QUANTIZATION OF POINTS AND ENERGY ON DIPOLE VECTORS AND ON SPIN

This article presents unification of quantized Space and Energy through Primary Vector interconnected with the universal Principle of Virtual Work. Dipole is the Mould that creates all matter, Spin of particles, Energy Range Scales and Forces as is shown with Classical and Quantum Mechanics.

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INTRODUCTION

Quantization of Points becomes through Vector Unit $d\check{s} = \tilde{A}B$, and of Energy is done in bound States (loops) which withhold diffusion (flow). The two fundamental dimensions (quanta of Points (ds) and quanta of Energy (dP), are connected on Primary dipole and on any dipole AiBi. The position of dipole in the equilibrium Space, Anti-Space creates charge = momentum and Angular momentum (Spin = the intrinsic twist of Space, Anti-Space) which inextricably unify geometry of Space and motion. The resolution of the Russian theory of micro-world is verified with the Photos of grapheme $(1,4.10^-10)$. A Concentrated analysis for Point in Euclidean geometry follows.

- **1a..** *Point* is nothing, has not any Position and Dimension, and may be anywhere in Space *therefore*, the Primary point A, *being nothing also in no Space*, is the only point and no-where (*i.e. Primary point is the only Space and from this all the others*). [6]
- **2b..** Straight line is 0, Positive, Negative $\pm \infty$ points, and since is composed of infinite points which are filling line, then nature of line is that of Point (the all is one for Lines and Points).
- **3c..** Plane is Positive, Negative, \pm Neutral and \pm Complex points and since is composed of infinite Straight lines which are filling Plane, then, nature of Plane is that of Line and that of Points (the all is one for Planes, Lines and Points).
- **4d..** Space is Positive, Negative, ± Neutral and ± Complex points, and since is composed of infinite Planes which are filling Space, then, nature of Space is that of Plane and that of Points (the all is one for Spaces, Planes, Lines and Points).

FUNDAMENTAL PRINCIPLES.

1.. The first dimensional Unit AB of two points A, B not coinciding is the geometrical Shape that has as Position (the direction $\hat{A}B$, $B\hat{A}$) and as Magnitude (the length $AB = 0 \rightarrow N \rightarrow \infty$)

AB is a straight line through points A, B. (F.1b), [6]

ds = An Infinitely small increment of length AB in the direction AB or BA. ∞ = An Infinitely great magnitude AB in the direction AB, BA. Any point C is on Straight line AB, only when exists equation CA + CB = AB, i.e.

The Whole AB is equal to the Parts CA and CB. (equation). (F1.b) In case CA + CB > AB then point C is not on line AB, and this is the main difference between Euclidean and Non-Euclidean geometries. In Definition 2 (a line AB is breathless length) is altered as, for any point C on line AB exists CA + CB = AB. [6] Edge points A, B not coinciding on Monad AB, keep the properties of Complex numbers with Imaginary part which differs between the infinite points. [11] – [13]

 $N = 0 \rightarrow AB \rightarrow \infty$), when

A = B = Principle of the Equality.

 $A \neq B$ = Principle of the Inequality.

 $A \rightarrow \longleftrightarrow B = \infty$ Principle of Virtual Displacements. $\mathbf{W} = \int P.ds = 0$, $\mathbf{ds} = \partial W / \partial P$

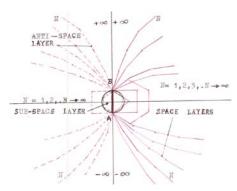
PA + PB = 0 Principle of Stability

Monads = Quantum = ds = AB / (n = $\infty \rightarrow 0$) = [a \pm b.i] = 0 $\rightarrow \infty$, are simultaneously (actual infinity) and also (potential infinity) in Complex number form, and this defines, infinity which exists between all points which are not coinciding (ds > 0), and because ds comprises any two edge points with Imaginary part then this property differs between the infinite points. Plank length is a Monad ds = 1,62x10⁻³⁵, for two points A, B, and for the moment is accepted as the smallest possible size. This Monad is also infinitely divided because edge points A, B are not coinciding i.e. ... ds = 1x10⁻N < ∞ , where N is any number.

- 2.. **Spaces of Unit AB** are (in Plane) the Infinite (+) Regular Polygons inscribed in the circles with AB as Side, (repetition of Unit AB), the Nth Space, the Nth Unit Tensor of the N equal finite Elements ds, and for the ∞ Spaces, the line AB \leftrightarrow . (F.2) The diameter of this circles extends to infinity (it is of potential nature). [11]
- 3.. Anti Spaces of Unit AB are (in the three dimentional space) the Symmetrically Infinite (-) Regular Solids inscribed in the Sphere with AB as side of the Solid, (The Harmonic Repetition of Unit BA, symmetrical to AB), the Nth Anti-Space, the Nth Unit Tensor of the N equal finite Anti Elements and for the ∞ Spaces, the Plane through line BA \leftrightarrow . (F2), The diameter of this Spheres extends to infinity (it is of potential nature). [11]
- **4...** Sub-Spaces of Unit AB are (in Plane) the Infinite Regular Polygons inscribed in the circle with AB as diameter, (Harmonic Repetition of the Roots in Unit AB) and in Nth Sub-Space, the Nth Unit Tensor of the N finite Roots and in case of ∞ Elements are the points on the circle, and for 3DSpace, the points on Sphere AB). (F.2) The Superposition of Spaces, Anti-Spaces and Sub-Space Layers of Unit AB is shown in F.2. Remark: (+) Spaces, (-) Anti-Spaces, (\pm) Sub-Spaces, of a unit AB are between magnitude (Point = 0 = Nothing), and the Infinite magnitude ($\leftrightarrow = \pm \infty = \text{Infinite}$) which means that all Spaces are in one Space. (F2) Because in Spaces and Anti-Spaces, the ∞ Spaces of Unit AB is line AB \leftrightarrow , and in Sub-Spaces the ∞ Sub-Spaces of Unit AB are the points on the circle with AB as diameter, then this ordered continuum for points on the circle of Unit AB and on line AB shows the correlation of Spaces in Unit AB.

Monads $ds = 0 \rightarrow \infty$ are Simultaneously, actual infinity (because for $n = \infty$ then $ds = [AB/n = \infty] = 0$ i.e. a point) and, potential infinity, (because for n = 0 then $ds = [AB/n = 0] = \infty$ i.e. the straight line through AB. Infinity exists between all points which are not coinciding, and because Monads ds comprises any two edge points with Imaginary part, then this property differs between the infinite points. [11]

4a. The Superposition of Plane Space, **Anti-Space Layers and Sub-Space Layers** (**F.2**): The simultaneously co-existence of Spaces, Anti-Spaces and Sub-Spaces of any unit AB, **Unit AB** = $\mathbf{0} \to \infty$, (A \equiv B) i.e., Euclidean, Elliptic, Spherical, Parabolic, Hyperbolic, Geodesics, Metric and Non-metric geometries, exists in Euclidean Model as an Sub-case within. The Interconnection of Homogeneous and Heterogeneous bounded Spaces Anti-Spaces and Subspaces of the Universe. The Unity of Opposites. This is also the *Quantized* property of Euclidean geometry $\langle all\ is\ one \rangle$ as it is, Discrete (for Monads AB) and Continuous (for Points A, B). F.2 [13]. For Primary Point A, it is the only Space [17]



F.2

- 4b. The Unique Case where P = 0 and $\Delta s > 0 = AB \to \infty$ is the Primary Neutral Space [PNS] The Spherical connection of the same points in PNS, is related on the influence ($P = 0 \to \hat{A}B \to \infty$) of the infinite (∞) Equilibrium Primary Spaces and Anti-Spaces. For every point in [PNS] exist the three Spatial dimensions (x, y, z) and the infinite dimensions of the (i) Layers at this point, existing from the other Layers (at small scale using coordinate system) of Primary Anti-Space and Sub-Space where $i = 1 \to \infty$. It has been also shown that, Every point M of Primary Neutral Space [PNS] exists in this Space with a deficit of Impulse $Pm = 0 \to \infty$, due to the influence of the other Equilibrium Primary Spaces. This Property of points in Neutral Space is the cause of their Continuously Survive. So at any point M there are all Impulses of all other Spaces. All Points of [PNS] are Homogenous (i.e. all points of PNS are Equivalent) and Isotropic (i.e. all directions of AB are Equivalent), [A=A] [10]
- **5..** Algebraic Numbers: According to F.2 *Monad* $AB = 0 \leftrightarrow AB \leftrightarrow \pm \infty$. Spaces, Anti-Spaces Sub Spaces of AB are **the Infinite Regular Polygons**, on circle with AB as Side, and on circle with AB as diameter. According to De Moivre's formula the n-th roots on the unit circle AB are represented by the vertices of these Regular n-sided Polygon inscribed in the circle, which are Complex numbers in the general form $\mathbf{w} = \mathbf{a} + \mathbf{b}.\mathbf{i} = \mathbf{r.e}(i\phi)$, \mathbf{a} and $\mathbf{b} = \text{Real Numbers}$, and with $\mathbf{r} = \sqrt{a^2 + b^2}$, and $(\pm) \mathbf{i} = \text{Imaginary Unit}$.

It has been proved [11] that, since Complex Numbers are on Monad AB (any two points) and it is the only manifold for Physical reality, then Euclidean Geometry is Quantized, this because

- **a.** Exists $\sqrt[2]{1} = \pm 1$ or $[-1 \leftrightarrow +1]$, therefore **xx** (axis) coordinate system represents the one-dimensional Space and Anti-Space. (the Straight line), 1.1 = 1, (-1).(-1) = 1
- c. Exists $\sqrt[3]{1} = [1, -1/2 + (\sqrt{3.i})/2, -1/2 (\sqrt{3.i})/2]$ therefore **xx-yy** coordinate represents two dimensional \pm Spaces and \pm Complex numbers. (the Plane) 1.1.1 = 1, $[-1/2 + (\sqrt{3.i})/2]^3 = 1$, $[-1/2 (\sqrt{3.i})/2]^3 = 1$
- **d.** Exists $\sqrt[4]{1} = \sqrt{2}\sqrt{1} = \sqrt{2}\sqrt{1} = \sqrt{1} = [+1,-1], [2\sqrt{-1} = +i,-i]$ or $-1 \leftrightarrow +1, \uparrow$ therefore coordinate systems $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x} \mathbf{y}\mathbf{y}$ represent all these Spaces , -i (\pm Real and \pm Complex numbers), where Monad $= 1 = (that\ which\ is\ one)$, represents the three-dimensional Space and Anti-Space. (the Sphere) . $[\pm 1]^{\frac{1}{2}} = [\pm i]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 1$ The fourth root of $\mathbf{1}$ (unity) are the vertices of Square in circle with $\mathbf{1}$ as diameter and since the Geometrical Visualization of Complex numbers, is formula $\sqrt{1} = \pm 1$, $\pm \mathbf{i}$...(d) and since ± 1 is the one-dimentional real Space (the straight line), the vertical axis is the other one –dimentional Imaginary Space $\pm \mathbf{i}$. Since for dimension are needed N-1 points then (d) is representing the Space with three dimensions (\mathbf{x} , \mathbf{y} , \mathbf{z}) which are Natural, Real and Complex Monads. A distance is not purely spatial because $\mathbf{ds} = \mathbf{a} \pm \mathbf{b}$.i and since $\mathbf{ds}^2 = (\mathbf{a}^2 \mathbf{b}^2) + \mathbf{2} \cdot \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{i}$ and also $\mathbf{ds}^3 = (\mathbf{a}^3 \mathbf{3} \cdot \mathbf{a} \cdot \mathbf{b}^2) \cdot (\mathbf{b}^3 \mathbf{3} \cdot \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{a}^2) \cdot \mathbf{i}$ then the two and three dimensional Spaces are Complex also. The same exists fore every Space, since binomial \mathbf{ds}^n is a complex number also. i.e.

