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Annals of Mathematics and Physics

OPEN ACCESS JOURNAL

ISSN: 2689-7636 Journal DOI: https://dx.doi.org/10.17352/amp

Research Article

Invariant Tensor Validation of Kalimuthu's Degenerate Spherical Triangle Theorems: Topological Phase Transitions and Dimensional Collapse Across Reparametrised Physical Manifolds

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Submitted : 27 July, 2026
Accepted : 04 August, 2026
Published : 05 August, 2026

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Keywords: Kalimuthu degenerate spherical triangles; Spherical trigonometry; Degenerate manifolds; Christoffel symbols; Curvature invariants; Coordinate singularity vs physical singularity; Gauss-Bonnet theorem

Abstract

This revised paper addresses the reviewer clarifications concerning Kalimuthu's degenerate spherical triangle theorems where the interior angle sum Σ α_i approaches the boundary values 2π (360°) and 3π (540°). We explicitly distinguish between coordinate-induced degeneration and genuine curvature singularities. Employing invariant tensor calculus, we compute metric tensor components, Christoffel symbols, and coordinate-independent curvature invariants (Ricci scalar R and Kretschmann scalar K = R {μνρσ}R^{μνρσ}) on S^2. We show that the underlying manifold S^2 maintains constant Gaussian curvature $K\_G = 1/R^2$ and finite scalar invariants at all points including the equatorial limit θ = π/2. The reported vanishing of Christoffel symbols Γ^λ_{μν} $\square$ 0 at θ = π/2 is shown to be a coordinate-dependent property of the standard polar chart, not a tensorial invariant, but its geometric interpretation as local affine trivialization along the great-circle geodesic is preserved. The apparent contradiction between non-zero Girard area and dimensional collapse is resolved: the area formula Area = R^2(Σα_i - π) yields πR^2 for Σ=2π and 2πR^2 for Σ=3π, which correspond to regularized limits where the interior domain tends to a hemispherical domain with its boundary compressed onto a closed geodesic. Applications to hyperbolic space, BSSN formalism, cosmic strings, loop quantum gravity, wormholes, and AdS/CFT are now explicitly classified as mathematical analogies and regularisation models with stated limitations, not direct physical proofs of new phenomena.

Introduction

Spherical trigonometry dictates that for any non-degenerate triangle on a standard Riemann 2-sphere S^2 of radius R, the interior angle sum Σ α_i ∈ (π,3π) (180°,540°). The open interval excludes the endpoints because a non-degenerate triangle requires non-zero interior area and distinct, non-collinear vertices.

Kalimuthu's degenerate spherical theorems identify the limiting configurations where Σ α_i → 2π (360°) and Σ α_i → 3π (540°) as the vertices become aligned on a great circle. Rather than representing violations of non-Euclidean geometry, these are boundary cases of the Gauss-Bonnet theorem. This revision formalizes them using invariant tensor calculus and clarifies the logical interpretation requested by reviewers.

Metric Tensor and Connection Fields on S^2 – Revised with Coordinate Invariance Discussion

We model S^2 with local coordinates x^μ=(θ,φ), θ∈[0,π], φ∈[0,2π). The covariant metric tensor: g_{μν}=diag(R^2, R^2 $\sin^2θ$), g^{μν}=diag(1/R^2, 1/(R^2 $\sin^2θ$)), det(g)=R^4 $\sin^2θ$.

Christoffel symbols of the second kind:

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$\Gamma^\lambda_{\mu\nu} = (1/2)\, g^{\lambda\sigma}(\partial_\nu g_{\sigma\mu}+\partial_\mu g_{\sigma\nu}-\partial_\sigma g_{\mu\nu})$

Yielding: $\Gamma^\theta_{\varphi\varphi}= -\sin\theta \cos\theta$, $\Gamma^\varphi_{\theta\varphi}=\Gamma^\varphi_{\varphi\theta}=\cot\theta$, all other components zero in this chart.

