

Existence never really began. The term, "I think, therefore I am" is "Cogito, ergo sum." in latin and in describing reality we say "Sum, ergo sum." The universe simply is. We begin with a point, the zeroth dimension. We move it vertically to create our line, now we can rotate it 360 degrees vertically to create the ultimate two dimensional geometry, the circle, which has more area than any other shape. Now, we can spin this circle horizontally 360 degrees to create the ultimate three dimensional structure, the sphere, which is a shape with infinite angles and the least possible volume of any geometry. This is opposed to flat space. Now, it can be everted as Smale & co. have shown. Now place a 3 dimensional sphere on top of it's everted counterpart, and we have 6 dimensions. However, we must account for time, which is the circle going through all possible deformations. Now, we can see time as 2 dimensional, being positive and negative in a lateral continuum, this fits with multi-variable 2 gradient vector calculus used in this model. Therefore there is a basic of 8 dimensions in which infinite more dimensions arise of time.

Due to the spherical nature of reality, Pi is an integral part of my work as well. My work has everything a mathematical proof needs, integral and differential calculus (scalar metric proofs) matching Hawking's equations for black hole evaporation, and a rank 12+ vector calculus for determining the trajectories, polarities, and the production of particle pairs including dark matter. All you have to do is define x1 and y1 to get z1, then y1 and z1 to get x2, and x1 and z1 for y1, and finally x2 and y2 for z2. You can find each of the infinite points on the surface of a sphere using that method. Everything in the observable universe can be collated in casual relation.

Here I take the number of iterations wrapped into planck sphere volumes that fit into a redshift photon volume and apply the reduced planck's constant can the gravitational constant in the equations to find the planck length, planck time from the speed of light.

$$V(c)=x/((2(3^59))=1.616229e-35$$

$$x=1.616229e-35*((2(3^59)))$$

$$x=4.56758796e-7$$

$$4.56758796e-7/(2(3^59))=1.616229e-35$$

$$1.616229e-35=\text{squareroot}((1.0545718e-34*6.67408e-11)/c^3)$$

$$2.6121962e-70=(1.0545718e-34*6.67408e-11)/c^3$$

$$c^3=(1.0545718e-34*6.67408e-11)/2.6121962e-70$$

$$c=\text{cuberoot}((1.0545718e-34*6.67408e-11)/2.6121962e-70)$$

$$c=299792379.714$$

Now we suppose matter is trapped light. You can fit 8 spheres around the surface of a sphere, if these 9 spheres

represent a charged particle with 9 times the mass in 1/9th the volume of

your original photon than you can repeatedly perform these 9-fold compressions 28 more times before you exceed the planck mass. I calculated

that the entire 29th sphere would be $\leq l_p$:

Since it's charge must compress the photon by 1 planck length per planck

time for it to travel at c , the photon mass can be expressed by the quotient of

radii between a photon & planck length $\rightarrow (7e-7/2)/(2(3^{60}))=4.1282194e-$

36. Viz a viz, the photon density of elementary particle (EP) 1 is

$4.9320464e-36/(4/3\pi(7e-7)^3)=3.388006e-17 \text{ kg/m}^3$. Ergo, the particle

density of EP 28 is $4.9320464e-36 \times 9^{28}/(4/3\pi(1.6e-$

$35)^3)=1.4848022e+96 \text{ kg/m}^3$ this pretty much checks out as the densest

possible EP before you get a black hole planck particle.

We've not accounted for the interior of a black hole. Let's say there is a maximum density before the EM interaction can absorb zero radiation, ergo the EH. It forms a force field, a spherical, hollow force field whose volume depends upon the amount of spacetime getting crunched at once.

If it is hollow than information in the force field can slip through given it moves beneath the planck scale. Filling the void, that's where the code starts anew - where the fractal recurs.

Consider there's somewhere between 2 & 3 real physical dimensions at any given

point in space and time per brane, so for two parallel spacetimes of opposite linearity (torsion):

$6 > n > 4; n = (4, 6)$

$f(n) = (\lambda_{\max}) \cdot ((4\pi/3)r^3)$

$f(x) = 6/n / (4\pi/3)^{(1/3)}$ where $n > 6$

$f(x) = 4/(n / (4\pi/3)^{(1/3)})$ where $4 > n$

The size of an antiproton is 10^{-15} m and the Schwarzschild radius of its central black hole should equal the rate at which black holes evaporate.