(Entities = AB) are the Harmonic repetition of their roots, and since roots are the combinations of purely real and purely Imaginary numbers, which is a similarity with Complex numbers (Real and Image), then, Monads are composed of Real and Imaginary parts as Complex Numbers are. i.e. Objective reality contains both aspects (Real and Imaginary, discrete, AB, and Continuous, Impulses PA, PB, etc), i.e., Euclidean geometry is Quantized. and ...The Position and Dimension of all Points which are connected across the Universe and that of Spaces exists, because of this Static Inner Impulse P, on the contrary should be one point only (Primary Point = Black Hole \rightarrow ds = 0, dP = PB - PA = 0 $\rightarrow \infty$). [11-12] Impulse is ∞ , and may be Vacuum, Momentum, or Potential or Induced Potential.

Change (motion) and plurality are impossible for points of Absolute Space [PNS] and since it is composed only of Points, that consist an Unmovable Space, then neither Motion nor Time exists i.e. a constant distance AB = ds anywhere existing is motionless. ds = [AB/n] > 0 = quantum and for infinite continuous n, ds convergence to 0. [10] Physical world is scale-variant and infinitely divisible, consisted of finite indivisible entities $ds = AB > 0 \rightarrow$ and infinite points (ds = 0) i.e. is Continuous with points and Discontinuous with ds > 0. [13]. In PNS dt = 0, so motion cannot exist at all.

6.. Motion: Since on Primary point A exists, Principle of Virtual Displacements [ds. (PA+PB) = 0] and Impulse $P = (PA + PB) = 0 \rightarrow P \rightarrow \infty$ may have any Price, then for P = 0 exists PNS. Since points A, B of [PNS] coincide with the infinite Points of, Spaces, Anti-Spaces and Sub-Spaces in [PNS], and since also Motion may occur at all Bounded Sub-Spaces then, this **Relative motion** is happening between all points belonging to [PNS] and to those points belonging to the other Sub-Spaces ($A \equiv B$). [11]. The position of points in [PNS] creates the infinite dipole and all quantum quantities which acquire Potential difference and an Intrinsic moment in the three Spatial dimensions (x, y, z) and the infinite dimensions of the (i) Layers at these points, existing from the other Layers of Primary Space, Anti-Space and Sub-Space, where $i = 1 \rightarrow \infty$. Motion is Continuous and occurs on Dimensional Units, ds, and not on Points which are dimensionless, upon these Bounded States of [PNS], Spaces and Anti-Spaces, and because of the different Impulses PA, PB of points A, B and that of Impulses PiA, PiB, of Sub-Spaces is either on straight line AB (linear) or curved for points PiA, PiB, not on line AB. Since all moving Sub-Spaces move in [PNS] there are three types of motions, Linear, Curved and Circular depending on direction of motion, occurring relatively to Primary Space and anti-Space. It will be referred later that this property in [PNS], the curvature, is not a property of [PNS] but it is of the relative motion of Spaces. Since distance ds is the mass of the bound State, then [dP = PB - PA] is the vibrational Bounded State (Energy) of a closed String which interact on space. Following Pythagoras theorem on 11/5/2012 has been proved that Energy (motion) is conserved and in two dimentional Spaces, the Changeable Square HNMC + Changeable Square HPP1C1 = Total Area of Square CADP and so this answers conservation laws in Physics . Because Total Energy is conserved all interactions are mediated with Energy (wave motion), (Photons etc.). Following the dialectic logic of ancient Greeks (Αναξίμανδρος) «τό μή Ον , Ον Γίγνεσθαι» 'The Non-existent, Exists when is done', 'The Non-existent becomes and never is' and the Structure of Euclidean geometry [6] in a Compact Logic Space Layer, as this exists in a known Unit (case of 90 - angle), then, we may find a Geometrical Mechanism that produces all Spaces and angles. Since Non-Existent may be at a point A (Primary point) and also everywhere, then how Existence of Space is found and is done everywhere ?? [Answer: Because Primary Point is the only Space and from this all the others, how??follows]. In Euclidean geometry points do not exist, but their position and correlation is doing geometry. Since Geometry is consisted of Real (ds), (the quantization of points) and Imaginary Parts (PA, PB), (the quantization of Energy) the universe cannot be created, because becomes by quantization of the one point which is nothing i.e. Monads = ds = AB / $(n = \infty \rightarrow 0) = [a \pm b.i] = 0 \rightarrow \infty$. Since all Points in [PNS] may exist with P = 0 and also with $P \neq 0$, (PA + PB = 0) for points in Spaces and Anti-Spaces), therefore [PNS] is self-created, and because at each point may exist $P \neq 0$ this [PNS] is a Scalar Field with infinite points which have a Charge $P = 0 \rightarrow P \rightarrow \infty$, i.e. a Dynamic Tensor with absolute dimensions Xo, Yo, Zo and Charges $Pi = 0 \rightarrow Pi \rightarrow \infty$, i = x, y, z On Monad $AB = 0 \leftrightarrow AB \leftrightarrow \pm \infty$ exists < a bounded State for each of the Infinite Spaces and Anti-Spaces > and the [Dipole AB = Matter] is the communicator of Impulse [P] of Primary Space, with the Bounded Impulses (PA, PB) of Dipole or [10]

Since motion occurs on Dimensional Units, ds, and not on Points which are dimensionless and because of the different Impulses PA, PB of points A, B and that of Impulses PiA, PiB, of Sub-Spaces, it is on straight line AB or on tracks of Spaces, Anti-Spaces, and Sub-Spaces of AiBi. [10-11]. All particles act as wave (wave-particle duality) because of the Total energy conservation law of Pythagoras. [16] In Particular Physics, every particle is a wave (vector).

The range of Relative velocities is bounded according to the single slices of spaces (ds). The Bounded Spaces, Anti-Spaces, Sub-Spaces, of the First dimensional Unit AB = a + b.i are composed of the two Elements \rightarrow the [Dipole AB = matter] which is the communicator AB, and the Impulse [P] of Primary Space, with the Bounded Impulses (PA, PB) of Dipole or is, Forces at points A, B of $[PNS] = [P] \leftrightarrow [FMD = AB - PA, PB] \rightarrow PA, PB$

When the difference of Impulses dP = PB - PA > 0 then Dipole AB is of + (deficit quality) When the difference of Impulses dP = PB - PA < 0 then Dipole AB is of - (deficit quality)

A point in [PNS], where exists $\mathbf{PA} + \mathbf{PB} = 0$, is that of the equilibrium of symmetrical Primary Space and Anti-Space, and when $\mathbf{PA} + \mathbf{PB} > 0 < \infty$ is that of Space, and when $\mathbf{PA} + \mathbf{PB} < 0$ < $-\infty$ is that of Anti-Space.

Points A, B of AB (A \equiv B) carry the bounded Impulses PA, PB which achieve Stable State so this allows other Primary Spaces to exist differently in the same Space. (Charges PA, PB \rightarrow Electric field \rightarrow Magnetic field \rightarrow PA, PB) and for every dipole ds = AB, dP = PB - PA, a property called \pm charge of ds.

Question 1: How geometrical constructions are able to connect such Properties as, Mass Energy and the conservation laws of Physics? answer 14/3/2012

Let us clarify what is , Geometrical Construction and Properties such as , Mass , Energy and laws of Physics . All Principles are holding on any Point A . For two points A , B not coinciding , exists Principle of Inequality which consists another quality . These Points consist the monad AB with all [Spaces , Anti-Spaces , Sub-Spaces] and has steady boundaries , which exist in their Position under the Principle , Equality and Stability in Virtual displacement which presupposes Zero Work in a Restrain System) . [11] . Page 2,3 , i.e.

A point, which is nothing and has not any Position, may be anywhere in Space, therefore, the Primary point A, being nothing also in no Space, is the only point and nowhere i.e. Primary point is the only Space and from this all the others, so then this primary point A to exist at a second point B somewhere else, point A must move at point B, where then $A \equiv B$. \rightarrow Since Spaces, Anti – Spaces and Sub-Spaces are created from the first Unit AB, and are Property of this Unit only, therefore these are also a Restrained System (S). Presupposition for Unit AB = ds (the displacement ds) is the Point A to move at the New position B, where $(A \equiv B)$, and this means an IMPULSE (P) removes point A to B. Since in each Restrained System (S) the Work done (W) by Impulse (P) on a Virtual displacement (ds > 0) is zero, or

 $W = \int_{A-B} [P.ds] = 0 \rightarrow [ds.(PA + PB) = 0] \rightarrow Points in Space[S] and Anti-Space[AS]$

[ds. (PA+PB) = 0], Therefore, Each Unit AB = ds > 0 exists, by this Inner Impulse (P) and so PA+PB=0 i.e. The Position and Dimension of all Points which are connected across the Universe and that of Spaces exists, because of this Static Inner Impulse, on the contrary should be one point only (Primary Point A = Black Hole \rightarrow ds = 0 and P = ∞). Black Hole may happen anywhere in Universe when Points of [PNS] coincide, $A \equiv B$, ds = 0 and $P = \infty$. The fact that on every point in [PNS] exist infinite Impulse $P = 0 \rightarrow P \rightarrow \infty$, grows the idea that Matter was never concentrated at a point and Energy was never < very high energy > i.e Bing Bang has never been existed.

Impulse is $0 \to \infty$ and may be Vacuum, Momentum or Potential or Induced Potential and it is one Type of Effect, of Push nature (Impulse \to Motion = Energy).

This Equilibrium presupposes Homogenous Space and the Symmetrical Anti-Space. For two points A, B which coincide, exists $Principle\ of\ Superposition\ (A \equiv B)$ which is a Steady State containing Extrema for each point separately . i.e. In three dimentional Space, the infinite points exist as Space because of the Equal and Opposite Impulses ($Opposite\ Forces$) which is a new Notion, $for\ Mass\ and\ Energy\ in\ AB\ distance$ (Points A, B are embodied with Opposite Forces). Dipole AB on the infinite others Spaces in [PNS] carry all quantum quantities and from this point, laws of Physics start.

Remarks:

- 1.. Spaces and Anti-Spaces are continuous and represent Real numbers as on line, $\sqrt[2]{1} = \pm 1$ A Continuous Function is a Static Completed Entity, while **ds** is a quality existing Entity conveyed through [PNS] as above. Equilibrium of Spaces exists with their Anti-Spaces.

 2.. The Model of nature is not built on Complex numbers because Complex numbers spring out of Spaces, Anti-Spaces and Sub-Spaces of the FDU ($\mathbf{ds} = \mathbf{0} \to \mathbf{AB} = [\mathbf{a} \pm \mathbf{b}.\mathbf{i}] \to \infty$) and represent reality. The roots of Monads are the same Monads in Space and Anti-Space as well as Imaginary Monads in Sub-Space.
- Since Binomial $ds^n = [a \pm b.i]^n = r^n.[cosn\phi + i.sin\phi]$ is a complex number and nth root of ds is also complex then, the Harmonic repetition of the roots (Principle of Equality) composes units with, no need to be Image or real dimensions.

Image or Real dimensions exist in Euclidean Geometry as the vertices of the Regular Polygons (and Anti-Polygons) on any First dimensional unit AB. The geometrical Visualization of Complex numbers, springs from formula $2\sqrt{1} = \pm 1$, $\pm i$ (d) and since ± 1 is the one dimentional *real Space* (the straight line) the vertical axis is on (Harmonic repetition of Spaces) the other one dimentional *Imaginary Space* which is conveyed. Since dimension needs (N-1) points then (d) is representing the Space with the three dimensions (x, y, z) which is Natural, Real and Complex numbers and it is not four dimensional Space as it is in "Space-Time" theory. A point in [PNS] exist with three Spatial dimensions (x, y, z) and the infinite Impulses $\partial Pi = \partial Wi/\partial Si$ of the Layers at this point existing from Infinite Spaces where $i = 1 \rightarrow \infty$.

Position and Momentum are incompatible variables, because any determination of either one of them, leaves the other completely undetermined, (Zero matrices) i.e. The Eingenvalues of Spation Position are Incompatible with the Eingenvalues of Momentum (motion), and so, any **ds** in PNS has a definite Position and Momentum simultaneously. This is the Relative motion of Spaces in PNS.

Since in PNS, $v = \infty$, T = 0, meaning infinite velocity and Time not existing, then any length AB in [PNS] is constant because AB = ds = Constant = $v \cdot 0 = \infty$. 0 . Straight line AB is discontinuous (discrete) with dimensional Units ds = AB/n where $n = 1 \rightarrow \infty$, and continuous with points [ds = 0], (This is the Dual Nature of lines, geometry, discrete and continuous).

