

- “alternate solutions” is when a non-singular solution is a restriction of more than one meta-singular solution;
- “disappearing solutions” when a non-singular solution is not a restriction of a meta-singular solution.

Special case of general relativity

I am not an expert in general relativity (I am not even a professional mathematician).

But it looks like that the equations of general relativity can be converted (as described above) into meta-singular equations. For the special case of general relativity equations, the above classes are:

- “added solutions” would possibly characterize a “world above” described not with real numbers as our world but with singularities. This may or may not be of physical interest.
- “alternate solutions” would characterize black (or white) holes with additional information hidden inside. This additional information may probably solve the well known paradox of information disappearing when it falls into a black hole.
- “disappearing solutions” would mean that the laws of nature are possibly more restrictive than considered in more traditional physics. Could it resolve time-machine related paradoxes?

I again repeat that I am not an expert in general relativity. I seek collaboration with general relativity experts to solve the problems I’ve formulated.

I think (except of the case of the negative result that there are no non-trivial solutions) this research is destined to receive Nobel Prize and/or Fundamental Physics Prize. I want my half.

Note that the group G (see the definition of generalized limit in my book) for general relativity can be defined in two different ways: as the group of homeomorphisms of the curved space or as the group of only uniformly continuous (in both directions) bijections. This gives us **two** new theories of general relativity.