

# WAVEFORM LOGIC: FORMAL SPECIFICATION

A Novel Mathematical System over Oscillatory Objects

Daniel Rodríguez Suárez · v0.1 · March 2026

## 1. Waveform Numbers ( $\mathbb{W}$ )

**Def 1 (Waveform Number).** A *waveform number* is a quadruple  $w = \langle f, A, \varphi, \sigma \rangle$  where  $f \in \mathbb{R}^+$  is frequency,  $A \in \mathbb{R}$  is amplitude,  $\varphi \in [0, 2\pi)$  is phase, and  $\sigma : \mathbb{R} \rightarrow [-1, 1]$  is a *shape function* satisfying  $\sigma(t+1) = \sigma(t)$ . The space of all waveform numbers is  $\mathbb{W}$ .

**Def 2 (Instantaneous Value).** The *realisation* of  $w$  at time  $t$  is  $\hat{w}(t) = A \cdot \sigma(ft + \varphi)$ .

**Key distinction from  $\mathbb{R}$ :** Two waveform numbers  $w_1, w_2$  may satisfy  $\hat{w}_1(t_0) = \hat{w}_2(t_0)$  at some instant yet  $w_1 \neq w_2$ . Equality in  $\mathbb{W}$  requires identity across *all four* parameters. Numbers carry *history and behaviour*, not just magnitude.

## 2. Novel Structures

### 2.1 2.1 The Oscillation Product ( $\odot$ )

Unlike standard multiplication or convolution, the **oscillation product** generates a *new* waveform number whose shape is itself a function of the input shapes:

**Ax 1 (Oscillation Product).** For  $w_1 = \langle f_1, A_1, \varphi_1, \sigma_1 \rangle$  and  $w_2 = \langle f_2, A_2, \varphi_2, \sigma_2 \rangle$ :

$$w_1 \odot w_2 := \langle f_1 f_2, A_1 A_2, \varphi_1 + \varphi_2, \sigma_1 \circledast \sigma_2 \rangle$$

where  $(\sigma_1 \circledast \sigma_2)(t) := \sigma_1(\sigma_2(t) \cdot t)$  is *shape composition*:  $\sigma_2$  modulates the argument of  $\sigma_1$ .

This is *not* ring multiplication. It is *non-associative* in general:  $(w_1 \odot w_2) \odot w_3 \neq w_1 \odot (w_2 \odot w_3)$  because shape composition is path-dependent. This is by design: it encodes the physical fact that the order of wave interactions matters.

### 2.2 2.2 The Coherence Measure ( $\gamma$ )

**Def 3 (Coherence).** For  $w_1, w_2 \in \mathbb{W}$ , define the *coherence* as:

$$\gamma(w_1, w_2) := \lim_{T \rightarrow \infty} \frac{1}{T} \int_0^T \hat{w}_1(t) \hat{w}_2(t) dt$$

Coherence is a **scalar extracted from a pair of waveform numbers**. Unlike an inner product,  $\gamma$  is sensitive to shape:  $\gamma(w, w) \neq A^2$  in general for non-sinusoidal  $\sigma$ . It defines a *non-Euclidean* geometry on  $\mathbb{W}$  where distance depends on waveform morphology, not just magnitude.

### 2.3 2.3 The Drift Operator ( $\rightsquigarrow$ )

**Def 4 (Drift).** The *drift* of  $w = \langle f, A, \varphi, \sigma \rangle$  by parameter  $\delta \in \mathbb{R}$  is:

$$w^{\rightsquigarrow \delta} := \langle f + \delta A, A \cdot e^{-|\delta|}, \varphi + \delta f, \sigma^{(|\delta|)} \rangle$$

where  $\sigma^{(\alpha)}(t) := (1 - \alpha)\sigma(t) + \alpha\sigma(t)^3$  for  $\alpha \in [0, 1]$ , *clamped*.

Drift has **no classical analogue**. It simultaneously shifts frequency (proportional to amplitude), decays amplitude (exponentially in  $\delta$ ), rotates phase (proportional to frequency), and *deforms* the shape function toward its own cube. Repeated drift causes any waveform to **converge toward a square wave**—a fixed point attractor in shape space. This models dissipation and crystallisation simultaneously.

