

Constructing Mathematics from a Single Function



$$\mu(x, y) = e^x - \ln(y)$$

The exponential minus logarithm function, described by Andrzej Odrzywołek in <https://arxiv.org/html/2603.21852v2>

Functions

$$E(x) := \mu(x, 1)$$

$$L(x) := \mu(1, \mu(\mu(1, x), 1))$$

$$id(x) := L(E(x)) = \mu(1, \mu(\mu(1, \mu(x, 1)), 1))$$

$$op(x) := \mu(\mu(1, \mu(1, 0)), \mu(x, 1))$$

$$inv(x) := \mu(\mu(\mu(1, \mu(1, 0)), x), 1)$$

$$pow(x, y) := E(P(y, L(x)))$$

$$P(x, y) := \mu(\mu(1, \mu(\mu(L(\mu(1, x)), L(\mu(y, 1))), 1)), 1)$$

Exponential,
Logarithm,
identity, oposite,
inverse, power ...

$$S(x, y) := L(P(E(x), E(y)))$$

$$c(x) := P(inv(2), S(E(P(i, x)), E(op(P(i, x)))))$$

$$s(x) := P(inv(P(2, i)), S(E(P(i, x)), op(E(op(P(i, x)))))$$

$$ac(x) := P(op(i), L(S(x, P(i, pow(S(1, op(P(x, x))), inv(2)))))$$

$$as(x) := P(op(i), L(S(P(i, x), pow(S(1, op(P(x, x))), inv(2)))))$$

Product, Sum, cos,
sin, acos, asin

Constants

$$0 := \mu(1, \mu(\mu(1, 1), 1)) \quad i := op(pow(op(1), inv(2)))$$

$$2 := S(1, 1) \quad \pi := P(i, L(op(1))) \quad 1 := 1$$



SMath numerical implementation

$$\mu(x, y) := e^x - \begin{cases} -\infty & \text{if } y = 0 \\ \ln(y) & \text{otherwise} \end{cases}$$

This fails for some zero values, but gives good results in almost cases

$$0 = 0 \quad 2 = 2$$

$$i = 2.2204 \cdot 10^{-16} + i \quad \pi = 3.1416 - 3.1416 \cdot 10^{-15} \cdot i$$

usual round-off errors

Basic functions

$$[a \ b] := [2 \ 3] \quad c := a + b \cdot i$$

$$\ln(c) = 1.2825 + 0.9828 \cdot i \quad L(c) = 1.2825 + 0.9828 \cdot i$$

$$\exp(c) = -7.3151 + 1.0427 \cdot i \quad E(c) = -7.3151 + 1.0427 \cdot i$$

$$c = 2 + 3 \cdot i \quad id(c) = 2 + 3 \cdot i$$

$$-c = -2 - 3 \cdot i \quad op(c) = -2 - 3 \cdot i$$

$$\frac{1}{a} = 0.5 \quad inv(a) = 0.5$$