At poles $\theta\to 0,\pi$: $\det(g)\to 0$, $g^{\varphi\varphi}\to\infty$, $\cot\theta\to\infty$ – classic coordinate singularity (non-physical)

At equatorial limit $\theta=\pi/2$: $\sin\theta=1$, $\cos\theta=0$, $\cot\theta=0 \Rightarrow \Gamma^\theta_{\varphi\varphi}=0$, $\Gamma^\varphi_{\theta\varphi}=0$. Hence in this chart the connection matrix vanishes: $\Gamma^\lambda_{\mu\nu}|_{\theta=\pi/2}=0$.

Coordinate Dependence (Addressing Point 2)

Christoffel symbols are not tensors. Under coordinate transformation $x\to x'$, $\Gamma'^\lambda_{\mu\nu}= (\partial x'^\lambda/\partial x^\rho)(\partial x^\sigma/\partial x'^\mu)(\partial x^\tau/\partial x'^\nu)\, \Gamma^\rho_{\sigma\tau}+ (\partial x'^\lambda/\partial x^\rho)(\partial^2 x^\rho/\partial x'^\mu\partial x'^\nu)$. The second term allows Γ to be made zero along any given geodesic by choosing Riemann normal or Fermi normal coordinates. Therefore $\Gamma\to 0$ at equator is not an invariant proof of flatness. What is invariant is that the equatorial great circle is a geodesic: its geodesic curvature $\kappa_g=0$ and its tangent vector satisfies $\nabla_T T=0$. The vanishing in (θ,φ) chart is a convenient manifestation of that geodesic property, not a new curvature cancellation. We do not claim Γ is invariantly zero everywhere.

Intrinsic Curvature, Invariants, and Resolution of Area-Collapse Contradiction

Riemann tensor: $R^\lambda_{\mu\nu\rho}=\partial_\nu \Gamma^\lambda_{\mu\rho}-\partial_\rho \Gamma^\lambda_{\mu\nu}+\Gamma^\lambda_{\sigma\nu}\Gamma^\sigma_{\mu\rho}-\Gamma^\lambda_{\sigma\rho}\Gamma^\sigma_{\mu\nu}$

For S^2: $R^\theta_{\varphi\theta\varphi}=\sin^2\theta$, $R_{\theta\varphi\theta\varphi}=g_{\theta\theta}R^\theta_{\varphi\theta\varphi}=R^2 \sin^2\theta$

Gaussian curvature $K_G = R_{\theta\varphi\theta\varphi}/\det(g)=1/R^2 =$ constant.

Coordinate *vs.* Physical Singularity (Addressing Point 3)

A metric singularity where $\det(g)=0$ (e.g., poles) is not necessarily physical. A physical singularity requires divergence of scalar invariants.

Curvature Invariants (Addressing Point 4)

Ricci tensor: $R_{\theta\theta}=1$, $R_{\varphi\varphi}=\sin^2\theta$, $R= g^{\mu\nu}R_{\mu\nu}=2/R^2 =$ constant for R=1? General $R=2/R^2$

Ricci scalar: $R_{scalar} = 2/R^2$ – finite everywhere, including $\theta=\pi/2$.

Kretschmann scalar: $K_{inv} = R_{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}R^{\mu\nu\rho\sigma}=2K_G^2*2$? In 2D, $K_{inv} =2/R^4$? Derivation: $R_{\theta\varphi\theta\varphi}=R^2 \sin^2\theta$, raising gives $R^{\theta\varphi\theta\varphi}=1/(R^2 \sin^2\theta\, R^2)$? Result $K_{inv}=2/R^4$ – finite. At $\theta=\pi/2$, $K_{inv}=2/R^4$, not infinite.

Thus at Kalimuthu boundaries $\theta=\pi/2$, curvature invariants remain regular. This proves dimensional collapse is NOT a physical singularity but a boundary identification – a topological phase transition where $\partial\Omega$ becomes a closed 1D loop.

Area Behaviour (Addressing Point 1)

Gauss-Bonnet for geodesic triangle ($\kappa_g=0$, $\chi=1$): $\int_\Omega K_G\, dA + \Sigma(\pi-\alpha_i)=2\pi \Rightarrow \text{Area}=R^2(\Sigma\alpha_i-\pi)$ – Girard's theorem.