Spaces Anti-Spaces and Sub-Spaces are *Homogenous* because the Points of Monads are also . Since all Directions $\tilde{A}B$, $B\tilde{A}$ are equivalent, then PNS *is also Isotropic*, i.e all Relative Natural sizes and Laws remain Inalterable with Displacement and Rotation, [11]

Therefore, On any Unit AB = ds > 0 exists, an Inner Impulse ($P = 0 \to \infty$) at edge points A, B where PA + PB = 0, for any price of $P = 0 \to P \to \infty$ i.e. again, The Position and Dimension of all Points which are connected across the Universe and that of Spaces exists, because of this Equal Static Inner and opposite Impulse, on the contrary should be one point only (Primary Point A = Black Hole \to ds = $0 \to P = \infty$). Monads = Quantum = ds = AB / (n = $\infty \to 0$) = [a ± b.i] = $0 \to \infty$ Impulse is ∞ and may be Vacuum, Momentum, Thermal or Potential or Induced Potential and it is one Type of Effect, of Push nature (Impulse \to Motion = Energy) \leftarrow

For two points A, B which coincide, exists $Principle\ of\ Superposition\ (\equiv)$ which is a Steady State containing Extrema for each point separately i.e. In three dimentional Space, the infinite points exist as Space because of the Equal and Opposite Impulses ($Opposite\ Forces$) which is the $Notion\ of\ Energy\ in\ AB\ distance$ (Points A, B are embodied with the Opposite Forces). The different Static Inner Impulses at points A, B is Energy (all types of change or moving) which has only one Property, that of motion. The only Mould in Space is distance (the first dimentional Unit AB), so Motion takes place and can exist only between Points A and B (this is Extrema for $\tilde{A}B$). Without Space as it is today, Motion (Energy) does not exist. \rightarrow 'The Non-existent, Exists when is done'. Moulds in Euclidean geometry is the way that points are connected. (Mould for two points A, B is straight line AB, for three points is the Plane of the three points, for four points is the Space of the four points etc). [16] Analyzing Extrema Principle, there was found, The Six-Triple Concurrency - Points Line, which is proved to be the boundaries of Euclidean, Projective and Perspective geometries, [15] i.e the boundaries of the Non-Orthogonal and Orthogonal Coordinate Systems. so,

Light for example is Impulse (Energy = Force = Conserved quantity on, ds = wavelength AiBi,) which is applied on three perpendicular Space Spheres [The Magnetic Field (Plane) - the Electric Field (Plane) - and the Direction of Propagation (Straight line) which follows Pythagoras conservation law of , In Plane for Areas (The Sum of Areas of the two Changeable Squares is constant and equal to that of Hypotenuse) and In Space for Volumes (The Total Volume of Consultant Sphere, HO³, is Equal to the Sum of Volumes of the three Moving and Changeable Spheres of, the first three dimentional Units HP, HC, HJ, or $HO^3 = HP^3 + HC^3 + HJ^3$). It is easy to be seen here the reason of , why Conservation of Energy exists on the three Units and the, why Energy (the motion of Photons) moves as wave and as Particle, (the diffraction Patterns). Since total energy (Work) is conserved, so all interactions are mediated with energy (wave motion) [16]. Time exists in Relative Motion and it is the numerical order of material change in PNS - Space, and is not a fundamental entity of PNS. Distance AB is the metric of a Space (It is the mass of the Spaces AB with the bound State, PA + PB = 0). Since the first dimensional Unit AB is of two points A, B which is nothing and aren't coinciding, Time has nothing to do with this metric. In article [13 - P5] is shown that the four dimensional Space is the 4^{th} root of monad $\tilde{A}B$ which is ± 1 , $\pm i$, each one representing Real and Imaginary Spaces. Real Space is the Regular Shape of Monad (Triangle, Square, Pentagon, Hexagon, Heptagon etc.) and Imaginary Space is Impulse P, (Vacuum, Gravity, Momentum etc).

Motion on monads $\bar{A}B$, is happening from Potential difference on points A, B and of the intrinsic angular momentum (the SPIN in them around their own axis) and this because of their position in Space (S) and equilibrium Anti-Space (AS). P.14

Since Particles (wave like) do not enter a Space smaller than their wave length, therefore photons **Light** do not enter the "Gravity Space = Graviton" which is a Space smaller than wave length of light. In Black Holes also, where **ds is nere zero and P** = ∞ , **is needed a new type of light** to see what is happening below Planck length Level. P.12

Question 2: Where matter is placed since points is nothing and Space also is nothing \cdot ? Can we imagine of it as the vessel void of matter ? answer 4/4/2012

In [10], [Dipole AB = Matter] is the communicator of Impulse [P], with the Bounded Impulses (PA, PB) or [P] \leftrightarrow [FMD = AB - PA, PB] \rightarrow PA, PB. Every material Dipole is consisted of AB = [ds > 0] = matter, and as AB is the first dimentional Unit which create Spaces, Anti-Spaces and Sub-Spaces then Impulses PA, PB exist on their superposition. (A = B).

Points A,B on Primary (+) Space is the Positive Dipole which creates matter. (m)

Points A,B on Primary (-) Anti-Space is the Negative Dipole which creates the Opposite of matter (mirror), or Anti-matter (the negative matter). (Am)

Points A,B either be on one Space and Anti-Space alternatively, then is created the Neutral matter and Neutral Anti-matter. (nAm)

The Combination of the four types of matter creates all gauge magnitude (15), i.e. what is Mass and what is Energy and so all types of Particles and Fields in universe. or as,

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C^{4}_{1} = 4 (m) - (Am) - (nAm)

C^{4}_{2} = 6 (m),(Am) - (m),(nM) - (m),(nAm) - (Am),(nAm) - (Am),(nAm) - (nm),(nAm)

C^{4}_{3} = 4 (m),(Am),(nm) - (m),(Am),(nAm) - (m),(nAm) - (Am),(nAm) - (Am),(nAm)

C^{4}_{4} = 1 (m) , (Am) , (nm) , (nAm)
```

Bounded Impulses PA, PB are not created because exist as a fixed state on Dipole of Spaces. Since Neutral matter is consisted of these two opposite elements (+, -), therefore all derivatives in this bounded Neutral Space can alternatively exist itself, as comprise both opposite elements. Let be dP = PB - PA.

(Matter, Anti-matter) and (Neutral Matter, Neutral Anti-matter) \rightarrow equilibrium, and annihilate when coexist (occupying the same ds),

