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Equations Without Equations: Towards Formalizing Physicists' Reasoning VLADIK KREINOVICH, ROBERTO ARAIZA, University of Texas at El Paso — Not all mathematical solutions to physical equations are physically meaningful: e.g., if we reverse all the molecular velocities in a breaking cup, we get pieces self-assembling into a cup. The resulting initial conditions are "degenerate": once we modify them, self-assembly stops. So, in a physical solution, the initial conditions must be "non- degenerate". A challenge in formalizing this idea is that it depends on the representation. Example 1: we can use the Schrödinger equation  $i\hbar \frac{\partial \Psi}{\partial t} = -\frac{\hbar^2}{2m} \Delta \Psi + V(\vec{r}) \Psi$  (1) to represent  $V(\vec{r})$  as  $F(\Psi, ...)$ . The new equation dF/dt = 0 is equivalent to (1) but now  $V(\vec{r})$  is in the initial conditions. Example 2: for a scalar field  $\varphi$ , we describe a new "equation" which is satisfied iff  $\varphi$  satisfies the Euler-Lagrange equations for some Lagrangian  $L(\varphi, \varphi, i\varphi^{i})$ . So, similarly to Wheeler's cosmological "mass without mass," we have "equations without equations."

Vladik Kreinovich University of Texas at El Paso

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