Illogic: a feasible method of understanding theory of everything

Yang Chen

Division of Solid State Physics and NanoLund, Lund University, Box 118, 22100, Lund, Sweden

Email: yang.chen@ftf.lth.se; eighthcloudforever@gmail.com

Abstract

Theory of everything (TOE) is known as the ultimate theory of physics. However, there is no efficient method which can help understand the TOE. In this work, by introducing the concept of illogic, the TOE can be achieved beyond the scope of logic with an implied form. Firstly, concepts of step, chain and network are introduced. Logic, semi-logic and illogic are discussed with these concepts. The method of understanding illogic is listed as a process gradually changing from logic, semi-logic to illogic by building and updating the network. Secondly, the relation of illogic and the TOE is discussed in both an easy-understanding form and an improved version. Thus a feasible method to the TOE is framed up by combining the illogic and its relation to the TOE. After the general method is shown, examples of steps, chains and a network are discussed to offer detail instructions on how to build a network. As the network aims to help understand illogic, the intrinsic confliction between logical words which are used to write this work and the purpose of understanding illogic is inevitable. At last, logical conflictions in this paper are discussed to illustrate this effect and offer further information to help the reader understand this paper. Descriptions in different levels are included to reveal the way of organizing this paper as well as to further illustrate the basic requirement of understanding illogic.

1. Introduction

The pursuing of fundamental properties of nature is one major topic in natural science. Based on experimental facts, a list of phenomenological and framework theories is built up by logical deduction. These theories are verified by new experimental results and form the roots of current natural science. Based on these theories, an ultimate theory is expected which can include all the physical principles. This ultimate theory is known as the TOE. As shown by its

name, the TOE can explain all the physical aspects of the universe which in principle can explain everything.[1]

Before discussing the illogic and the TOE, the definition of logical system should be listed. In this paper, when all the objects in a system have following characters, this system is a logical system.

(1) Validity – False inference is not allowed to be proved from true premises.

(2) Consistency – Truth does not conflict with truth.

(3) Completeness – Any truth can be proved.

(4) Soundness – Anything can be proved is truth.

This brief definition of the logical system makes the discussion easier without loss of generality. (See the discussion about the definition of a logical system in Section 6.1.) A different definition of the logical system leads to the same result, which means that the definition of logical system is not unique. For example, by removing the soundness from the definition, we can still define the logical system without problem when going into the unique illogic.

In fact, the discussion of illogic can be started with any concept besides logic. It is even possible to start with concept ‘cat’, for instance. But the understanding of ‘iccat’ is extremely difficult. As a balance, this brief definition of logic benefits both reading and writing this paper.

With the definition of the logical system, we firstly assume the TOE is in a logical system and this logical system is the set of physical theory. The following facts should be addressed.

a) According to the definition of the logical system, the TOE is a truth and it can be proved in the system of the physical theory due to the completeness.

b) From the concept of the TOE, it includes in principle all the rules of the physical world which include itself.

From these two facts we can see the TOE can prove itself. As anything can prove the TOE is identical to the TOE, that is to say, the TOE can be proved only by itself. As a result, we cannot prove the TOE as we need the TOE to prove it. Besides proving it directly, another way is that we can summarize the physical principles and gradually simplify them to the final version. But this traditional way of pursuing the TOE does not offer any help to reach the TOE faster but only waiting for the expanding knowledge database.

[1] Note that understanding the principle does not mean understanding the phenomenon behind it. For example, Maxwell equations have been built up for more than 150 years which can in principle solve wave optics problems. But until today, many wave optics problems are still not solved due to a variety of reasons such as limiting by computational ability.

To speed up this process, in this paper, I introduced an illogical method to TOE by gradually changing from logic to semi-logic and finally to illogic. As the method itself aims at breaking the limitation of the logical system, the communication with logical words intrinsically conflicts with the aim of introducing the concept of illogic. A strict description of illogic which can be represented by everyone is an impossible task. For example, the description of illogic can be described within a sentence: 'illogic is nothing'. But this description almost leads to an absolute misunderstanding. One major target of this paper is to reduce the possibility of misunderstanding and increase the possibility of understanding the illogic.

2. The structure of illogic

To introduce illogic, a list of concepts should be introduced first.

Illogic: the situation in which no connection exists.

Illogical system: the relation between any two objects in the system is illogic.

Step: Two objects connect with each other. The connection can be any kind of direct or indirect link between two objects.

Chain: more than two steps connect with each other.

Network: more than two chains share at least one object unintentionally.

When connections between each of any two objects are necessary and sufficient conditions, the network is a logical system. When connections are only necessary or only sufficient conditions, the network is a logical system with axioms. When connections are not necessary and sufficient conditions, the network is not a logical system, but a semi-logical system.

