Pasii nvazuti ai spatiului fizic

Organizat în epoci si zone diferite, Universul se distinge prin trecerile sale de la o stare la alta, stari suficient de relevante pentru a fi ușor de observat, toate implicate în evoluția sa ca si context general.

Imaginea globala a spatiului fizic indica un Univers structurat ce se extinde, accelerat, guvernat de o forta, mai mult sau mai putin fantomatica, ce participa activ la conturarea unor informatii privind varsta si dimensiunea sa.

Practic, atat in totalitatea cat si in micimea sa, prin starile sale, acest mediu, real, afiseaza ordine sptio-temporala deplina, cu elemente relevante suficiente unei cat mai bune aproximari ale tuturor situatiilor de fapt, ale tuturor aplicatiilor aflate in curs de desfasurare.

Matematic, numerele naturale sunt asociate cu o ordonare crescatoare de valori, pe

fondul unei precizii absolute in determinare, distribuite de-a lungul unei linii, incepand de la valoarea zero si continuand gradat spre o valoare nelimitata marcata cu un simbol rezervat in acest sens, ∞.

Aflandu-ne intr-un si spatiu real, nu trebuie sa pierdem din vedere aspectele privind geometria si continuitatea sa, continuitate ce inoculeaza ideea unei precizii maxime, absolute in determinare, in ordonare.

Ordonarea naturala, de la sine, a lucrurilor, ordonarea a ceea ce este, efectiv, are in mod logic, un grad de eroare, tolerat, garantat chiar si la nivel teoretic, ideal exprimat.

De ce?

Pentru ca, pozitionarea exacta, intr-o ordine si succesiune absoluta, presupune apelarea la subdiviziuni fara numar ale etaloanelor de masura, la cunoasterea cu precizie maxima a unui numar nelimitat de zecimale, incepand cu o presupusa valoare a unei ultime zecimale, care in fapt are o existenta incerta, daca imi este permis sa ma exprim asa.

Eroare, abaterea naturala in determinare presupune existenta garantata a unor stari fizice, a unor procese fizice, guvernate de un dezechilibru, de o asimetrie perena, de miscare accelerata si nu in ultimul rand, pe fondul structurarii unor etaloane naturale de masura, aproximativ egale intre ele si suficient de relevante in acelasi timp.

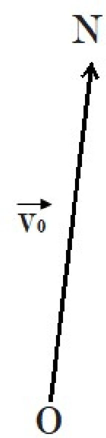
Aceste etaloane se concretizeaza in „reliefarea volumica” a unor erori naturale, delimitate geometric in mod relevant si suficient de exact, respectiv sub forma unor triedre puternic disproportionate, marginite de schimbari de directie, prin vectori legati, intr-un sir lung de evenimente marcand schimbarile succesive de directie, ordonat si monoton crescator sau descrescator in ceea ce priveste inerentele diferentieri ale abaterilor in determinare.

Altfel spus, relatia fizica monotona pusa in aplicare cu aceasta ocazie, relatia celei mai performante aproximari in determinare cu putinta, este o relatie de contorizare a erorilor naturale aflate in desfasurare, relatie a carui domeniu de aplicabilitate tocmai se releva prin modificari asimetrice ale granitelor, crestere/descrestere volumica cu un debit relativ constant.

In continuare aveti demonstratia in original.

