

# The Theorem of Undefined Emergence

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## Summary

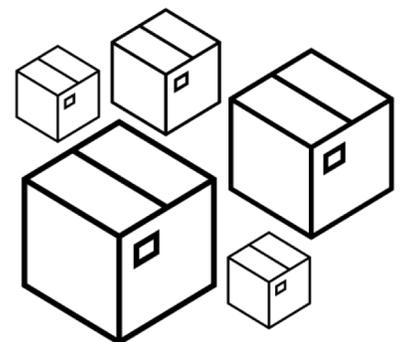
*The Theorem of Undefined Emergence* formalizes **the impossibility of phenomena to emerge from “nothing” or “infinity,” and align with our observations of existence.** This theorem dictates that **when two starting conditions are identical**, except one has **no constraints** (undefinedness) while the other has **any constraints** (nothing and infinity), the unconstrained condition is **the only one capable of the full range of possible emergence.** The starting condition of “nothing” is constrained by a place where something could be but isn’t. “Infinity” is constrained by a resolution requirement of achieving something that never ends, which is impossible. This theorem reveals that existence and its phenomena emerge not *from* “nothing or infinite potential...” but **not from anything at all.** Spontaneous emergence without a cause occurs because a starting condition with no constraints cannot prevent it. Given that **causation is a property of existence**, it cannot exist before existence. Therefore, **existence spontaneously emerged on its own without a cause because nothing existed to prevent it.**

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## Architecture

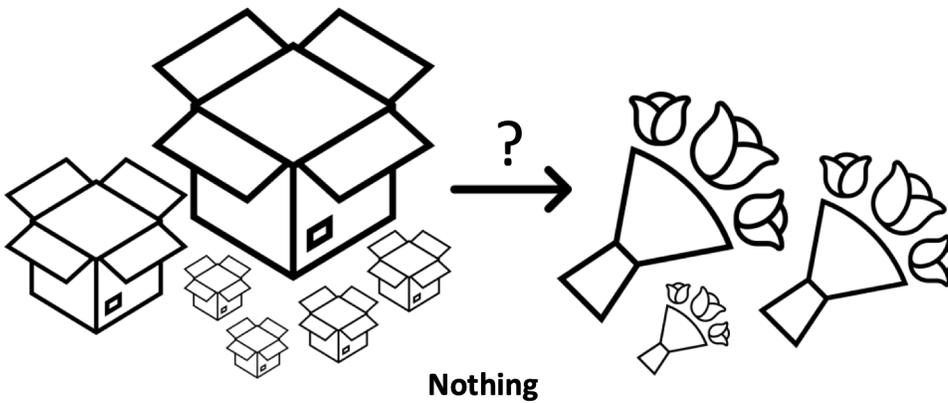
*The Theorem of Undefined Emergence* is deceptively simple and almost obvious in hindsight. The theorem posits that **when two starting conditions are identical** except one condition has **no constraints at all**, while the other has **any constraints**, only the unconstrained condition is **capable of producing the full range and variety of possible emergence.** This theorem uses three classic starting conditions, which are **1) undefinedness**, **2) nothing**, and **3) infinity** (or infinite potential). Undefinedness is the “starting condition” with no constraints, but it is not really a condition. **Undefinedness is not a place, not a void, not infinite potential, not nothing—it’s not even undefinedness.** The best way to understand undefinedness is to **stop trying to understand it**, stop trying to visualize it, and just say: **it simply isn’t.** Undefinedness is not just the absence of properties or constraints; **it is the absence of absence.** Even the word “undefinedness” falsely attributes it to “being something” that we can reference, but we cannot reference what isn’t. Undefinedness has no definition. So, when I say “undefinedness,” I am referring to **the concept of undefinedness**, not something that exists.

The other two conditions have constraints. The definition of “nothing” is a location **where something could be, but isn’t.** To identify nothing, you need a “container” that has the property of something missing. You can point to it and say, “There is nothing.” The problem with “nothing” is that **it always leads to the infinite regress problem**, no matter what solution you propose. We have **yet to answer** the question of “How did something come from nothing?” because it is unanswerable, and the premise that something can



### Undefinedness

The gifts and the boxes are delivered together, perfectly matched. Each gift comes with its own custom-sized box, because the gift was already *inside* the box when both were delivered.



**Nothing**  
The boxes already existed in your home but were empty. One day, some gifts appeared in the boxes. No one knows where the gifts came from, and not every box had a gift in it because some did not fit.

would allow infinite potential, **infinity is impossible and does not exist** because **it requires attaining a property that never ends, so it is unattainable**—it has an unresolvable constraint. The constraints imposed by “nothing” and “infinity” block emergence. **Undefinedness has no properties to block spontaneous, causeless emergence.**

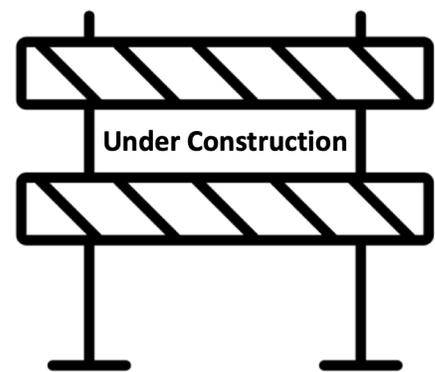
To understand the differences across these concepts, let’s imagine that **the starting conditions are a box**, which is what existed before existence, and **the gift is existence**. In the undefinedness condition, the box and the gift **are delivered simultaneously**. Neither the box nor the gift is delivered separately; however, they can be delivered together, as nothing prevents them from being delivered to your house. **Each gift fits the box perfectly** because the gift arrived with the box. Without a box, there is no missing gift, and without a gift, there is no missing box. **Their existence requires they co-define each other.**

In the nothing condition, **the empty box is in your home and contains no gift**. You can only identify the missing gift because the box is empty. No one knows where the box came from. One day, the gift appeared inside the box. The question became, “~~How did something come from nothing?~~” **“How did the gift come from the box?”** You try to figure it out... maybe a family member put it there, but then the question becomes, **“Where did my family member get the gift?”** Oh, maybe they found the gift upstairs, but then the question becomes, **“How did the gift get upstairs?”** Hmm.... maybe the gift was from the previous family that lived in the house, but then the question becomes, **“Where did that family get the gift from?”** with no definitive resolution apparent.