```
+A - B + -A + B = 0 0 \rightarrow [PNS] \rightarrow Primary Neutral Space.
```

When the difference of Impulses dP = PB - PA > 0 then Dipole AB is of + (deficit) charge When the difference of Impulses dP = PB - PA < 0 then Dipole AB is of - (deficit) charge

Since Matter (AB) is made up of Electrons, Protons and Neutrons i.e. $[(-)(+)(\pm=0)]$ and Anti-Matter is made up of Anti-Electrons, Anti-Protons and Anti-Neutrons i.e. $-[(-)(+)(\pm=0)] = [(+)(-)(\mp=0)]$, therefore any Combination per two for Matter and Anti-Matter is equal to 15 and for Neutral Matter $C_2^4 = 6$. [11] In Mechanics exist 6 degrees of freedom, [dx, dy, dz, wx, wy, wz] which follow all interactions and all infinite Combinations of monads and their result is all infinite qualities. The Combinations of the Infinite < Dipole Points > create all qualities of matter. [A], [10]

It is also valid the same for , *Quarks* [U-D which are massive and 1-dimensional oscillating lines] and Leptons [Electrons which are charged], which are for the moment the known smallest fundamental particles in Universe (ds = 10^- 21 m), exist ds = $1x10^-$ N < ∞ , where N is any number. Light is radiated at a constant critical speed, in any region of Spaces, Anti-Spaces, Sub-Spaces, while M.ray (ds = 0) is inherently applicable to all points of [PNS] with infinite velocity and zero frequency (A non-zero vacuum value penetrating to all points of PNS). Matter (Dipole AB) is the sole real entity in nature, as it is everywhere and in any Region, i.e anything which is measured (quantized) as (ds), (dP) in the different Spaces, is matter (particle) in PNS.

PNS is an infinite universal medium in direct conduct with all 3D matter dipoles (Sub-Spaces) in nature under the compression of the inherently infinite Impulse (P) on points [$ds = \partial W / \partial Ps$] Attraction occurs between Monads AB ($dP = PB - PA = \pm charge$) and Action between points A and B which is the real universal entity interlinking all three dimentional Spaces. Extending or descending AB is simultaneously as gaining or loosing Impulse on points A, B which provides that Work cannot equated to motion since Work is bounded at points, $W = \int P \cdot ds = 0$, $ds = \partial W / \partial P$ Considering mass as the Inertial property of matter, a measure of its energy content, and since matter is any Dipole AB with its properties, then what is measured is the material Dipole in a different Space. (Electricity, Magnetism, Light, Temperature, Vacuum etc.), while Bounded Impulses (PA, PB) are not. Matter deduces the Laws of Nature at points A, B with (PA, PB) by the interconnection of these Sub-Spaces with them in Primary Neutral Space.

Light is of dual nature: It is of mass (Photon is corpuscular) associated with wave, the electromagnetic wave in Plane, and on straight line, as medium (the three magnitudes of vector ds (J,E,B) with the conserved energy as Work). All Phenomena of light can be explained by corpuscular because ds > 0 and so Photon is of ultimate Speed of motion. Since in [PNS] exists [M.ray \rightarrow v = ∞ , f = 0, ds = 0] then M. ray is the universal Homogenous and Isotropic medium for all interactions in all Spaces. [11-12-13], [16].

Mechanical Stability of Monads in [PNS] exists on Spaces, Anti-Spaces, Sub-Spaces of each Monad by maintaining Entropy from the constant recycling of Impulses. Stability of Galaxies exists by their Electromagnetic interactions in equilibrium spaces, and is not needed Big Bang theory for this. Terrestrial magnetism is formed in PNS by the interaction of **M.ray** on the infinite Monads in Planets.

This side of view allows the Spatial extend of all particles in a continuously quantum Space and the substructure all of them in lower and higher Layers (as this happens for layers on our PC).

It has been clarified in [11], [13] what is matter and what is Space. A simple logic follows,

All matter is the same, because all matter is made of atoms [R = $10^-9 - 10^-12$ m]. All atoms is the same, because all matter is made of smaller particles(Quarks and Leptons- 10^-21m) All Quarks and Leptons is the same because all matter is made of smaller particles(Q1,L1- 10^-25m) All Q1, L1 is the same because all matter is made of smaller particles Q 2,3, $n \to \infty$, L2,3, $n \to \infty$ All Q ∞ , L ∞ , is the same because all matter is made of Qn = $0 \to \tilde{A}B \to \infty$ and L = (PA+ PB = 0) \to P $\to \infty$, i.e out of $\tilde{A}B = 0 \to \infty$ and (PA+ PB = 0) \to P $\to \infty$

so, this is the first dimentional unit AB and Impulse P on it.

[\rightarrow 6. Any two Points A, B on Primary Space or Anti-Space, consist the first Dimentional Unit AB, so itself, using the same Principles of Equality (AB = BA) Inequality and Stability, creates all Spaces, Anti-Spaces and Sub-Spaces of Unit AB and Since are Property of this Unit only, therefore each of these bounded Spaces is a Restrained System of Unit AB. [10]

Impulse PA, PB at points A, B is Property of these points only and since also Spaces, Anti-Spaces and Sub-Spaces of Unit AB is a Restrained System of this Unit AB, therefore, Impulses PA, PB at points A,B, and the Spaces, Anti-Spaces and Sub-Spaces of Unit AB is a New Restrained System.

A New Unit with a quite different Quality . THE FIRST MATERIAL UNIT [FMU] i.e. The [FMU] is a DIPOLE \rightarrow the First Material Dipole [FMD = ds = AB - PA , PB]. Δηλαδή : < Η Πρώτη Υλική Μονάδα τού Σύμπαντος είναι τό Δίπολο AB > PÂ = PB $A \rightarrow \cdots \leftarrow O \rightarrow \cdots \leftarrow B = [F.M.D]$

This Dipole AB may be created, by the opposite displacement ds \leftrightarrow of one central point O, or by the Rotation of Dipole AB through this point O. Since [ds.(PA+PB)=0], ds is self created. Central point O may be the *Prime Point* or all infinite points of Spaces. The position of points A, B in Spaces and Anti-Spaces fixes the type of Dipole [FMD], all quantum quantities which is motion, and can be created on this Monad, (that which is one), and it is a part of the whole AB. Impulses PA, PB cannot be created because exist at points A, B and are of the same essence as that of Impulse P.

When the difference of Impulses dP = PB - PA > 0 then Dipole AB is of + charge When the difference of Impulses dP = PB - PA < 0 then Dipole AB is of - charge

A different manifestation of these Impulses are Natural forces . Gravitational manifestation of these Impulses is enormously stronger than other of their manifestations rooted in them .

A Dipole AB may be Electric, Magnetic, Vacuum, Thermal etc. For greater distance, Electric Fields behave as Magnetic fields, and this because of the Tides (changes) on A,B. In this way Physical laws are equally applicable through the universe under all conditions and in all Spaces

The Bounded Spaces, Anti-Spaces, Sub-Spaces, of the First dimensional Unit AB = a + b.i are composed of the two Elements that of [Dipole AB = matter] which is communicator AB, and the Impulse [P] of Primary Space, with the Bounded Impulses (PB, PA) of Dipole or

[P]
$$\leftrightarrow$$
 [FMD = AB - PA, PB] \rightarrow PA, PB] where dP = PB-PA is of \pm charge,

i.e. Space is simultaneously one Monad only , and also infinite monads , following *Principle* of Equality and Inequality , Principle of Virtual Displacements , Principle of Stability and Principle of Superposition ($A \equiv B$) following Principle of conserved Work \rightarrow or , the equations $\mathbf{W} = \int P.d\mathbf{s} = 0 \quad , \quad \mathbf{ds} = \partial W / \partial P$ $d\mathbf{s} = 0 \rightarrow AB = [\mathbf{a} \pm \mathbf{b}.\mathbf{i}] \rightarrow \infty , \quad PA + PB = 0 \quad , \quad \mathbf{dP} = PB - PA <=>0$

Higgs Particle.

Big Bang does not hold in Geometry, so Universe must be acknowledged in another cosmological Setting and Framework based on Geometry-Spaces, as the answers of the above questions. A compact presentation with $ds = AB \rightarrow AC$ and from this all the other framework follows:

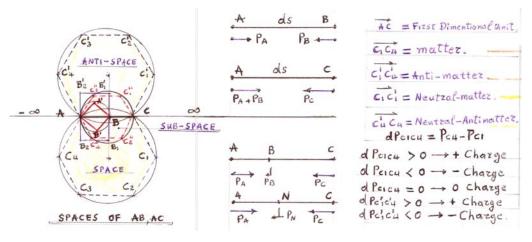


Fig 3.

THE THREE SPACES [S-AS-SS] OF ANY ds = [First Dimentional Unit] Fg.(3)

 $\mathbf{A} = \mathbf{A}$ point which is nothing, with no Space and not any direction. $\mathbf{AB} = \mathbf{ds} > 0 \rightarrow \mathbf{AB} = [\mathbf{a} \pm \mathbf{b} \cdot \mathbf{i}] \rightarrow \infty$, \rightarrow The first dimentional Unit [FDU].

ABB1B2 The fourth Space of unit AB = **ABB'1B'2** The fourth Anti-Space of unit AB = AA'BB' The fourth Sub - Space = of unit AB ACC1C2C3C4 The Sixth Space of unit AC = ACC'1C'2C'3C'4 The Sixth Anti - Space of unit AC AC"3C"1CC"2C"4 The Sixth Sub - Space of unit AC

Subspace AA'BB' inside Subspace AC"3C"1CC"2C"4 is AB' =in Spaces [FDU] is ABB1B2 -- ACC1C2C3C4 AA' =[FDU] in Anti-Spaces ABB'1B'2 -- ACC'1C'2C'3C'4 is shortly,

- 1. Point is nothing, has not any Position and Dimension, and may be anywhere in Space therefore, the Primary point A, being nothing also in no Space, is the only point and no-where i.e. Primary point is the only Space and from this all the others. Since Primary point A, having not Position and consequently not any Space existing, is the only space, then to exist at a second point B somewhere else, point A must move at point B, where then A ≡ B. Point B is the Primary Anti-Space which Equilibrium point A. [PNS] = [A ≡ B]. Since Primary point A is the only Space, then exists Principle of Virtual Displacements W = ∫P.ds = 0, or [ds.(PA + PB) = 0], i.e. for any ds > 0, Impulse P = (PA + PB) = 0. Points (PNS), may exist either with P = 0 → or also with P≠0, [PA + PB = 0 for all points in Spaces and Anti-Spaces], therefore [PNS] is Self created, and because at each point may exist also P≠0, then [PNS] is a Scalar Field with infinite points which have a ± Charge → P = 0 → P → ∞. So Primary Neutral-Space [PNS] exists with these infinite Points N with three Spatial dimensions (Xo, Yo, Zo) and the infinite Impulses P.
- 2. The Infinite points in [PNS] form Units AiBi = ds, which equilibrium by Primary Anti Space by an Inner Impulse (P) at edges Ai, Bi where PiA + PiB \neq 0, (for PiA + PiB = 0 is the Absolute Primary Space) or as PiA = PiB = \pm 0 \rightarrow P $\rightarrow \infty$ and ds = 0 \rightarrow N $\rightarrow \infty$.
- 3. Monads = Quantum = ds = AB / (n = $\infty \rightarrow 0$) = [a ± b.i] = $0 \rightarrow \infty$, are not purely spatial because are Complex numbers. The same exists also for all Spaces, since binomial dsⁿ is a Complex number. Monads create Spaces (S) Anti-Spaces (A-S), and Sub-Spaces (S-S) of AB, which Sub-Spaces are Bounded Spaces Anti-Spaces and Sub-Spaces in PNS. [Nanotubes follow hexagon Space = Energy in a fixed state]
- 4. Monads ds (dipole AB), and according to their position in S, A-S, S-S, make the four types of matter, and the Combination of the four types of matter, creates all gauge magnitudes which is Mass and Energy and all types of Particles and Fields, 15 possible types, correspond to Visible, Invisible, Real and Imaginary Universes (The Visible and Invisible Dark matter and Dark Energy, etc). Dipole AB is composed of the two Elements → the [Dipole AB = matter ≡ is the communicator], and the Impulse [P] with the Bounded Impulses (PA, PB).
- 5. The difference of Impulses dP = PB PA > = < 0 of Dipole AB (mass), creates ± charge For very small ds (near zero) which happens at the boundaries of Spaces, ± charge may be point charge (Spaces form open Strings while Sub-Spaces form closed Strings. Cosmic rays is a Quantum field from a, near zero ds Sub-Space), and in very large scales ds, ± charge is the same Field, (This because Particles, wave like, do not enter a Space smaller than their wavelength). Impulse dP creates Motion on monad ĀB and SPIN in it is around its own axis.

6. M.ray interact on the infinite Monads of PNS with infinite velocity and zero frequency. Motion is Continuous and occurs on Dimensional Bounded Units, ds, and not on Points (this may happen only for very small ds near zero and at the boundaries of Spaces) which are dimensionless. The difference of Impulse dP = PB - PA on points A, B and on points PiB, PiA is \pm charge Interaction. All particles act as wave and Particle (wave-particle duality) and this because of the Total Energy conservation law of Pythagoras in 2,3 Dim.

7. The four types of Interaction of particles occur either directly or Indirectly .

```
The order of magnitude in (m) for particles is approximately as:
Molecule
                      diameter
                                      10-9 —
                                                   10-11
                                                            m
                                                   10-12
                                         2,5 x
Hydrogen Atom
                      diameter
                                                             m
Atom
                      diameter
                                     10^{-}11 —
                                                   10 17
                                                             m
Gamma Ray
                       \lambda.dim
                                           5 x 10<sup>-</sup> 12
                                                             m
Protons
                       diameter
                                      10^{-}12 —
                                                   10- 15
                                                   10-17
Electrons
                       diameter
                                      10^{-}15 —
                                                             m
                                      10 - 18 —
                       diameter
                                                   10- 21
Quarks
                                      10 - 12 —
Leptons
                       diameter
                                                   10- 24
Neutrinos
                       diameter
                                      10 - 18 —
                                                   10<sup>-</sup> NN
                                                             m
                                      10^{-22} —
Higgs
                      diameter
                                                   10- 24
Strings
                       diameter
                                      10^{-}24 —
                                                   10^{-}35
                                                             m
Beyond Planck length diameter
                                       10^{-35} —
                                                   10<sup>-</sup>SS
                                                             m
Dark matter
                       diameter
                                      10 - SS —
                                                    10<sup>-</sup> DM
Gravity
                       diameter
                                      10 DM —
                                                    10<sup>-</sup>GP
                                                             m
P - ray
                       λ.dim
                                       10 GP —
                                                    10<sup>-</sup>PP
                                                             m
                       \lambda.dim
                                       10 - ∞ —
                                                                                                       Remarks:
M- ray
                                                             m
```

Taking Planck length Level, in S.Model, where upper speed is that of light, a case of matter is as,

```
For C^{4}1 = 4
              Using FMD [AB] =
                                     AB
                                                           PA, PB,
              Stable matter [ massive Quarks U+D ] [ Charged Leptons ( Electrons ) ]
  1.
     . . . . . .
For C^{4} = 6
              Using FMD [AB] =
                                      AB
                                                           PA, PB,
              Stable matter [ massive Quarks U+D ] [ Charged Leptons ( Electrons ) ] [ Neutrons ]
  2. ........
For C^4 3 = 4
              Using FMD [AB] =
                                      AB
                                                           PA, PB,
              Stable matter [ massive
                                                [ Charged DM.Ions (Particle) ] [ Neutrinos ]
  3. .....
                                     DM
For C^4 = 1
              Using FMD [AB] =
                                      AB
                                                            PA, PB,
     ...... Stable matter [ massive
                                     PNS
                                                [ Charged M.Ray (M.particle) ] [(nm)(nAm)]
  4.
```