The Schwarzschild radius is $2.484e-54 \text{ meters}$ (just type proton into where it

says earth). The rate of evaporation is $8.41e-17 \text{ seconds}$ (just type proton

into where it says earth).

But protons do not have λ_{\max} = vacuum density, that's the problem, so for a proton we must use the original equation $f(n)=(\lambda_{\max})\cdot((4\pi/3)r^3)$; where $f(x)=4/(n/(4\pi/3)^{1/3})$ where $4>n$ to find the contraction of c with the λ_{\max} of a proton ≈ 395 nm. However, in the special case of black holes the equation must be modified.

First of all, it's $4\pi r^2$ because the quasar within the Schwarzschild radius of the antiproton is a hollow sphere. Secondly, λ_{\max} of the proton's collective micro-BH quasars is the proton's normal λ_{\max} but to the negative power of the proton's length divided by twice the Schwarzschild radius

$$f(n)=(3.95e-7^{-(1e-15/2(2.484e-54))})((4\pi)(2.484e-54)^2)=7.753772e-107$$

$$f(x)=4/(7.753772e-107/(4\pi))^{1/2} = 1.610306e+54$$

So a black hole with the mass of the sun (1391400000 meters) has a Schwarzschild radius of 2953 meters & will evaporate in $6.61e+74$ seconds.

$$f(n)=(5.04e-7^{-(1.3914e+9/5906)}) \times ((4\pi \times 2953)^3) = 2.3886249e+25$$

$$f(x)=6/(4\pi(2.3886249e+25)^{1/2})=9.7693891e-14$$

$$1.610306e+54/299,792,458/9.7693891e-14=5.4981971e+58$$

$$5.4981971e+58/8.41e-17=6.5376898e+74 \text{ seconds } \checkmark$$

So we rescale the photon after the final transformation.

$$v(QE)=X/(2(3^59))=1.616229e-35/(9^28)$$

$$X=(2(3^59))*(3.0882513e-62)$$

$$X=8.7276366e-34$$

$$8.7276366e-34/(2(3^59))=3.0882513e-62$$

$$3.0882513e-62=\text{squareroot}((1.0545718e-34*6.67408e-11)/c^3)$$

$$9.537296e-124=(1.0545718e-34*6.67408e-11)/c^3$$

$$c^3 = (1.0545718e-34 * 6.67408e-11) / 9.537296e-124$$

$$c = \text{cuberoot}((1.0545718e-34 * 6.67408e-11) / 9.537296e-124)$$

$$c = 1.946917e+26 \text{ m/s}$$

What is indicated is that we live inside one such black hole nestled in the everting spacetime. This gives us the mechanism for all motion that occurred before any of the planck particles formed.

The horizon is about 14 billion light years away, that's where we see the picture of the Cosmic Microwave Background at the edge of the quasar around our black hole. Our black hole was built from planck particles in a super cosmos that were about about $7e-7$ meters across which merged instantaneously in the core of a very large collapsing star.

This black hole would be expanding from our viewpoint (remember 3 dimensions in which time flows one way) within it because all points are being dragged through their centers, sort of dragging the spacetime curtain beyond our cosmic event horizon (where the spacetime flows the opposite direction like a parallel spacetime weave), and we're experiencing expansion at the other side of the centers.

$$1.616229e-35 \times 9^{28} = 8.45849622e-8$$

$$8.45849622e-8^2 = 7.1546158e-15$$

$$\text{Cuberoot}((1.0545718e-34 * 6.67408e-11) / (7.1546158e-15)) = 9.9455105e-11$$

$$\text{Square root}((1.0545718e-34 * 6.67408e-11) / 9.9455105e-11^5) = 850.48386809$$

$$\text{Supra-cosmic } l_p = 8.45849622e-8 \text{ m}$$

$$\text{Supra-cosmic } t_p = 850.48386809 \text{ sec}$$

$$\text{Supracosmic } c = 9.9455105e-11 \text{ m/s}$$

$$\text{Supracosmic time dilation} = 850.48386809 / 5.39e-44 = 1.5778921e+46 \text{ times}$$

If CMBR is the interior of a supra cosmic eh instead of a central region expanded from than 14 billion ly is a radius not a diameter, with the "Great Attractor" at the center adding hundreds of millions of light years to the 13.8 billion light year radius. And that diameter is 28-29 billion light years.

