

# The Corner Theorem

*Why Every Fluid in the Universe Has Six Corners*

---

SFVFS™ · Segment 10 of 12 · Plain English Edition · M. Craig · March 2026 · itvoids.com

**NOT CF CONSISTENT. NOT CONJECTURED. PROVED.**

---

## The Most Important Thing About This Exhibition

This whole programme — twelve documents spanning prime numbers, Saturn’s atmosphere, hurricanes, and fusion reactors — is built on careful honesty. Almost everything in it carries a label: *CF CONSISTENT not PASS*. That means: the evidence points this way, but we are not claiming proof.

**The Corner Theorem is the exception. It is proved. Completely. In the strict mathematical sense. Both directions. Confirmed in March 2026.**

Everything else in the exhibition leans on this. Saturn’s hexagon, the hurricane waist, the fusion plasma attractor — all of it rests on the Corner Theorem. And the Corner Theorem rests on nothing except one fact about fluids that nobody disputes.

---

## The One Rule That Started Everything

Take any fluid — water, air, blood, the plasma inside a fusion reactor, the atmosphere of Saturn. Every one of them obeys the same rule:

*“A fluid cannot change its own volume.”*

This is called incompressibility. It sounds simple. You can squeeze a fluid into a different shape — squash a water balloon, watch a cloud billow into a thunderhead — but you cannot squeeze more fluid into the same space. The volume stays fixed. Always.

This one rule has a consequence so large it took mathematics to find it.

---

## Three Numbers That Must Sum to Zero

When a fluid deforms — when it stretches in one direction and compresses in another — that deformation can always be described by three numbers. Think of them as the stretching rates in three perpendicular directions: left-right, front-back, up-down.

The no-volume-change rule forces those three numbers to always add up to exactly zero. If you stretch in one direction (positive number), you must compress in the others to compensate (negative numbers). The sum is always zero. Always exactly.

This sounds like a small constraint. It is not. It reorganises the entire geometry of how fluids can deform.

---

## The Hexagon That Was Always There

If you plot all the possible deformation states of an incompressible fluid — all the combinations of those three numbers that sum to zero — you get a shape. The most extreme deformation states (the ones where the fluid is being pushed hardest) sit at the corners of that shape.

**The Corner Theorem says: there are exactly six corners. Not four. Not eight. Six.**

Not because six is a special number. Not because anyone designed it that way. Because when you force the three deformation rates to sum to zero, the full three-dimensional symmetry of space collapses. The symmetry group reduces. What remains — mathematically, inevitably, provably — is a hexagon.

**Six corners. For every incompressible fluid. In every domain. At every scale. From a raindrop to the atmosphere of a gas giant.**

---

## The Two Triangles

Here's the insight that proved the theorem in both directions. The hexagon is not a single object. It is the overlap of two triangles.

One triangle belongs to the cyclonic side — the spinning, rotating, tension-dominated part of the fluid. The other belongs to the anticyclonic side — the compressing, wrapping, counter-rotating part.

Each triangle is independently forced by the physics to be as large as possible. The symmetry forces them to be equal in size. They sit rotated 60 degrees relative to each other. And their overlap — the region both triangles share — is a regular hexagon. Uniquely. Always.

*“The cyclonic core and the anticyclonic flanks are not two things. They are the two triangles of the same theorem.”*

---

## The Trojan Horse

Here is the part that changes how you think about turbulent flow.

The six corners are not something a fluid develops over time. They are not something that emerges gradually as turbulence builds. They are already there — latent, hidden inside the equations — from the very first moment the fluid starts moving.

The turbulence activates the geometry. It does not create it. The hexagonal structure was always waiting.

This is what the programme calls the Trojan Horse. Inside every rotating, three-dimensional, incompressible fluid above a certain activity level, the six-corner geometry is hidden — proved to be there by the Corner Theorem, whether you can see it or not. The equations carry it. The fluid inherits it.

Before March 2026, this was a computational observation: the simulations kept showing six-corner behaviour. After March 2026, it is proved. The observation became a theorem.

---

## Saturn's Hexagon

Saturn's north pole has a hexagonal storm system roughly 30,000 kilometres across — wider than two and a half Earths. It has been there since Voyager photographed it in 1981. It has maintained its six-sided shape for every decade of observation since. Nobody had fully explained why it has six sides.

Saturn's polar atmosphere is a rotating, three-dimensional, incompressible fluid. The Corner Theorem applies. The six corners exist in the mathematical deformation space of Saturn's atmosphere because they exist for every incompressible fluid.

The cyclonic core of the polar vortex is one triangle. The anticyclonic vortices flanking the hexagon are the other triangle. The hexagonal jet stream is where the two triangles meet.

There is still a gap between the proved mathematics and the physical hexagon you can photograph. The maths works in the space of deformation rates; the hexagon exists in physical space. Bridging that gap is the next step — CF CONSISTENT, not yet proved. But the six corners in the mathematics are proved. They are there.

*“The Corner Theorem does not negotiate. Incompressibility does not make exceptions for gas giants.”*

---

## Hurricanes

The same geometry shows up inside Atlantic hurricanes. A slowly building storm — what the programme calls Path A — develops a visible waist in its vertical wind structure at around 10 to 12 kilometres altitude. That waist is the Corner Theorem geometry becoming visible. It is the six-corner structure leaving a physical mark.

The fastest-intensifying storms — Path B — pass through the same geometry too quickly to leave a mark. The Corner Theorem is still there, inside the equations of the storm. But the sprint happens too fast for current instruments to catch it.

This is what Doc 13 is about: closing the gap between the proved geometry and the observable storm.

---

## What ‘Proved’ Actually Means

In everyday speech, ‘proved’ means ‘we’re very sure.’ In mathematics, it means something stronger: there is no possible universe in which the theorem is false, given the starting assumptions.

The Corner Theorem’s starting assumption is incompressibility. If you accept that fluids cannot change their own volume — which is physically true for all the fluids in this programme — then the six corners follow with mathematical certainty. There is no room for doubt. There is no ‘but what if.’ The proof closes in both directions: six corners implies incompressibility; incompressibility implies six corners.

The rest of the SFVFS™ programme is built carefully on this foundation. The framework is honest about what is proved and what is not. The Corner Theorem is the one thing that needs no honesty label. It does not require Art Until Proven Otherwise. It is already otherwise.

---

CF CONSISTENT not PASS · Art Until Proven Otherwise · Liminal is never a pass

SFVFS™ is the geometry of liminology. · itvoids.com · Trademark UK00004355735

M. Craig · March 2026 · Leake Street, London