

The Multidimensional Universe Theory

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Abstract

The multidimensional universe theory (MDUT) elucidates a cycling phenomenon by which higher supra-universes exit above our four-dimensional (4-D) space-time. The three spatial dimensions cycle up within each higher supra-universe within the timeframe for that supra-universe. The dynamic dimension of time is shown to recycle back to a point of light at the start of each higher supra-universe.

Details

Our universe consists of three spatial dimensions and one time dimension, creating a four-dimensional (4-D) space-time. The three spatial dimensions are width, height, and depth. Minkowski and Einstein labeled time as the fourth dimension. (1) A line is the simplest form of a one-dimensional (1-D) shape. A square is two-dimensional (2-D) and comprises an infinite number of 1-D lines within a confined space. A cube is three-dimensional (3-D) and comprises of an infinite number of 2-D squares within a confined space. Space-time is 4-D and comprises of an infinite number of 3-D shapes over a specified time period. And in addition, all time is relative.(2) These four dimensions are the confines of our galactic and subatomic universe. And within any confined space, there is a contained infinity.

Since every higher dimension is comprised of a potential infinite number of the next lower dimension, a fifth dimension (5-D) unit will be comprised of an infinite number of 4-D space-time units. A sixth dimension (6-D) unit will be comprised of an infinite number of 5-D units, and a seventh dimension (7-D) unit will be comprised of an infinite number of 6-D units. And so on, to infinity.

To achieve the higher dimensions above our 4-D space-time, there is a repetitive cycling that occurs. The 4-D space-time is commensurate with the x-axis and forms a line labeled the 4-D line. Infinite multiples of a 4-D line comprise a 5-D unit. Infinite multiples of 5-D units comprise a 6-D unit. Infinite multiples of 6-D units comprise a 7-D unit. And so on, to infinity. If we choose a series of objects to demonstrate this concept, assign a line to the 1-D, a square to the 2-D, and a cube to the 3-D. Infinite multiples of 4-D lines make up a 5-D square. Infinite multiples of 5-D squares make up a 6-D cube, and infinite multiples of 6-D cubes over “time” make up a 7-D unit, which is again commensurate with the x-axis and another line, the 7-D line, has been formed. This cycle then repeats to create even higher dimensions. Time measurement on higher dimensions consists of infinite multiple variations of time, thus it is labeled multi-time. When the next higher dimension of multi-time is reached, a new line is formed to begin the spatial dimension expansion again. Each new level of multi-time creates a new higher supra-universe. So, above our 4-D universe is next the 7-D supra-universe, and every three dimensions higher creates another supra-universe. Within each supra-universe are 3-D units relative to that supra-universe.

The spatial dimensions of width, height, and depth are static and correspond to the x-y-z axes. This static designation to spatial dimensions also applies to the higher spatial dimensions. But

time is dynamic; it is an imposed measurement on any given cycle from one point to another designated point and varies according to the observer.(3) In the 4-D universe time can vary according to gravity, giving all of the variations of time. Likewise, on higher dimensions, multi-time would vary according to the gravity-equivalent on these higher dimensions, giving all of the variations of multi-time. Time is an imposed measurement on any given cycle from one point to another designated point. Since the time component is dynamic and whatever measurement cycle is arbitrary, a postulation was made by which the time component resets itself at the start of each next higher dimension of multi-time. There had to be a way that all variations convert into a common unit of multi-time on the next higher dimension comprising multi-time. And whatever way this happened, it had to be repetitive in some sense, just like the spatial dimension cycling is.

Using the x-y-z axes model to visualize our concept of multiple dimensions, the 4-D line becomes the x-axis moving from left to right, representing a 4-D supra-universe. The y-axis represents all 5-D units, which are variations of 4-D units occurring over the same time. The z-axis represents all 6-D units, which are variations of 5-D units occurring over multiple timelines. However, within the higher 7-D supra-universe, all of these potential time variations, or an infinity of time variations, are all occurring simultaneously within the 7-D supra-universe.