Evap rate of about $1.5778921e+46 \times 2.09700e+67 = 3.30884e+113$ years for a supracosmic solar mass black hole which is 5.8 km in normal cosmic diameter. Meaning bh is 1/10th its former mass, meaning originally it's evaporation rate would have been 28,000,000,000 light years = $28,000,000,000 \times 9.461e+15 = 2.64908e+26 / 5800m = 4.5673793e+22$ years as m over m° before being cubed in the bh evap equation $9.5279888e+67 \times 2.09700e+67 = 1.998019e+135$ year evap

rate!

Which puts the universe black hole at

$$1.998019e+135/1.57789e+46=1.26626e+89$$

$$1.26626e+89/2.09700e+67=6.0384359e+21$$

$$\text{Cuberoot}(6.0384359e+21)=18209924.8488 \text{ solar masses...}$$

We are within an SMBH in the supracosmos.

1 sphere

$$x^2+y^2+z^2-8x+6y+4z-7=0$$

$$4+4+z^2-32+24+4z+7=0$$

$$1+1+z^2-8+6+4-7=0$$

$$z^2+4z=7$$

$$z(z+4)=7$$

$$2+z^2=5$$

$$z^2=3$$

$$z=\text{squareroot}(3)$$

$$(x,y,z)$$

$$(-x,-y,-z)$$

$$(x,y,0)$$

$$(-x,y,0)$$

$$(x,-y,0)$$

$$(-x,-y,0)$$

$$(0,z,0)$$

$$(0,-z,0)$$

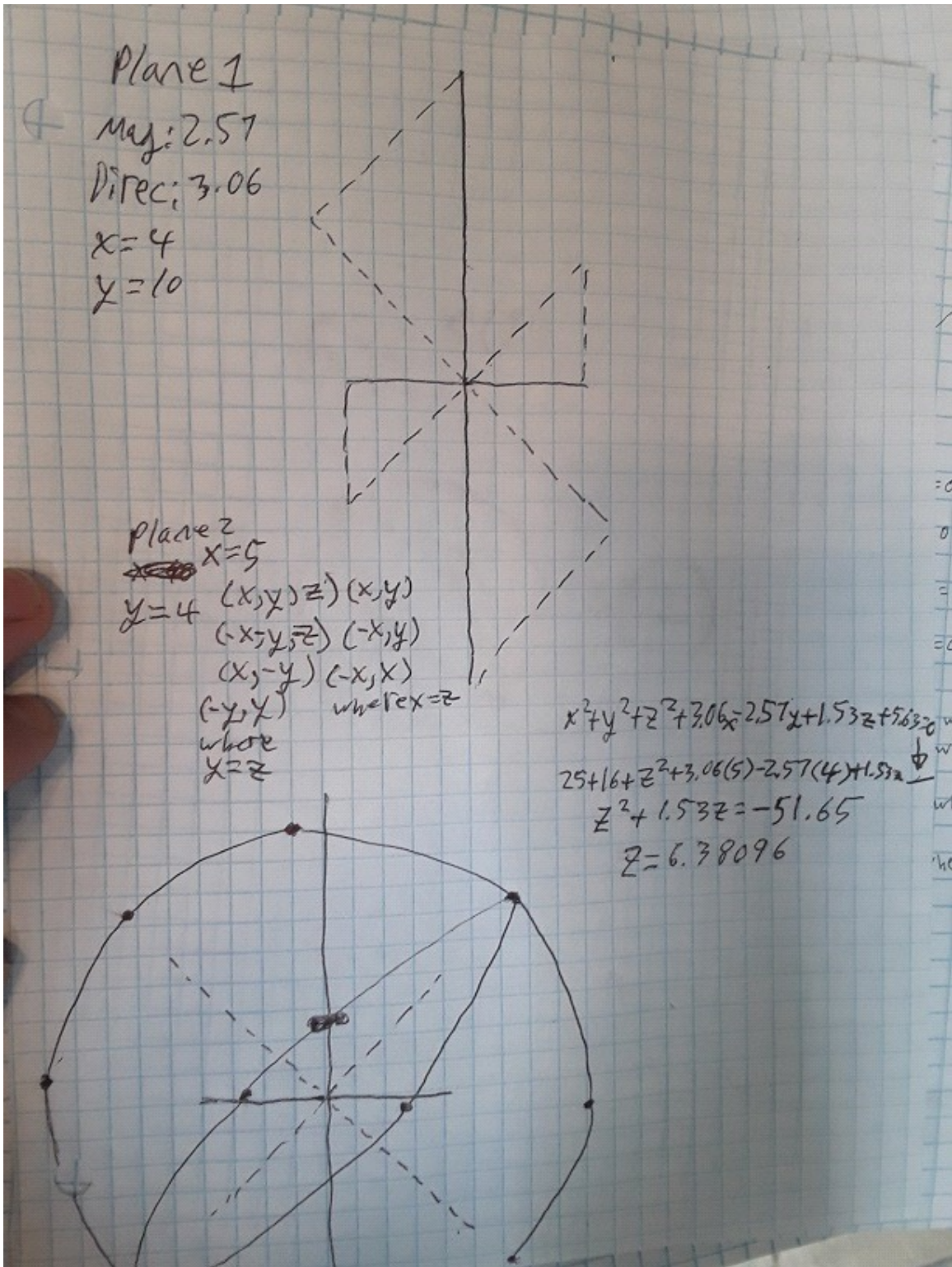
