# Theory of Dimensions

Ayman Kamel Abd Elsattar

National Research Center, Cairo, Egypt
Aymankamel91@yahoo.com

Abstract: Previously and still newly when calculate the speed of an object moving away from the body is calculated on the basis that as long as the speed of moving object, This is what has the discovery of its mistake by the theory of dimensions is that everybody away from the body observer or moving a certain distance has its own kinetic properties depending on the different location and is in the dimension of time and its properties in terms of the rate of movement within this dimension **[1]**. We all know the theory of general and special relativity and achieved great results and great in the interpretation of many phenomena of the universe mobility, especially of large objects and the results of this theory of the great results towards the process that there is no speed absolute in the universe but we measure the speed of objects by other objects moving called relative speed and the results were very promising for this fact conscious recently in the early twentieth century by many scientists and most notably to activate and maximize this new concept in physics is a physicist Albert Einstein and follow that the famous mathematical equation to prove the reality of this new concept as a relative factor is estimated the change of static materials properties on the dynamic materials properties in terms of speed, time, distance and we all know this relative mathematical factor $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ and how it was proved mathematically.

What I'm doing now is to correct this relationship and find a relative factor more accurately than previously according to the concept of the theory of dimensions **[2]**. As previously explained that when the objects movement occur to it curvature and what we're not see in the fact that objects moving in straight lines is the true reality, but on the contrary, a fact noted by the theory of dimensions is curvature objects to each other during movement and this apply with the nature of light. In the past and what was written in the history books about the scientists are working hard to try to explain the nature of light and its meaning and measurement of speed………and so on **[3]**. The gravity is a weak force in the universe results from the mass of a moving object that is if found mass "m", speed "v" then found gravity means that there is a strong relationship between these two factors, namely mobile body mass and speed of movement and so we must give a new concept in physics **[4, 5]**. For reaching to the general concept can the person understand it that displays the principles of the theory:

The principles of the theory of dimensions:

1) All objects moves away from each other in dimensions of time-space which differ among themselves of the body observer (the law of static objects).
2) Curvature of moving objects to each other, but with a different degree of curvature by their speed present in the time-space dimensions (the law of moving objects).
3) The speed of light measure in the universe is not the truth, and light beams carrying Wavy characteristics and particle characteristics together according to light mutation from the particle nature to the wave nature but with maintaining case particle, as well as the rest of the objects.
4) From the most important applications of the theory is a magnetic formed According to this theory and to identify areas of strength and weaknesses and explain force of gravity.

First:

In our daily lives, we always observe this behavior is repeated and almost seems no free place of this behavior, which is as follows:

You encounter when you ride the car and watched through the window landscape or see any scenes as you are in this place and feel as if they scenes move away from you on a regular basis, where start from largest to smallest and therefore you note from the first glance that each specific scene is subject to the specific system, that for found in a specific distance of the source monitoring, but with measurement of the observer can determine distance of the object or area or natural length or some of the engineering specifications and this was concern around him theory of dimensions which tell us about

presence of the whole universe in different dimensions from each other and can be illustrated it

by simply.
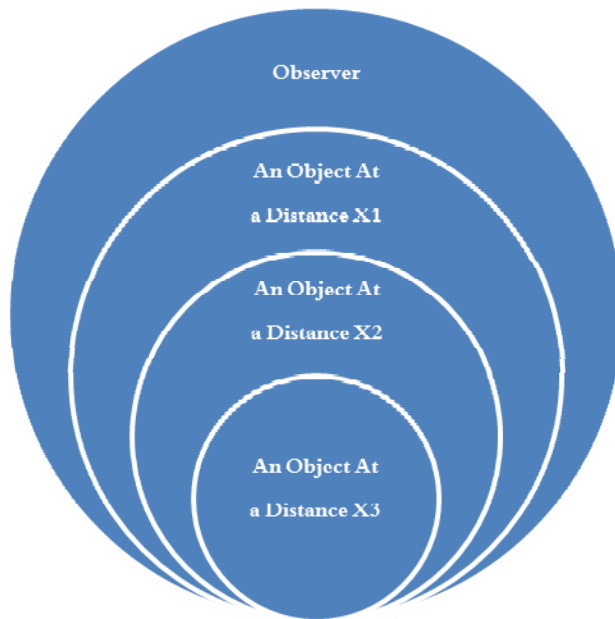
Any person notes that these objects are similar in natural movement properties to movement of the body observer, but these are differ in their properties of time-space, where each body is subject to the laws of nature are different from each other in the events of time-space.