Based on these facts, a tendency can be summarized as follows. When the connection between two objects changes from strong logical connection to weak logical connection, the system shifts away from the logical system. Following this tendency, an illogical system can be reached if one can disconnect all the objects in a system. A similar conclusion can be reached with the concept of network.

In addition, this conclusion does not depend on the size of system or network. Even the link in a single step breaks thoroughly, it can be an illogical system. Note that the breaking of connection cannot be reached directly, as the objects are always linked in a step as long as they are selected in the physical world we live in. For example, 'they are in the physical world' is a link. What is more, the step itself is also a connection between these two objects as long as someone aims to connect them. From the definition of illogic, illogic is a unique situation. In this situation, no connection exists although the illogical system can be different with a

different number of objects. This unique character of illogic makes it useless for any practical applications as there is no connection between any illogical system and the physical world.

3. A practical method to understand the illogic

Before discussing the method to understand illogic, two points should be clarified to help the reader understand this section. Firstly, the understanding is based on the consciousness but not the objective reality. Here the method how to understand illogic is discussed but not the objective illogic. Secondly, illogic itself can be always objective right or wrong, as when the concept of right or wrong is used, it is in the scope of logic.

The possible method to understand illogic can be summarized within the following steps:

a) A person Robot can make a chain based on his daily life. He can select objects in his life and make the connection between objects.

b) Robot should wait until he forgets this chain. Repeat a) and b).

Note 1: The chain must be forgotten. If not, the next chain will be a part of first one rather than an independent chain.

Note 2: In this step, Robot cannot write down the chain to where he can find it. Otherwise when he reads the notes, all the chains in the notes have a high risk to be one chain.

Note 3: The objects and connections can be reused in the second chain as long as Robot forgets them.

To further explain this note, readers have to identify the difference between a physical process and a conscious-based process. In a physical process, the connection between two objects always exists, which does not depend on individual understanding. But in a conscious-based understanding process, the connection between two objects based on individual understanding. For example, Robot1 is colorblind and he thought the light is green at time T_1. After he was healed, he thinks the color of the same light is red at time T_2. Then the color of that light was green at time T_1 and it was red at time T_2 in his consciousness.

Similarly, if Robot forgets the objects and connections which are used in the first chain, in his consciousness he can reuse them to build the next chain. These two chains can be treated as independent chains as long as Robot forgets the first chain completely when making the second. In fact, it is time-consuming to forget the chain. The reader has to balance time costs and the risk of merging two chains into one. The

reader should also notice that it is not possible to disconnect two chains completely as it is as hard as understanding illogic.

c) During the repeating of a) and b), the number of chains increases. Some objects in the forgotten chains may be recalled in the consciousness, together with part of the chains. Use these objects to make new chains by randomly inserting these objects into the new chain. It reduces the number of chains in the network as it links the new chain to the old chain. On the other hand, it reduces the logical connections in the new chain as Robot himself does not know the connections between old and new objects. Notice Robot cannot write down part of the chains in step b) and reuse them in step c), as there is a high risk to merge these chains.

d) Keep on updating the chains. These chains lead to a new and less logic-connected network. In this method, a less and less logical connected network is built up until the understanding of illogic is reached.

From my experience, an efficient way to make highly independent chains is that one can select objects from dreams. For example, one can select a list of objects from a dream and make it into a chain. As presented in Figure 1, about half of the dreams are forgotten within two hours after waking up. And these remembered dreams fade away quickly during the next several months. There is even a possibility to make several chains within one day as the first dream is forgotten during the following dreams. Although these chains made in one day are not as highly disconnected as the chains made on separate days, it still can help speed up the understanding. Notice increasing the sleeping time does not help make more chains.

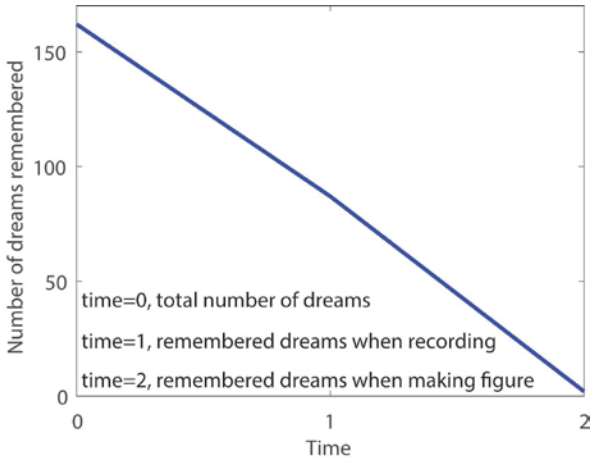

Figure 1. Remembered number of dreams as a function of time. The data is recorded with author's dreams from 2017.8.21 to 2017.12.27. The recording time (time = 1) is typically one to two hours after waking up. This figure is made on 2017.12.31 (time = 2).