Imagine that the 7-D supra-universe is a see-through globe. And inside this globe, along with the 4-D supra-universe, are also multiples of 5-D and 6-D units. Outside of this 7-D globe looking in is an infinity of potential timelines occurring. All time variations within the 7-D globe add up into a summation. When all time variations added up become a summation, the time

component becomes a constant outside of the 7-D globe. And one time constant has been shown to have no variation with respect to time: the speed of light.

All things in our world are composed of either mass or energy. When mass is accelerated to the square of the speed of light, it is complete energy. And when anything is accelerated to the square of the speed of light, it transforms into light itself. When energy and mass are transposed to the same side of the $e = mc^2$ equation, we get: $c^2 = e/m$, all energy divided by all mass is equal to the speed of light, squared, and the only substance that can theoretically travel at twice the speed of light is light itself. So, if all of the energy in the 4-D supra-universe is divided by all of the mass in the 4-D supra-universe, that is traveling at the speed of light squared, everything has been transformed to light. So, light is the ultimate energy and form in our universe: $c^2 = e/m = \text{light}$.

Along the x-axis, from any arbitrary starting point, time is moving forward. But from that starting point, time can move backwards. Any time that moves forward is positive. And any time that moves backwards is negative. The center point, where all axes converge, is the zero point of the geometric model. On the x-axis, time is measured in light speed. The positive x-axis goes to infinity in one direction and the negative x-axis goes to infinity in the other direction. Likewise occurs for the y-axis and the z-axis.

Now, the values assigned to the axes are relative to this zero point. Time that occurs before the zero point is assigned as negative on the x-axis, but is not a negative mathematical value, it has an absolute value. Likewise when applied to the values assigned on the other axes.

Whenever a vector in the positive direction goes to infinity, opposite another vector in the

negative direction that goes to infinity, relative to the zero point, the zero point can be converted to an equal sign. And what is on the positive side of the equation is equal to what is on the negative side of the equation. And remember now that the values assigned have absolute value.

The formula reads as follows:

$$|(\text{all points to negative infinity})| = 0 = |(\text{all points to positive infinity})|$$

In other words, everything that came before the zero point cancels out everything that came after the zero point. The absolute value of the positive and the negative vectors cancel each other out.

When these vectors cancel each other out, then all of time, represented by the x- and z- axes, ceases to exist. In addition, when we apply the same calculations to the y-axis, which represents all the various potential 5-D units, the y-axis vectors cancel each other out too. So, everything, all timelines and all space disappears. When we look inside of the 7-D globe, we see everything, because it's still going on in there. These events can only occur when all of the points on all x-y-z axes are factored in. So, when the 7-D supra-universe is reached, taking in the potential infinite totality of all 4-D lines and all 5-D and 6-D units, time and space cancel out, and time and space are no more. Time and space of the 4-D lines and 5-D and 6-D units are only constructs within the 7-D supra-universe see-through globe. Time and space of the 4-D supra-universe do not exist outside of the 7-D globe. Since everything within that construct has been reduced to a single point with no space and no time, and using light speed as our constant measure of time, and knowing that all mass and all energy are composed of light, when everything along the x-y-z axes gets canceled out, the only thing remaining is a single point of light.

As higher supra-universes have been explained above, so can lower supra-universes below our 4-D space-time as they have been shown to potentially exist within a point of light.

Discussion

So, when we look at the 7-D globe, we will see a point of light. When we look inside the 7-D globe, we see everything that is there. Since a point has no dimension, as we move to higher dimensions, once the level of the next universe is reached, the dimensions within the previous universe disappear into a single point of light!

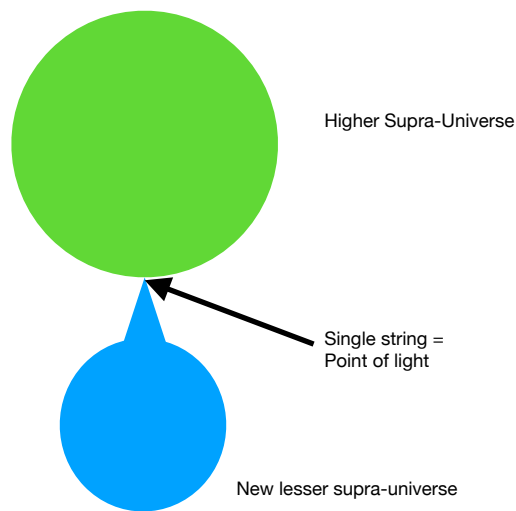
To reinforce this concept, an acrylic see-through globe was lined on the inside with 2-way mirror tape. Then, a light source was placed inside of the globe. And when one looked on the inside of the globe, there were infinite points of light reflecting off of the internal mirrored surfaces. Yet, from across the room, looking back at the acrylic globe, one will only see a large, single source of light.