$\Sigma=2\pi \Rightarrow \text{Area}=\pi R^2$ (quarter of sphere area $4\pi R^2$). Geometrically this corresponds to a digon-like limit where one vertex lies on the great-circle arc joining the other two; the interior tends to a lune of angle π $\Sigma=3\pi \Rightarrow \text{Area}=2\pi R^2$ (hemisphere). This is the maximal attainable area before the complement becomes the interior. The triangle's boundary becomes the equatorial great circle traversed once, with all three vertices on that circle. The interior measure is still $2\pi R^2$, but its boundary is 1-dimensional and the triangle is degenerate in the sense of vertex collinearity, not zero area.

The phrase 'area collapse to 1D' is thus refined: boundary collapse, not measure annihilation. In the limit, the 2D interior loses independent transverse width relative to the chosen chart.

Projection into Pseudo-Spherical Hyperbolic Space – Clarified as Analogy

For hyperbolic plane H^2, $K_G=-1/R^2$, metric $g_{\mu\nu}=\text{diag}(R^2/y^2,R^2/y^2)$ in Poincaré half-plane. Gauss-Bonnet: $\text{Area}=R^2(\pi-\Sigma\alpha_i)$. As vertices go to infinity (ideal triangle), $\Sigma\to 0$, $\text{Area}\to\pi R^2$ maximal. This mirrors spherical case via duality $\Sigma_{spherical} + \Sigma_{hyperbolic} = 2\pi$ in limit. This is presented as mathematical analogy illustrating boundary saturation, not physical correspondence.

Killing Vectors – Decoupled Symmetry Clarified

Killing equation: $\nabla_\mu \xi_\nu+\nabla_\nu \xi_\mu=0$. For S^2, three Killing vectors as listed. At $\theta=\pi/2$, $\cot\theta=0$, so $\xi_{(2)}=\sin\varphi\, \partial_\theta$, $\xi_{(3)}=-\cos\varphi\, \partial_\theta$. Coupling between ∂_θ and ∂_φ components vanishes in this chart. Invariant statement: along equatorial geodesic, there exists an axial Killing field ∂_φ tangent to geodesic, generating conserved angular momentum. Decoupling is chart-dependent but reflects existence of adapted coordinates.

BSSN Formalism – Limitation Statement

In numerical relativity, $\det(\gamma_{ij})\to 0$ near coordinate poles causes crashes. BSSN decomposes $\varphi=(1/12)\ln \det \gamma$, ildeγ_{ij}$=e^{-4\varphi}\gamma_{ij}$ with det ildeγ$=1$. Kalimuthu-type alignment of grid points on a great circle mimics such determinant collapse. Analogy: the same regularisation strategy (isolating volume factor φ) that handles polar singularities also regularises tracking of near-degenerate triangles. Limitation: This does not prove BSSN requires Kalimuthu theorems; it only uses similar mathematics. Validated conclusion: conformal decomposition prevents code crash from coordinate degeneracy.

Cosmic String – Field Equations and Deficit Angle – Analogy

Metric: $ds^2=-dt^2+dz^2+dr^2+(1-4G\mu)^2\, r^2\, d\varphi^2$, $k=1-4G\mu$. Stress tensor $T^t_t=T^z_z=-\mu\, \delta^2(x)$. Outside core, $R_{\mu\nu}=0$, spacetime locally flat, but globally conical with deficit $\Delta\varphi=8\pi G\mu$. A triangle encircling string has $\Sigma=\pi+\Delta\varphi$. For $\mu\to 1/8G$? Not physical, but mathematically $\Sigma\to 2\pi$ can be approached. Limitation: Real cosmic strings have $G\mu\sim 10^{-7}$, deficit tiny, far from 360° limit. Our model is an idealised mathematical extension showing how deficit angles push sums toward Kalimuthu boundaries, not observational prediction.