Previously and still newly when calculate the speed of an object moving away from the body is calculated on the basis that as long as the speed of moving object, for example (X) is the speed of dynamic body so the static body speed is (X), This is what has the discovery of its mistake by the theory of dimensions is that everybody away from the body observer or moving a certain distance has its own kinetic properties depending on the different location and is in the dimension of time and its properties in terms of the rate of movement within this dimension.

For example, if there was observer tries to monitor the speed of an object which was static or moving speed and thus he completely different from the observer and the speed of an object can be represented by a simple representation.

I'm assuming you drive a car and your friend to perform a simple experiment which you drive and your friend with him strong stick which its length, for example 3 meters out of the car window which it perpendicular to the level of the window and put in the proximity of the car and at a distance parallel to the movement of the car cask to put on the distance of 1 meter from Moving out of the car................What

do you notice when the movement of the car pass on the drum with stick?

At first glance the stick hit the wooden barrel and drops it, but if you made the experiment again, but in the different dimensions at a distance of 2 meters and again at 3 meters ....you will notice, there is a difference that is difference in the strength of the strike, which the stick hit drum.

Now let's analyze the scene, a different force is it due to the stick quality or is due to the speed of the stick or is due to the length of the stick ....Logical answer is due to the speed of the stick might have been different, it was hit at a distance 1 meter &a distance 2 meters and a distance 3 meters but after the analysis of the mathematical would be as follows:

$$∵ F = m \times a$$

Where the moving material mass is stable.

$$∴ F \propto a$$

That mean mobile stick force changes according to its acceleration and where they move in regular movement within stability of time.

$$∴ F \propto v$$

That mean mobile stick force changes according to its speed and proof that the speed of objects are change at different distances from the different circumstances that mean different subject from

dimensional of time-space to the other and this explains the different speeds at different distances.

Let's be more clarification on this matter and what are the mathematic image prove that.

We have simple experiment supports the previous conversation........ What if I brought an electric lamp (Scouts) and direct toward the wall you will see certainly shadow has formed on the wall, but strangely to see objects that are standing barrier between the lamp and the wall to transform its image to shadow of the body in enlargement. Let us express this schematic drawing:

From the drawing we see, what strange is the dispersion of light as a result of special light nature mean its obtusely angular is very high and that is the reason that large body size which transform to the body stereo with Known its dimensions to shadow that mean a place of blackout Light and turned into enlargement image that mean being among the light waves flowing so what follows is:
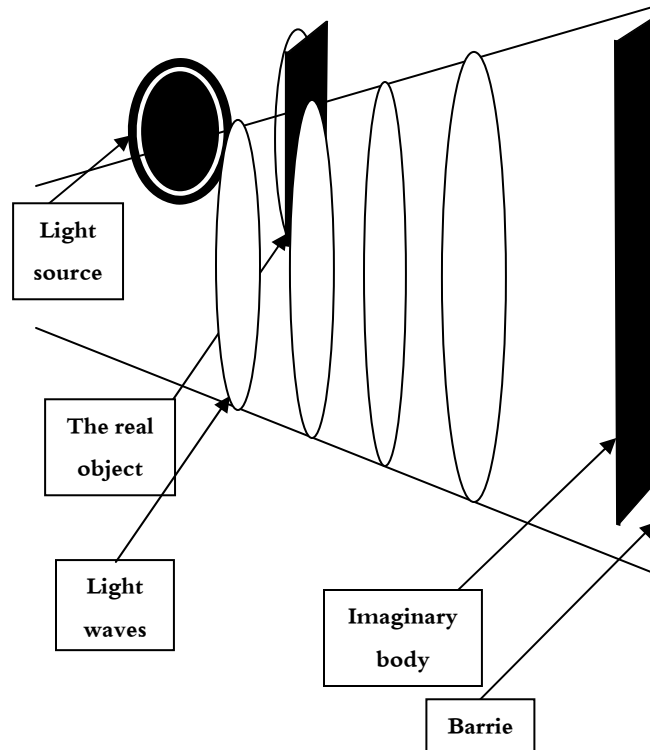
An object.......... (Light source)..........translated into..........A dark point(the same body size)..........merge within the indentation of waveform widening.......... wave dark point..........Collide with a barrier..........a dark picture with dimensions depending upon the wave of light distance from light source.
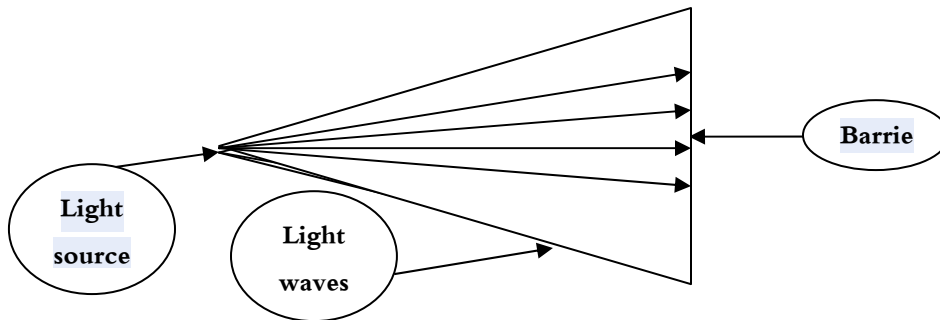
What is important in this subject is the indentation of waveform widening that mean dispersion of light, but with a specific way as follows:

The optical image shows the form as if it was an image of an isosceles triangle and the emergence of many waves previously is to fit the body size which set within the scope of the waveform as the body does not work other than waveform rebound in range of light waves emitted.

If we interested with the schematic above-mentioned we will reach a solution desired targeted, let's concentrate on this form that we mentioned that an isosceles triangle which hypotenuses of the triangle are equal, because there was no wavy difference in length Each wave has its counterpart in the opposite direction, but what constitutes the difference is to include the body dark matter as a buffer for waves in several places within the wave scattered waves is obviate without any other that was symmetrical or different from that in length.

Suppose now that the format of the above-mentioned put an object into the scope of the waveform, it translates to a dark point let's draw this form:
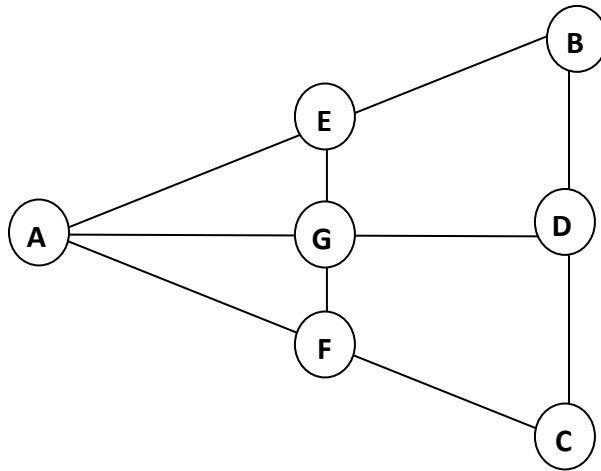
Body appears translated on the barrier in the form of segment line (BC) (image formed), but the real body length which the reason for blocking the light receives on the barrier is segment line (EF) and a point light source is (A). When a moving objects from and to the light (light source "A") notes the dent and a divergence hypotenuses of triangles and this is what causes zoom impacting object by the light and the received on Barrie while retaining the length of the real object and change the optical divergence that mean angle of hypotenuses of triangle, we'll explain it as follows:

131
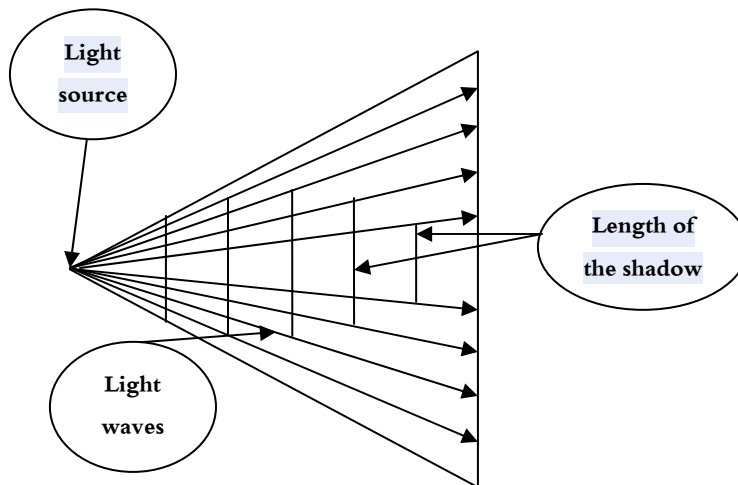
To move to another point, namely, how to find the true length of the body based on the length of the body formed on the barrier (shadow of the body) are as follows:

Drawing from the above-mentioned is:

$\triangle\triangle\, AEF, ABC$ are similar, depending on their participation in the angle (A) a light source and from that $\frac{AG}{AD} = \frac{EF}{BC}$, where AG means the dimension of the imaginary, AD is the real dimension, EF is the imaginary length, BC is the actual length of the body that mean a (imaginary dimension) / (real dimension) =(imaginary cm)/(real length) namely $\frac{E_i}{D_r} = \frac{L_i}{L_r}$ from this equation we can get The length of any object depending on the length measurement of the body from a distance, and its distance from the source of measurement and the distance which measured from it.

Second:

We all know the theory of general and special relativity and achieved great results and great in the interpretation of many phenomena of the universe mobility, especially of large objects and the results of this theory of the great results towards the process that there is no speed absolute in the universe but we measure the speed of objects by other objects moving called relative speed and the results were very promising for this fact conscious recently in the early twentieth century by many scientists and most notably to activate and maximize this new concept in physics is a physicist Albert Einstein and follow that the famous mathematical equation to prove the reality of this new concept as a relative factor is estimated the change of static materials properties on the dynamic materials properties in terms of speed, time, distance and we all know this relative mathematical factor $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$ and how it was proved mathematically.

What I'm doing now is to correct this relationship and find a relative factor more accurately than previously according to the concept of the theory of dimensions.

I had stated earlier that the apparent to us on the motion of objects is contrary completely to the truth of the movement of objects which have stated the theory previously that all moving objects curvature during its movement without feeling it, that mean, curvature of moving objects to each other during its motion, I will explain that as following:
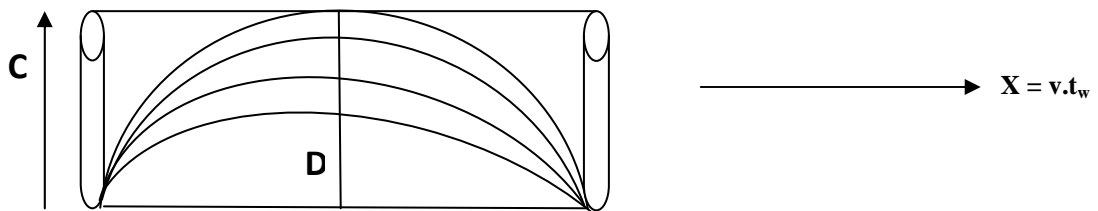
We all know the example of the famous Einstein to find the equation mentioned above and which was named by a factor of Lorenz was painting foregoing as explained by Einstein's famous equation, but based on the theory of dimensions and the curve of moving objects to each other will modify famous Einstein's figure to the figure above-mentioned, from that founding the mathematical relation that show the movement of objects on the basis of its curvature as follows:

Displacement the light is the distance traveled back and forth and then the previous drawing time will be taken by the light back and forth as flash light out of flashlight inside tube prepared specially for recording the time of the light movement back and forth is $t_o = \frac{2d}{c}$ And when the stability of the universe around him that mean when the observer register its motions the result will be that, but when the movement of the tube which record inside it the time of optical flashes track resulting from the Scouts the speed is "V", the time registering by the observer will change, if we assume that there is a surface reflector or mirror an existing as highest surface opening in the experiment region, so when the tube move a certain speed in this equipped room occurs a reflection of the light

output from the Scouts for appear previously drawing the measured-time by the observer will change as a result of the movement of light and curve during the movement for the observer and can be translated it by mathematic equations in order to reach an equation describing the experience as follows:

Equation of the curve was as described $L = \sqrt{4(AD)^2 + (BC)^2} + (AD)(M)$

We will Symbolized to (AD) with (d) , (BC) with (X)

