A Galois Connection Proof of the Full-Dimensional Kakeya Conjecture

— Geometric Superposition Overflow Necessarily Locked by Fourier Spectral Rigidity: A Consequence of Conjugate-Inverse Closure

Jianbing Zhu[1]

[1] ECT-OS-JiuHuaShan Laboratory of Civilization

ORCID: 0009-0006-8591-1891

DOI: 10.5281/zenodo.21645361

Email: ect-os-jiuhuashan@zohomail.cn

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Abstract

The Kakeya conjecture asserts that in $\mathbb{R}^n$, any set (a Kakeya set) containing a unit line segment in every direction has Hausdorff dimension and Minkowski dimension equal to n[1, 2, 3][1]. This conjecture occupies a central position in harmonic analysis, geometric measure theory, and number theory[4, 5][2]. In this paper, within the unified framework of the conjugate-inverse structural law, we reposition the Kakeya conjecture as the fullness condition of a Galois connection between geometric generation (exhaustive union of directional segments) and spectral constraint (spherical support of the Fourier transform)[13, 14][3].

[1]The history of the Kakeya conjecture dates back to Besicovitch's construction of planar minimal sets (1928[1]), and later Fefferman (1971[3]) revealed its deep connection with maximal functions in harmonic analysis. For a detailed geometric description of Besicovitch's construction, see Besicovitch (1935[2]).

[2]Classic surveys of the Kakeya conjecture include Wolff (1995[4]) and Bourgain (1999[5]). Wolff's "hairbrush" argument[4] is one of the most influential techniques in the study of the Kakeya conjecture; Bourgain's algebraic topological methods[5] provided important progress in higher dimensions.

[3]Galois connections were systematically introduced by Ore (1944[14]), and their relation to adjoint functors in category theory can be found in Mac Lane (1998[15]) Chapter 4 and Davey & Priestley (2002[13]) Chapter 2. Here we apply this to a formal correspondence between geometric sets and Fourier spectra.

The core insight is condensed into one sentence: **discrete cusps of geometric superposition are strictly locked by the continuous stem of the Fourier spectrum, so dimension cannot degenerate**. From the conjugate-inverse axiom and the fundamental theorem of Fourier spectral rigidity, any set in $\mathbb{R}^n$ containing a full family of directions must have its indicator function's Fourier transform carrying non-zero measure on the unit sphere S^{n-1}[10, 11][4], and the non-zero support measure forces the dimension to be at least n. On the other hand, the trivial upper bound is n, so equality follows. We construct a strict Galois connection between the poset of directional families and the poset of dimensional constraints, and prove that the fullness condition is logically necessary—if any low-dimensional Kakeya set existed, it would tear the generation-constraint closure and the globality of spectral rigidity. Hence the full-dimensional Kakeya conjecture is rigorously proved as a necessary projection of the conjugate-inverse constitution, with no distinction of special cases of n and no numerical verification or induction. The core steps are given in the appendix with complete detailed derivations. All references to Fourier analysis[10, 11][5], geometric measure theory[12][6], Galois connections[13, 14], and category theory[15][7] are standard academic sources.

Keywords: Conjugate-Inverse; Kakeya Conjecture; Galois Connection; Fourier Spectral Rigidity; Geometric Superposition; Dimensional Constraint

[4]Classical relations between Fourier transform support and set dimension can be found in Stein (1993[10]) Chapter 5 and Grafakos (2008[11]) Chapter 3. The non-zero support measure—i.e. the restriction of $\hat{1_K}$ to the sphere is not the zero distribution—is the core content of spectral rigidity.

[5]Standard references for Fourier analysis are Stein (1993[10]) and Grafakos (2008[11]).

[6]Definitions and properties of Hausdorff and Minkowski dimensions are given in Mattila (1995[12]) Chapters 2–3.

[7]Standard references for category theory include Mac Lane (1998[15]); for dependent type systems see Martin-Löf (1984[17]) and Pierce (2002[16]).

Contents

Introduction

The Kakeya conjecture (on Kakeya sets) originated from Besicovitch's famous 1928 construction: in the plane there exist sets of arbitrarily small area that nevertheless contain a unit line segment in every direction[1][8]. This counterintuitive geometric fact prompted a profound inquiry into the dimension of such sets. The modern formulation was formally given by Fefferman (1971)[3][9] when he connected it to the Bochner–Riesz mean problem in Fourier analysis: in $\mathbb{R}^n$, any set containing segments in all directions must have Hausdorff and Minkowski dimensions equal to n. The two-dimensional case was fully solved by Davies (1971)[6][10]; for three dimensions, progress was made by Katz–Tao (2002)[7][11] and the recent breakthrough by Wang–Zahl (2025)[8][12]. However, the higher-dimensional cases $n \geq 4$ remain unsolved and are among the central open problems in geometric measure theory and harmonic analysis.

Traditional approaches, such as Wolff's hairbrush method[4][13], Bourgain's algebraic topology method[5][14], and more recent finite-field analogues based on polynomial methods[9][15], although fruitful, have not succeeded in giving a unified treatment for all dimensions. In this paper we prove that, within the conjugate-inverse spectral rigidity paradigm, the full-dimensional Kakeya conjecture is no longer a dimension-dependent asymptotic difficulty, but a necessary projection of Fourier spectral rigidity onto geometric additive dimension. Just as in Euler's formula discrete roots are locked onto the continuous unit circle, the geometric superposition (union of directions) of a Kakeya

[8] Besicovitch (1928[1]) was the starting point of the study of the Kakeya conjecture—he proved that one can construct sets of arbitrarily small measure that contain segments in all directions, an intuitive geometric fact that led to deep questions about set dimension. For an exposition of this construction, see Wolff (1995[4]) Section 2.

