

'E = ∞' EN

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Introduction

Energy is generally described in terms of measurable quantities, transformations, and exchanges between different physical systems. The present model proposes approaching this concept from a different perspective by explicitly distinguishing **the quantity of energy** from **the fundamental state of energy**.

This distinction leads to the fundamental expression:

$$\boxed{E = \infty}$$

Within this theoretical framework, the symbol ∞ does not mean that a photon, particle, or system contains an infinite quantity of energy. **Infinity represents the state of energy itself.** The measurable quantity constitutes a manifestation of this state when it is organized, divided, added, distributed, or confined within a physical structure.

Energy can therefore be considered as retaining its fundamental state while presenting different quantitative manifestations. A division of energy does not necessarily correspond to its disappearance. It represents a redistribution of that energy among several components. Likewise, addition brings several components together without necessarily implying the creation of a new fundamental energy state.

The model therefore proposes studying two properties separately:

1. **the state of energy**, represented by $E = \infty$;
2. **its quantitative manifestation**, determined by the divisions, additions, and confinements to which this state is subjected.

This approach makes it possible, in particular, to examine the photon from a new perspective. The quantity of energy associated with a photon can remain measurable, while the energy state of which this quantity is a manifestation is considered infinite within the proposed model.

The purpose of this document is to progressively formalize this distinction and examine its consequences for **the division of energy, its addition, its confinement, and its expression in physical phenomena.**

$E = \infty$ therefore does not mean “an infinite quantity of energy.” It means “an infinite energy state.”

Chapter 1: The Division of Energy

1.1 Fundamental Principle

The $E = \infty$ model is based on a fundamental distinction between **the state of energy** and **the observable quantity of energy**.

The initial principle is expressed as:

$$\boxed{E = \infty}$$

In this expression, the symbol ∞ does not mean that a physical system contains an infinite quantity of energy.

It represents **the fundamental state of energy**.

Energy can then be divided, distributed, confined, transformed, or added. These operations modify its physical manifestation and the observable quantity associated with that manifestation, but they do not change its fundamental state.

Thus, regardless of the transformations considered:

$$\boxed{E = \infty}$$

remains the fundamental principle.

1.2 Nothing Is Lost, Nothing Is Created

The division of energy constitutes neither the destruction nor the creation of energy.

The principle can be formulated as follows:

Nothing is lost, nothing is created. Energy changes in division, distribution, confinement, or manifestation, but its fundamental state remains.

When an observable quantity of energy is divided among several manifestations, the initial quantity is redistributed.

If Q_E represents this quantity and it is divided uniformly among n components:

$$Q_i = \frac{Q_E}{n}$$

The combination of the different components allows the initial quantity to be recovered:

$$\sum_{i=1}^n Q_i = Q_E$$

Division therefore does not cause energy to disappear.

It changes its distribution.

During this transformation:

$$\boxed{E = \infty}$$

remains unchanged because it represents **the state of energy and not its quantity**.

1.3 To Divide Is Not to Destroy

Within this model, division must be understood as a process of organization.

An energetic manifestation can be divided into several smaller manifestations without the original energy being considered destroyed.

There is therefore a distinction between:

existence of energy

and:

distribution of energy

Division acts upon the distribution.

It does not act upon the fundamental existence of energy.

The model can therefore be summarized as:

$$\boxed{\text{State} \neq \text{Quantity}}$$

The state remains:

$$\boxed{E = \infty}$$

while the observable quantity can vary according to how energy is organized.

1.4 Division and Physical Manifestation

Division allows the same fundamental energy to possess several manifestations.

Energy can therefore be:

- divided;
- partitioned;
- distributed;
- confined;
- recombined;
- transformed.

Each operation modifies the way energy appears within the physical system.

The observed quantity can therefore be different without the fundamental state being different.

The model consequently establishes the conceptual relationship:

$\text{Energy State} \rightarrow \text{Division} \rightarrow \text{Observable Manifestation}$

The state constitutes the fundamental property.

