

# Implications of Einstein-Weyl Causality on Quantum Mechanics

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## ABSTRACT

A fundamental physical principle that has consequences for the topology of space-time is the principle of Einstein-Weyl causality. Borchers and Sen have rigorously investigated the mathematical implications of Einstein-Weyl causality and shown the denumerable space-time  $Q \times Q$  would be implied. They then embedded this space in a non-denumerable space but were left with important philosophical paradoxes regarding the nature of the physical real line  $E$ , e.g., whether  $E = R$ , the usual real line of mathematics. Alternatively, their initial result could otherwise suggest a constructible foundation. We have pursued such a program and find it indeed provides a dense, denumerable space-time and, moreover, a fundamental connection with quantum mechanics. This paper has three parts. We first introduce a constructible foundation and show it contains polynomial functions which are locally homeomorphic with a dense, denumerable metric space  $R^*$  and are inherently quantized. Uniformly continuous functions can then be effectively obtained by computational iteration. Secondly, postulating a Lagrangian for fields in a compactified space-time, we obtain a general description of which the Schroedinger equation is a special case. Thirdly, from these results we can then prove that this denumerable space-time is relational (in the sense that space is not infinitesimally small if and only if it contains a quantized field) and, since  $Q$  is by definition embedded in  $R^*$ , it directly fulfills the mathematical requirements for Einstein-Weyl causality. Therefore, the theory predicts that  $E = R^*$  and that quantum mechanics provides a possible empirical corroboration. Furthermore, since the theory suggests that polynomial functions are fundamental, this approach provides a connection between quantum and gravitational computational programs. Finally, we suggest other possible physical implications of these results, both on the QED scale and on the gravitational scale.