As we expand to higher supra-universes, the same repetitive cycle repeats, and the same cancellation along the x-y-z axes occurs when the totality of possible data points to infinity are factored in. Once again, everything cancels out, and on each successive higher supra-universe, there is an even brighter point of light.

Within each supra-universe, an infinity of time measurements exists. And the equivalent spatial dimensions of that supra-universe are dependent on the time measurement equivalent for that realm. When the summation of all time measurements cancels out, the spatial dimensions collapse simultaneously, leaving a single point of light. And this single point of light contains the entirety of the lesser supra-universe.

The string theory purports that the smallest thing that can exist, that cannot be subdivided into anything smaller, is a string.(4) Nothing can be compacted into something smaller than the smallest indivisible unit that there is, which is the string. So, if all of our universe is crushed together and all mass and all forces are squeezed together into the smallest possible bundle, it could be no smaller than the size of one string. So, in essence, the densest black hole would be no bigger than a string, whose gravitational force would be beyond calculation. Yet, if released in a Big Bang-like phenomenon, we would end up with a universe like ours. According to the Big Bang theory, our universe started out as a point that exploded outwards and developed all parts of it along the way over time, based upon the forces at play and subatomic particles involved. And according to the theory, our universe is still expanding. At some point in the far distant future, when the entire universe cools down enough, the expansion of our universe will stop, and the contraction of our universe will begin. And eventually, the gravitational forces will accelerate all of the universe once again back into the densest black hole of a single string.

There is direct correlation to the MDUT in that each supra-universe starts as a point of light and expands outward to create all objects and forms with dimensional characteristics. Then, starting with the next supra-universe, it starts all over again. The point of light that was postulated previously in the MDUT, corresponds to the ultimate black-hole string of the string theory, that expands exponentially to make up an entire universe. And the string theory string would be specific for each supra-universe.



Another point to explore is the M-theory, which is a compilation of string theory variations that came about because of a limitation that was determined through calculations. Our universe has three spatial dimensions of height, width, and depth. When a string is limited to vibrations in only three directions, the calculations for potential outcomes end up with negative probabilities, and negative probabilities cannot exist. However, when a string is calculated to be able to vibrate in nine independent spatial directions, the calculations work out with no negative probabilities.(5) The only problem is that our universe has only three spatial directions. To counter this roadblock, string theorists have come up with the notion that our universe may have additional curled-up spatial dimensions within our 4-D world of three spatial and one time dimensions. And various postulations have arisen to explain the folding and unfolding, stretching and sliding of these curled-up spatial dimensions. The most compressible big-bang string explodes to create all that we have. Its effects may reach outside of our three spatial dimensions and one time dimension. And if it does, those additional curled-up six spatial dimensions already exist, not folded, not curled-up, but within the higher supra-universes. In addition, since these curled-up dimensions already exist on higher supra-universes, these curled-

up dimensions could herald a marker for the higher dimensions that could be used to further scientifically validate the higher supra-universes.

Summary

In summation, the multidimensional universe theory (MDUT) purports that there exists a repetitive cycling of dimensions from one supra-universe to the next higher one predicated on the building block of infinite multiples of the next lower dimension to create the next higher one. The sequencing consists of 1-D to 2-D to 3-D to 4-D of 3-D over time. Then, the cycle reverts to 4-D line to 5-D to 6-D to 7-D of 6-D over multi-time. Then, the cycle continues higher with the same formula. Since our 4-D supra-universe consists of three spatial dimensions and one dynamic time dimension, every higher supra-universe mirrors the lower supra-universe with a 3-D equivalent and a dynamic multi-time dimension. The multi-time dimension resets itself along with the spatial dimensions every higher supra-universe condensing all lower dimensional units into a point of light.

References

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