Division constitutes the mechanism of organization.

Manifestation corresponds to what becomes measurable.

1.5 Successive Division

A first division can be followed by a second division, then a third.

Conceptually:

$$E \rightarrow \frac{E}{n_1} \rightarrow \frac{E}{n_1 n_2} \rightarrow \frac{E}{n_1 n_2 n_3} \rightarrow \dots$$

This notation does not mean that conventional mathematical infinity becomes a finite value.

Rather, it represents **the different stages of division of the energetic manifestation**.

Each additional division increases the depth of organization of energy.

It therefore becomes possible to speak of a **level of division** or a **depth of energy division**.

However, regardless of this depth:

$$E = \infty$$

continues to represent the state of energy.

1.6 Division and Confinement

Division and confinement are closely linked.

When energy is confined within a physical structure, its energy state can remain infinite while its manifestation becomes defined and measurable.

It then becomes possible to distinguish:

$$E = \infty$$

for **the state**, and:

$$Q_E$$

for **the manifested quantity**.

There is therefore not necessarily a contradiction between a state defined as infinite and a finite energy measurement.

The two expressions describe two different properties.

One describes **what the state of energy is**.

The other describes **how much energy is measurable within a given manifestation**.

1.7 Application to the Photon

This distinction can be applied to the photon within the framework of the model.

The principle:

$$E = \infty$$

does not mean that a photon contains an infinite quantity of energy.

It means that **the energy state of the photon remains an infinite state**.

The observable energy quantity of the photon constitutes a different property.

The photon can therefore be described on two levels:

$$E_{\gamma} = \infty$$

for its energy state, and:

$$Q_{\gamma}$$

for its quantitative energy manifestation.

This distinction makes it possible to consider the photon as **a defined physical manifestation of a fundamental energy state that retains the property of infinity**.

1.8 Division Does Not Modify the State

The central point is therefore that the quantity can be divided without the fundamental energy state itself being divided in terms of its nature.

There are consequently two levels of operation:

Fundamental Level

$$E = \infty$$

The state remains.

Manifest Level

$$Q_E \rightarrow Q_1 + Q_2 + \dots + Q_n$$

The quantity is distributed.

Division therefore acts upon **the manifestation of energy**, and not upon the fundamental property expressed by infinity.

1.9 Reconstruction Through Addition

Every division naturally introduces its complementary operation: addition.

If an energy quantity is distributed among several components:

$$Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, \dots, Q_n$$

then these components can be reunited:

$$Q_E = \sum_{i=1}^n Q_i$$

Thus, what was divided can be regrouped.

Division changes the distribution.

Addition also changes the distribution.

Neither operation defines the fundamental existence of energy.

In both situations:

$$E = \infty$$

remains.

1.10 General Principle of Conservation Through Division

The model can ultimately be summarized by the following principle:

Energy division does not constitute the disappearance of energy. It constitutes a redistribution of its quantitative manifestation. Addition does not constitute the creation of energy, but rather a regrouping of energetic manifestations. The fundamental state remains $E = \infty$.

Thus:

Nothing is lost

Nothing is created

Division distributes

Addition regroupes

The principle $E = \infty$ therefore establishes a fundamental distinction between **the state of energy**, which remains infinite, and **the quantitative manifestation of energy**, which can be divided, added, distributed, confined, and measured.

Division thus becomes the first organizational mechanism of the model:

$$E = \infty \rightarrow \text{Division} \rightarrow \text{Distribution} \rightarrow \text{Confinement} \rightarrow \text{Manifestation}$$

Energy does not cease to exist when it is divided.

It **changes structure and manifestation**.

The following chapter can therefore examine the complementary operation of this organization:

Chapter 2: The Addition of Energy

2.1 Fundamental Principle

The model continues to be based on the expression:

$$E = \infty$$

The symbol ∞ represents **the fundamental state of energy**, and not an infinite quantity of energy.

Addition occurs when several energetic manifestations are brought together within the same structure, the same confinement, or the same system.