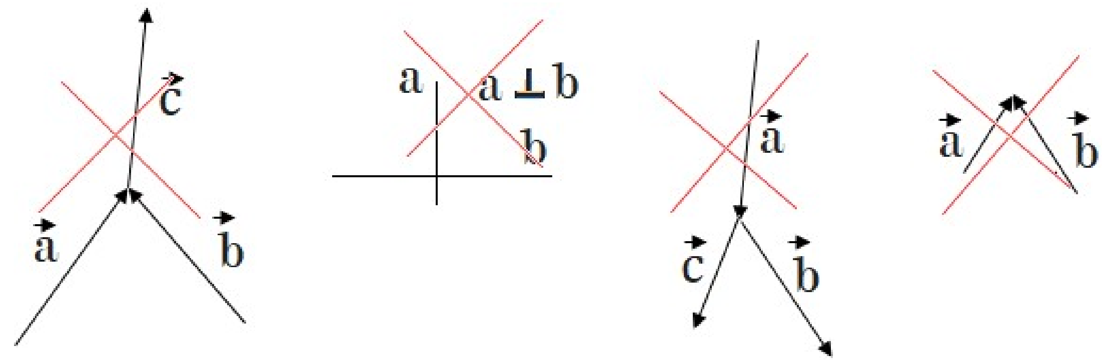
Actions, whatever they may be, cannot:

- eliminates self-determination processes, self-orientation processes, processes based on the guaranteed existence of imbalances regarding direction, time flows, forces, moments, masses, etc.;
- eliminate the sequence of elementary actions which contribute to the image of an effective approximation process;
- eliminates the asymmetric development of the approximation process;

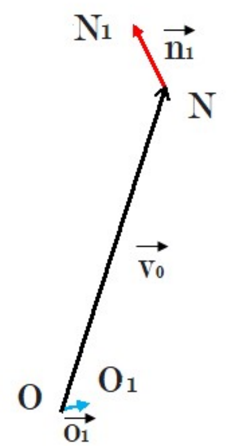


- host the state of inactivity, the state of total rest.

In other words, and in principle, the intimate structure of physical space categorically excludes the possibilities illustrated using vectors linked in the following way:



The second event is highlighted by new remarkable points, segments and volumes delimited by these respectively:



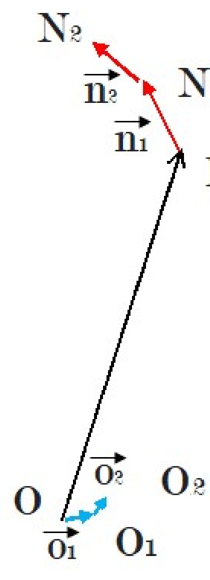
- $\|\overrightarrow{o_1}\| \ll \|\overrightarrow{v_0}\|$
- $\|\overrightarrow{n_1}\| \ll \|\overrightarrow{v_0}\|$
- $V_1, (OO_1NN_1) \neq 0$

On this occasion, we distinguish two poles, two plans and a general direction of evolution as significant:

- the longitudinal plane (*revealed by the guaranteed asymmetric manifestation*);
- the transverse plane (*plane in which systematic deviations from the longitudinal direction are observed*);
- forward direction.

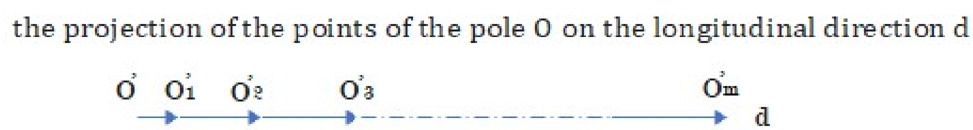
The third event is marked by new points, new linked vectors, a new volume delimited by these, two rotation trends and new connotations:

- $\|\overrightarrow{o_1}\| \cong \|\overrightarrow{o_2}\|$
- $\|\overrightarrow{o_1}\| > \|\overrightarrow{o_2}\|$
- $\|\overrightarrow{n_1}\| \approx \|\overrightarrow{n_2}\|$
- $\|\overrightarrow{n_1}\| > \|\overrightarrow{n_2}\|$
- $|O_1 - N_1| > |O - N|$
- $V_2, (OO_1NN_1) \neq 0$
- $V_1, (OO_1NN_1) \approx V_2, (O_1O_2N_1N_2) \approx \mathrm{k}$
- $V_1, (OO_1NN_1) < V_2, (O_1O_2N_1N_2)$