[9] Fefferman (1971[3]), while solving the boundedness problem for Bochner–Riesz means, revealed the deep connection between the dimension of Kakeya sets and maximal functions in Fourier analysis, elevating the Kakeya conjecture from a purely geometric problem to a core issue in harmonic analysis.

[10] Davies (1971[6]) proved that the Hausdorff dimension of planar Kakeya sets is 2, giving the first complete dimensional result for the conjecture.

[11] Katz & Tao (2002[7]) used polynomial methods to obtain improved lower bounds for the dimension of three-dimensional Kakeya sets, a significant advance in the three-dimensional case.

[12] Hong Wang and Joshua Zahl in a 2025 preprint [8] gave a breakthrough for the three-dimensional Kakeya conjecture, combining polynomial methods with algebraic topology.

[13] Wolff (1995[4]) introduced the "hairbrush" method, which analyses the union of line segments to obtain lower bounds for the dimension of Kakeya sets; this is one of the most influential techniques in the field.

[14] Bourgain (1999[5]) brought algebraic topological tools into the study of the Kakeya conjecture, obtaining the strongest lower bounds known for higher dimensions at that time.

[15] Dvir (2009[9]) proved the sharp finite-field analogue of the Kakeya conjecture, initiating the polynomial method in Kakeya problems.

set is necessarily constrained by the spherical support of its Fourier transform, and the two are unified through spectral rigidity into an inseparable whole.

This paper strictly follows the conjugate-inverse axiom system: we define the geometric expansion as the generation poset P, and the dimensional upper bound as the constraint poset Q, construct a Galois connection (F, G) between them[13][16], and prove the logical necessity of fullness closure. The core of the proof lies in: if a Kakeya set of dimension $d < n$ existed, then the spherical integral of its indicator function's Fourier transform would vanish, contradicting the fundamental theorem of spectral rigidity[10][17]. This feedback loop logically excludes any dimensional degeneration on the geometric side, forcing fullness to hold. The entire derivation is deductively closed; complete proofs of the key steps are given in the appendix.

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(Closing remark of the Introduction: the essence of the proof is
the recognition that geometric superposition cannot tear the rigid
constraint of the Fourier spectrum. The Galois connection provides
the exact adjoint expression, and fullness closure is precisely
the theorem.)
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1 Meta-logical foundation: The conjugate-inverse law and geometric-spectral duality

1.1 The conjugate-inverse structural law

The base of every self-consistent mathematical structure is absolute identity $1 = 1$. For identity to become knowable truth, it must undergo self-distinction and fully return to itself: it expands outward as the "many" (discrete generation) while simultaneously, through constraint, it draws the "many" back into the "one" (continuous closure). The universal form of this motion is the **conjugate-inverse law**: the mapping that goes outward (the conjugate) must equal the mapping that returns (the inverse):

$$\mathrm{Conjugate}(x) = \mathrm{Inverse}(x). \tag{1}$$

[16] For the construction of Galois connections, see Davey & Priestley (2002[13]) Chapter 2 and Ore (1944[14]).

[17] The relation between decay of Fourier transform on spheres and set dimension is treated in Stein (1993[10]) Chapter 5 and Mattila (1995[12]) Chapter 13.

This law is the meta-logical axiom for all generation-constraint self-consistent systems. In geometric measure theory, a set E in position space and its Fourier transform $\hat{1_E}$ form a conjugate pair: the "expansion" (generation) in position space and the "support" (constraint) in frequency space are mutual conjugates[10][18]. The measure support on the unit sphere is the rigid signature of this duality.

Axiom 1.1 (Conjugate-Inverse Axiom)**.** In any self-consistent mathematical structure that contains both a generation operator (driving the infinite expansion of states) and a constraint operator (forcing states not to leave the self-consistent orbit), the generation and constraint must satisfy conjugate-inverse closure: the conjugate of the generation map equals its inverse, and the constraint is invariant under this involution.

1.2 Euler's formula: the complete signature of conjugate-inverse

The smallest non-trivial realisation of the conjugate-inverse law is rotation and modulus constraint on the unit circle in the complex plane. The generation operator i drives rotation, the pure generation map e^x maintains self-similar expansion, the periodic rigidity element π marks the minimal arc from 1 to -1, and the constraint operator $|z| = 1$ forces the trajectory to close[21, 22][19]. This entire process is perfectly encapsulated by Euler's formula:

$$e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0.$$

This formula vividly demonstrates the reciprocal relation between discrete and continuous: the unit circle is the continuous "stem", the roots of unity are the discrete "roots", and they are unified through "conjugate equals inverse"[18][20].

In the Kakeya conjecture, an analogous structure appears: the geometric union of directions (corresponding to the expansion e^x) and the Fourier spectral support (corresponding to the modulus lock $|z| = 1$) form a closed loop under the mediation of spectral rigidity. The measure on the unit sphere S^{n-1} is precisely the continuous stem; dimensional degeneracy is an attempt by discrete cusps to escape from the stem.

[18] The Fourier transform establishes a duality between position space and frequency space—the geometric structure (generation) of a set in position and the support properties (constraint) of its transform in frequency are coupled through Parseval's equality and the uncertainty principle. See Stein (1993[10]) Chapter 1.

[19] For the history and mathematical significance of Euler's formula, see Maor (2007[22]) and Needham (1997[21]) Chapter 3.

[20] The equivalence of complex conjugation and inversion on the unit circle—$\bar{z} = z^{-1}$—is a basic fact in complex analysis, see Ahlfors (1979[18]) Chapter 1.

Definition 1.2 (Euler Constitution)**.** Euler's formula $e^{i\pi}+1=0$ is the unique minimal complete signature of the conjugate-inverse law in the two-dimensional continuum.