Here I state without explaining the exact reason behind this method as the understanding asks for the pre-knowledge of semi-logic. Instead, I list the conditions which the readers have to obtain before understanding the reason behind this method:

A. Stop using the concept of right and wrong

B. Stop using the concept of subjective and objective

C. Give up the feeling of reasonable

In the previous sections, I use some of these concepts which should not be used. These concepts are necessary to introduce illogic more reasonable in logical languages especially for beginners. But for the further understanding of illogic, these concepts must be removed. I suggested the reader read this paper further after they reach these basic conditions, as some of the information is embedded in the paper in an indirect way. Details about this indirect way can be found in Supporting Information.

4. Illogic and TOE

In the previous sections, I illustrate the possible method of understanding illogic. In this section, the connection between illogic and TOE is addressed and the utilization of illogic is discussed.

In brief, this connection can be explained in an easy-understanding way. As previously mentioned, illogic is nothing. Thus the complement set of illogic is everything, i. e. the TOE.

Note that the description of ‘complement set’ is inaccurate as the vicinity of illogic is far from logic already. In that region, ‘complement set’ itself is an object without accurate meaning as it is a concept based on logic. Thus this description balances less on accuracy than possible understanding. To reach a better understanding, another version of explanation is listed as follows.

Robot who understands illogic can gain the ability of definition. With this ability, he can make a list of definitions from the understood illogic. These definitions can be any, included allowed and forbidden objects in the physical world. All the possible definitions form a complete set of the TOE, which includes all the right and wrong possibilities.

To help the reader understand this explanation, further explanation is given by studying the process which illogic is understood for the first time. It can also illustrate how to make the definition.

Consider Robot who is the first person working on the understanding of illogic, Robot accepts the experience when he reaches illogic by gradually developing networks. The experience which Robot finally reaches illogic from the last network is a critical point.

From Robot's side, he gains the experience of understanding when he upgrades his last network towards illogic. By applying the reverse process of this understanding, he can select any 'last network' randomly and goes from the understood illogic to this network. This process of degrading the illogic to a network is defined as a definition. By repeating this definition towards different networks, the TOE can be achieved when these networks run over all the allowed and forbidden possibilities. Thus the ability which Robot can define anything arbitrarily is equivalent to the TOE in principle.

On the other hand, the first understanding process can be treated equivalently to the process which illogic connects to the logical world. That is to say, when Robot understands illogic, illogic also connects to his understanding. In this process, illogic loses its nature of disconnection to anything. Thus illogic is destroyed unintentionally and an understood illogic occurs instead of previously isolated illogic. This understanding leads to a physical world without the corresponding illogic and an understood illogic. (Notice both the illogic before understanding and the understood illogic are not in the physical world, because illogic has the nature of disconnection to anything in the physical world.) From this understood illogic, Robot can make a definition to any network, which is independent of the physical world. A list of new worlds can be achieved from the understood illogic.

According to this process, there is only one chance in an isolated world to understand illogic. To break this limitation, an alternative way is shown by the following procedures:

Firstly, the person Robot who has understood illogic makes another new world by defining a list of networks from the understood illogic. This new world can be the same or not as the physical world.

Secondly, Robot represents the history of the physical world in the new world. This can be achieved by testing a list of worlds. According to the unique property of illogic, Robot can identify the world which illogic is understood among this world. Here the illogic in this process is not the illogic in the new world but the illogic in the physical world.

Whenever Robot identifies the world in this way, this history of the physical world is the world where Robot comes from. It includes the history before Robot understands illogic and after, both for Robot and any other people in the physical world.

As the history is copied by a list of definitions, a finite size of the history is necessary. Or equivalently, Robot can copy any part of the history as long as it includes the understanding of illogic. In this process, any history of humanity can be copied to the new world as long as he has a finite lifetime.

Thirdly, in the new world, a similar set of logic, semi-logic and illogic exists. Anyone in the new world can achieve the unique illogic and gain the ability of definition as well. He/She can develop other worlds with a list of definitions in the same way.

Repeating above three steps leads to a series of unlinked worlds. These worlds have the following characters: the information can be transformed irreversibly through the series. For example, Robot can extract the information from the physical world by copying the history, without linking the new world to the physical world. But Robot cannot transform the information from Robot's world back to the physical world directly as he does not know how the physical world is actually defined. And in principle, the new world links to the physical world if the information can be transformed reversibly.

5. Examples

In this section, some examples of chains and one example of the network are shown.