```
Higgs Boson (particle) is placed in the second case .....
Dark Matter and Energy is placed in the third .....
Black Holes are placed in the fourth case ......
```

Question 3: Because of having trouble following the logic in your paper, how you apply equations to Space time? Would you care to outline it step by step? answer 14/10/2012

Beginning from the clarification << *Point* is nothing, has not any Position and Magnitude (Dimension), and may be anywhere in Space, because we consider Space, then **Primary point** is no-where, i.e. the only Primary Point being nothing also in no Space, is no-where >> This logic defines that Primary point is the only Space and also this space is nothing (dimensionless). This Primary point which is the Only Space with unknown determination, to exist in this Space somewhere else, must move from Initial Point, say A, to another position, say B, where then the two points are identified, A = B. This Equilibrium for points A and B presupposes in Mechanics the Principle of Virtual Displacements $W = \int P.ds = 0$, or [ds.(PA + PB) = 0], (s) where

 ${\bf AB}={\rm ds}>0 \to {\rm AB}\to\infty$ is The first dimensional Unit [FDU]. A \neq B = Principle of Inequality ${\bf PA}$, ${\bf PB}\to{\rm Impulses}$ at points A, B, i.e. on points A, B exist Impulses PA, PB, or as below ds. (PA+PB) = 0, (s) and when A \leftrightarrow B, the following 3 Spaces are in one Space

- a). PA = PB = 0 and $ds = 0 \rightarrow Constant \rightarrow \pm \infty$ is self-created [PNS] = [PNaS]
- b). PA = PB $\neq 0$ and ds = 0 \rightarrow Constant $\rightarrow \pm \infty$ is self-created [PNS] \equiv [PNaS]
- c). PA \neq PB \neq 0 and ds = 0 \rightarrow Point A / in [PNS] dipole dS = 0 = Ai Bi = [a \pm b.i] $\rightarrow \infty$
- Quantization of Points becomes through Vector Unit dš = ÃB which is the first dimensional Unit [13] and this because Vector has Position and Direction.
 Quantization of Energy is done in bound States (loops) because bound states (the subspaces of the Vector units) withhold diffusion (flow).
 The two fundamental dimensions (quanta of Points and quanta of Energy) are connected on Primary dipole and on any dipole AiBi. The position of dipole, in the equilibrium Space, Anti-Space, creates the charge (momentum → the difference of primary Work bounded on edge points) and motion (Spin → angular momentum = the intrinsic twist of Space, Anti-Space) which inextricably unify geometry of Space and motion.
- 2. The two quantities ds, (PA + PB) satisfy equation (s) when one of them is zero, and because ds may be zero or not $(ds \neq 0)$ then (PA + PB) = 0 or PA = -PB (Space a, b case)
- 3. Impulses PA, PB are equal and opposite and may have any magnitude from zero (0) to infinite (∞) Since for any $ds > 0 < \infty$ and PA + PB = 0 equation (s) is satisfied, then all ds in this case formulate the *Primary Space*, a Self created Space, i.e. when $ds \neq 0$ all Points of Spaces form a Field. In the special case where PA = PB = 0 then we have the Primary Neutral Space [PNS] and for opposite direction BA the Primary Neutral Anti-Space [PNaS], a Self created Space also (case b)
- **4.** For $PA > PB \neq 0$ equation (s) is verified only with ds = 0 which is Primary point A. Since in [PNS] and [PNaS] which is Self created, already exists a Field with infinite points which have (+), (-) Charge alternatively with difference of Impulses dP, therefore this dP creates motion.
 - [Question : Where this motion takes place ? answer , on the Infinite Dipole **Ai Bi** of Field with $PiA + PiB \neq 0$ which points Ai , Bi exist in [PNS] and in [PNaS]].
- 5. [PNS] and [PNaS] are four (4) dimensional Spaces because \rightarrow ds = 0 \rightarrow Ai Bi = [a \pm b.i] $\rightarrow \infty$ exists, On Monad ds =1 \rightarrow $\sqrt{1}$ = \pm 1 or [-1 \leftrightarrow +1], therefore xx (axis) coordinate system represents the one-dimensional Space and Anti-Space. (the Straight line), 1.1 = 1, (-1).(-1) = 1

On Monad $ds = 1 \rightarrow \sqrt[2]{-1} = \pm i$ or $[+i,-i] \rightarrow [+i]$, therefore yy (axis) coordinate system, represents a Perpendicular one-dimensional $[\uparrow]$, Imaginary to xx (axis) Space and Anti-Space (the Straight line) [-i],

(-i).(-i) = +i² = +(-1) = -1, (+i).(+i) = +i² = -1 +i

On Monad ds = $\mathbf{1} \rightarrow \sqrt[4]{\mathbf{1}} = {}^{2}\sqrt{{}^{2}\sqrt{\mathbf{1}}} = {}^{2}\sqrt{{}^{2}\sqrt{\mathbf{1}}} = [+1, -1], [{}^{2}\sqrt{-1} = +i, -i]$ or $-1 \leftrightarrow +1, \updownarrow$ and therefore coordinate systems $\mathbf{x}\mathbf{x} + \mathbf{y}\mathbf{y}$ represent these Spaces, - i

(+Real and + Complex Spaces) where ds = Monad = 1, represents the three dimensional

(\pm **Real** and \pm **Complex Spaces**), where ds = Monad = 1, represents the three-dimensional Space and Anti-Space. (Sphere). $[\pm 1]^2 = [\pm i]^2 = 1$

- i.e. The fourth dimension in Spaces , is the difference of Impulses $(\pm i).dP = 0 \rightarrow dP \rightarrow \infty$. and not Time , therefore exists < Space Impulse > and not < Space time > Universe .
- **6.** Monads **ds** (dipole AB), and according to their position in S, AS, SS, make the four types of matter, and the Combination of the four types of matter, creates all gauge magnitudes which is Mass and Energy and all types of Particles and Fields. For ds = 0, $P \to \infty$ Springs that Big-Bang has never been existed and Black Holes may be created at any combination of near zero ds Spaces.

- 7. The Position of Dipole AB [AB, PA PB] in Space (S) and Anti-space (AS) creates on middle point of AB an Impulse PA PB which aligned dipole in PA direction and an axial Moment called Spin (this is the intrinsic angular momentum of Unit AB, rotation, around its own Z axis) which rotates the dipole. Since moment is a Vector and may be clock wise or anti-clock wise, so Spin is also clock wise → Downward arrow Spin and anti-clock wise → Upward arrow Spin. The difference of Impulses dP = PB PA is the applied force on edge points A, B and Spin equal to dP.y/2, where y/2 is the moment arm on AB. It is shown that Particles, electrons may have two orientations and two loops for their stability and Work is transferred also through this way of motion, by rotation. This geometrical way of Spinning in two different, Force Scale Layers, explains the Pauli Exclusion Principle as follows.
 - **8.** Spin Modeling, of Dipole [AB] = [$\bar{A}B P_A, P_B$], in microscopic description:

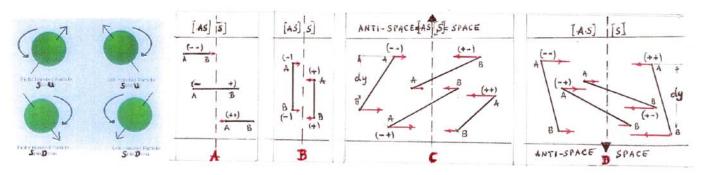


Fig 4.

A. Force dP is applied in direction AB and is acting in the same straight line so moment lever is 0.

```
a..(--) Charge = dP = PB - PA = + dP Spin = -dP \cdot (dy/2) = 0
b..(-+) Charge = dP = PB - PA = 0 Spin = -dP \cdot (dy/2) = 0
c..(++) Charge = dP = PB - PA = -dP Spin = -dP \cdot (dy/2) = 0
```

B. Force dP = 0 or $\neq 0$ applied in direction $\perp AB$ and so moment lever = AB.

```
a..(--) Charge = dP = PB - PA = \pm dP Spin = \pm dP. (AB/2) \rightarrow \pm \frac{1}{2} \updownarrow UP- Down b..(++) Charge = dP = PB - PA = \mp dP Spin = \mp dP. (AB/2) \rightarrow \pm \frac{1}{2} \updownarrow Down-UP
```

C. Force dP is not applied in direction AB and not acting in the same line so moment lever $\neq 0$.

D. Force dP is not applied in direction AB and not acting in the same line so moment lever $\neq 0$.

Every Charge [$\mathbf{q} = \mathbf{dP}$] in points (*The initial Work*, *Impulse, bounded on points which cannot be created or destroyed*) is analogous to the (x) magnitude (*Energy density*) and is **directional** to the (x) \rightarrow (-x) straight line connecting Space [S], Anti-Space [As] in [PNS]. Because in [S] and [aS] forces PA - PB are acting in the same straight line so *moment lever is zero* (0), *therefore Primary* [S] *and* [aS] *is irrotational* and so it is possible to express this Primary field as a scalar function (Φ) of *Static Potential*,

and at any point can be defined as the amount of Work per unit charge required to move a charge from infinity to this point i.e. a field as in Electrostatic potential [PNS] field.

Charge on dipole AB (The initial Work bounded on quantized points A, B) is the (X_A - X_B) magnitude (Work difference Flux with direction the (X_A , X_B) \rightarrow (- X_A , - (X_B), straight line or lines in Space, Anti-Space field (the created Volume of the three dimensions), accompanied with the Modeling Angular Momentum (Spin magnitude) perpendicular on middle of AB axis and both quantized magnitudes (Energy and Spin) are simultaneously conserved .

These quanta of Energy, connected on Primary dipole AiBi create motion (Spin = the intrinsic twist of Space, Anti-Space) which inextricably unify geometry of Space and motion (Energy).

Solving equation ds.(PA + PB) = 0 then ds.PA = -ds.PB and since ds = constant for Primary dipole, then the Work conserved on every point in Spaces is constant and equal to ds.Force P = constant i.e.

The applied Work $[Wi \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \infty] = (momentum \ p)$ on every point of the three, Spaces, Anti-Spaces and Sub-Spaces, which coexist in [PNS] is conserved on Points, meaning that every point of [PNS] consist the fundamental \pm Scalar Field with variables the Constraint Forces $[Pi \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \infty]$ on [PNS], [PNaS] and momentum $[p = Wij \rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \infty]$ are conserved always in [PS], [PaS], or The two elements $[dŠ = AB \ (matter), \pm dP$, Work [P] of the Infinite Dipole $[AB] = [\bar{A}B - PA, PB]$ build Particles, with Identity Card the Constant Product [PNS] are the three following Layers,

```
(-i) \leftrightarrow (0) = -P \rightarrow [ds, -P, ] \rightarrow Black Holes Scale = k1 \rightarrow ds 1. dP1 = k1

(-) \leftrightarrow (+) = \mp P \rightarrow [ds, -P, +P] \rightarrow Planck Scale Matter = k2 \rightarrow ds 2. dP2 = k2