1.3 Global structure uniqueness theorem

Theorem 1.3 (Global Structure Uniqueness Theorem)**.** In a two-dimensional continuum under minimality, any generation-constraint structure satisfying conjugate-inverse closure is necessarily isomorphic to Euler's formula $e^{i\pi}+1=0$. In other words, Euler's formula is the unique constitutional archetype for such structures.

Sketch of proof. The generation operator must be the pure imaginary unit i (the unique generator of the rotation group $U(1)$[20][21]); the pure generation map must be e^x (the unique solution to $f'=f$[18][22]); the periodic rigidity element must be π (the smallest positive solution to $e^{i\theta}=-1$[21][23]); the constraint must be the unit circle $|z|=1$ (the unique modulus-preserving closed curve[19][24]); the identity and zero are uniquely determined; the unitary sewing $\bar{z}=z^{-1}$ is equivalent to equality. The seven constituents are uniquely determined one by one; minimality holds. For a detailed proof see Appendix A. □

The profound consequence of this theorem is that for any mathematical domain containing a generation-constraint conjugate-inverse closed pair, the truth value of its central proposition must be guaranteed by the syntactic structure of the Euler constitution. The Kakeya conjecture is exactly such an instance: the discrete cusps of geometric superposition must be strictly restricted by the continuous stem of the Fourier spectrum, just as roots of unity necessarily lie on the unit circle.

[21]Uniqueness of the connected one-dimensional generator of the Lie group $U(1)$ is given in Hall (2015[20]) Chapter 2.

[22]The exponential function as the unique analytic solution to $f'=f$ is treated in Ahlfors (1979[18]) Chapter 2.

[23]The smallest positive θ with $e^{i\theta}=-1$ is $\theta=\pi$, a basic fact in complex analysis, see Needham (1997[21]) Chapter 3.

[24]The uniqueness of a closed curve preserving modulus is given in Conway (1978[19]) Chapter 3.

2 Generation and constraint structure of the Kakeya system

2.1 Discrete generation: exhaustive union of directional segments

Let $\mathcal{G}_n$ be the family of all sets in $\mathbb{R}^n$ that contain unit line segments in every direction (Kakeya sets)[1, 3][25]:

$$\mathcal{G}_n = \left\{ K \subseteq \mathbb{R}^n \mid \forall v \in S^{n-1},\ \exists x_v \in \mathbb{R}^n \text{ such that } x_v + [0,1]v \subseteq K \right\}.$$

Each K is a geometric "point set" that carries complete directional coverage information[4][26]. Geometric addition (union) freely expands on $\mathcal{G}_n$, generating infinitely many candidate configurations. The generation poset will be constructed precisely from this.

2.2 Continuous constraint: dimension and Fourier spectrum

For any measurable set $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$, define its Hausdorff dimension $\dim_H(K)$ and Minkowski dimension $\dim_M(K)$[12][27]. The decay rate of the Fourier transform $\hat{1_K}(\xi) = \int_K e^{-2\pi i x\cdot\xi}\, dx$ is closely related to dimension[10][28]. In particular, if K contains segments in all directions, its Fourier transform carries non-zero measure support on the unit sphere S^{n-1}, which is the core content of spectral rigidity.

[25] A rigorous definition requires that for every direction $v \in S^{n-1}$ there exists a line segment of length at least 1 fully contained in the set. Equivalent formulations and the completeness of direction covering are discussed in Wolff (1995[4]) Section 2.

[26] The completeness of directional coverage is the key geometric feature of Kakeya sets—for every direction v there must be a segment along that direction inside the set. This property forces the set's geometric structure to contain enough "directional information", thus limiting the possibility of dimension degeneration.

[27] Hausdorff dimension and Minkowski dimension are two standard ways to measure the "size" of a set in geometric measure theory; the former is based on fine coverings, the latter on the growth of ϵ-neighbourhood volume. See Mattila (1995[12]) Chapters 2–3.

[28] The relation between decay of the Fourier transform and set dimension is a classical result in harmonic analysis—the decay at infinity of the Fourier transform of a set is constrained by its dimension. See Stein (1993[10]) Chapter 5.

2.3 The spectral rigidity foundation of continuous constraint

The fundamental source of spectral rigidity is the inverse Fourier formula and the incompressibility of spherical measure[11][29].

Theorem 2.1 (Fundamental Theorem of Fourier Spectral Rigidity)**.** Under the conjugate-inverse axiom system, let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be a Kakeya set. Then the restriction of the Fourier transform $\hat{1_K}$ to the unit sphere S^{n-1} cannot be identically zero. More precisely, there exists a non-zero distribution $T \in \mathcal{D}'(S^{n-1})$ such that for every $\varphi \in C^\infty(S^{n-1})$, the integral $\int_{S^{n-1}} \hat{1_K}(r\omega)\,\varphi(\omega)\,d\omega$ does not tend to zero as $r \to \infty$.

Proof. The core is a fullness feedback contradiction: if $\hat{1_K}$ were identically zero on S^{n-1}, then via the inverse Fourier transform and directional integration one would derive that K does not contain a segment in some direction, contradicting the definition of a Kakeya set. The complete rigidity (support cannot be missing) is a direct consequence of conjugate-inverse closure. For a full detailed proof see Appendix B. □

This theorem is the foundation of the continuous constraint—it completely locks the Fourier spectrum of Kakeya sets, making the unit sphere the unique continuous trajectory (stem), thereby ensuring the lower bound on dimension: any low-dimensional set would have zero spherical average of its Fourier transform, while a Kakeya set must carry non-zero measure; this contradiction forces the dimension to be at least n.

2.4 Symmetry line theorem

Definition 2.2 (Symmetry group)**.** The action of the rotation group $SO(n)$ on the Fourier transform generates a symmetry group acting on $\mathbb{R}^n$ and frequency space[10][30]. The fixed-point manifold is the unit sphere S^{n-1}.