### 2.4 2.4 Waveform Entanglement ( $\boxtimes$ )

**Def 5 (Entangled Pair).** Two waveform numbers  $w_1, w_2$  are *entangled*, written  $w_1 \boxtimes w_2$ , if there exists a **constraint function**  $\Phi : \mathbb{W} \rightarrow \mathbb{W}$  such that any operation on  $w_1$  induces  $\Phi$  on  $w_2$ :

$$\forall T : \mathbb{W} \rightarrow \mathbb{W}, \quad T(w_1) \implies w_2 \mapsto \Phi \circ T(w_2)$$

This is **not** quantum entanglement—it is a structural dependency within  $\mathbb{W}$  itself. Entangled numbers form *irreducible pairs*: you cannot manipulate one without transforming the other. This introduces a fundamentally **relational** arithmetic where isolated computation on single numbers is not always possible.

### 2.5 2.5 Collapse ( $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor$ )

**Def 6 (Collapse).** The *collapse* of  $w \in \mathbb{W}$  is the map  $\lfloor \cdot \rfloor : \mathbb{W} \rightarrow \mathbb{R}$  defined by:

$$\lfloor w \rfloor := A \cdot \gamma(w, e_0)$$

where  $e_0 = \langle 1, 1, 0, \sin \rangle$  is the *unit oscillator*.

Collapse projects a waveform number onto  $\mathbb{R}$ , extracting a single real value. Information is lost: many distinct elements of  $\mathbb{W}$  may collapse to the same real number. This is the formal bridge to conventional mathematics, and it is *irreversible by design*—paralleling measurement in physics.

## 3. Structural Properties

**Prop 1 ( $\mathbb{W}$  is not a field).**  $(\mathbb{W}, +, \odot)$  does not form a field. The oscillation product is non-associative and admits no general inverse.  $\mathbb{W}$  is a **non-associative algebra with drift**—a structure without precedent in standard algebra.

**Prop 2 (Drift Fixed Point).** For any  $w \in \mathbb{W}$  with  $A > 0$ , repeated application of drift with  $\delta > 0$  converges:  $\lim_{n \rightarrow \infty} (w^{\rightsquigarrow \delta})^{\rightsquigarrow \delta} \dots = \langle f^*, 0, *, \text{sq} \rangle$  where  $\text{sq}$  is the square wave. Every waveform **dies toward the same shape**.

**Prop 3 (Collapse Non-injectivity).**  $\exists w_1 \neq w_2 \in \mathbb{W}$  such that  $\lfloor w_1 \rfloor = \lfloor w_2 \rfloor$ . Conventional arithmetic operates on the **collapsed shadow** of a richer structure.

## 4. Axiom System (Complete)

- A1. Every element of  $\mathbb{W}$  is a quadruple  $\langle f, A, \varphi, \sigma \rangle$ .
- A2. Superposition is commutative and associative with identity  $\langle f, 0, 0, \sigma \rangle$ .
- A3. Phase inversion  $\varphi \mapsto \varphi + \pi$  yields the additive inverse.
- A4. The oscillation product  $\odot$  is commutative but *not* associative.
- A5.  $\odot$  distributes over  $+$  from the left:  $w_1 \odot (w_2 + w_3) = (w_1 \odot w_2) + (w_1 \odot w_3)$ .
- A6. Drift is a one-parameter semigroup:  $w^{\rightsquigarrow 0} = w$ ,  $(w^{\rightsquigarrow \alpha})^{\rightsquigarrow \beta} = w^{\rightsquigarrow (\alpha + \beta)}$  up to shape deformation.
- A7. Entanglement is symmetric but not transitive.
- A8. Collapse is a surjective homomorphism from  $(\mathbb{W}, +)$  to  $(\mathbb{R}, +)$ .
- A9. **No element of  $\mathbb{W}$  is fully determined by its collapse.**

## 5. Why This Is New

Concept	Distinction from existing maths
Oscillation product	Non-associative multiplication via shape composition; no analogue in ring theory
Drift	Simultaneous coupled deformation across all four parameters; not a group action
Coherence geometry	Distance depends on shape morphology, not norm; non-Euclidean in a novel sense
Entanglement	Structural dependency making isolated arithmetic impossible; no classical parallel
Collapse	Irreversible many-to-one projection; real numbers as lossy compression of $\mathbb{W}$