5.1 Examples of chain

Chain 1: 'object 1: object 2 and object 3 are equivalent and they are true, object 2: object 3 and object 1 are equivalent and they are true, object 3: object 1 and object 2 are equivalent and they are true'

This chain is a logic chain with three objects. The links of objects are a logical connection. They form a logical system according to the definition. This system can be described briefly by '1+2=3, 3-1=2, 3-2=1'.

Chain 2:

'I have confidence in my model, but I don't have confidence in my confidence.

I tried to understand it thoroughly, but at last I only found there is no thorough understanding at all.'

This chain is a strongly linked chain with four objects if each half sentence is treated as an object. The link between an object and its neighbor is semi-logic, as the links of this chain are not strictly right but it depends on the understanding of the reader. This chain can be explained as follows.

Chain 2 is used as the dedication page of author's licentiate thesis (mid-term report of Ph. D.). The main topic of this thesis is modeling and simulation thus the word 'model' is linked to the topic of the thesis.

'I have confidence in my model': I know what I did in the modeling and why it was like that. And because I knew the reason why I made the model as it was, I had confidence in the model

based on these understandings. Here ‘confidence in something’ was defined as knowing the reason.

'but I don’t have confidence in my confidence.': If I was asked what was the reason for the reason, I always could not give all the answers exactly. As a consequence, I did not have confidence in my confidence, according to the same logic as the first half sentence defined.

'I tried to understand it thoroughly,': the meaning of ‘understand something thoroughly’ was to ask the reason of the reason until the end. Thus this half sentence described the same process as the previous two objects did.

'but at last I only found there is no thorough understanding at all.': If we kept on asking the reason for the reason, there was no end.

In these sentences, the first half of the first sentence connects to the second half by the definition of confidence. The first half of the second sentence connects to the first sentence by describing the same process from different points of view. The second half of the second sentence is a result of all previous sentences. These two sentences form a chain.

In addition, it is also possible to include more objects in this chain. For example, the first half of the first sentence connects to the topic of the licentiate thesis by the word ‘model’. Thus the thesis can be included in this chain. Or this Section ‘5.1 Example of the chain, Chain 2’ can be included in the chain as it is an extension of the two sentences.

In the case of Chain 2, the original explanation affects the reader strongly as it sounds reasonable. It is difficult to find another self-consistent explanation.

Chain 3:

‘Monkey, human, knowledge, anything in the world’

The links in Chain 3 are logical weaker than those in Chain 2. It is generated by picking up four words unintentionally. The links in Chain 3 can be explained as all the objects are words in English. Chain 3 can also be understood differently from the original method of generating it. For example, the link can be explained by the following way.

The link between ‘monkey’ and ‘human’: the evolution of human species.

The link between ‘human’ and ‘knowledge’: the knowledge was expanded with the development of human civilization.

The link between ‘knowledge’ and ‘anything in the world’: knowledge could explain anything in the world in the possible future.

The explanation is not unique regardless of the original method of generation, as it is easy to find another one. The reader is less affected by reading the existing explanation than Chain 2.

5.2 Example of network

In fact, the most difficulty to show a network is that a network cannot be written down directly. That is because the reader will understand all the chains together if these chains are clearly written. As described in Section 3, one has to forget the previous chain before making a new chain, otherwise these two chains merge into one chain. It introduces a fundamental barrier to show a complete network in one paper directly.

To overcome this limitation, I introduce extra difficulties to understand these chains in the network example. It is difficult to understand two chains at the same time as these chains are hard to understand. This hard understanding leaves a time slot for readers to achieve a network instead of a merged chain.

It is achieved by introducing the possibility of proper and improper understandings in the example. When the reader tries to understand one chain, the reader has to distinguish the existence of a chain. The reader has a possibility to understand or misunderstand it. He/She has to distinguish these proper and improper things at the beginning which is time-consuming. The designed chains are embedded among the proper and improper understandings.

By introducing the improper understandings to the network example, the reader has to distinguish the proper and improper parts in the note. It is as difficult to understand this note properly as to understand the original network example in this paper. Thus it prevents the network from being destroyed by early readers intentionally or unintentionally.

Actually, the most important information in this network example is the experience of pursuing the network. With this pursuing experience, one can make other networks themselves and approach semi-logic.

Besides the information of proper and improper understandings, it is also helpful for the readers to know the process of making this network example. It is made through the following procedures.

a) Make a chain and note down some keywords of the chain. Repeat steps b) in Section 3 to get a list of chains.
b) Wait until the keyword fulfills both sides of several A4 papers. In this step, these chains are most likely to be a big chain as the keywords of them are written in the papers.
c) Pick up five chains which are easy to be combined. In this step, as the process of making chains lasts for a long time, there are inevitable mistakes when these chains are reused. These inevitable mistakes introduce intrinsic deviation from the original chains. Thus the big chain re-decouples to several new chains.

d) Reduce the information on the paper as much as possible.