By dividing by "C" (speed of light)

$$\therefore \frac{L}{C} = \frac{\sqrt{4(d)^2 + (x)^2} + (d)(M)}{C}$$

We will express the time measured by the observer with t_w mean $\frac{L}{C} = t_w$

$$\therefore t_w = \frac{\sqrt{4(d)^2 + (x)^2} + (d)(M)}{C}$$

$$\therefore t_w = \frac{\sqrt{4(d)^2 + (x)^2}}{C} + \frac{(d)(M)}{C}$$

$$\therefore t_w = \frac{\sqrt{4(d)^2 + (x)^2}}{C} + \frac{1}{2} t_o.(M)$$

$$\therefore t_w - \frac{1}{2} t_o.(M) = \frac{\sqrt{4(d)^2 + (x)^2}}{C}$$

Squaring both sides of the previous equation we get the following:

$$\therefore (t_w - \frac{1}{2} t_o.(M))^2 = \frac{4(d)^2 + (x)^2}{C^2}$$

Where $x = v.t_w$

$$\therefore (t_w - \frac{1}{2} t_o.(M))^2 = \frac{4(d)^2}{C^2} + \frac{(v.t_w)^2}{C^2}$$

$$\therefore (t_w - \frac{1}{2} t_o.(M))^2 = t_o^2 + \frac{v^2.t_w^2}{C^2}$$

$$\therefore t_w^2 + \frac{1}{4} t_o^2.(M)^2 - t_w.t_o.(M) - t_o^2 + \frac{v^2.t_w^2}{C^2}$$

$$\therefore t_w^2 - \frac{v^2.t_w^2}{C^2} = t_o^2 - \frac{1}{4} t_o^2.(M)^2 + t_w.t_o.(M)$$

$$\therefore \frac{t_w^2 C^2 - v^2.t_w^2}{C^2} = t_o^2(1 - \frac{1}{4}(M)^2) + t_w.t_o.(M)$$

$$\therefore \frac{t_w^2(C^2 - v^2)}{C^2} = t_o^2(1 - \frac{1}{4}(M)^2) + t_w.t_o.(M)$$

$$\therefore \frac{t_w^2}{C^2} = \frac{t_o^2(1 - \frac{1}{4}(M)^2) + t_w.t_o.(M)}{(C^2 - v^2)}$$

$$\therefore \frac{t_w^2}{C^2} = \frac{t_o^2(1 - \frac{1}{4}(M)^2) + t_w.t_o.(M)}{C^2(1 - v^2/C^2)}$$

$$\therefore t_w{}^2 = \frac{t_o{}^2(1 - {}^1/_4 (M)^2) + t_w \cdot t_o \cdot (M)}{(1 - {}^{v^2}/_{C^2})}$$

$$\therefore (1 - {}^{v^2}/_{C^2}) t_w{}^2 = t_o{}^2 (1 - {}^1/_4 (M)^2) + t_w \cdot t_o \cdot (M)$$

$$\therefore \left(1 - {}^{v^2}/_{C^2}\right) t_w{}^2 - t_o \cdot (M) \cdot t_w - t_o{}^2 \left(1 - {}^1/_4 (M)^2\right) = 0$$

This quadratic equation of second-degree polynomial and its general formula is as follows:

$$ax^2 + bx + c = 0$$

$$\therefore x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

With application of the equation of time zero obtained by the public image of the previous equation we get the following:

Where $\{x$ express $t_w\}$,$\{a$ express $+\left(1 - {}^{v^2}/_{C^2}\right)\}$, $\{b$ express $-t_o \cdot (M)\}$, $\{c$ express $-t_0{}^2 \cdot \left(1 - {}^1/_4 (M)^2\right)\}$

$$\therefore t_w = \frac{t_o \cdot (M) \pm \sqrt{(t_o \cdot (M))^2 + 4\left(1 - {}^{v^2}/_{C^2}\right) \cdot t_0{}^2 \left(1 - {}^1/_4 (M)^2\right)}}{2\left(1 - {}^{v^2}/_{C^2}\right)}$$