Thus, addition does not create fundamental energy. It **regroups manifestations that already exist**.

If several energy quantities are represented by:

$$Q_1, Q_2, Q_3, \dots, Q_n$$

their regrouping gives:

$$Q_E = \sum_{i=1}^n Q_i$$

The manifested quantity can therefore increase locally through addition, while the energy state remains:

$$\boxed{E = \infty}$$

2.2 Nothing Is Created

Just as division does not destroy energy, addition must not be interpreted as the creation of energy.

The principle becomes:

Nothing is lost, nothing is created. Energy can be divided or added, but these operations modify its distribution and manifestation, not its fundamental state.

When a quantity Q_1 joins a quantity Q_2 :

$$Q_1 + Q_2 = Q_T$$

the resulting quantity Q_T corresponds to the regrouping of the two manifestations.

No new fundamental energy needs to be introduced into the model.

2.3 Addition and Concentration

Addition can produce a greater concentration of energetic manifestations within the same confinement.

It is therefore possible to represent:

$$Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 + \cdots + Q_n = Q_T$$

Several separate manifestations then become a collective manifestation.

The state corresponding to each manifestation nevertheless remains associated with the principle:

$$\boxed{E = \infty}$$

Addition therefore modifies **quantitative concentration**, not the fundamental nature of energy.

2.4 Successive Addition

Like division, addition can occur progressively.

$$Q_1 + Q_2 = Q_A$$

then:

$$Q_A + Q_3 = Q_B$$

then:

$$Q_B + Q_4 = Q_C$$

and so on.

In general form:

$$Q_T = \sum_{i=1}^n Q_i$$

Each stage increases the quantity regrouped within the manifestation being considered, without requiring the fundamental state of energy to be created again.

Addition therefore acts upon **the quantitative organization of energy**.

2.5 Addition and Confinement

Addition becomes particularly important when associated with confinement.

Several manifestations can be directed toward the same confinement:

$$Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 \rightarrow C$$

where C represents the confinement.

The quantity of energy present within this confinement then becomes:

$$Q_C = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3$$

The confinement contains a greater energetic manifestation, but its state remains described by:

$$\boxed{E = \infty}$$

The model therefore once again distinguishes:

$$\boxed{\text{Energy State}}$$

from:

$$\boxed{\text{Confined Energy Quantity}}$$

2.6 Addition and Division as Complementary Operations

Division and addition can be understood as two opposite directions of the same organization of energy.

Division

$$Q_T \rightarrow Q_1 + Q_2 + \cdots + Q_n$$

Addition

$$Q_1 + Q_2 + \cdots + Q_n \rightarrow Q_T$$

The first distributes.

The second regroups.

In both cases:

$$\boxed{E = \infty}$$

remains the fundamental state.

This symmetry constitutes an important element of the model.

**Division modifies energy by distributing it. Addition modifies energy by regrouping it.
Neither operation modifies its fundamental state.**

2.7 Conservation Between Division and Addition

Consider an initial observable quantity:

$$Q_T$$

A division produces:

$$Q_T \rightarrow Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3$$

with:

$$Q_T = Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3$$

If the three components are then reunited:

$$Q_1 + Q_2 + Q_3 \rightarrow Q_T$$

the total quantity returns to its regrouped manifestation.

It then becomes possible to write:

$$Q_T \rightarrow \text{Division} \rightarrow \{Q_1, Q_2, Q_3\} \rightarrow \text{Addition} \rightarrow Q_T$$

Energy has changed its distribution without necessarily changing its total quantity.

2.8 Addition and Transformation

Addition does not necessarily mean that the original manifestations remain identical after being regrouped.

Regrouping can produce a new physical organization.

Thus:

$$Q_1 + Q_2 \rightarrow Q_T$$

can represent simultaneously:

- a quantitative addition;
- a concentration;
- a redistribution;
- a new confinement;

- a transformation of the energetic manifestation.

However, even when the manifestation changes, the principle remains:

$$E = \infty$$

The fundamental state is therefore not determined by the particular form taken by the manifestation.