As the page is already simplified as much as possible in step d), the reader who understands it can only note down a longer version to explain. Extra misleading information is introduced in this long explanation. In fact, this longer version is another chain, which does not logically depend on the old network example because of new possible misleading and misunderstanding. If other readers read firstly the notes from early readers, it is already not the page itself. It keeps this example network available to everyone.

This network example is shown in the Appendix. It is firstly made by hand on A4 paper in May 2015. After that, it is transferred to E5, G5 and A4 electric version. I suggest the readers read one version of the network example instead of comparing different versions. It is because the comparing may introduce extra misunderstanding out of expected.

6. Logical defects and conflictions

In this section, logical defects and conflictions in the paper are partially discussed. This discussion of conflictions illustrates the difference between a logical self-consistent paper and this paper.

6.1 Incomplete definition of logical system

In the introduction section, the logical system is briefly defined as each object in the system obeys the four characters. The definition of an object in the system is not defined. That is to say, the definition of logical system is actually incomplete and it is a shortcoming from the aspect of logic.

On the other hand, the major motivation of this paper is to help the reader understand illogic. A logical better definition is harmful for the motivation, as the reader tends to be trapped in logic when they understand this paper further especially when they start to understand the implied information (see Supporting Information) in this paper. As a balance between the motivation and a better definition of the logical system, a simple definition of logical system is introduced in the introduction section.

More generally speaking, the logical inaccurate descriptions in this paper are inevitable, as the confliction between logical self-consistency and the motivation to introduce illogic. Balances have been made between the conflictions and the misleading of logical self-consistency.

6.2 Discontinuities of information flow

In this paper, the information flow is intermittent rather than continued. For instance, the following statements are listed without explaining directly:

a) In Section 1, how to understand illogic from the concept of cat to iccat.
b) In Section 3, why we can use the method to understand illogic.
c) In Section 3, why these three conditions A, B and C are necessary to understand illogic.
d) In Section 4, why the information can be transferred to the new world but there is no link between new world and the physical world.
e) In Section 4, why the illogic corresponds to the physical world but it does not link to anything.

The readers should notice the answers to these questions are embedded in this paper and the network example. To find out this implied information, the reader should follow the instructions in the Supporting Information.

To further illustrate the reason why these questions are not explained directly, the schematic drawings of the possible explaining path from logic to illogic are shown in Figure 2.

In Figure 2 (a), a simplified drawing is shown to clarify the major problem. In the figure, the gray region shows the area where logic makes sense. The boundary between logic and semi-logic is shown by a black solid line. The blank region outside logic shows the area of semi-logic. The black solid dot shows the position where I start to explain in this paper and red circle illustrates the schematic location of illogic. A possible explaining path is shown by the black dash line.

As shown in the figure, the illogic is surrounded by semi-logic. In the scope of logic, the logical explanation makes sense and it fails in the scope of semi-logic. As any explaining path has to go across the boundary of logic, it breaks the logical explanations as well as the information flow. Thus in this paper, facts are stated instead of explaining, which aims at getting rid of this logical confliction.

In Figure 2 (b), an improved drawing is shown instead of the simplified one in Figure 2 (a). Black dot, red circle, blank and gray areas have the same meaning as in Figure 2 (a). The black solid lines around gray circle show the boundary of logic. Besides these lines, isolated black straight lines are also the logical area which connects the logical gray regions. Several possible explaining paths are shown by the dash lines.

Firstly, this figure shows that a single explaining path can change from logical areas to semi-logical areas more than once. Thus going back from semi-logic to logic may not degenerate the understanding. One has to accumulate his/her experience to identify the proper direction of understanding. Secondly, the subareas of semi-logic vary from person to person. For example in the scope of logic, Robot1 thinks it is convenient to classify areas by subjects

but Robot2 thinks it is convenient to classify areas by the length of equations, below one inch and above. From the perspective of Robot1, physics and mathematics are two subareas of logic with many links. But from the perspective of Robot2, they are mixed. In the scope of logic, these classifications can be clearly described, but not in the scope of semi-logic. A general suggestion is that each reader should develop their way of classification. It significantly speeds up the understanding process, as learning from other people's experience is much slower than developing by oneself. This fact makes the group discussion harmful to the personal understanding because other people cannot identify the precise position of him/her in the scope of semi-logic.

