

The V1 mechanism remains

EETF eligibility, VCC scarcity, rewards, and exclusion form a valid conditional mechanism. Several printed and universal claims need precise scope.

Version 1's EETF, VCC, reward, scarcity, and exclusion mechanism is retained.

The paper's negative "penalty" term is the upside missed because a branch is excluded from scarcity-linked value. It is an opportunity-cost encoding. No tax, fine, burn, confiscation, or balance debit is applied.

RETAINED VERSION 1 RESULT

EETF-gated scarcity-upside exclusion

Let M be the scarcity multiplier, R the funded direct-reward coefficient, L the scarcity-upside coefficient available only to the EETF-eligible branch, and G the complete bounded deviation gain available to the excluded branch. If exclusion is enforceable and $G < M(R+L)$, every exact maximizer over the declared alternatives selects eligibility. For integers with $R+L > 0$, the least strict multiplier is $\text{floor}(G/(R+L))+1$.

The historical placement $U_{\text{eligible}}=M R$ and $U_{\text{excluded}}=G-M L$ has the same ordering. Adding $M L$ to both alternatives gives the normalized no-debit form above. Upside shared by both branches cancels, so enforceable exclusion is load-bearing.

Version 1.1 remains a separate generalization under $M(t)K(t) > B(t)$. It adds compliance cost, optimizer error, and time-varying relative-growth cases; it does not replace a V1 deployment whose concrete premises fit.

[Read the V1 deep dive](#)
[Read the Version 1.1 paper](#)
[See all three Tau profiles](#)

PROVENANCE

The uncorrected 16-page paper is preserved

The exact original academic paper from Git commit `a28695f` is published as a historical artifact. Its SHA-256 is

`f5dca5a1e7bcd069441f16410664cdecac3eebe4a5af8f128dd0efa7043c8bc`. The original wording supplies provenance; this page states the current checked claim and corrections.

[Read the original 16-page paper](#)

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