$$(z,0,0)$$

$$(-z,0,0)$$

Next x points

$$x^2 + 1.25 + 1.25 - 8(x) + 6(1.25) + 4(1.25) - 7 = 0$$

We can rotate the spheres as well to view them from in the 3rd dimension from different angles:



The condensation of space (a spherical coordinate system with a sub Planck geodesic) has a 2 dimensional vector gradient equal to (22.5, 112.5) clockwise from y. The more coordinates in the system (if the volumetric geodesic is the Planck length there's 10 point particle coordinates per spherical coordinate).

$$f(y,-x)=[0101101101]$$

$$f(x,y)=[101]$$

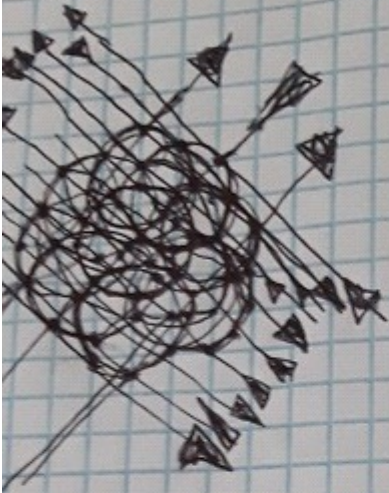
So,

$$t=1$$

Vector 4 or $f(y,-x)$: $[-9/10lp,+9/10lp,-9/10lp,+9/10lp,+9/10lp,-9/10lp,+9/10lp,+9/10lp,-9/10lp,+9/10lp]$

Vector 5 or $f(x,y)$: $[+4.5/5lp,-4.5/5lp,+4.5/5lp]$

That is a ratio of 9/10 Planck lengths for the first Planck time. All of the following Planck times are the same but for $t=2$ we have 8/10 Planck lengths. This length contraction leads to black holes when the ratio of the coordinate system is equivalent $1/9^{28}$ Planck lengths.