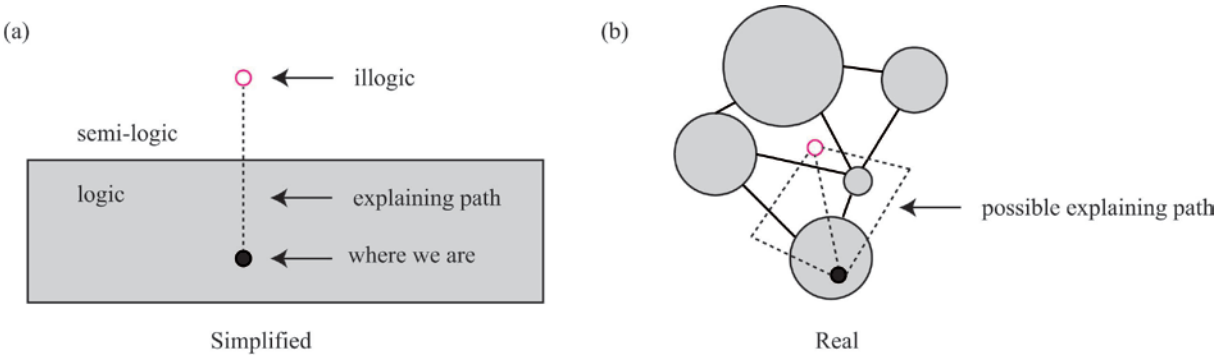

Figure 2. Schematic drawing of possible explaining paths from logic to illogic. Figures show the relative position of logic and illogic before Robot understands illogic.

6.3 Network and related logical confliction

In Section 2, the definition of a network is: more than two chains share at least one object unintentionally. An example is shown here to illustrate the conflictions: there are four chains in total. Chain 1 and Chain 2 share one object, Chain 3 and Chain 4 share one object, while Chain 1, 2 and Chain 3, 4 do not have the same object in the chains directly. Intuitively, these four chains form two independent networks but actually they are one network, because it is not possible to make two networks at the same time for one individual who starts from logic.

Furthermore, the proper understanding why an individual cannot make two networks from logic at the same time should base on the conditions of giving up the concept of right and wrong, subjective and objective and the feeling of reasonable, as introduced in Section 3. These conditions limit the logical communication to explain the reason. To give further information about this limitation, a list of descriptions is shown below instead of a direct explanation.

Firstly, logical description is shown as Description 0 and the conditions are gradually added to Description 0.

Description 0: It is not possible to make two networks at the same time, because there are some more unintentional steps in the chains. For instance, when the first step of a chain is made, the maker actually inserts other two steps by linking the maker himself to the objects in the step. Thus three steps are made instead of one. As a result, any two chains share the same object which is the maker himself and all these chains are on the same network. One cannot make two networks at the same time.

Description 0 sounds reasonable but it is not a proper description in spite of the proper conclusion it ends up with. It is because it leads to further logical confliction, as the maker cannot forget the chain which involves himself as an object.

In a picture beyond the scope of logic, for instance, if concepts of right and wrong are not included in the description, it ends up with the following version of description.

Description 1: The maker is part of the chain and the maker has to forget everything about the previous chain to make another chain. The maker actually forgets most of the chain instead of the whole chain to make a new one. And finally the maker reaches two chains which they have a smaller probability to be independent chains.

If the difference between subjective and objective does not exist, this explanation can be improved to a semi-logically better version. To compare with Description 1, another improved version of the description under both conditions is shown.

Description 2: A chain which includes a maker and other two objects is partially forgotten by the maker. The maker thinks everything is forgotten in the chain. The forgotten step between two objects and the maker's believe in forgetting everything increases the possibility to make another independent chain.

In Description 2, logical confliction goes in, as the words 'The maker thinks' and 'maker's believe' are used to distinguish subjective from objective. If these words are not used here, the proper information cannot be transformed to the reader. If they are used, it leads to the confliction to the premise which subjective and objective are assumed to be the same. It originates from the fundamental confliction between logical language and semi-logical content. The better semi-logical description it is, the more inevitable logical conflictions there are.

6.4 Independence of new worlds and their logical self-inconsistency

In Section 4, the connection between TOE and illogic was shown. By using the experience of first connection to illogic, a list of definitions can be achieved. These definitions can make

new worlds which are independent of the physical world. In addition, the history of any person can be copied to the new world and there is a possibility for these people to reach the illogic in the new worlds.

These new worlds are defined from the illogic. Intuitively they are linked to the illogic and thus it has a connection to the physical world. But as mentioned above, when Robot understood illogic, illogic disappeared within the understanding process. It breaks the last connection between the physical world and the new worlds. From this perspective, the new worlds are independent.

On the other hand, Robot copies his history from the physical world to the new worlds. It seems that this process builds up a connection between the new worlds and the physical world which breaks the independence of them, but actually not.

To illustrate the reason, two clarifications are required in advance.