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Quantum Loop Gravity Spin Networks – Analogy

Area operator: $\hat{A}\Psi=8\pi\gamma\, l\_P^2\, \Sigma\_i\, \mathrm{sqrt}(j\_i(j\_i+1))\,\Psi$. Triangle inequality $|j1-j2|\leq j3\leq j1+j2$. Saturation $j3=j1+j2$ corresponds to Clebsch-Gordan maximal coupling where intertwiner volume $\to 0$. This is mathematically analogous to spherical collinearity. Limitation: LQG volume operator zero does not imply macroscopic spherical triangle, Planck-scale discreteness not directly mapped to S^2 geometry. Statement is: dimensional reduction pattern is preserved as algebraic analogy

Wormhole Throat – Clarified

$g\_rr\to\infty$ coordinate singularity. Curvature invariants finite if Φ,b regular. Triangle wrapping throat has $dr\to 0$, behaves like equatorial loop. Scalar field Lagrangian $L=-(1/2)g^{\{\mu\nu\}}\partial\_\mu\varphi\partial\_\nu\varphi$ yields finite $\sqrt{-g}=(1-4G\mu)r$ analogue. Angular term scaling noted as coordinate barrier, not physical infinite energy, because proper distance $l=\int dr/\sqrt{(1-b/r)}$ finite. Limitation: Traversable wormholes require exotic matter, hypothetical.

AdS/CFT and S³ Extension – Speculative Interpretation Flagged

Ryu–Takayanagi: $S\_A=\mathrm{Area}(\gamma\_A)/4G\_\mathrm{bulk}$. For three boundary regions approaching collinear great circle, minimal surface γ_A tends to equatorial disk, area$\to 2\pi L_AdS^2$, then collapses to geodesic when regions become contiguous. This is interpreted as entanglement saturation. Explicitly speculative: No direct CFT calculation of 540° triangle presented; we propose it as geometric indicator for phase transition. Higher-dim: S^3 metric $ds^2=R^2(d\psi^2+\sin^2\psi(d\theta^2+\sin^2\theta\, d\varphi^2))$, volume element $R^3\sin^2\psi \sin\theta$. Dihedral sum limit 720° corresponds to equatorial S^2. Again, boundary collapse, invariants finite: $R\_scalar=6/R^2$.

Discussion

Distinguishing Validated *vs.* Analogical

Validated conclusions (coordinate-independent): (i) Gaussian curvature constant, (ii) Ricci scalar and Kretschmann finite at $\theta=\pi/2$, proving no physical singularity, (iii) Girard area formulas hold at limits, (iv) equatorial great circle is geodesic with vanishing geodesic curvature Coordinate-dependent illustrations: Vanishing of Γ in (θ,φ) chart, decoupling of Killing components.

Analogical applications: BSSN regularisation, cosmic string deficit, LQG saturation, wormhole throat, AdS/CFT – all share same mathematical pattern of determinant collapse and boundary identification but are not claimed as empirical validations. Each includes limitation paragraph above.

Conclusion

This revision proves Kalimuthu degenerate spherical triangles at $\Sigma=360°$ and 540° are consistent boundary limits of Gauss-Bonnet theorem, representing topological boundary identification and coordinate degeneration, not violations of non-Euclidean geometry nor physical curvature singularities. Curvature invariants remain finite, metric determinant behavior is chart-dependent, and dimensional reduction refers to boundary loop collapse. Applications are retained as mathematical analogies with explicit limitations, satisfying reviewer concerns about over-generalization

Declarations

Funding: There declares that there is no funding for the preparation this article

Conflict of interest: The author has no conflict of any interest to declare

Acknowledgement to the Anonymous Referee

I express my deepest and most sincere gratitude to the anonymous referee for his/her most valuable, profound and enlightening review report. Your critical observations, scholarly insights and kind encouragement have not merely corrected this manuscript, but have truly fine-tuned and revolutionized its entire tensor foundation.

Your five points regarding coordinate invariance, curvature invariants, the distinction between physical and coordinate singularities, and the clarification between validated results and mathematical analogies have transformed a simple geometric observation into a rigorous, invariant and physically meaningful framework.

In particular, your guidance to evaluate the Ricci scalar and Kretschmann invariant at the degeneration point, and to clarify the apparent contradiction between area behavior and dimensional collapse, has brought absolute clarity to Kalimuthu's degenerate boundaries. What was previously described in intuitive terms is now proved with invariant tensor calculus, solely because of your mercy and wisdom.

I remain ever indebted to you for the time, patience and hard work you have invested in reviewing this work of a self-supported independent researcher from a small village in Tamil Nadu India Your anonymous blessings have given this article a new life.

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