Multiverse shrinkage

Introduction

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.

Confirmation of the image is not confirmation of reality.

We evaluate reality, dividing the universe into macrocosm and microcosm and establishing absolute results for distance and masse relative .

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 apparatus and data for confirmation of mathematical or experimental sciences, is included in the work elaborated 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. Space in the EST [1] expands with time on the entire scale of the universe. This is called "scale expansion" [1].

Expansion takes place on a space-time scale, thus preserving our perception of the universe and everything in it [1].

This theory uses a mathematical model in which all four dimensions extend at the same rate.

Taking into account the idea of the space-time continuum, which is the foundation of relativity, then the notion of space and time in expansion have an intuitive meaning.

The theory [1] is based on two postulates: the space-time equivalence and the measured light velocity, which is relatively constant for all observers. EST offers a very different picture of that of the universe where everything is always made up with the same recipe evolves continuously. This theory links the largest cosmological scale possible with the smallest possible field according to quantum physics. Theory is a natural consequence of three fundamental assumptions: there are no absolute measures in the universe, all periods and locations are equivalent, and the universe expands by changing the scale.

And Glenn Borchardt, director of the Progressive Science Institute Berkeley, rejects the theories of modern physicst.The theory of the infinite universe (IUT) [2] published in 2007 is not based on experiments but on logic, and states that: time measures the motion and does not exist outside this , there is a universal ether, light is just a wave, the galactic shift is due to light absorbed by ether, gravity implies a push, not a attraction, galactic ages can not correlate with distance from Earth, the universe is Euclidean and is not expanding, free space between solid bodies is just an idea without logic, the universe has only three dimensions. It shows that the formula in physics E = mc2 transforms the microcosmic movement of matter into macrocosmic motion.
And L. Nottale shows In the theory of relativity of scale [3] that: the measuring scale of the components of the universe, which are constantly in motion, can only be defined as a relative state of the reference systems, so that the transformations of this scale, the expansion and the contraction, is subordinated to the principle of relativity.

The notion of multiverse creates a bridge between quantum physics that is dominated by the idea of the singularity of the original universe and the classical physical laws that now govern the universe. Hawking and Hertog used the notion of holographic multiverses to unite the two sets of ideas.
Hawking's NO LIMITS theory predicts that after the Big Bang, the universe underwent a rapid expansion explosion called cosmic inflation, amplifying the primordial gravitational waves that emanated from the Big Bang, "Hertog said.

1. About multiverse

The multiverse is composed of forces that are not the quantities that measure an action that produce to a object : a change in speed, direction, shape or pressure. The forces being in fact the change of speed, direction, shape, the pressure.

Objects and particles, and their characteristics, such as mass, volume and density, are only images of these changes, not representing reality.

Not forces create the change in velocity, direction, shape or pressure. The force is the result of changing the velocity, direction, shape or pressure of what we imagine because of these changes, as being an object or a particle. Newton's 2nd law shows that a constant mass object will be accelerated in proportion to the resulting force acting on it and inversely proportional to its mass. In reality mass and objects are the image of change in speed, direction, shape and pressure.

2. Multiverse shrinkage

The multiverse shrank by changing the scale. The shrinkage takes place across the entire spatial scale, thus preserving our perception of the relative scale of the multiverse and all the elements that make up it at one point. The only way we perceive the multiverse is the reflection of the interactions in it at a particular moment of contraction.

Any measurement of distances, and masses, is relative, has a different value at each moment. Changing the shrinkage scale is how the multiverse exists. The phenomenon can not be seen because our sense organs and our measurement and observation tools create images that contract at the same speed

The shrinkage velocity of the multiverse is C =299 792 458 m / s. Our image for multiverse shrinkage is radiation. The speed of light, c, is in fact the shrinkage speed of the multiverse, C. The fact that this velocity is the same for all observers and can not be exceeded, was the basis of the theories of modern phisics . But also the shrinkage of the C-speed multiverse lead to the mathematical and experimental results of these theories. Moreover, gravity is the effect of the accelerate motion of the shrinking three-dimensional multiverse, imagined so far as a curvature of the four-dimensional space.

The multiverse is constantly on the move.

Radiations are how the human observer perceives all movements as oscillations, transmitted with the multiverse shrinkage velocity, C.

3. Multiverse shrinkage force

The shrinkage of the multiverse manifests itself as an accelerated motion due to the decrease of distances with the C-speed .

The four fundamental forces in quantum physics represent images of the shrinkage force of the Fc multiverse in interaction with the other forces in multivers.

Gravity has a universal character and acts by attraction. The image formed for gravity is that any object or particle wherever it is, and at any time in the universe, draws all the objects and particles in the universe, as long as they are inside of what is called the radiation cone. This image is explained in the theory of general relativity, which describes gravity in terms of space-time. Gravity is actually the image of the multiverse shrinkage force at level of macrocosm.

Electromagnetism is imagined as a combination of electrostatic and magnetic forces. It is strong between charged particles, such as the force between two electrons, or the force between two conductors that carry electricity. Electromagnetism is actually the interaction between the multiverse shrinkage force at the microcosm but also the macrocosmos with the other multiverse forces.

Low nuclear force in the image of quantum physics. is transferred by the bosons W and Z.

Electromagnetism and weak force can be seen as two aspects of a single force, namely electroslab.

This is actually the interaction of the multiverse shrinkage force at level of micocosmos level with the otherforces from multivers to the level designated as microcosmos.

Strong nuclear force is the force that together holds protons and neutrons inside the atomic nucleus.

Strength is transferred by gluons and acts on particles carrying quarks and gluons. And this is actually the interaction of the multiverse shrinkage force at the micocosmos level, with the other multiverse forces.

Most particle physicists find it illogical that each force has different theories to describe, and I think all forces can be described by a single general theory of everything. The hypotheses formulated above support this approach.

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References

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