The contraction of the multiverse with C speed

Introduction

The notions of length, mass and time are the result of sensory perception. Physics is based on images created by us through observation and transmitted for mathematical or experimental confirmations. In modern physics and cosmology, what could not be noticed, being below or above the limit of observation of our instruments, are simple hypotheses that mathematical sciences have to confirm.
We evaluate the cosmic space in terms of objects, bodies and particles, dividing the universe into a macrocosm and a microcosm, and establishing absolute results for distances and relative masses, which is illogical.
An attempt to eliminate the physical use of part of the relative character notions
and to overcome the level of knowledge acquired through images created by us by direct observation or by devices and data to confirm mathematical or experimental sciences is that developed by Johan Masreliez, The Theory Expanding Spacetime (EST) [1].
The Theory Expanding Spacetime (EST) [1] shows that physical and cosmological theories are the result of modeling the universe using the theory of special relativity. For the question: how could it be an idea that a constant space-time scale is correct, the answer is that scientists have learned that they can not always trust the common interpretations of the sensory perception of reality after they have discovered that the particles can disappear -a certain point and appear elsewhere, and time can progress at different rates in different locations. Space in the EST model [1] can not be extended without extending the time. This is called "scale expansion" [1].
Expansion takes place on a space-time scale, thus preserving our perception of the relative scale of the universe and everything in it [1].
This theory uses a mathematical model in which all four dimensions extend at the same rate.
Given the idea of the space-time continuum, which is the foundation of relativity, then the notion of space and expansion time have an intuitive meaning.
The theory [1] is based on two postulates: the space-time equivalence and the measured light speed that is relatively constant for all observers. EST offers a very different picture of our universe: where everything is always made up of the same recipe and evolves continuously. It links the largest cosmological scale possible with the smallest possible field of quantum physics. Theory is a natural consequence of three fundamental assumptions: there is no absolute universe, all periods and locations are equivalent, and the universe expands by changing the scale.
And Glenn Borchardt, the director of Berkeley's progressive stationary institute, rejects the Infinite Universe Theory (IUT) [2] published in 2007 with the theories of modern physics. IUT is not based on experiments but on logic and claims that: time measures the movement; there is a universal ether; the light is just wave, the red galactic shift is mainly due to the light absorbed by the ether; gravity involves a push and not an attraction; Galactic ages can not correlate with distance from Earth; the universe is Euclidian and not in expansion; free space between solid materials are ideas without logic, the universe has only three dimensions. It shows that the formula in physics E = mc2 merely transforms only the microcosmic movement of matter into macrocosmic motion and that radiation emission can not occur in a macrocosm without substance
In the theory of stair relativity [3], L. Nottale shows that: the scale as a movement can already be defined as a relative state of the reference systems, so that the stairs transformations, ie dilation and contractions, fall under the principle of relativity, the logarithm of the resolution with which measurement is performed is the measure of such a state and plays in relation to scale the role played by the speed in relativity of motion, the method of re-normalization can be applied even in space-time (in an increased sense: it is applied at length or time "measured" along a space or space-the particle's temporal pathway, i.e., the quantum internal structure of a particle), the variable torque, i.e. the logarithm of the length (or time) as defined above, and the abnormal size of the re-normalization group,

plays the same role in the laws of scale as the length and time in motion laws. [3] The notion of multiverse was used when looking for a bridge between the quantum physics that dominated the singularity of the original universe and the classical laws that govern the universe now. Hawking and Hertog used the holographic notion to unite the two sets of ideas.
Hawking's "without limits" theory states that after the Big Bang, the universe has gone through an explosionrapid expansion expansion called cosmic inflation, amplifying the primordial gravitational waves that emanated from the Big Bang, Hertog said. This ancient echo of the birth of the universe is recorded in the weak radiation, the microwave radiation that penetrates every region of our universe, known as cosmic microwave background (CMB). If it shows that the signal energy of CMB data matches the inflation forecast of Hawking's model, it could provide strong evidence for the existence of a multiverse, said Hertog.
In assumptions and ideas enshrined in the above theories I formulate the following set of assumptions :

1. Multiverse

- The multiverse is infinite and consists of an infinite number of universes
- The multiverse is composed of multiverse elements
- The multiverse elements are perceived by humans as a substance or field function within the human observation .
- Multiverse space-time dimensions, tend to mathematically 0. Applying number 0 to physics formulas is erroneous, except for addition and drop operations, this being only a neutral element to add; the defining property of 0 is that 0 + a = a for all numbers a. The expressions "something / 0 = infinite" and "something x 0 = 0" can not describe the physical reality.

2.Multiverse contraction

The multiverse contracted by changing the scale. The contraction takes place across the entire space and temporal scale, thus preserving our perception of the relative scale of the universe and of all the multiverse elements that make up at one point. The only way we perceive the multiverse is the reflection of interactions between multiverse elements at a particular moment of contraction. Any measurement of distances, masses and times is relative, which has a different value in each moment. Changing the scale by shrinkage is how the multiverse exists. The phenomenon can be observed because our sense organs and our measures and observation, are composed of elements multiverse that contracts with the same speed rate of contraction of the multiverse in physical vacuum is C = 2,9979x 10^8m / s where m is the physical length unit of measurement and s is the physical measure of time.

3. Radiation

Radiation is the way the human observer perceives oscillatory movements of multiverse elements. These are perceived by the human observer as being transmitted at the multiverse contraction velocity, C.

4.Multiverse contraction force

Multiverse elements in shrinkage are in accelerated motion. The shrinkage aceleration contraction radius for a t-time dive is:

$$a = \frac{d}{dt}\frac{dx}{dt} = \frac{d^2x}{dt^2} \quad (1)$$

The mass M is a measure of the sum of the masses of the multiverse elements. Multivers are subjected to the contraction of a geometric center-oriented contraction force.

$$Fc = M \frac{d^2 x}{dt^2} \quad (2)$$

The four fundamental forces in quantum physics are actually the manifestations of the contraction force of the multiverse Fc.

5. The energy of the contraction of the universe.

The energy can be determined from the formula

E = MC2 (3) classical energy wherein M is a measure of the amount of the masses of elements and C is the speed multiverse contraction .

Conclusion

Theories of modern physics explains the fact the human observer's point of view, forms the micro- and macro-level manifestation of the C-speed contraction of the infinite multiverse.

References:

[1] Masreliez CJ, Spacetime Expansion Theory, Astroph. & Space Science, 266, Issue 3, pp. 399-447 (1999)

[2] Glenn Borchardt, the Infinite Universe Theory, 2007, Proceedings of the Natural Philosophy Alliance

[3] Nott, L., 1992 Relativity ladder Journal International of Modern Physics A, Vol. 7, Nr. 20 (1992) 4899-4936. c World Scientific Publishing Company. Full version with pseudo-notes (May 15, 2003)