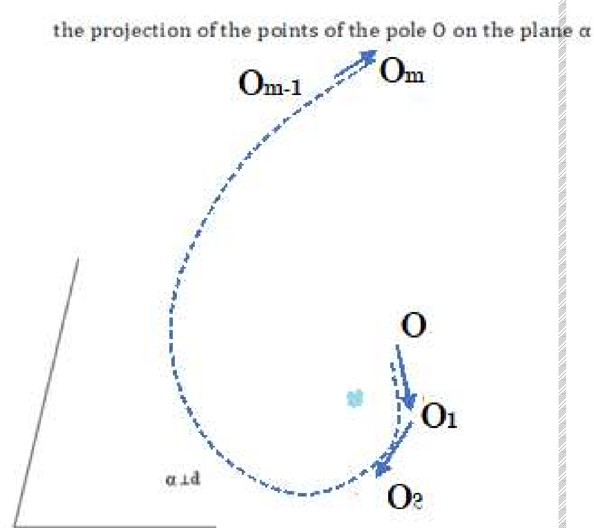


The events listed highlight a rule and new connotations:

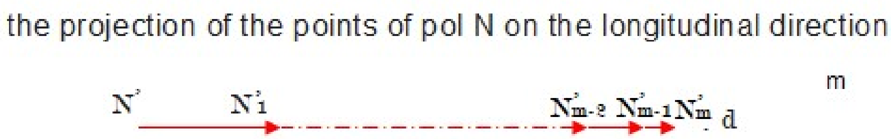
- the orthogonal projection of the points of the pole O on the longitudinal direction d indicates a series of increasingly distant points, where m is the maximum number of points on the increasing cycle which has just been carried out;



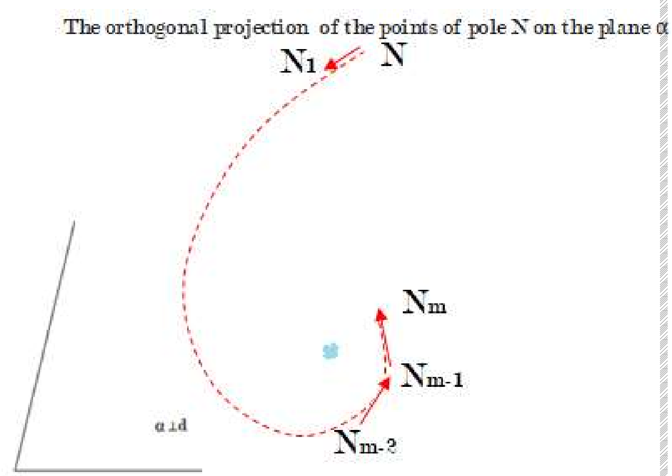
- the orthogonal projection of the points of the pole O, on a plane perpendicular α to the longitudinal direction d, indicates a decreasing radius of rotation;



- the orthogonal projection of the points of the pole N on the longitudinal direction d indicates a series of increasingly close points, where m is the maximum number of points on the increasing cycle which has just been carried out;



- the orthogonal projection of the points of the pole N, on a plane perpendicular α to the longitudina



Throughout the decreasing phase, there is a monotonic dispersion for each of the observed variables when the most detailed approximation process is activated.

The orthogonal projections of the points of the two poles reveal:

- relatively small stages, at both extremes, mark events which follow one another in a sufficiently eloquent manner;
- the rhythmic transfer of direction from the transverse plane to the longitudinal plane

specific to pole O is reversed and with the same rhythmicity, while retaining the generic direction of screwing, at the opposite pole;

- the total volume, defined by the monotonically decreasing relationship, increases with a relatively constant flow rate;
- step by step, the distance between O and the farthest point increases, creating the image of asymmetric expansions;

Projections in the longitudinal direction rhythmically indicate a decrease in the so-called expansion speed.

Against the background of increasing density, the extreme point of pole A becomes slower and slower.