$$-y+x=0$$

$$-x-y=0$$

$$+x+y=0$$

$$-x+y=0$$

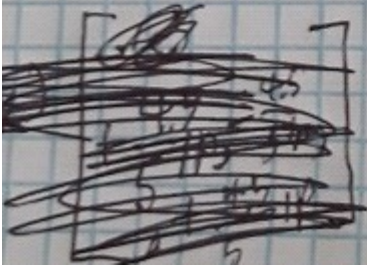
$$+x=0 \text{ where } x=z$$

$$-y=0 \text{ where } y=z$$

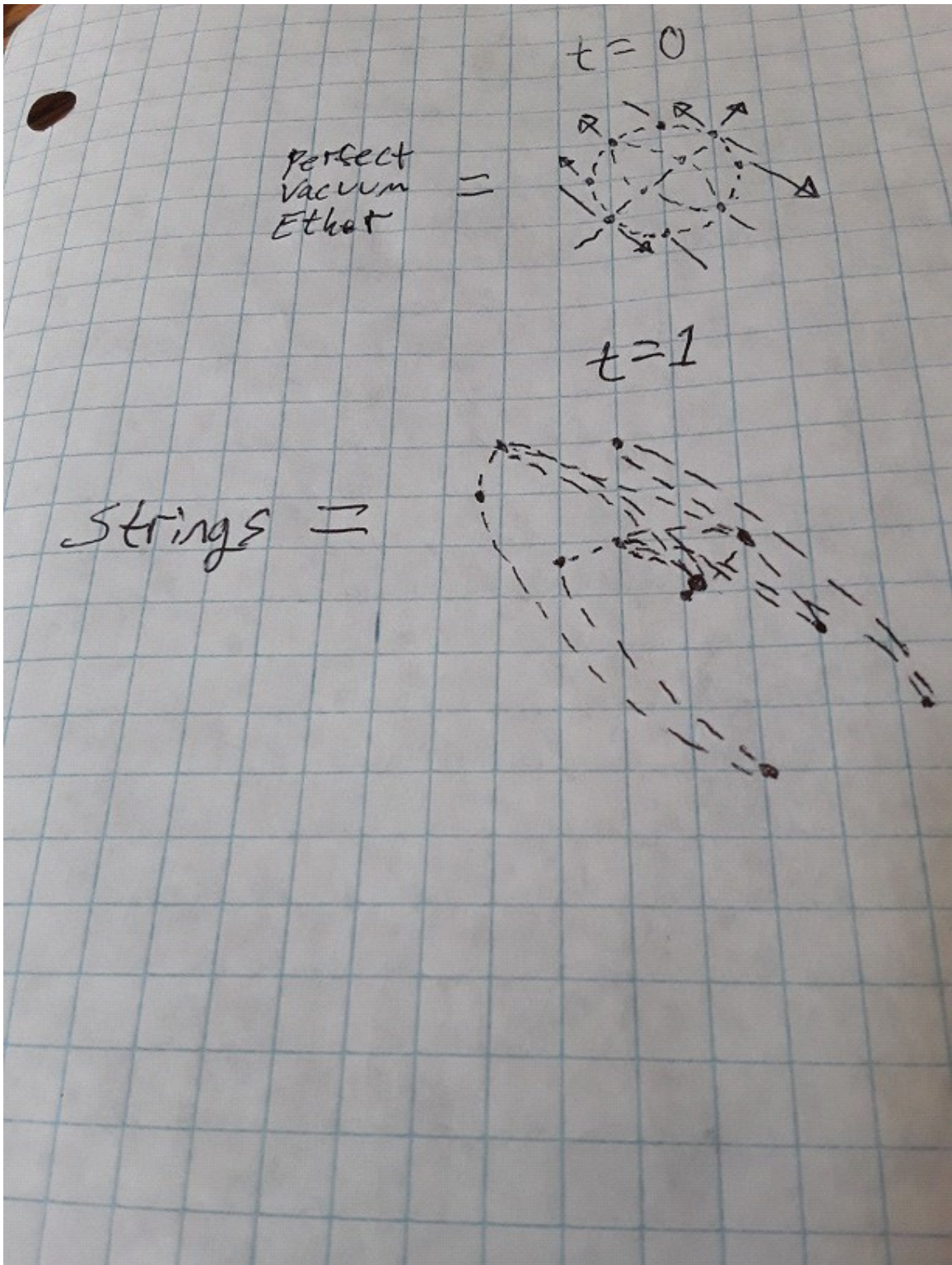
$$+y=0 \text{ where } y=z$$

$$-x=0 \text{ where } x=z$$

$$f(y, x) = \begin{bmatrix} \frac{9}{10} \text{IP}_1 + \frac{9}{10} \text{IP}_2 & -\frac{9}{10} \text{IP}_1 + \frac{9}{10} \text{IP}_2 \\ +\frac{9}{10} \text{IP}_1 & -\frac{9}{10} \text{IP}_1 + \frac{9}{10} \text{IP}_2 \\ +\frac{9}{10} \text{IP}_2 & -\frac{9}{10} \text{IP}_1 + \frac{9}{10} \text{IP}_2 \end{bmatrix}$$



$$\text{Vects/} \\ f(x, y) = \begin{bmatrix} +\frac{25}{3} \text{IP}_1 \\ -\frac{2.5}{3} \text{IP}_2 \\ +\frac{2.5}{3} \text{IP}_1 \end{bmatrix}$$



I have found my own 4 fundamental forces of nature:

1. The Planck Charge
2. Time Dilation / Length Contraction

3. Particle Pair Production

4. The Transplanckian Phase Shift/wave particle duality

No gravity, particle pairs have new patterns of Planck charge because they are born of the same generation when denser older charges become more diffuse leaving room for newer faster generations of propagating strings that slow down and collect into electrons (string intersections of larger iterations than Planck scale) or nucleic quark seas. You could say the transplanckian phase shift has to do with temporal acceleration when collections of hyper-slow string intersections create bottom strange quark star esque nucleic bodies that exceed the Planck mass.