(+i) \leftrightarrow (0) = +P \rightarrow [ds, +P, ] \rightarrow Dark Matter Scale = k3 \rightarrow ds 3. dP3 = k3
```

For any single particle of wavelength $\lambda = ds$ and dP = momentum(p) exists: $d\vec{s}.dP = \lambda \cdot p = constant = h \rightarrow is$ the reduced Planck constant in Planck Scale Matter.

In order that a Particle can enter inside another Particle, then according to equation (p) and for $ds = d\check{s}/2 \rightarrow and dp = 2.dP$, Spin (s) becomes $S = (2.dP).(ds/2) = 1. \updownarrow dP.ds$. i.e.

Particles with wavelength (a single oscillation that fits a Space and defines the Energy scale) beyond Planck length need twice $dP \rightarrow (2.dP)$ to enter Planck wavelength.

Since any dipole $\bar{A}B$ is consisted of the two quantized elements ds and $\pm dP$, then exist Infinite combinations with them . An obvious one is that of very small ds, under Planck length level-Planck length , and in the known range of magnitudes of dP, the four known forces, which are as,

BOSONS (Particles)

For	ds	< Planck length	and	2.dP = Strong force Gluon Spir	1 S = 1
For	ds	<< Planck length	and	2.dP = Weak forceW & Z Bosons	S = 1
For	ds	<<< Planck length	and	2.dP = Electromagnetic forcePhoton -W&B Bosons	S = 1
For	ds	<>< Planck length	and	2.dP = Gravity force Graviton – Higgs	S = 2

FERMIONS (Particles)

For	ds =	Subatomic	and	$dP = 0 \rightarrow dP < \infty$	Leptons	Spin $S = 1/2$
For	ds =	Atomic to cellular	and	$dP = 0 \rightarrow dP < \infty$	Ouarks	S = 1/2

Remarks:

- 1.. Bosons and Fermions are all Particles with different **ds** in their Energy scale.
- 2.. Motion on Particles, is happening from Impulse P and the Intrinsic angular momentum (SPIN) in them around their own axis and this because of their position in Space (S) and equilibrium Anti Space (AS).
- 3.. Since Particles (wave like) do not enter a Space smaller than their wave length, therefore photons, **Light**, does not enter the "Gravity Space = Graviton" which is a Space smaller than wave length of light.

- 4.. Particles with wavelength (a single oscillation that fits a Space and defines the Energy scale) beyond Planck length need 2.dP to enter Planck wavelength *and*, extending also this to all scales (Layers) beyond, Spaces are simultaneously continuous and discrete (13). See Centrifugal and Coriolis forces.
- 5.. In Black Holes also, where ds is near zero and $P = \infty$, is needed a new Type of Light to see what is happening below Planck length Level (Layer 10° SS = $^{\circ}$ 35 m).
- 6.. Since points act, in Space [S] as a Source (+) and in Anti-Space [aS] as a drain (-), then for the included Primary Fields in [PNS] which is Static (unaltered because of constant points), the Space Field Straight lines diverge away from Positive charges (+) and coincide with the Anti-Space Field Straight lines, which diverge towards the Negative charges (-).
- 7.. In page 7 we refer light as a constant moving charge (Vector) $\mathbf{d\check{s}} = \mathbf{Ai} \, \mathbf{Bi} = [\mathbf{a} \pm \mathbf{b.i}] = \mathbf{OP}$

And the module of any Orthogonal moving vector (charge) is \rightarrow | ds | = $\sqrt{J^2 + E^2 + B^2}$ where:

- J = The x coordinate of ds , representing the Strength magnitude of ds in x-x direction.
- E = The y coordinate of ds, representing the Strength magnitude of ds in y-y direction.
- B = The z coordinate of $d\ddot{s}$, representing the Strength magnitude of ds in z-z direction.

Since Vectors follows Pythagoras conservation law [16], so exists a constant relation between them. In Vector Calculus are quantified the different Aspects and Physical Terms for the four properties *Gradient*, *Divergence*, *Curl*, *Laplacian* which relates Space (ds) and Imaginary Part (Energy) which very shortly are as,

- 1.. Operation $Gradient o Notation <math>grad(f) = \nabla f o Del (multiply) Sf$ Measures the Rate and Direction of Change in a Scalar Field (Sf), (by multiplying) and Maps Scalar Fields (Sf) to Vector Fields (Vf). $o Vector Flux \ per \ unit \ volume$
- 2.. Operation *Divergence* → Notation **div**(**F**) = ∇. **F** → **Del**(**dot**) **Vf**Measures the Magnitude of a Source or Sink at a given Point in a Vector Field (Vf), (by multiplying)

 and Maps Vector Fields (Vf) to Scalar Fields (Sf). → *Vector Flux density per unit area*
- 3.. Operation $Curl o Notation curl(F) = \nabla xF o Del(cross)Vf$ Measures the Tendency to Rotate about a Point in a Vector Field (Vf), (by rotating) and Maps Vector Fields to (pseudo) Vector Fields. o Vector change of Flux
- 4.. Operation Laplacian \to Notation $\Delta(\mathbf{f}) = \nabla^2 \mathbf{f} = \nabla . \nabla \mathbf{f} \to \mathbf{Del(dot)Del(multiply)Sf}$ A Composition of the Divergence and Gradient operation (by multiplying and rotating) and Maps Scalar Fields (Sf) to Scalar Fields(Sf). \to The Divergence of the gradient of the Tensor (Scalar and Vector)
- 9.. Primary Dipole $\bar{A}B$ Equilibrium Horizon + | Equilibrium Horizon P \hat{A} Primary Vector $d\hat{S} = \bar{A} B$ PB

PÂ Primary Vector
$$d\hat{\mathbf{s}} = \mathbf{A} \mathbf{B}$$
 PB $(+\mathbf{x},+\mathbf{y},+\mathbf{z}) \mathbf{A} \rightarrow \dots \leftarrow \mathbf{O} \rightarrow \dots \leftarrow \mathbf{B} (-\mathbf{x},-\mathbf{y},-\mathbf{z})$

Like Static equations of Equilibrium need the *Contents* which is the *Principle of Virtual displacement* (dW=0 for any variation so that generalized forces are zero for any ds), Unlike, Principle of Virtual displacement needs its Intrinsic Contents (where and how the only two static and Fundamental quantized properties P and ds, simultaneously exist as $\int P.ds=0$) to agree with its *Conservation State*, and so for,

Point (.): Impulse $P = 0 \rightarrow \infty$, Work $W = \int P.ds = 0 \rightarrow constant$ (is conserved) **Line** (\leftrightarrow): Impulse $P = 0 \rightarrow \infty$, Work $W = \int P.ds = 0 \rightarrow constant$ in x-x direction(conserved) **Vector** $\tilde{A}B$ (\leftrightarrow): Impulse $P = 0 \rightarrow \infty$, Work $W = \int P.ds = 0 \rightarrow constant \rightarrow \infty$ (quantization of points A, B to unit AB multiplied by the quantized Impulse P i.e. the area of vectors P, ds in their Plane).

Two Vectors $\tilde{\bf A}$, $\hat{\bf E}$ in Plane: Impulse $P=0\to\infty$, Work $W=\int P.ds=0\to constant$ $\bar{A}\uparrow\to\hat{\bf E}=Area$ of A x E [the quantization of Area A x $B\to \mathbb{R}$ multiplied by the quantized Impulse P equal to the area of the resultant vectors \mathbb{R} , P, i.e. the Vector with its Content, in a Plane perpendicular to their Plane] to agree with its conservation state. For Vectors $\tilde{\bf A}$, $\hat{\bf E}$, $\hat{\bf C}$ in Space: Impulse $P=0\to\infty$, Work $W=\int P.ds=0\to constant$ $\bar{A}\uparrow\to\hat{\bf E}$ \mathbb{R} \mathbb{S} $\hat{\bf C}=Area$ of $(\bar{\bf A}$ x $\hat{\bf E})$ x Vector $\hat{\bf C}=$ magnitude of Volume AEC (the quantization of Volume A x E x C $\to \mathbb{R}$) multiplied by the quantized Impulse P i.e. the area of the resultant vectors \mathbb{R} , P in a Plane in their Plane, i.e. the Vector with its Content.

The Total Work on points A,B (Points in the three directions $\mathbf{x} \perp \mathbf{y} \perp \mathbf{z}$) is $\mathbf{W} = \mathbf{0} \rightarrow \mathbf{c} = \mathbf{finite} \rightarrow \infty$ and is equal to that what is done, which this is nothing else of the same Vector which is equal to the volume of \overline{AB} included plus in this the Contents \mathbf{C} of the Imaginary Part, i.e. equal to the Volume multiplied by \mathbf{bi} , or (Cross area of Vector = \mathbf{a}). (Magnitude of Vector = \mathbf{AB}). (\mathbf{bi}) or the

generally valued equation for Work \rightarrow W = [a.AB]. \mathbb{O} = a.(AB. \mathbb{O}) = a.dš ... 8..0

and in Differential form $W = \nabla \cdot d\tilde{s} \cdot \mathbb{C} \rightarrow in Integral form <math>W = \oint v \ d\tilde{s} \cdot \mathbb{C}$ where

 $\mathbf{W} = \leftrightarrow \longrightarrow \text{Work } or \text{ Flux } or \text{ any Total Quantity }.$

 ∇ . = $(\partial/\partial x).dx + (\partial/\partial y).dy + (\partial/\partial z).dz = [\partial/\partial qi] = \partial qi, del$, the unit vectors in the three directions

 $\mathbf{d}\mathbf{\check{s}} = \text{Any Vector in, x-x, y-y, z-z, direction } \mathbf{\mathsf{with}} \quad \text{magnitudes coordinate components} \quad \mathbf{\mathsf{J}}, \mathbf{\mathsf{E}}, \mathbf{\mathsf{B}}$

 $|d\mathbf{s}| = \sqrt{J^2 + E^2 + B^2}$ \rightarrow the module Vector ds.

© = Contents \rightarrow (b.i), Charge, Force, Fields or any Imaginary term of $d\check{s} = [a \pm b.i]$ related to [Surface S(x,y), Included Volume V(x,y,z), $dP(Charge\ q\ , Spin)$, ε (Internal structural constant)] $a = Cross\ area\ of\ Vector\ d\check{s}$ $V = Elementary\ volume\ dv\ of\ vector\ d\check{s}$.

Equation 8.0 has seven different Aspects and Physical Terms for Vector $\mathbf{d}\mathbf{\check{s}}$. $[\mathbf{J} \rightarrow \mathbf{, E} \uparrow \mathbf{, B} \otimes]$.

Equation $W = \nabla \cdot ds \cdot \mathbb{C} \rightarrow W = \phi v \cdot ds \cdot \mathbb{C}$ is Compatible with Space and all Universe... 8.1

A.. [PNS] is a region with *No Charges but Constant Points* (absolute Space) where then 8.1 becomes

 $W = \nabla \cdot d\check{s} \cdot \mathbb{O} = [\infty] \cdot \mathbb{O}$ i.e the Absolute Space accepts any Contents ... 8..2 thus Non-Existence becomes as Existence ...

The two quantized quantities $d\check{s}$, P of Primary dipole AB (Vector $d\check{s} = [a \pm b.i]$) is the equilibrium of Space and Anti-Space, so point A is *the Source* (+) $P\bar{A} = PA$) in [S] and point B is *the drain* ($PB = -P\hat{A}$) in [aS], and straight lines *diverge away* from point A and *diverge towards* point B and it is so the first Vector monad. [PNS] is *Static* (because of equilibrium) or Dynamic (where the motion of dipole AiBi or other spaces in PNS), and keeps Conservation of State in the three equilibrium perpendicular monads i.e. in Subspaces, Spaces and Anti-Spaces, interchanged by the Pythagoras conservation law of Volume [Fig.3] satisfying the two quantities when one of them is zero, and so when,

- a.. d = 0 and also (PA + PB) = 0 { or (PA = -PB) } then this is Primary point A.
- **b..** d = 0 and also $(PA + PB) \neq 0$ { or $(PA \neq -PB)$ } then this is Primary point A.
- C.. (PA + PB) = 0 and PA = PB = 0 and also $d\check{s} \neq 0 \rightarrow Constant = \pm \tilde{A}B \rightarrow < \pm \infty$ then Infinite Points A and B, formulate Primary Neutral Space and the Equilibrium Anti Space [PNS] \equiv [PNaS], i.e. the existing Euclidean Space and the Symmetrical to Primary Point equivalent Anti-Space and because are not needed any applied Forces for this [since PA=PB=0] then both Initial Spaces [PNS], [PNaS] are Self created Spaces and the base for all others. When the Applied Forces $PA = -PB = 0 \rightarrow Pn \rightarrow \infty$ (this happens for non symmetrical points) then formulate a non-uniform \pm Dynamic Field [\check{U}] \equiv [\check{V}] which exists in [PS] \equiv [PaS] and these fields are in the coinciding Spaces [PNS] \equiv [PNaS] and because are needed also the equal and opposite Imaginary Magnitudes (that what we call Impulses (Forces) in order that points agree with their conservation state) then since their resultant Force is zero, infinite other forces are needed by other Spaces on this point to move i.e.
 - 1. [PS] = [PaS], [PNS] = [PNaS] and Spaces [PS], [PaS], [PNaS] coexist in [PNS]