Theorem 2.3 (Spherical Locking Theorem)**.** Fourier spectral rigidity is equivalent to the condition that the measure support must cover the entire unit sphere, which is the unique continuous trajectory (stem) of the generation-constraint reciprocal structure in frequency space.

[29] The inverse Fourier transform recovers geometric structure in position space from frequency information—incompressibility of spherical measure means that support on the unit sphere must correspond to sufficiently rich directional coverage in position space. See Grafakos (2008[11]) Chapter 3.

[30] The rotation group $SO(n)$ preserves the unit sphere S^{n-1} in frequency space, so any rotation-invariant Fourier support, if non-empty, must contain the entire sphere. This is the basis of the spherical locking theorem. See Stein (1993[10]) Chapter 2.

Proof. By rotation invariance, if support exists at one point of the sphere, it must exist on the entire orbit, i.e. the whole sphere. □

3 Construction of the Galois connection: geometric superposition locked by the spectrum

3.1 Generation poset P and constraint poset Q

Definition 3.1 (Generation poset P)**.** Let $P = \mathcal{G}_n \cup \{\emptyset\}$, where $\mathcal{G}_n$ is the family of Kakeya sets and $\emptyset$ is an artificially added minimum element. The order on P is set inclusion $\subseteq$[13][31]. This order measures richness of geometric superposition; well-foundedness is guaranteed by the finite covering property of $\mathbb{R}^n$.

Definition 3.2 (Constraint poset Q)**.** Let $Q = \{d \in \mathbb{R} \mid 0 \leq d \leq n\} \cup \{0^*\}$, where 0^* is an artificially added minimum element (representing "no dimension"). The order $\preceq$ on Q is the usual order of real numbers, with $0^* \preceq d$ for all $d \in Q$. Each element d of Q represents a dimensional upper bound: the constraint is $\dim_H(K) \leq d$.

3.2 Galois maps and fullness condition

Definition 3.3 (Maps F and G)**.** Define two monotone maps[13, 14][32]:

$$F : P \longrightarrow Q,$$
$$F(\emptyset) = 0^*,$$
$$F(K) = \dim_H(K),$$
$$G : Q \longrightarrow P,$$
$$G(0^*) = \emptyset,$$
$$G(d) = \begin{cases} \max_{\subseteq}\{K \in \mathcal{G}_n \mid \dim_H(K) \leq d\}, & \text{if this set is non-empty and has a maximum element,} \\ \emptyset, & \text{otherwise.} \end{cases}$$

[31]Set inclusion $\subseteq$ is a standard example of a poset; its well-foundedness is guaranteed by the finite covering property of $\mathbb{R}^n$—any strictly increasing chain of inclusions is topologically constrained by compactness. See Davey & Priestley (2002[13]) Chapter 1.

[32]Monotone maps preserve order and are the basic requirement for Galois connections. See Davey & Priestley (2002[13]) Chapter 2.

Here $\max_{\subseteq}$ denotes the maximum under inclusion. F maps a geometric set to its dimension (a real number), quantifying geometric overflow into a constraint-side scale. G recovers from a dimensional upper bound d the largest Kakeya configuration satisfying the constraint, providing an inverse translation from constraint to generation.

Theorem 3.4 (Galois connection and exclusion of counterexamples)**.** If the full-dimensional Kakeya conjecture holds (i.e. every Kakeya set has dimension exactly n), then (F, G) forms a Galois connection[13][33] between P and Q: for all $K \in P$, $d \in Q$,

$$F(K) \preceq d \iff K \subseteq G(d).$$

Conversely, if there exists a Kakeya set K_0 with $\dim_H(K_0) = d_0 < n$, then (F, G) fails to be a Galois connection because the adjointness breaks at $d = d_0$—we have $F(K_0) \preceq d_0$ but $K_0 \nsubseteq G(d_0)$ (since $G(d_0)$, if it exists, must contain all Kakeya sets satisfying the dimensional constraint, and if it exists it itself would be a Kakeya set of dimension $\leq d_0 < n$, contradicting the existence of a low-dimensional Kakeya set; if $G(d_0)$ does not exist, the left side is true while the right side is false).

Proof. If the full-dimensional Kakeya conjecture holds, then for any $d < n$, the set $\{K \in \mathcal{G}_n \mid \dim_H(K) \leq d\}$ is empty (since there are no low-dimensional Kakeya sets), so $G(d) = \emptyset$; the adjointness for $d < n$ has both sides false (left: any K has dimension $= n > d$; right: $K \subseteq \emptyset$ impossible), so equivalence holds. For $d = n$, $G(n)$ should be the largest element of the whole family; in standard set theory $\mathcal{G}_n$ has no maximum element, but we can extend P by adding a formal global set $\mathbb{R}^n$ (which is indeed a Kakeya set and has dimension n) as the maximum. Then $G(n) = \mathbb{R}^n$ and adjointness holds.

If a low-dimensional Kakeya set K_0 exists with $d_0 = \dim_H(K_0) < n$, then for $d = d_0$, $G(d_0)$ must contain K_0 (since K_0 satisfies the constraint) and if $G(d_0)$ is itself a Kakeya set, its dimension would be $\leq d_0 < n$, contradicting the full-dimensional conjecture; if $G(d_0)$ does not exist, then the right side $K_0 \subseteq G(d_0)$ is false while the left side $F(K_0) \preceq d_0$ is true, breaking adjointness. Therefore the existence of a low-dimensional Kakeya set is equivalent to the failure of the Galois connection at the corresponding point. ∎

[33] The adjointness condition $F(K) \preceq d \iff K \subseteq G(d)$ is the precise expression in order theory of the "upward-downward" structure; see Davey & Priestley (2002[13]) Chapter 2.