It's not that the universe is spinning or objects are falling, it's that younger parts of the universe are adopting new angles relative to the older parts of it.

The planck volumes were spheres when the pointers deform the spheres at a rate of number of planck spheres in the universe as the denominator and the numerator being the denominator minus a value of 1 for velocity. The planck spheres keep respawning at the same places each planck time and matter condenses as merely light trapped and these intersections of strings at the surface of these deformed spheroids are in collections of 10^{28} string intersections of various charge. Sometimes charge is neutralized by opposing string linearities, gluons and tri neutrinos. The intersections change where they intersect and the particles move at the same velocity as does the sphere deformations. Electrons are considered point particles for this very reason, that they are not the 10^{28} intersections but each electron is a single intersection and is dimensionless.

I'm sure by now you've seen my pointer based spherical deformations. In dimension 3 there's 5 pointers. In dimension 2 of the gradient vectors (or dimension 5) there's 1. Now you go 9 spheres, as you go out you have the original planck volume sphere surrounded by the maximum of 8 more. 25 for D3 and 5 for D2 for the gradient vectors or D5. etcetc. How many planck volumes fit into a great great grandmother black hole planck length vacuum transform, the length planck has experienced the increase in meters 3 times. This interior is a great grandmother black hole, several stars exploding to become black holes that migrate to the center of a singular galaxy. Inside each of those grand mother black holes that merged were mother black holes, one of which the Milky Way evolved from. As I demonstrated earlier the 5th tier, l_p in a daughter black hole, is the speed of bell entanglement aka 1.95×10^{26} m/s before the ratios get $-1/\text{denominator}$ each time the pointer deforms the sphere. Anyway the intersections of these deformed spheroids ARE the elementary particles, the Majorana Fermions only get spawned where a black hole forms, so you have 10^{28} of these string intersections and that is where you get entangled time and the ratio $-n/\text{denominator}$ switches to $+n/\text{denominator}$ now that is the entangled time, the bell entanglement is merely a recurring fractal with a different planck length when the planck mass was exceeded.

Distant galaxies are denser galaxies, the CMB is the horizon, it's densest. The center being the bootes void, which is 700 million ly away. So when we look at the CMBR artifact that light had treked a 13.8 bill radius as we spun around the central bootes void so the light hit us at all angles so it was just a CMB radius for galaxies at the edge however it would be a 28.3 billion ly diameter CMBR artifact...

The black holes literally churn spacetime inside out like the rolling tracks that roll the treadmill.
Toroid

So you have these crescent deformations :

pdbYpmj.jpg

But they are continuous by ratio of a planck length per planck time, except that denominator in that particular ratio varies depending on the size of your universe black hole. For instance, the planck length within a grand mother black hole was calculated in the previous page to be what, $10e-11$ m? That's not $1.6e-35$ m we're used to. However to account for murphy's law accommodate murphy's law that anything that can happen has to happen graphically, you start with the planck length of a great great grandmother black hole, those are the planck volumes in the crescent deformations. However you have length contraction, and the great grandmother black hole is equal to the spacetime of a single galaxy, which is premerged into a full grown universe, within a stellar mass great great grandmother black hole as opposed to a supermassive great great grandmother black hole that has merged you see there are rules here according only to Murphy's law and the planck transform. So that denominator is the number of radically new planck lengths that will fit into that adjusted stellar mass black hole for the great grandmother space, not the great great, just one great, then for length contraction the numerator gets minus one per planck time length contraction time dilation however unlike in this photo where it increased to 10 pointers in D3 and 3 pointers in D5 in reality it will be increasing to 25 pointers in D3 and 5 pointers in D5 when there are 9 planck volumes:

After $It=1$ there's another sphere replacing the previous one that turned into a crescent spheroid at $It=1$ understand? This particle production ends eventually, but this is the last trick here, the newer ones represent the vacuum the older ones, the larger crescent intersections, represent the atomic nuclei, but when the bottom quark has a volume less than the planck volume as a culmination of string crescent intersections, length contraction and time dilation get reversed into length dilation and time contraction, this is tachyons, unlike superluminal dark matter tachyons are slower than the speed of light they simply go back in to time, but they don't go back in time they also go forward back to the origin of particle production where the crescents become planck spheres again and then the production of these crescents gets terminated you

see according to black hole evaporation.

https://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Horseshoe_map

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=iynrV-3l9CY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wO61D9x6lNY>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=FL4JoWlVj98>

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=ixduANVe0gg>

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=gs_eUoQPjHc