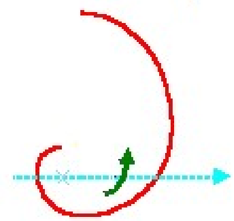
When, why and how is the expansion process reversed?

The fact that the approximation process is as efficient as possible requires that it be carried out in a maximum of steps, duration and implicitly a maximum possible rotation.

Full rotation, 2π represents a limit, a moment of omission of perfect symmetry, of absolute rest, a moment of automatic change in a process of collapse, a process of obligatory imbalance.

To begin with, we will analyze the relative deviations regarding jumps in rotation angles, evaluating them as priority geometric factors that influence the course of actions.

The orthogonal projection in the transverse plane of the points of pole A



$$r_1 < r_2 < r_3 \ldots < r_m$$

$$\theta_1 < \theta_2 < \theta_3 \ldots < \theta_m$$

$$\Delta\theta_1 > \Delta\theta_2 > \Delta\theta_3 \ldots > \Delta\theta_m$$

$$\varepsilon r_1 > \varepsilon r_2 > \varepsilon r_3 \ldots \varepsilon r_m$$

$$\varepsilon r_m = \frac{\Delta\theta_m}{\theta_m}$$

Essentially, space turned out to be generated by deviations, monotonically chained imbalances.

Deviations are displayed progressively, they cannot be taken out of the context in which they were generated, their reporting is unique and ordered according to these circumstances.

The monotonous increasing/decreasing rotation leaves almost nothing to chance, the accounting is sufficiently precise to suit a high-performance watch, a watch which systematically self-regulates.

Under such conditions, each angular deviation can be classified as having the value of a relative deviation:

$$\varepsilon_r = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\theta}$$

At the same time and respecting the same conditions, at any time, it is excluded that the sum of the relative differences (MƐr) is less than 1.

$$\text{MƐr} = \sum_{m=1}^{m \gg 1} \mathcal{E}r_m > 1$$

Basically the full rotation is achieved by adding each step :

$$2\pi \cong \Delta\theta_1 + \Delta\theta_2 + \Delta\theta_3 + \cdots + \Delta\theta_m$$

$$2\pi > \Delta\theta_1 + \Delta\theta_2 + \Delta\theta_3 + \cdots + \Delta\theta_m$$

Jumps represent distinctly monotonic events, durations, angles, angular velocities, angular accelerations, increasing or decreasing as appropriate according to the same unique physical relationship:

$$\Delta t_1 < \Delta t_2 < \Delta t_3 < \cdots < \Delta t_m$$

$$\frac{\Delta\theta_n}{\Delta t_n} = \omega_n$$

$$\omega_1 > \omega_2 > \omega_3 > \cdots > \omega_m$$

$$\frac{\Delta\omega_n}{\Delta t_n} = \alpha_n$$

$$\alpha_1 > \alpha_2 > \alpha_3 > \cdots > \alpha_m$$

The asymmetric evolution leads to the phenomenon of propagation of the two relationships, linked by a differential twist around a longitudinal direction.

The indefinite duration of the propagation phenomenon implies the relative constancy of the average speed of propagation c, of the oscillation frequency ν, of the period T and the wavelength λ, of a constant average speed of the passage of time.

$$c = \frac{\lambda}{T}$$

$$\nu = \frac{1}{T}$$

Small steps, carried out in unlimited but finite numbers, make it possible to study the propagation, over durations less than the oscillation period, using uniform and unidirectional elapsed time functions : $\theta(t)$; $\omega(t)$; $\alpha(t)$.