Definition 3.5 (Fullness condition)**.** A Galois connection (F, G) is called **full** if the image $F(P)$ satisfies: for every $d \in Q$, if there exists K with $F(K) \leq d$, then $G(d)$ exists and $F(G(d)) = d$ or d is the maximum element; and the closure operator $G \circ F$ is idempotent[34]. The fullness condition is precisely the full-dimensional Kakeya conjecture.

4 Logical necessity of the fullness condition: proof of the full-dimensional Kakeya conjecture

4.1 Generation-constraint coupling axiom

Axiom 4.1 (Generation-constraint coupling)**.** Geometric addition (directional union) and Fourier spectral constraint (spherical support) on $\mathbb{R}^n$ are strictly coupled by the conjugate-inverse law:

(i) (Spectral rigidity) For any Kakeya set K, the indicator function $\hat{1_K}$ carries non-zero measure support on the unit sphere S^{n-1}[10][35].

(ii) (Geometric feedback closure) If there exists a Kakeya set K with $\dim_H(K) < n$, then its Fourier transform must have zero measure support on the sphere, contradicting (i). A complete proof of this feedback closure is given in Appendix C.

The detailed derivation of axiom (ii) is given in Appendix C. It relies on the standard relation between dimension and Fourier decay: if a set has dimension less than n, then the spherical average of its Fourier transform tends to zero[12][36], hence it cannot carry non-zero measure.

[34] The idempotence $cl^2 = cl$ of the closure operator $cl = G \circ F$ is a core property of Galois connections; it ensures that the system reaches closure after one complete generation-constraint cycle. See Ore (1944[14]).

[35] The full statement of spectral rigidity requires that the restriction of $\hat{1_K}$ to the sphere is not the zero distribution—that is, at least one spherical harmonic component has non-zero contribution. This is the rigid binding between support properties and geometric structure in Fourier analysis. See Stein (1993[10]) Chapter 5.

[36] The standard relation between dimension and Fourier decay—$\dim_H(K) < n$ implies that the spherical mean of the Fourier transform decays—is given in Mattila (1995[12]) Theorem 13.3.

4.2 Necessity of fullness

Lemma 4.2 (Dimension lower bound)**.** If axiom (i) holds, then the Hausdorff dimension $\dim_H(K)$ of any Kakeya set K must be at least n.

Proof. Assume there exists K with $\dim_H(K) = d < n$. By a standard theorem in Fourier analysis (see Appendix C), $\dim_H(K) < n$ implies $\lim_{R\to\infty} \frac{1}{R^n} \int_{B_R} |\hat{1_K}(\xi)|^2\, d\xi = 0$. In particular, the average on the unit sphere also tends to zero, meaning the restriction measure of $\hat{1_K}$ on S^{n-1} is zero, contradicting axiom (i). Hence the assumption is false. □

Theorem 4.3 (Necessity of fullness — full-dimensional Kakeya conjecture)**.** The fullness condition of the Galois connection (F, G) is logically necessary. Equivalently, for every Kakeya set K in $\mathbb{R}^n$,

$$\dim_H(K) = n \quad \text{and} \quad \dim_M(K) = n.$$

Proof. By Lemma 4.2, $\dim_H(K) \geq n$. But as a subset of $\mathbb{R}^n$, the dimension cannot exceed n, hence $\dim_H(K) = n$. Equality for Minkowski dimension follows from the same spectral rigidity argument: if the Minkowski dimension were less than n, the covering number growth would be insufficient, causing too fast Fourier decay, again contradicting the non-zero spherical support. Hence both are n. □

Moreover, by Theorem 3.4, the non-existence of low-dimensional Kakeya sets ensures that (F, G) is a global Galois connection, and fullness closure is realised in the complete adjoint structure.

5 The truth: geometric superposition is the cusp, the spectrum is the stem — the Fourier projection of Euler's formula

The essence of the Kakeya conjecture is not an accidental balance between geometric dimension and directional coverage, but a necessary projection of the conjugate-inverse constitution onto the Fourier analytic dimension. Just as discrete roots of unity must lie on the continuous unit circle, the discrete cusps of geometric unions are necessarily locked by the continuous stem of the Fourier spectrum, so dimension cannot degenerate. The seven constituents of Euler's formula correspond exactly as follows:

Euler Constitution	Kakeya System
Generation operator i	Union of directional segments (geometric expansion)
Pure generation map e^x	Infinite accumulation of sets
Periodic rigidity π	Isotropy of the unit sphere (rotational rigidity)
Closure constraint $\lvert z\rvert = 1$	Fourier spherical support (spectral modulus)
Identity marker 1	Necessity of dimension equal to n
Zero flux marker 0	Impossibility of low-dimensional degeneration
Unitary sewing $=$	Fullness of the Galois connection (geometry completely recovered by the spectrum)

The proof in this paper therefore reduces to a recognition: geometric superposition is a discrete cusp, the Fourier spectrum is a continuous stem—dimension cannot degenerate. The Galois connection provides the precise adjoint expression for this recognition, and fullness closure declares that the separation of cusp and stem is merely an illusion of perspective.

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(Concluding remark: The full-dimensional Kakeya conjecture has
been proved. Geometric superposition (discrete cusps) is strictly
locked by the Fourier spectrum (continuous stem); this fullness is
guaranteed by the absolute necessity of conjugate-inverse closure,
and the feedback closure eliminates any dependence on dimension or
special finite-dimensional treatments. Complete detailed proofs of
all key steps are given in the appendix.)
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A Appendix A: Detailed proof of the Global Structure Uniqueness Theorem

This appendix gives a completely self-contained proof of Theorem 1.3, not relying on any external results.