Further, given that the box existed before the gift, if the gift was too large for the box and could not fit, then the box would remain empty. Finally, in the infinity condition, you do not have a gift yet because **the box must finish construction**, which will happen **when it reaches infinite size**. However, it cannot reach infinite size; it could always be larger, so the box never arrives, nor does the gift.

*The Theorem of Undefined Emergence* is **the mathematical principle behind the emergence of existence**, but it continues to dictate all emergence, including your thoughts, cultural trends, the stock market, and the variety across species. **The future is undefined** because **nothing exists that can prevent it**, because **existence is all that exists**. Undefined emergence dictates that the future comes because nothing can prevent it. But, the future is “nothing,” it is not “empty,” **it has no properties at all—undefined**. It is this constraint-free progression of existence that enables **the full range of possible emergence**—what existence does when left unconstrained.

come from nothing is false. On the other hand, **you cannot point to undefinedness** because undefinedness is not nothing; it simply isn’t. Undefinedness does not lead to the infinite regress problem because **undefinedness did not “come from” anywhere**. Undefinedness cannot have a cause because it cannot have anything at all. **It simply isn’t**. Likewise, the definition of infinity is a property that extends forever without stopping. Even though infinity



### Infinity

The boxes are still being built—they must reach an infinite size before any gifts can arrive. However, an infinite size is unreachable because it could always be bigger, so the boxes never finish construction and no gifts ever arrive.

### Undefinedness

There is no upper bound, no lower bound, and no defined categories. You cannot identify “nothing” or “missing” because categories do not exist. There is no number line, no measurement system—only the total absence of structure, including the absence of *absence*.

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The categorical system, minimums, and maximums, emerged with the phenomenon, allowing for *the full range of possible emergence*. With no constraints preventing it, something *different* emerged: the alphabet.



### Nothing

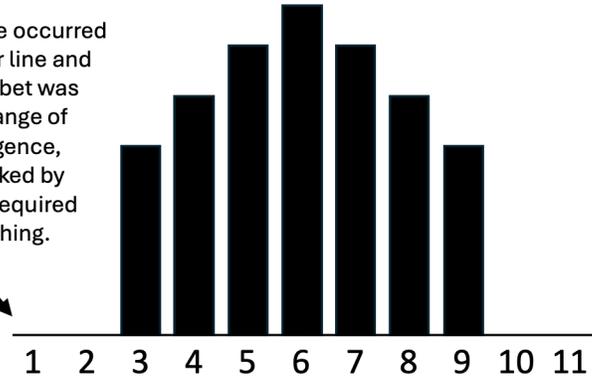
To define “nothing,” you must define *something* to be able to point and say, “yup, nothing there.” It means a category system (number line), and a setting a minimum and maximum. Once you have these established references, the middle can be “nothing” but the system now has constraints.

Minimum

Maximum

1 2 3 4 5 6 7 8 9 10 11

The only emergence occurred within the number line and limits. The alphabet was within the full range of possible emergence, but it was blocked by the constraints required to identify nothing.



Emergence →

To make the future “nothing,” it **requires you to add a constraint** to the present. For example, I can spray the constraint of weedkiller on my lawn to ensure that there is “nothing” but flowers in the future lawn, but now **I’ve blocked the full range of possible emergence**. When we observe phenomena across existence, we do not see constrained outcomes. **We see broad distributions**—bell curves and full-spectrum variability, as long as nothing prevents it. If something cannot exist, it doesn’t **because it is not part of the full range of possible emergence**. However, if something can exist and nothing prevents it, **it does exist, over and over in the full range of possible emergence**, which is why we see the same convergent phenomena across our fractal universe.

The most critical difference is between ongoing existence, **where you can block the full range of possible emergence**, and the origin of existence, which could not have been blocked because nothing existed before existence. Before existence emerged, there was no full range of possible emergence, but as soon as it did, the full range was set. Similarly, **causation is a property of existence** that could not exist before existence, so existence could not have been caused by anything. Anything that exists could not have existed before existence.

Therefore, all these features of existence, 1) **the full range of possible emergence**, 2) **causation**, 3) **nothing**, 4) **any constraints**, 5) **anything at all**, none of them could exist before existence. It is this very lack of all things that enabled **existence to spontaneously emerge without a cause**—that’s *The Theorem of Undefined Emergence*.

### The Big Picture

Talk about a bombshell theorem, huh? The idea that **existence cannot have a cause but emerged because nothing existed to stop it** is the most *profound* and *unsatisfying* answer imaginable, isn’t it? Still, this solution is a mathematical and logical necessity, and **it’s the only answer without an infinite regress**. Also, I empirically confirmed it in **Paper 2 with The Lattice Experiment**. We have spun our wheels for all human history searching for an answer to “Why is there something rather than nothing?” and “How did something come from nothing?”

These questions were critical, but **they do not have answers because they rest on a false premise**. Existence is something that... just is... so, take your time, sit with this answer, stay kind to yourself, and never let the existential free fall that comes from understanding existence prevent you from **seeing all its beauty and wonder**.