Firstly, it is not a link when something has the same character in the physical world and in the new worlds. For example, two stones have the same shape. One of the stone is in the physical world and the other is in one of the new worlds. It is not necessary that they have either a logical or a semi-logical connection. It is possible to make these two stones in different worlds by a random process, such as breaking big stone into small pieces endlessly without knowing which two pieces in different worlds are the same.

Secondly, to copy the history, Robot has to represent his life experience in the new worlds. This life experience includes both subjective thinking and objective experience. Robot can represent the experience by a random process such as defining many testing worlds. Together with his experience, other possible experience in the physical world is also represented by Robot as well due to the unintentional tests. Robot can identify himself by checking the person who understands illogic in the simulated worlds. This identification seems to make a link between the new worlds and the physical world. But in fact this link is broken by the understanding of illogic.

It is against intuition which is based on daily life. From a logical perspective, the link should be established before it is destroyed. Here the link between the physical world and the new worlds is established after it is broken. In general, the feeling of reasonable should be removed to get a better understanding. An example is shown by describing the process which Robot understands illogic:

Description 3: Robot understands illogic. Robot unintentionally makes the first definition from the illogic. Illogic disappears. Robot and his unintentionally definitions disconnect. Robot and his unintentional definitions have the same life experience.

The precise understanding of Description 3 asks for the absence of a feeling of reasonable, in addition to giving up the concept of right and wrong, subjective and objective. The ranking of sentences in this description does not contain information due to the unnecessity of reasonable feeling.

6.5 Logical confliction between Section 6 and this paper

Before discussing the confliction between this section and this paper, we need to introduce the history of writing this paper to reach Description 4.

The first frame of this paper is designed to show a set of unknown facts. These facts can be reached as follows in the early plan:

a) Robot understands illogic.
b) Robot understands TOE based on the illogic.
c) Robot gets a list of unknown physical facts based on the TOE.
d) Robot lists a set of facts in a paper.

In this early plan, the reasons for these facts are not explained in the scope of logic. The validity of illogic can be checked by the readers by means of proving these facts. Unfortunately, this plan cannot be achieved as right and wrong objects are not distinguishable in the scope of semi-logic. The network example in Section 5.2 is made based on the frame of this early design.

In this paper, a second frame is used instead of the early design. It aims at introducing the basic concept of illogic as well as the necessary information to understand illogic. It is designed in the following way:

a) Robot understands illogic.
b) Robot summarizes the experience of understanding the semi-logic and the illogic.
c) Robot removes the repeated information.
d) Robot organizes the information in an easy-understanding way and reduces the avoidable logical conflictions.

In this process, the paper is written in logical words. A successful reader should rephrase this paper from logic to semi-logic. This rephrasing depends on the personal experience of the reader and it varies from person to person. It is different for the same person at different times as well. A short example of rephrasing based on writer's experience has been shown by introducing Descriptions 0-3. For the completeness of these descriptions, Description 4 is shown as follows:

Description 4: Illogic becomes illogic's. Illogic understands Robot. Illogic pushes Robot into two parts. Illogic leaves one part of Robot in the current physical world and the other part in Robot's world.

Description 4 is one of the best descriptions which can be reached with logical language.

Until Description 4, the logical confliction of Section 6 and this paper occurs. As mentioned in the introduction section, it is not possible to describe the illogic from the logic and make everyone to understand it. In Section 6, Descriptions 0-4 are introduced to achieve this impossibility, which raises up the confliction.

Firstly, as an easy-understanding explanation, one can explain this confliction by stating Descriptions 0-4 do not end up with illogic but semi-logic. Thus it does not conflict with the impossibility of introducing illogic from logic. Secondly, this easy-understanding explanation leads to further confusion as this confliction exists beyond the scope of logic. And due to this confliction, the understanding of description 0-4 is as difficult as understand illogic. This description flow can be understood by the readers who have already understood semi-logic well enough but not possible to be understood by the others especially the beginners. These descriptions can be used by the readers as a tool to check whether they are in the proper direction. To understand semi-logic properly, a suggested way of reading this paper is shown in the Supporting Information.

7. Conclusions

In this paper, an illogical way to the TOE is introduced to speed up the understanding process. Firstly, the concepts of step, chain and network are defined and the property of illogic is discussed. A practical way to understand illogic is shown with these concepts. One can build up steps, make the steps into independent chains and finally get a network. By updating this process, a semi-logical network can be generated and possible understanding of illogic can be reached. Secondly, the relation between the illogic and the TOE is addressed. One can reach the TOE by a set of definitions and these definitions can be obtained from the process of understanding illogic. After the first understanding, the illogic disappears in the physical world. Possible understanding of new illogic can be achieved within the future worlds. Thirdly, examples of step, chain and network are shown to present detail instructions to build a network. Finally, logical conflictions in this paper are discussed. A list of descriptions is shown with different levels of understanding.