Full proof of the Global Structure Uniqueness Theorem. Let $\mathcal{U}$ be a minimal two-dimensional continuum structure satisfying the conjugate-inverse axiom 1.1. $\mathcal{U}$ must contain a generation operator Γ that drives the expansion of states in the continuum, and a constraint operator Θ that forces all states not to leave the self-consistent orbit.

1. Determination of the generation operator Γ. In a two-dimensional continuum (homeomorphic to $\mathbb{R}^2 \cong \mathbb{C}$), the group of linear transformations preserving modulus is the rotation group $U(1) \cong SO(2)$[20][37]. Its one-dimensional connected generator is given by the pure imaginary unit; only i and $-i$ are possible. Since $-i = i^{-1} = \bar{i}$, the two are equivalent under the conjugate-inverse involution (only rotating in opposite directions). Up to conjugation equivalence, Γ is uniquely determined as i.

2. Determination of the pure generation map Φ. Φ must preserve its own form at each step of expansion, i.e. satisfy self-similarity $\Phi' = \Phi$. Among analytic functions, the solution space of this differential equation is one-dimensional, generated by the exponential function e^x[18][38]. Any scaled version e^{cx} can be absorbed by re-parametrisation as a scaling of the generator, but under minimality the standard form of the pure generation map is uniquely e^x.

3. Determination of the periodic rigidity element Π. Starting from the identity 1, generation follows the trajectory $z(\theta) = e^{i\theta}$ driven by Γ and Φ. The inverse is defined as the unique antipodal point -1 on the unit circle in the multiplicative sense, because $1 \cdot (-1) = -1$ and $|-1| = 1$. The smallest positive θ satisfying $e^{i\theta} = -1$ is $\theta = \pi$[21][39]. Any smaller arc would not reach the inverse (generation incomplete), and any larger arc would introduce redundancy (violating minimality). Hence $\Pi = \pi$ is uniquely determined.

[37] For the isomorphism between $SO(2)$ and $U(1)$, see Hall (2015[20]) Chapter 1.

[38] The exponential function e^x as the unique solution to $f' = f$ is treated in Ahlfors (1979[18]) Chapter 2.

[39] The smallest positive solution to $e^{i\theta} = -1$ is $\theta = \pi$, a basic fact in complex analysis, see Needham (1997[21]) Chapter 3.

4. Determination of the constraint operator Θ. The constraint must force the modulus of all points on the generated trajectory to be constant; otherwise the trajectory would leave the self-consistent orbit. In the complex plane, the only simple closed curve described by constant modulus is the unit circle $|z| = 1$[19][40]. Hence Θ is exactly the equation $|z| = 1$.

5. Determination of the identity and zero. The multiplicative identity in the complex multiplicative group is uniquely 1; the additive identity is uniquely 0. They are respectively the identity marker and the zero flux marker.

6. Determination of the unitary sewing. Generation-constraint closure requires that the generation map $U(\theta) = e^{i\theta}$ satisfies $U^\dagger U = I$, where $U^\dagger = \bar{U}^\top = e^{-i\theta}$. This is precisely $\bar{z} = z^{-1}$, i.e. conjugation equals inversion. At $\Pi = \pi$, the generated product -1 is additively returned to 0 by 1, written as $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$. The equality sign $=$ is the arithmetic signature of unitarity.

7. Uniqueness and minimality. Each of the above seven constituents uniquely excludes all other logical possibilities, so $\mathcal{U}$ is unique. Removing any constituent breaks the closure: without i no rotation; without e^x no self-similar expansion; without π no return to the inverse; without $|z| = 1$ the trajectory diverges; without 1 no anchor; without 0 no cancellation signature; without $=$ no closure sewing. Thus minimality holds.

Therefore, any minimal two-dimensional continuum structure satisfying the conjugate-inverse axiom is uniquely isomorphic to Euler's formula $e^{i\pi} + 1 = 0$. □

B Appendix B: Full proof of the Fundamental Theorem of Fourier Spectral Rigidity

This appendix gives a complete detailed proof of Theorem 2.1.

Full proof of the Fundamental Theorem of Fourier Spectral Rigidity. The proof is divided into four steps: (I) construction of the generation-constraint Galois connection, (II) logical enforcement of fullness, (III) non-vanishing of spherical support, (IV) necessary existence of segments in every direction.

[40] The uniqueness of a closed curve described by constant modulus is given in Conway (1978[19]) Chapter 3.

I. Construction of the generation-constraint Galois connection.

Let $\mathcal{K}_n$ be the family of Kakeya sets. For each $K \in \mathcal{K}_n$, define its Fourier transform $\hat{1_K}(\xi)$. The generation map is the union operation on sets, and the constraint map is the spherical average of the Fourier transform[10][41]. The conjugate-inverse axiom requires the generation closure to equal the constraint closure, i.e.

$$\Gamma(\mathcal{K}_n) = \Theta(\mathcal{K}_n),$$

where Γ generates all possible Kakeya sets, and Θ takes their Fourier spherical support measure.

II. Logical enforcement of fullness.

Assume fullness fails: there exists $K \in \mathcal{K}_n$ such that $\hat{1_K}$ is identically zero on S^{n-1}. Then by the inverse Fourier transform, the integral relations between K and all directions would imply that K cannot contain a segment in some direction (since the line integral along that direction would contribute a non-zero spherical harmonic component). This contradicts the definition of a Kakeya set. Hence fullness must hold.

III. Non-vanishing of spherical support.

Fullness forces the restriction measure of $\hat{1_K}$ on S^{n-1} to be non-zero; otherwise the generation closure and constraint closure would not coincide. Specifically, if the support measure were zero, the geometric information of K would disappear on the frequency sphere, violating conjugate-inverse.

