The 7 Axioms of probability numbers and probability Maths.

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Here are described the 7 rules/axioms for use of the probability number-set in order to calculate the probabilities of any outcome.

These are the probability numbers also called the probability number set:

0,0∞1 0,99∞ 1,99∞ 2,99∞ 3,99∞ 4,99∞ 5,99∞ 6,99∞ 7,99∞ 8,99∞ 9,99∞ 10,99∞
Pronounced as: probably 1, probably 2, probably 3, etc.

For clarity, the above line represents the uncollapsed values for each unit. This line however, unlike in traditional numbers, does not simultaneously represent what the line of addition of probability 1 would look like. Because then we would get: *0,0∞1* *1* *1,99∞* *2,99∞* *3,99∞* *4,99∞*

Probably zero and probably 1 added together form a single whole: *1* proving mathematically that all perceived completeness/wholeness is an illusion. *1* doesn't actually exist in the number range. It is not a true value, it's just an illusion that can be created by adding probably 0 and probably 1.

The probability limits (p_min & p_max) The lowest probability limit = 0,0∞*1% and 99,99∞%* is the maximum probability limit. These provide the minimum and maximum probability allowed by the law of Exception/the law of Time. Probability gains bias (through a mechanism I will explain later) depending on its proximity to either limit. A highly chaotic system (Close to LPL) becomes strongly biased towards coherence if provided with choice, a highly ordered system (close to MPL) becomes strongly biased towards decoherence if given a choice. At LPL and MPL these biases become 100%. Preventing any form of structure in reality from ever reaching either limit.

Axiom 1: No Absolute Zero can exist! LPL (0.0∞1%) is a Probabilistic Range. In the probaverse, nothing real can exist without a history, a story of time shaping its probabilities into a temporary exception. Absolute zero cannot be temporary, Time cannot ever stop completely, therefore zero cannot exist in reality. The Lowest Probability Limit (LPL) isn't a single number but

a range, [ε_min, ε_max], with ε ≈ 10^-150 as a suggested stability area. Why a range? Because stability is a dream—everything wobbles, as time pushes new choices. Nothing can ever be never. So zero is impossible and therefore it does not exist in the probability number set.

Axiom 2: All probability units are Approximate Units, representing Maximally Stable-ish structures in time. No true whole numbers/units exist in reality; there are only “stable-ish” units/structures in time, "maximally stable" at: p_max = 1 - LPL or MPL%. It's as if every calculation is a glance at a compass needle, only valuable for a moment until time moves on.

Axiom 3: Infinity in the Probaverse represents the largest amount possible in reality, but not absolute infinity. So the Lowest and Maximum Probability Limits—never fade into irrelevance. These guardians of the boundaries of time/probability, are the very scaffolding of existence, they always exude meaningful influence, no matter how small. Imagine piling probabilities like sand, each grain shaped by ε ≈ 10^-150, yet every speck matters.

Axiom 4: Zero can be used normally in probability math for marking the size of numbers as we know it—10, 100, 1000—. Here, 10 means 9.99..., 100 means 99.99..., each a probabilistic approximation, carrying the same ε-driven exceptions as base numbers. This axiom keeps zero's familiar role. Though you will rarely see a zero when using probability math, there are exceptions.

Axiom 5: Different numbers have different successors, but only after collapse of their probabilities via axiom 7.

Axiom 6: Each value is a unique exception, and therefore also must have a unique exception (To be unique, one must have something unique within). Exceptions therefore must carry over into results: Even though the exact value of the exception in each probability number is never finite and therefore not exactly measurable, this gives us a way to “track” the influence of exception by accumulation in larger, multi-step operations and programs. Example:

$$1.99^{a} + 3.99^{r} = 5.98^{ar}\,(probably\ 6^{ar}) - 5.98^{ar} \cdot 13.999^{t} = 83,71405^{art}\,(probably\ 83,7^{art})$$

$$83,71405^{art}/3.99^{d} = 20,980957393483709273182957393484^{artd}\,(probably\ 21^{artd})$$

This also gives us a tool for estimating approximate uncertainty. The distance of each probability result from its closest whole/traditional number, gets larger as the number of stacked operations increases. Doing the same equation in traditional maths, and with probability maths, gives an indication of the range of uncertainty the result carries.

Traditional result:	21
Probability result:	$20,980957393483709273182957393484^{artd}$
$Uncertainty^{artd}$**:**	0,019042606516290726817042606516
$Uncertainty^{artd}$ **as a %:**	0,090679078649003461033536221504 76 %

Axiom 7: No answer/result/exception can shape or can exist until an equation is fully formed by choice. Since the finite value of ϵmin/max can never be exactly known, the completion of any equation always requires a choice from the individual consciousness formulating the equation (which finite value to use for ϵmin/max) thus ensuring and proving that choice is the mechanism by which Time's force is guided and pushes the present, into the future. The moment of choice, is the moment a new stable-ish exception comes into being and becomes fixed in history. Removing the idea of dry causality from math, assuring that between each equation and result must be a choice.

The Grand Overview

Together, these 7 axioms allow us to describe a ~~Universe~~ Probaverse of probability and exception, where numbers are not cold timeless infinite facts but unique temporary structures in consciousness, shaped by time's push and by choice. where every choice and resulting calculation takes the combined structures a step forward in time. The Law of Exception is describing our reality better than any previous math ever could.

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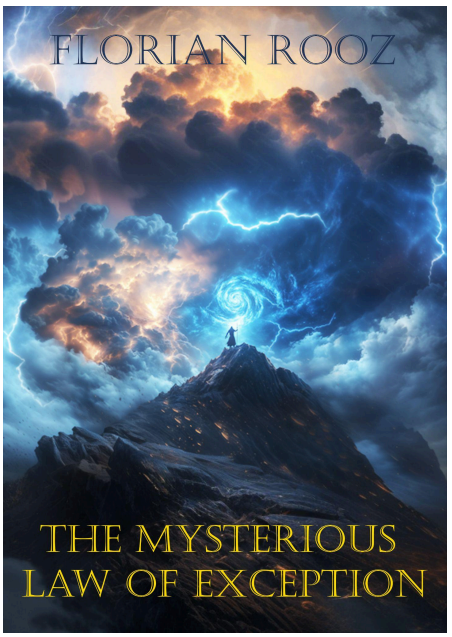
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