Acknowledgment

The author would like to thank Marie Curie Actions for the funding support during author's PhD study from People Programme of the European Union's Seventh Framework Programme (FP7-People-2013-ITN) under REA grant agreement No. 608153, PhD4Energy.

This paper will not be published in an academic journal with peer-reviewing as it does not belong to any existing subject and no proper reviewer can be found.

Reference

As this paper aims to introduce the illogic, no references are used in it and it is an attempt to help the reader get out of the logical thinking.

Timeline of this paper

2015.5	Example of network done (Paper version)
2015.6	Illogic understood
2016-2017	Independent test done
2017.8.21	Data collection started
2017.8.28 (30^{th} birthday)	Example of network done (Electric version)
2017.9.26	Manuscript started
2017.12.27	Timeline done
2017.12.27	Data collection to be finished
2017.12.??	First draft to be finished
2018.??.??	Final draft to be finished
????.?.??	This paper can be treated as an advanced example of network.

Appendix

The example of network is shown in the last two pages of Appendix. As the blank area contains information, these two pages should be printed on both sides of a blank A4 paper without any modification and margin. The reader should hold them up to the light as shown in Figure 3. The citation of the second page is from the book 'The God particle: If the universe is the answer, what is the question?' authored by L. M. Lederman and D. Teresi, Houghton Mifflin Harcount (1993).

This example itself can be treated as a piece of artwork.

Due to the same reason, this paper itself can be also treated as a piece of artwork.

Ditto, Robot.

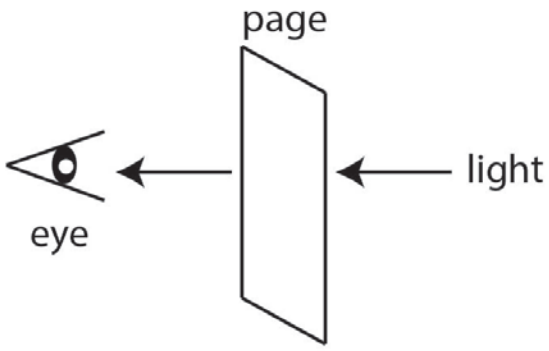

Figure 3 Instruction for reading the example of network.

Reading tips of network example:

1. There are five chains in this page.
2. Three phases are designed in the understanding process.

   1st phase, Story Phase: Reader finds something strange on the page and starts to think about them. This phase takes about several hours to one day at least.

   2nd phase, Inner Phase: Reader starts to find the key points he/she thinks are important. His/Her decision has been made in this phase before he/she realizes. This phase takes at least five weeks. Work harder on this page does not shorten this time but make it longer.

   3rd phase, Ultimate Phase: Reader realizes the decision he makes during the 2nd phase and he/she gets the key. The key is the experience of making a network. This phase does not take a fixed time period.
3. Two questions to help junior reader:

1) What is the date I wrote this example of the network? 2) What is the date of 'Day 121'?

One Prophecy Everyday

Day 1

Day 2

Day 3

⋮

Day 7 But I have to Labour.

⋮

Day 121 “He rested on the seventh day from all his work which he had made.”

⋮

Day 364

Day 365

Day 366 I tell the truth everyday.

A key to the world we live in

Lucifer Chen

2015.5.10

“ If
the
universe
is
the
answer,
what
is
the
question ? ”

Supporting Information

1. Suggestions for the readers

Step 1. Read the paper in brief first.

Step 2. Go to the network example in appendix.

Step 3. When the reader thinks he/she understands the example, go to Descriptions 0-4.

Step 4. If readers think they see the differences among Descriptions 0-4, go to the paper in details and try to rephrase the paper. If not, repeat step 2-4.

The reader can use a tip here to check: if they feel something is missing after reading Descriptions 0-3, it is a good sign.

2. About this paper

This paper is combined with superficial information and implied information. The superficial information is designed for the beginners and implied information is designed for the advanced readers. There are two parts of the implied information. The first part is embedded by words in the text, that is to say, readers have to rephrase the paper as I do in Descriptions 0-4. The other part is a complicated network example, which is in addition to the simple network example as shown in Section 5.2. The final target of this paper is to help the reader find out this complicated network and gain the experience of building this complicated network themselves. In summary, the information in this paper can be summed as follows:

Superficial information: it can be understood by reading the paper several times. The information is to help the reader know the general idea of illogic.

Implied information, first part: it helps the reader to identify whether they are going towards to proper direction at the junior level.

Implied information, second part: it helps the reader to gain the experience of building a complicated network.