# johnreed take 1.2

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Today the mathematical descriptions of the universe on the blackboard and in the published papers, are abstract and devoid of any conceptual connection to physical reality. The American physicist, Steven Weinberg, wrote, "... it is always hard to realize that these numbers and equations we play with at our desks have something to do with the real world." With the phrase, "...something to do with the real world", Weinberg reveals that the mathematician has an unformed idea as to what his abstractions represent conceptually. Consider the words of the late Hungarian mathematician and physicist, Eugene P. Wigner, "...the enormous usefulness of mathematics in the natural sciences is something bordering on the mysterious... there is no rational explanation for it." It is in the contemplation of the mathematics and the operation of the stable systems in the universe, that I found the rational explanation for it. Galileo may have been the first to formally assert that, "...the laws of nature are written in the language of mathematics." Today we may elaborate. Stability in the field requires economy in cyclic motion. The invariant aspects of the stable systems within the physical universe, toward which we necessarily direct our investigative efforts, derive from least action functions*. It is illuminating to note that the action stable systems must follow to maintain perpetuity in the field, is precisely an action that mathematics represents well. The mathematics fits the stable universe because mathematics easily represents the economic properties of stable systems. Consider the continuing words from Eugene Wigner, "... it is just this uncanny usefulness of mathematical concepts that raises the question of the uniqueness of our physical theories."

The uniqueness of our physical theories is defined by the properties they retain after reduction to their most basic state. In this form they are consistent with, or reduced to, the orders of form attendant to an instant or complete cycle of stable system action, be it as in the inverse square property of an economic sphere, the circumference line segment ratio to its radially enclosed area in the Euclidean circle, or the planet's trajectoral time interval ratio, and its swept out area of the orbital conic.

Wigner approaches the idea that we can experimentally isolate a quantity with a local numerical magnitude and if that quantity operates within least action parameters, without influence, or effect, it can be proportionally applied to other stable systems, by virtue of the invariant, economic, time−area, or frequency−wavelength aspects, common to each stable system. In fact, mathematic