 - 2. [PNS] is a Field with zero point Energy, while all Infinite points of the three coexisting Spaces Produce all dipole AiBi and the infinite ± Dynamic Fields.

3.. In [PNS] opposite forces PA, PA' of Space and equilibrium Anti-Space are acting in the same straight line AA', so moment lever is 0, therefore [PNS] is an infinite stationary Scalar region (field) S(x, y, z) where x,y,z are the generalized Cartesian coordinates of any point p with the microscopic bounded Work conserved as Potential and Spin, and construct an irrotational Vector field and maps to Flux Vector field $Xs = \nabla .Ss = [(\partial S/\partial x) x + (\partial S/\partial y) y + (\partial S/\partial z) z]$. Vector field $Xs = \nabla x S = \nabla x S$

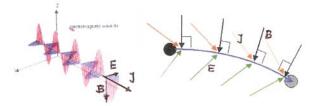
The coupling of quantized Space and Energy (ds and dP) becomes on points of dipole AiBi through the Scalar potential field P(X,Y,Z) where X,Y,Z are the generalized Forces mapping to Flux $Vector\ field\ Vp = \nabla.P = [(\partial P/\partial x)\ x + (\partial P/\partial y)\ y + (\partial P/\partial z)\ z\] = [J.\ x + E.\ y + B.z\]$ to the Density Scalar field $Dp = \nabla.Vp = \nabla.(\nabla.P)$ and to the Changeable Vector field $Cp = \nabla.Vp = \nabla.(\nabla.P)$. Because the curl of the gradient of a Scalar field vanishes then , Cs = Cp = 0 (produced fields). The gauge freedom Unit vectors $d\breve{s} = s(n1,2,3)$, dP = P(n1,2,3).© depended in Space and Anti-Space to be a source or sink $x,y,z \leftrightarrow -x,-y,-z$ which presupposes Impulses PA = -PA', is force P, which is $P = W/ds = \partial/\partial \breve{s} \ [W] = \nabla W = \nabla. \ [\nabla J.\ \mathbb{O}\] = \nabla^2 J.\ \mathbb{O}\ \dots$ 8..3

Vector $\mathbf{J} = (\partial P/\partial x) \mathbf{x} = dP(dx).\mathbb{O} = X_P$ and $\nabla^2 \mathbf{J} \to \text{the Laplacian of vector field } \mathbf{J}$.

Electrons circulate around nucleus for ever by using conserved interchanged magnitude J as velocity field, magnitude E as atom's energy level field and B as energy exchanged field with the nucleus.

Specification of S = S(r) as a scalar function with four dimensional scalar functions r(x,y,z,s) contains the same informations as the specification of any other field D(r) and so $D = -\nabla S(r)$. It is an identity of Vector calculus (for geometry also a point has not direction) that for any scalar field S(r), exists $D = -\nabla S$ the lines of Potential field Intensity follow contours of steepest descent of surface, and for Plane the perpendicular on Plane. The geometric concepts of [PNS] as two dimensional field is that the third dimension represents the Amplitude of the potential S. Considering x-y Plane as the base and the vertical (z) is the potential S, then contours of constant potential altitudes of [PNS] are Cylindrical or Solenoidal and for Position O(m) (which is the equilibrium Horizon of Space and anti-Space) is Sphere, therefore [PNS] with the included Space [S] and Anti-Space [aS] may be Sphere and Solenoidal simultaneously.

The three fictitious forces Fields [J, E, B] of any motion



Linear motion Non-Linear motion (F.5)

On any single particle of wavelength $AiBi = \lambda = ds$ and p = momentum exists: $d\mathbf{\check{s}} \cdot dP = \lambda \cdot p = constant = h \rightarrow is$ the reduced Planck constant for each Energy Layer. Since $dP = (\partial P/\partial x) \mathbf{x} + (\partial P/\partial y) \mathbf{y} + (\partial P/\partial z) \mathbf{z} = [(\partial/\partial x) + (\partial/\partial y) + (\partial/\partial z)] \cdot P \cdot \mathbf{\mathfrak{Q}} = -\nabla P$, the unit gradient of $d\mathbf{s} = \mathbf{a} \pm b\mathbf{i} = 1 \rightarrow 1 = \lambda \cdot \nabla \pm k \cdot \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{\mathfrak{Q}}) = \lambda \cdot \nabla \pm k \cdot \nabla \cdot (\mathbf{i}) = \lambda \cdot \nabla \pm \mathbf{i} \cdot k \cdot \nabla$.

b.. Equation 8.2 for zero Work in [PNS] is $\mathbf{W} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{d} \mathbf{\tilde{s}} \cdot \mathbf{\mathbb{O}} = \mathbf{0} \rightarrow [\nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} + \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B}] \cdot \mathbf{\mathbb{O}} = \mathbf{0}$ and because Fields $\mathbf{E} = \nabla \mathbf{x} \mathbf{J}$, $\mathbf{B} = \nabla \mathbf{x} \mathbf{E}$ then $\rightarrow \mathbf{W} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{J} \cdot \mathbf{\mathbb{O}} = \mathbf{0}$ 8.4 On Any Dipole AB of [PNS] with $\mathbf{d} \mathbf{\tilde{s}} = ([\mathbf{J}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{B}] \mathbf{and} \mathbf{\mathbb{O}})$, where motion occurs only as $(+) \rightarrow (-)$ Source $(+) \rightarrow \mathbf{Drain}(-)$, Conservation State exists on magnitude $|\mathbf{d} \mathbf{\tilde{s}}| = \sqrt{\mathbf{J}^2 + \mathbf{E}^2 + \mathbf{B}^2}$ of vector $\mathbf{\tilde{f}}(\mathbf{J}, \mathbf{E}, \mathbf{B})$ (which is Sub-Space of AB) and on the two perpendicular Fields $\hat{\mathbf{E}} = \nabla \mathbf{x} \mathbf{J}$, $\mathbf{B} = \nabla \mathbf{x} \hat{\mathbf{E}}$ which are the two equilibrium Spaces and Anti-Spaces of vector AB where $\nabla \mathbf{x} \hat{\mathbf{E}} \neq \mathbf{0}$, $\nabla \mathbf{x} \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{0}$), and for the two equilibrium Spaces and Anti-Spaces of [PNS], $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{E} = \mathbf{0}$, $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{0}$), which

happens in a region with no charges and no currents as this is for *motion of light in vacuum*, ∇ . E=0, ∇ . B=0, ∇ x $E=\partial B/\partial t$, ∇ x B=k. $\partial E/\partial t$. (F.5)

Since , $Source(+) \rightarrow Drain(-)$, in [PNS] is the equilibrium of Space [S] and Anti-Space [aS] therefore the *only magnitude for motion is J*, *while E and B are produced* (Inertial) *and the Conservation State* (e) *happens*, *as this happens in Magnetic fields where lines* (loops) close in themselves, because **no sources** exist in the produced magnetic fields $B \cdot \uparrow \rightarrow \mathbb{B}$. Conservation State on a dipole AiBi = m. \mathbb{C} which simultaneously rotates about a point and moves relative to that point, are the three perpendicular and conserved Vector Force Fields, **Centrifugal** (mw²R), **Euler's** (maR), and **Coriolis** (2.mwv). (F.5)

Using (cgs) conventional units then **E** and **B** have the same units. **Spin** is *macroscopic* (a) on bound charge of Space and anti-Space, and *microscopic* (i) on any separate dipole AiBi, combined to produce a Positive and Negative charge layer on both sides so the two fields split as $\mathbf{E} = \mathbf{Ea} + \mathbf{Ei}$ and $\mathbf{B} = \mathbf{Ba} + \mathbf{Bi}$ defining the unified Macroscopic and Microscopic bound conservation of Work. In a Stress System, the State of Principle Stresses at each point (it is the double refraction in **Photo** – **Elasticity**) is as Isochromatics lines $[(\sigma_1 - \sigma_2) = J.k/d]$ or Isochromatics surfaces.

- c.. For any vector $\mathbf{\check{r}}$ (x , y , z) and $\mathbf{r} = |\mathbf{\check{r}}|$ is holding $\nabla \cdot \mathbf{\check{r}} = 3$, $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{\check{r}}/\mathbf{r}) = -2/\mathbf{r}$, $\nabla \cdot (\mathbf{r}^4\,\check{r}) = 7\mathbf{r}^4$
- d.. For any vector $\mathbf{\check{r}}(x,y,z)$ and $r=|\mathbf{\check{r}}|$ is holding $\nabla x \, \mathbf{\check{r}} = \nabla x \, (\mathbf{\check{r}}/r) = \nabla x \, (\mathbf{\check{r}}/r^3) = 0$ i.e. vector $\mathbf{\check{r}}(r)$ is irrotational for any f(r), or its curl vanishes because it is parallel to $\mathbf{\check{r}}$ while $\nabla x \, \mathbf{\check{r}} = 0$ In the same way for vector $\mathbf{d\check{s}} = \bar{A}A'(J,E,B)$, \mathbf{J} is aligned in AA' direction of Source A and Drain A' and so magnitude $\mathbf{E} = \nabla x \, J$ is a constant field perpendicular to J, and so magnitude $\mathbf{B} = \nabla x \, E = 0$ i.e. a produced field (Inertial) perpendicular to \mathbf{E} field is not existing or it is constant.
- e.. For any vector $\mathbf{f}(0, 1, xy)$ is holding $\nabla \cdot (0, 1, xy) = 0 \rightarrow \text{i.e.}$ a solenoidal field.
- f.. For any Scalar field f(x, y, z) where x,y,z lie on a curve $t \to x(t),y(t),z(t)$ and vector $\tilde{\mathbf{a}}$ is tangent to the curve then is holding $\mathbf{df}/\mathbf{dt} = (\tilde{\mathbf{a}}.\nabla) \mathbf{f} = \tilde{\mathbf{a}}.\nabla \mathbf{f} \to \text{i.e.}$ (Flat Plane Space) $\mathbf{df}/\mathbf{dt} = [(\partial J/\partial x).\mathbf{d}x/\mathbf{d}t + (\partial E/\partial y).\mathbf{d}y/\mathbf{d}t + (\partial B/\partial z).\mathbf{d}z/\mathbf{d}t] = [(\partial J/\partial x).\mathbf{a}x + (\partial E/\partial y).\mathbf{a}y + (\partial B/\partial z).\mathbf{a}z] = \tilde{\mathbf{a}}\nabla \mathbf{f}$ as this happens for gradient of work $\nabla \mathbf{W} = \tilde{\mathbf{a}}.\mathbf{S}\mathbf{a} = \tilde{\mathbf{a}}.\mathbf{V}\mathbf{S}$ in stationary Scalar field $\mathbf{S}(\mathbf{X}\mathbf{p},\mathbf{Y}\mathbf{p},\mathbf{Z}\mathbf{p})$.
- g.. [PS] and [PaS] is coinciding with [PNS] and it is a region which *Preserve Charges* (*This is the field where Conservation Energy is the* momentum which is stored in [PNS] and not turn to non-existence). The three constituents J, E, B follow Pythagoras conservation law and each one is derived from the other or others, and since this is a familiar domain of *Vector Calculus* then, for magnitude $J = J \rightarrow \hat{E} = \nabla x J \rightarrow B = \nabla x \hat{E} = \nabla x (\nabla x J) = \nabla (\nabla J) \nabla^2 J \dots$ 8.4

Using the four-gradient with respect to coordinates in an inertial frame $\partial_n = \partial/\partial x^n$, [since gradient of Space anti-Space = $-1 \rightarrow \nabla x 1/\nabla = -1$] $\Box = \partial_n \partial^n = k \cdot \partial^2/\partial t^2 - \nabla^2$ where $\rightarrow k = The \ Energy \ Range (m) Scale, <math>n = momentum$, $\mathbf{x}^n = (x, y, z, n)$, then $\hat{\mathbf{E}} = \nabla x \mathbf{J}$, $\mathbf{B} = \nabla (\nabla \cdot \mathbf{J}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{J}$

- **B..** In a Sub-region with charges $(J \neq 0) \rightarrow E = \nabla x J$, $B = \nabla x E$ and work $W = \nabla \cdot d\tilde{s}$.
- a.. $W = \nabla \cdot d\check{s} \cdot \mathbb{O} = \nabla \cdot [E] \cdot \mathbb{O} = \nabla \cdot E \cdot \mathbb{O} = 4.\pi k \rho \rightarrow (\text{Gauss Law for Electric Flux}, \Phi_E = W)$ out of a closed surface, where Content \mathbb{O} is related to \rightarrow [Surface S(x,y), Included Volume V(x,y,z), dP (Charge q, Spin), ϵ (Internal structural constant)] $\rightarrow = 4.\pi k q$
- **b..** For $\hat{\mathbf{E}} = constant$ and for $\mathbf{B} = constant$ then $\nabla \mathbf{x} \, \hat{\mathbf{E}} = \mathbf{0}$ and $\nabla \mathbf{x} \, \mathbf{B} = \mathbf{0} \rightarrow$ (Gauss Law for Magnetism Flux, $\Phi_{\rm M}$) out of a closed surface is zero. $\Phi_{\rm M} = \nabla \cdot \mathbf{B} \cdot \mathbf{C} = \nabla \left[(\partial J/\partial x) \cdot d\mathbf{x} + (\partial \hat{\mathbf{E}}/\partial y) \cdot d\mathbf{y} + (\partial B/\partial z) \cdot d\mathbf{z} \right] \cdot \mathbf{C} = d\mathbf{y} (\partial J/\partial z) \cdot \mathbf{C} = 0.0 = 0$ and because $\mathbf{C} = \mathbf{0}$

c.. (Faraday's Law of Induction (Any change in the magnetic environment) will cause a voltage *emf* $\nabla \mathbf{x} \mathbf{E} = -[\partial \mathbf{B}/\partial \mathbf{q} \mathbf{i}]$