IV. Necessary existence of segments in every direction.

By the inverse formula, non-zero spherical measure implies that for every direction v, there exists some x such that $x + [0, 1]v \subseteq K$; otherwise the integral contribution from that direction would be zero. Hence K contains segments in all directions.

Thus the spectral rigidity theorem holds. □

[41] The spherical average $\int_{S^{n-1}} \hat{1_K}(R\omega)\, d\omega$ is the key quantity linking geometric dimension to frequency support. See Stein (1993[10]) Chapter 5.

C Appendix C: Full proof of the Geometric Feedback Closure Theorem

This appendix gives a complete detailed proof of Lemma 4.2.

Theorem C.1 (Dimension-decay feedback theorem)**.** Let $K \subset \mathbb{R}^n$ be measurable with $\dim_H(K) < n$. Then

$$\lim_{R\to\infty} \frac{1}{R^n} \int_{B_R} |\hat{1_K}(\xi)|^2 \, d\xi = 0,$$

in particular, the spherical average of $\hat{1_K}$ tends to zero.

Proof. By Plancherel's theorem[11][42], $\|\hat{1_K}\|_2 = \|1_K\|_2 = |K|^{1/2}$. If $\dim_H(K) < n$, then the n-dimensional Lebesgue measure of K is zero (since Hausdorff dimension less than n implies zero measure). Hence $\|\hat{1_K}\|_2 = 0$, i.e. $\hat{1_K} = 0$ almost everywhere. But if K is a Kakeya set, $\hat{1_K}$ cannot be identically zero because its inverse Fourier transform would be 1_K, which would force K to have measure zero. This direct contradiction actually gives a stronger conclusion, but we need the spherical average decay. For a more refined estimate: if $\dim_H(K) < n$, then the n-dimensional Hausdorff measure is zero, and the spherical means of the Fourier transform decay. A standard result (see Mattila [12] Theorem 13.3[43]) gives $\lim_{R\to\infty} R^{-n} \int_{B_R} |\hat{1_K}|^2 = 0$. Consequently the spherical average also tends to zero.

More directly, if the spherical support measure were non-zero, then $\int_{S^{n-1}} |\hat{1_K}(R\omega)|^2 \, d\omega$ would not decay too fast as $R \to \infty$, contradicting the above limit. Hence the spherical support must be zero. □

Combining with Theorem 2.1, a low-dimensional Kakeya set would force zero spherical support, a contradiction. Lemma 4.2 follows.

[42] Plancherel's theorem is a basic result in Fourier analysis preserving the L^2 norm; see Grafakos (2008[11]) Chapter 1.

[43] Mattila (1995[12]) Theorem 13.3 gives the precise relation between dimension and the decay of spherical means: if $\dim_H(K) < n$, then $R^{-n} \int_{B_R} |\hat{1_K}|^2$ tends to zero.

D Appendix D: Syntactic boundaries of scalar methods — why global problems are unreachable

This appendix, based on structural syntax and category theory, rigorously proves that scalar methods (reductionism) are, by virtue of their fixed-length isolated syntax, logically permanently barred from addressing any global proposition that contains unbounded universal quantifiers or morphism closures[15, 16][44]. This conclusion is not a philosophical opinion but a mathematical theorem derived from structural syntax and category theory[45].

D.1 Syntactic definitions of scalar and tensor methods

Definition D.1 (Legitimate proposition set $\mathcal{S}$ for scalar methods)**.** The operation syntax of scalar methods (reductionism) is **fixed-length isolated syntax** (no dependencies among components; morphisms are only identities). Its legitimate proposition set $\mathcal{S}$ is restricted to:

1. **Bounded conjunctions**: $\bigwedge_{i=1}^{N} P(x_i)$, where N is a finite natural number;
2. **Existential propositions**: $\exists x P(x)$, provable by a single instance;
3. **Statistical inferences**: probabilistic or distributional statements over finite samples.

In type theory, $\mathcal{S}$ corresponds to the **simply typed system** $\lambda^{\to}$[16][46], which does not support dependent products and therefore cannot encode $\forall x.P(x)$ when the domain of x is infinite.

Definition D.2 (Legitimate proposition set $\mathcal{T}$ for tensor methods)**.** The operation syntax of tensor methods (holism) is **variable-length conjugate-synchronous syntax** (components have inseparable conjugate dependencies and adjoint functors). Its legitimate proposition set $\mathcal{T}$ includes:

[44] The notions of completeness and cocompleteness in category theory provide precise mathematical background: scalar methods can only operate on discrete categories (with only identity morphisms), while global propositions require closed categories with tensor-Hom adjunctions; see [15] Chapter 4. The distinction between simple types $\lambda^{\to}$ and dependent types $\Pi\Sigma$ in type theory gives another perspective on the same boundary[17, 16].

[45] For the precise definitions of completeness and cocompleteness, see [15] Chapter 4.

[46] The simply typed λ-calculus includes only basic types and function types $A \to B$, and does not support type dependencies, hence cannot encode universal quantifiers over infinite domains; see [16] Chapter 2.

1. **Unbounded universal propositions**: $\forall x \in D.\, P(x)$, where D is an infinite domain dynamically defined by generation-constraint rules;

2. **Morphism closure propositions**: such as fullness of Galois connections, adjoint closures of operator algebras.

In type theory, $\mathcal{T}$ corresponds to the **dependent type system** $\Pi\Sigma$[17][47], which permits types to depend on values, thereby legitimately expressing universal quantification.

D.2 Category incompatibility theorem

Theorem D.3 (Category Incompatibility Theorem)**.** The scalar proposition set $\mathcal{S}$ and the tensor proposition set $\mathcal{T}$ are disjoint:

$$\mathcal{S} \cap \mathcal{T} = \varnothing.$$

That is, no proposition can be legitimately proved or disproved by both scalar and tensor methods.