From a value perspective:

$$\omega(t) = \alpha(t) = \theta(t)$$

$$\omega(t) = \frac{d\theta}{dt}$$

$$\alpha(t) = \frac{d\omega}{dt} = \frac{d^2\theta}{dt^2}$$

Bringing together the two ways of appreciating:

$$\omega(\mathrm{m}) = \alpha(\mathrm{m}) = \theta(\mathrm{m})$$

$$\mathcal{E}r_m = \frac{\Delta\, \theta_m}{\theta_m} = \mathcal{E}r(t) = \frac{d\, \theta}{\theta}$$

The total mass of relative errors, the sum of the resulting relative deviations during expansion can be determined as follows:

$$\mathrm{M_{exp}\mathcal{E}r} = \sum_{m=1}^{m\gg 1} \mathcal{E}r_m = \int_e^{2\pi} \frac{d\theta}{\theta} = ln\,2\pi - 1$$

$$\forall\, t: \mathrm{M_{exp}\mathcal{E}r}(t) > 1 \Rightarrow ln\,\theta_{min} > 1 \Rightarrow \theta_{min} > e;\, \theta_{min} \cong e$$

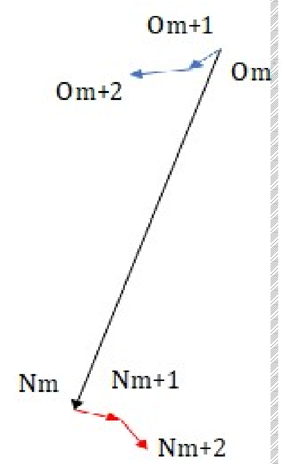
What are the meanings of these new imposed conditions?

In principle, the propagation seems to be done by protecting the domain of definition of the two chained relations in a minimally and maximally deformable envelope.

Successive expansions and collapses are limited to a minimum volume, a maximum volume, a relatively constant and asymmetrical flow materialized by stages of increase or decrease in space.

The expansion phase starts from a guaranteed minimum angle, from a guaranteed number of relative deviations due to the collapse phenomenon.

Basically, the collapse starts by reversing the last vector and implicitly the role played by the two poles:



- $|O_{m} - N_{m}| \cong |O_{m+1} - N_{m+1}|$
- $|O_{m} - N_{m}| > |O_{m+1} - N_{m+1}|$
- $|O_{m+1} - N_{m+1}| > |O_{m+2} - N_{m+2}|$
- $|O_{m} - O_{m+1}| < |O_{m+1} - O_{m+2}|$
- $|N_{m} - N_{m+1}| > |N_{m+1} - N_{m+2}|$
- $V_2, (O_m O_{m+1} N_m N_{m+1}) \neq 0$

$$V_1, (O_m O_{m+1} N_m N_{m+1}) \cong V_2, (O_{m+1} O_{m+2} N_{m+1} N_{m+2}) \cong\cong \mathrm{k} \cong 1$$

$$V_1, (O_m O_{m+1} N_m N_{m+1}) > V_2, (O_{m+1} O_{m+2} N_{m+1} N_{m+2})$$

The start of the collapse finds the O pole at a position of maximum rotation angle (*see the figure representing the orthogonal projection in the transverse plane*) :

$$\theta_{max} \cong 2\pi$$

$$\theta_{max} < 2\pi$$

By asymmetric collapse, the salient points of the two poles lose their validity (*being erased from memory*), the current state being explicitly defined by :

- the decreasing angle θ from 2π to e ;
- the decreasing distance between the poles, with the mention that the O pole moves faster than the N pole, both advancing in the same common direction of propagation d.

During collapse, the angle θ decreases through relatively small jumps made in sufficiently large numbers, the ratio of $\Delta\theta$ to θ increases as the angle θ decreases, without changing the product of the two terms:

$$\varepsilon_{r_{colaps}} = \frac{\Delta\theta}{\theta}$$

$$\Delta\theta \sim \frac{1}{\theta} \Rightarrow \varepsilon_{r_{colaps}} \sim \frac{1}{\theta^2}$$

$$\theta\Delta\theta \cong k \cong 1$$

Under the conditions imposed, we considered the fact that the most efficient approximation process is the one carried out with the maximum number of small approximation steps possible.

Any significant deviation in the dimensions of the steps (*area swept by the radius vector per unit of time, asymmetrically attached or detached volume per unit of time, etc.*) unreasonably leads to a reduction in their maximum number.