

# Unified Natural Function Theory: Operator, Spectrum, and Field Dynamics

## Abstract

We present a unified framework linking a symmetric mixed integral–differential operator with a dimensionless field theory.

## 1. Introduction

This work unifies operator theory and field dynamics into a single framework.

## 2. Mixed Operator

$$O[y] = a(D^2 + D^{-2})y + b(D + D^{-1})y + c y.$$

## 3. Spectrum

$$\Lambda(\lambda) = a(\lambda^2 + \lambda^{-2}) + b(\lambda + \lambda^{-1}) + c.$$

## 4. Reduction

$t = \lambda + 1/\lambda$  reduces the quartic to a quadratic.

## 5. Oscillatory Regime

$$|t| \leq 2 \text{ gives } \lambda = e^{i\theta}.$$

## 6. Hyperbolic Regime

$$|t| > 2 \text{ gives } \lambda = e^u.$$

## 7. Geometry

Circular vs hyperbolic geometry.

## **8. Constants**

Algebraic constants emerge from parameters.

## **9. Field Theory**

Dimensionless field definitions.

## **10. Motion**

Motion arises from  $\nabla R$ .

## **11. Gradient**

Drives motion.

## **12. Divergence**

Controls expansion.

## **13. Curl**

Controls rotation.

## **14. Memory**

Adds persistence.

## **15. Unification**

Spectral and field views unify.

## **16. Unity**

Maps to unit circle.

## **17. Taxonomy**

Defines natural functions.

## **18. Iteration**

Generates attractors.

## **19. Applications**

Simulation and physics.

## **20. Conclusion**

Unified theory established.