HIGHER BSD-BLOCH-KATO-DELIGNE-BEILINSON ANALOGOUS CONJECTURES IN EPITA-TETRATICA THEORY

PU JUSTIN SCARFY YANG

ABSTRACT. This document introduces higher analogs of the Birch and Swinnerton-Dyer (BSD), Bloch-Kato, Deligne, and Beilinson Conjectures within the framework of Epita-Tetratica Theory. By generalizing zeta and L-functions to Epita-Tetratica functions, we establish higher conjectural frameworks relating these functions to ranks of associated modules, higher regulators, and special values.

CONTENTS

1. INTRODUCTION

Classical conjectures such as the BSD, Bloch-Kato, Deligne, and Beilinson Conjectures provide deep insights into the relationship between zeta and L-functions and arithmetic invariants of algebraic structures. Here, we explore higher analogs of these conjectures, taking into account the recursive and layered structure of Epita-Tetratica Theory.

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2. Higher BSD Analog for Epita-Tetratica Functions

2.1. **Epita-Tetratica Ranks.** Define the rank of the module associated with higher epita-primes at the n-th layer, denoted rank_{E_n}, as the order of vanishing of the Epita-Zetatic function $\zeta_{E_n}^{\uparrow^n}(s)$ at $s = 1$:

$$\text{rank}_{E_n} = \text{ord}_{s=1} \zeta_{E_n}^{\uparrow^n}(s).$$

This rank is conjectured to reflect properties of higher epita-primes analogous to the ranks of Mordell-Weil groups in classical BSD theory.

2.2. **Higher BSD Conjecture.**

Conjecture 2.2.1 (Higher BSD Conjecture for Epita-Tetratica Functions)**.** *For the Epita-Zetatic function $\zeta_{E_n}^{\uparrow^n}(s)$, the rank rank_{E_n} of the associated module of higher epita-primes is equal to the order of vanishing of $\zeta_{E_n}^{\uparrow^n}(s)$ at $s = 1$.*

This conjecture implies that the structure of higher epita-primes within each layer is encoded in the behavior of $\zeta_{E_n}^{\uparrow^n}(s)$ at $s = 1$.

3. Higher Bloch-Kato Analog for Epita-Tetratica Functions

3.1. **Higher Epita-Regulators.** Define the higher regulator for Epita-Tetratica Theory as a map associated with the higher epita-primes, denoted R_{E_n}, that generalizes the classical notion of regulators in Bloch-Kato theory:

$$R_{E_n} : K_{2n}(P_{E_n}) \to \mathbb{R},$$

where $K_{2n}(P_{E_n})$ is a higher K-group associated with the n-th layer of epita-primes. This regulator maps elements from a K-group of the layer n to real values, representing "higher dimensional volume" in the Epita-Tetratica sense.

3.2. **Higher Bloch-Kato Conjecture.**

Conjecture 3.2.1 (Higher Bloch-Kato Conjecture for Epita-Tetratica Functions)**.** *The special values of $\zeta_{E_n}^{\uparrow^n}(s)$ at integer points are related to the higher Epita-Tetratica regulator R_{E_n} through:*

$$\zeta_{E_n}^{\uparrow^n}(k) = R_{E_n} \cdot C_{E_n}(k)$$

where $C_{E_n}(k)$ is a constant depending on the n-th layer and the integer k.

This conjecture suggests that higher K-theoretic structures in Epita-Tetratica Theory are reflected in the special values of Epita-Zetatic functions.

4. Higher Deligne Analog for Epita-Tetratica Functions

4.1. **Higher Motivic Cohomology.** For the n-th layer, define a motivic cohomology group $H^n_{\text{mot}}(P_{E_n}, \mathbb{Q}(n))$, which represents the motivic structure of epita-primes in the layer n. This motivic cohomology encapsulates the higher-order recursive properties of Epita-Tetratica Theory.

4.2. **Higher Deligne Conjecture.**

Conjecture 4.2.1 (Higher Deligne Conjecture for Epita-Tetratica Functions)**.** *For each s, the special values of the Epita-Tetratica L-function $L^{\uparrow^n}_{E_n}(s)$ are related to the motivic cohomology $H^n_{mot}(P_{E_n}, \mathbb{Q}(n))$:*

$$L^{\uparrow^n}_{E_n}(s) \sim \textit{Reg}_{E_n} \cdot \prod_{p \in P_{E_n}} e^{(p \uparrow^n s)}$$

where $\textit{Reg}_{E_n}$ is the Epita-Tetratica regulator for the motivic cohomology.

This conjecture proposes that the motivic structure of higher epita-primes influences the special values of Epita-Tetratica L-functions, mirroring classical motivic conjectures.

5. Higher Beilinson Analog for Epita-Tetratica Functions

5.1. **Higher Values and Higher Beilinson Regulator.** Define the higher Beilinson regulator B_{E_n} in Epita-Tetratica Theory as an integration over the n-arrow structure:

$$B_{E_n}(s) = \int_{P_{E_n}} \zeta^{\uparrow^n}_{E_n}(s)\, d\mu_{E_n},$$

where $d\mu_{E_n}$ represents a measure on higher epita-primes in layer n.

5.2. **Higher Beilinson Conjecture.**

Conjecture 5.2.1 (Higher Beilinson Conjecture for Epita-Tetratica Functions)**.** *The higher Beilinson regulator $B_{E_n}(s)$ is related to the values of the Epita-Zetatic function $\zeta^{\uparrow^n}_{E_n}(s)$ at special integers through:*

$$\zeta^{\uparrow^n}_{E_n}(s) = B_{E_n}(s) \cdot D_{E_n}(s),$$

where $D_{E_n}(s)$ is a function reflecting the distribution density of higher epita-primes.

This conjecture suggests that integrals of Epita-Zetatic functions over higher epita-prime distributions encode fundamental arithmetic invariants.

6. Conclusion

The higher analogs of BSD, Bloch-Kato, Deligne, and Beilinson Conjectures in Epita-Tetratica Theory open the possibility of deeper connections between higher epita-primes and algebraic structures at each recursive layer. Future work includes exploring the computational and theoretical implications of these higher conjectures.

7. References

References

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