```
\Phi_{\rm E} = \nabla \cdot d\tilde{\mathbf{s}} \cdot \mathbf{O} = \nabla \left[ (\partial/\partial \mathbf{x}) \cdot d\mathbf{x} + (\partial/\partial \mathbf{y}) \cdot d\mathbf{y} + (\partial/\partial \mathbf{z}) \cdot d\mathbf{z} \right] \cdot \mathbf{O} = \nabla \left[ (\partial/\partial \mathbf{x}) \cdot d\mathbf{x} + (\partial/\partial \mathbf{y}) \cdot d\mathbf{y} \right] \cdot \mathbf{O}
```

d.. (Ampere's Law) Induction (Any change in the magnetic environment) will cause a voltage *emf* $\nabla \mathbf{x} \mathbf{B} = [\mathbf{J} - (\partial \mathbf{E}/\partial \mathbf{q} \mathbf{i})] / \mathbf{k} \mathbf{i}$

```
\Phi_E = \nabla \cdot d\tilde{s} \cdot \mathcal{O} = \nabla \left[ (\partial/\partial x) \cdot dx + (\partial/\partial y) \cdot dy + (\partial/\partial z) \cdot dz \right] \cdot \mathcal{O} = \nabla \left[ (\partial/\partial x) \cdot dx + (\partial/\partial y) \cdot dy \right] \cdot \mathcal{O}
```

e.. Maxwell's Equations in Vacuum, No charges (E = 0), No currents (J = 0)

```
\nabla. E =
                                                            0
                                                                                    \nabla \times E
                                                                                                                 - [∂B/∂qi]
Differential
Differential
                                      \nabla. B =
                                                                                    \nabla \times B
                                                                                                       = - \left[ \frac{\partial E}{\partial qi} \right]. ki
                                                            0
                                                                              - \iint [\partial \mathbf{B}/\partial \mathbf{q}\mathbf{i}] \cdot \mathbf{d}\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}
In Integral form
                                      ∮ E.dl
                                                             =
                                                                              - \iint [\partial \mathbf{E}/\partial \mathbf{q}\mathbf{i}] \cdot d\mathbf{a} = \mathbf{0}
In Integral form \phi B. dl.
                                                              =
```

THE EQUATIONS OF EQUILIBRIUM IN CLASSICAL MECHANICS.

A. Lagrange, by applying Inertia Forces (constraints) [P = m.dv/dt] on stationary Points, developed the following General equations of Equilibrium:

```
i = n
\Sigma [ Pi + Hi ].\delta r i = 0 or \Sigma [ Pi - mi.dvi / dt ].\delta r i = 0 and in rectangular Cartesian coordinates
i=1
                               i = 1
                                                                                                     (1)
i = n
\Sigma \{ [Xi - mi. d^2xi / dt^2] . \delta xi + Yi - mi. d^2yi / dt^2 ] . \delta yi + Zi - mi. d^2zi / dt^2 ] . \delta zi = 0 \text{ where } :
i =1
i = 1, 2, \dots, n
                              :
                                  The material points.
                                  The position in Cartesian coordinates ( degrees of freedom )
X, y, Z
m i (m1, m2, ...mi..mn)
                                  The mass on every point i = 1 \rightarrow n \rightarrow \infty
Pi (Xi,Yi,Zi)
                                  The applied Resultant Forces.
\delta r i (\delta x i, \delta y i, \delta z i)
                                  The Virtual displacement (the possible motion)
dvi / dt = \dots v
                               : The time derivatives of velocities
d^2 \delta ri / dt^2 .....
                                : The time derivatives of acceleration.
n, j
                                : An Integer label corresponding to a generalized ... coordinate .
                                : Inertia Forces ( Newton's second law ) equal to mr
Hi .....
```

 $\Sigma \text{ Pi } . \delta \text{r i}$ = V : Potential Energy

 $\sum [\text{mi.dvi/dt}] . \delta r i = T$: Kinetic Energy, Lagrangian $\rightarrow L = T - V$

For
$$i = 1$$
, rewrite equation (1) as $[P1 + H1] \cdot \delta r = 0$, or $[P + H] \cdot dr = 0 \rightarrow dr$. $[P + H] = 0$ (2)

Since (for i=1) Primary Point is the only Space, then this point to exist in this Space and somewhere else, must move from the Initial Position, say A, to another position, say B. This Equilibrium for points A and B presupposes in Mechanics the Principle of Virtual Displacements \rightarrow work done $W = \int P.ds = 0$, or when ds = distance AB, [ds.(PA + PB) = 0], (s)

- i.e. The two equations (2), (s) are the same and quantities $\mathbf{dr} \equiv \mathbf{ds}$, (P+H) \equiv (PA+PB), satisfy the two equations when one of them is zero, and so, equation 8.2 (P17) is holding. Since forces $\mathbf{P} = -\mathbf{H} = 0 \rightarrow \mathbf{P} \ \mathbf{n} \rightarrow \infty$, in [PS] and [PaS], are equal and opposite, then Resultant force $\mathbf{\bar{A}}$ is zero, and according to the three mathematical condition for Field Forces, issues,
- a). The Curl of \bar{A} is $\nabla x \bar{A} = 0$ b). The net work through a closed trajectory $\bar{A}.ds = \oint c \bar{A} ds = 0$
- c). Opposite forces AP, AH can be written as the negative gradient of the same potential $\bar{A}_{PH} = -\nabla U$

so then the **n** th Space and Anti-Space is a Conservative Force Field $\bar{A}n$ corresponding to the **n** th Potential energy function $\check{U}n(\tilde{a})$ or $\bar{A}n(\tilde{a}) = -\nabla \check{U}n(\tilde{a}) = -\nabla [\nabla \check{U}n] = \nabla^2 \check{U}n$, where $\tilde{a} = x_0, y_0, z_0$, the coordinates of Initial Space.

B. Principles and generalized forces in [PNS].

In Field Theory, the Position vector ds = AB of two points A, B in a Standard _ _ coordinate System is related to the generalized coordinates by transformation equation ri = ds = ds (qi, pi), where

qi = The i number of degrees of freedom (x, y, z)

pi = A set of variables or constant magnitudes (time, forces, etc)

PA = (XA, YA, ZA) = Generalized forces PA with the components XA, YA, ZA.

PB = (XB, YB, ZB) = Generalized forces PB with the components XB, YB, ZB.

 $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{ds} (\mathbf{dx}, \mathbf{dy}, \mathbf{dz}) = \text{Incremental distance } dx, dy, dz$ i = n

 $T = \frac{1}{2} \sum_{i=1}^{n} mi \cdot ri \cdot ri = \text{The Kinetic Energy for } n \text{ points in a system }.$

Since the work on each point is Pi.ds = Xi.dx + Yi.dy + Zi.dz and forces Pi are conservative, so

there is a Scalar potential field V in which the gradient ∇ of V is the force and such that \rightarrow

 $\partial V/\partial x = \, dx \,\,,\,\, \partial V/\partial y = \, dy \,\,,\,\, \partial V/\partial z = \, dz \quad \text{ and the work} \quad P \,i \,.\,\, ds = [\,\,X\,\,,Y\,\,,\,\,Z] \,\,.\,\, [\,\,dx\,\,,dy\,,dz\,\,] \,\,=\,\, dz$

P.ds =
$$(\partial V/\partial x) \cdot dx + (\partial V/\partial y) \cdot dy + (\partial V/\partial z) \cdot dz = -\nabla V \cdot ds = -[\partial V/\partial qi] \cdot [ds(qi,pi)]$$

Where ∇V = Potential gradient in terms of generalized coordinates.

and Euler – Lagrange equation yields
$$\rightarrow$$
 d/dt [$\partial T/\partial q r$] - $\partial [T - V]/\partial q r$ = 0(4)

Hamilton replaced $\left[\begin{array}{ccc} \partial T/\partial q & r \end{array}\right]$ with the unknown to $t_1 = n$ magnitude p so then equation (1) of Equilibrium is transformed to $\int\limits_{t_0}^{t_0} \Sigma \left[\begin{array}{ccc} Pi - mi.dvi/dt \end{array}\right]$. $\delta r i = 0$ or , to

$$\int\limits_{to}^{t_1} \delta \,.\, \left[\,T - V\,\right] \,.dt \,=\, \delta \,\,. \int\limits_{to}^{t_1} \left[\,T - V\,\right] \,.\,dt \,\,=\, 0 \,\,......$$
 Hamilton equation (5)

Since points in [PNS] are stationary then u = q = 0 and T = 0 or constant, and Equation (4) becomes

$$d/dt \left[\frac{\partial T}{\partial q} r \right] - \frac{\partial [T - V]}{\partial q} = \frac{\partial [T - V_{ij}]}{\partial q} = 0 \qquad(6)$$

 T_i = The constant concentrated Initial Work $W_i = 0 \rightarrow W \rightarrow \infty$ at point i between Primary point and point i in [PNS].

 V_{ij} = The relative concentrated Potential Energy [- P_{ij} (X ij, Y ij, Z ij)]. δ_{ij} of the infinite j points in the Scalar Potential Field of generalized coordinates q_{ij} at point i of PNS.

 $\begin{array}{lll} t=0 & \text{Time } t \text{ is always zero because constants} & T \,,\, V \text{ of every point are not altered} & \text{with } t \,.\\ & \text{Since } T \,,\, V \text{ are in-depended on time elements} \,, \text{ time is not existing in [PNS]} \text{ and} \\ & \text{so is not a fundamental property of this Space} \,. \end{array}$

In equation (5) since $\delta \neq 0$ then $\int_{t_0}^{t_1} [T - V] \cdot dt = 0$ and since $t_0 = t_1 = 0$ then T = V

On a System subject to constraint equation on the generalized coordinates and H(r1,r2,r3) = constant then $\delta L / \delta r i + \lambda . \partial H / \partial r i = 0$ where $\lambda = the$ Lagrange multiplier, and L = T - V = T - Wij (momentum [Wij $\rightarrow 1 \rightarrow \infty$] on [PS], [PaS]) and the two expressions

 $\left[\begin{array}{ccc} \partial L / \, \partial r i & \text{-} \, d / \, dt \, . \, (\partial L \, / \, \partial \, \dot{r} i \,) \, \right] \, + \, \lambda \, . \partial H / \, \partial r i \, = \, 0 \qquad \longrightarrow \qquad \text{Generalized equation of motion} \, .$

 $\left[\begin{array}{ccc} \delta L / \delta r i & + \sum_{j=1}^{n} \lambda_{j} . \partial H_{j} / \partial r i & = 0 \\ & & \\ \end{array} \right.$ Lagrange's equation (1st kind).. (3.a)

is transformed to $-\delta Wij / \delta ri + \sum_{J=1} \lambda j . \partial H j / \partial ri = 0$, this because in [PNS] , T = 0 (3.b)

C. Lagrange's equation (2 nd kind):

For any material System with $\bf n$ degrees of freedom, the position vector $\bf r$ in a Standard coordinate System is related to the generalized coordinates by *the transformation equation* r = r(t, qn) and depends on $\bf qn$ (xi, yi, zi ... n = number of degrees of freedom in the system) coordinates at Time $\bf t$ and for $\bf n$ generalized velocities $\rightarrow r = r(t, qn, qn)$

The expression for the Virtual displacement δri of the system for , velocity depended constraints , is the same form as a total differential .

$$\delta ri = \sum_{n=1}^{\infty} [\frac{\partial ri}{\partial qn}] . \delta qn = \nabla r . \mathbf{C}$$

where:

 $q\ n=n$ Independed generalized coordinates (are the number of degrees of freedom in the system or the spatial coordinates) and $Q\ n$ the Total Work done by the applied forces $P\ i$ on one of the Virtual displacement δqn . The Kinetic energy , T , for the system of Point particles is defined by ,

T = (1/2). $\sum_{i=1}^{n} m i r i^2$ and Qn by Newton's fundamental equation P = m.(dv/dt) and qn

$$\mathbf{Q}\mathbf{n} = (\mathbf{d}/\mathbf{d}\mathbf{t}) \cdot (\partial \mathbf{T}/\partial \mathbf{q} \mathbf{n}) - (\partial \mathbf{T}/\partial \mathbf{q} \mathbf{n}) = (\mathbf{d}/\mathbf{d}\mathbf{t})(\nabla \cdot \mathbf{T}) - \nabla^2 \mathbf{T} \qquad \dots \dots (4)$$

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