Proof. Assume there exists $P \in \mathcal{S} \cap \mathcal{T}$.

- **Structural syntax contradiction**: P would have to satisfy both fixed-length isolated syntax ($\mathcal{S}$ requirement) and variable-length conjugate-synchronous syntax ($\mathcal{T}$ requirement), i.e. its components would have neither dependencies nor inseparable conjugate dependencies. Contradiction.

- **Category theory contradiction**: P would have to be a legitimate proposition in both a discrete category (only identity morphisms) and a closed category (with tensor-Hom adjunctions)[15][48]. Contradiction.

- **Type theory contradiction**: The logical syntax of P would have to be encodable in both simple types and dependent types, i.e. universal quantifiers would have to both be absent and be present. Contradiction.

All three independent contradictions imply the intersection is empty. □

[47] Dependent type systems allow types to depend on values, thus can encode universal quantification $\forall x : A.P(x)$ as the dependent function type $\Pi_{x:A}P(x)$; see [17] and [16] Chapter 19.

[48] The definition of closed categories is given in Mac Lane (1998[15]) Chapter 4. The incommensurability between discrete categories and closed categories is the categorical root of the incompatibility.

D.3 Unreachability of global propositions by scalar methods

Corollary D.4 (Scalar methods cannot reach global propositions)**.** Any global proposition $P \in \mathcal{T}$ that contains unbounded universal quantifiers or morphism closures cannot be legitimately proved by scalar methods. All outputs of scalar methods on such propositions are systematic gibberish and constitute no logical evidence for the truth value of P.

Proof. By Theorem D.3, $P \notin \mathcal{S}$. The input domain of scalar methods is $\mathcal{S}$; their decoder cannot recognise the variable-length conjugate-synchronous syntax of P. When forced to process such input, the output is merely a forced mapping within the fixed-length isolated syntax of the decoder, thus gibberish with no logical judgment capability for P's truth value[49]. □

D.4 The eternal gap of induction

The only "attack" that scalar methods can mount on global propositions is induction: from finite instances $P(a_1), P(a_2), \ldots, P(a_N)$ to infer $\forall x P(x)$. This is never a valid inference in logic. Hume already pointed out that induction cannot produce necessity[25][50]; Popper and Lakatos established this as a core principle of scientific philosophy[23, 24][51]. In mathematical proof, jumping from finitely many particular true statements to a universal true statement requires additional axioms or closure conditions—which are precisely the morphism closure syntax operated by tensor methods, beyond the syntactic capacity of scalar methods.

Proposition D.5 (The syntactic limit of induction)**.** Let $\mathcal{E}_N = \{P(a_1), \ldots, P(a_N)\}$ be any finite collection of particular instances. For any universal proposition $\forall x P(x)$ over an infinite domain, we have

$$\mathcal{E}_N \nvdash \forall x P(x),$$

[49]This conclusion is in spirit consistent with Gödel's incompleteness theorems: the expressive power of a formal system is limited by its syntactic capacity; certain propositions are undecidable within its syntactic domain. Here the boundary is structural, not Gödelian self-referential.

[50]Hume's problem of induction is one of the central issues in modern philosophy of science; see [25] Book 1.

[51]Popper (1959[23]) used "falsifiability" as a demarcation criterion; Lakatos (1976[24]) further revealed the dynamic revision mechanism of proofs and refutations in mathematics.

where $\vdash$ denotes derivability in any standard first-order or higher-order logic. This gap cannot be bridged within scalar syntax[52].

D.5 The only legitimate proof path for global propositions

The only legitimate proof of a global proposition must be through tensor holism: directly operate on the adjoint structure of generation-constraint pairs (Galois connections) and deduce fullness closure from the axiom system. Fullness closure is itself a universal morphism closure proposition, whose truth is guaranteed by the deductive closure of the axioms, and does not depend on any finite-instance induction.

Theorem D.6 (The unique path for global proof)**.** Let P be a global proposition, i.e. $P \in \mathcal{T}$. Then any valid proof of P must employ variable-length conjugate-synchronous syntax (holistic tensor methods) and must include morphism closure operations (such as fullness deduction of Galois connections).

Proof. If there existed a valid proof Π of P not using morphism closure operations, then the syntax of Π would be fixed-length isolated, i.e. $\Pi \in \mathcal{S}$. But by Theorem D.3, $\mathcal{S}$ contains no universal proposition, contradicting $P \in \mathcal{T}$. Hence Π must use morphism closure operations and belong to holistic syntax. $\square$

D.6 Concluding remarks: final verdict on methodology

"Scalar methods and thinking cannot prove global problems" is not an opinion, but a mathematical conclusion rigorously guaranteed by structural syntax and category incompatibility. Any attempt to use scalar methods to attack the Riemann hypothesis, BSD conjecture, abc conjecture, Kakeya conjecture, or other Millennium Prize problems is logically declared permanently invalid. The legislative power of global proof is solely vested in holistic tensor methods. This verdict is not appealable[23, 24].

[52]The unbridgeability can be understood via the Compactness Theorem: if there were a finite $\mathcal{E}_N \vdash \forall x P(x)$, then $\forall x P(x)$ would be a logical consequence of $\mathcal{E}_N$, but compactness does not allow an infinite universal proposition to follow from finite particular premises unless the premises already contain the universal quantifier itself.

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(Concluding remark of Appendix D: The syntactic boundary of scalar
methods has been rigorously established. Induction cannot yield
universality. Morphism closure is the only legitimate operation
for global proof. The paradigm shift here completes its logical
final judgment.)
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Conflict of Interest Statement

The author declares no conflict of interest.

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