preserved between the operations of multiplication and addition).

www.flamencochuck.com/files/Misc/GoldbachAnalysis.pdf

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This contradicts the normal interpretation of the derivative as a limit (and the concept of ∞ . (If the interaction term

$2(1')\frac{[f(x+h]-f(x)]}{h}$ goes to zero, so does the "change" of the final state, so that all that exists is the initial state where $\frac{c\tau}{c\tau} = 1$.