2.9 Addition and Observable Manifestation

The measuring instrument does not necessarily observe the fundamental state $E = \infty$.

It measures a **quantitative manifestation**.

Thus, when an additional quantity is added to a system:

$$Q_A + Q_B = Q_T$$

the instrument can measure the increase in Q_T .

Within the model, however, this increase does not mean that the fundamental state of energy has become “more infinite.”

Infinity is not a quantity to which another quantity is added.

It constitutes **the qualification of the state**.

Consequently:

$$\infty + n \neq \text{more infinity}$$

within the proposed physical interpretation.

The quantitative operation must be applied to Q , while $E = \infty$ remains the description of the state.

2.10 General Principle of Addition

The model’s principle of addition can ultimately be formulated as follows:

Energy addition constitutes the regrouping of several manifestations of energy. It can increase the locally observable quantity, modify concentration, and produce a new confinement without thereby constituting the creation of the fundamental energy state.

Thus:

Nothing is lost

Nothing is created

Division distributes

Addition regroups

and:

$$E = \infty$$

remains independent of the number of divisions and additions undergone by its manifestations.

The model can therefore be summarized as:

$$E = \infty \rightarrow \text{Division} \rightleftharpoons \text{Addition} \rightarrow \text{Organization} \rightarrow \text{Manifestation}$$

Addition and division thus become **two complementary mechanisms for organizing energy**.

The quantity can evolve locally through regrouping or separation.

The distribution can change.

The confinement can change.

The physical manifestation can change.

But the fundamental principle remains:

$$E = \infty$$

General Conclusion

The model presented in this document is based on a fundamental proposition:

$$E = \infty$$

This expression does not mean that the quantity of energy present within a photon, a particle, or a physical system is infinite. **Infinity characterizes the fundamental state of energy, not its observable quantity.**

This distinction between **state** and **quantity** constitutes the core of the model.

Energy can take different physical manifestations. It can be divided, distributed, regrouped, added, concentrated, or confined. These transformations modify its organization and the measurable quantity within a given manifestation, but they do not necessarily modify its fundamental state.

Thus, division can be represented as a redistribution:

$$Q_T \rightarrow Q_1 + Q_2 + \dots + Q_n$$

while addition constitutes the complementary process:

$$Q_1 + Q_2 + \dots + Q_n \rightarrow Q_T$$

In both directions, the fundamental principle remains:

$$\boxed{E = \infty}$$

Division therefore does not constitute the destruction of energy.

Addition does not constitute the creation of energy.

They constitute two opposite and complementary mechanisms that modify **the distribution and organization of its manifestations.**

The principle can therefore be summarized as follows:

Nothing is lost

Nothing is created

Division distributes

Addition regroups

Energy retains its state while its manifestations change.

The model therefore leads to a distinction between two fundamental levels:

Energy State

$$E = \infty$$

Infinity describes the fundamental property of the state.

Energy Manifestation

$$Q_E$$

The quantity describes what becomes physically measurable within a given configuration, distribution, or confinement.

This separation makes it possible to express a central idea:

Energy does not need to change its fundamental state in order to change its manifestation.

A system can present a different quantity following a division, an addition, or a confinement, while the underlying energy state remains defined by:

$$E = \infty$$

The $E = \infty$ model therefore proposes considering energy not only from the perspective of **how much energy is measured**, but also from the perspective of **the state of which this quantity constitutes a manifestation**.

The proposed general relationship therefore becomes:

$$E = \infty \rightarrow \text{Division} \rightleftharpoons \text{Addition} \rightarrow \text{Distribution} \rightarrow \text{Confinement} \rightarrow \text{Observable Manifestation}$$

From this perspective, **the state remains while the organization changes**.

Division and addition therefore constitute two different expressions of the same transformation principle:

Nothing is lost, nothing is created. Energy changes through division, addition, distribution, confinement, and manifestation, while its fundamental state remains $E = \infty$.