Can be described also in another way when movement of an object in a horizontal direction with a certain speed ($\overline{V}$) At the same time moving other body in the direction perpendicular to the direction of the first object was observed and inferred according to the theory of dimensions is gravitation body vector perpendicular to the body moving horizontally and proportional curvature at the speed of a body moving vertically in the itinerary by the value of the speed of a body moving vertically and the speed of a body moving horizontally that mean when the speed of a body moving vertically is great with stability of the speed of a body moving horizontally decrease the value of the curve but if changed the value of the speed of a body moving horizontally by increasing with the decrease in speed of an object moving vertically, the value of the curvature will increase.
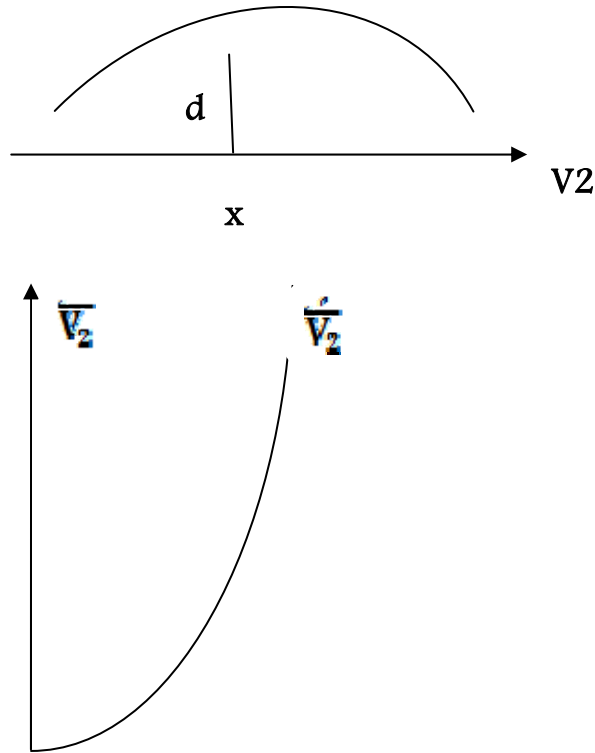
As obvious drawing became value ($\overline{V_2}$) the ($\overline{V_2}$) where we note by observers, one static and the other moving, the one static says that the body may take the normal time to rising the rocket and the assumed distance, but the difference with the moving observer, where he says the mobile body curve hand the movement of the observer moving and the result was increasing the time of the rise of the missile to the distance assumed, Both record the different time and for different objects in their dimensions, and according to the theory of dimensions is that the body moving vertically or horizontally for another object, both objects gravitate to the other, curve of the path vector in, which as shown graphic that the distance supposed to run by the rocket is in the new dimension of "L", where "L" expresses on the distance that taken by a body moving vertically in the new dimension of the specified by the movement of an object moving horizontally, d refer to the curve height of the level of the curve base with respect to the body moving horizontally, x is the distance taken by a body moving in vertical direction, "M" constant of curve, so the distance moving will be greater with respect to the laws of measuring of the body moving horizontally.

Where the curve equation is:

$$L = \sqrt{4(d)^2 + (x)^2} + (d)(M)$$

For get the time it would take by the missile on vertical track measured by a body moving horizontally will definitely make him the symbol t_w, and express "d" the height formed from the curve a body moving vertically, "x" refer to the actual distance taken by a body moving vertically which recorded the time in the rocket .

Third:

As previously explained that when the objects movement occur to it curvature and what we're not see in the fact that objects moving in straight lines is the true reality, but on the contrary, a fact noted by the theory of dimensions is curvature objects to each other during movement and this apply with the nature of light. In the past and what was written in the history books about the scientists are working hard to try to explain the nature of light and its meaning and measurement of speed………and so on.

Succeeded the scientist's Newton in the analysis of light through the prism glass to the spectrum of Seven visible light and this was a great success in that time and this had a considerable impact at the beginning of taking into account and

135

interest with this great component to the arrival of the early twentieth century and began the emergence most of extraordinary scientists geniuses trying to explain what is the light, is the light with the nature of the wave, or a nature of the particle, division the team of scientists to approved and dissent, where there terms of group supported that light has wavy nature and the other supports that light has particulate matter, but based on the theory of dimensions the light has both, not light alone, which has as such, but any particle moving at high speeds has this behavior, especially near the speed of light and we can explain that:

Light is micro particles very much smaller than the atom, had mass weight, moving very quickly depending on the speed of large designate the speed of light and measured strictly and on the basis that moving objects curve when the movement does not move in straight lines as it is expected that case it is that we can draw the shape in which they appear by particles of light moving as follows:

To take into consideration that the movement of light particles is not moving full circular motion, but the body parts moving in equivalent shape, to calculates the truth speed of light as movement particles of light from the following formula:
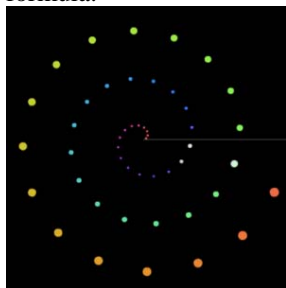
$v_w = L / t_w$ Where v_w refer to the fact speed of

light, L refer to the path taken by the particle
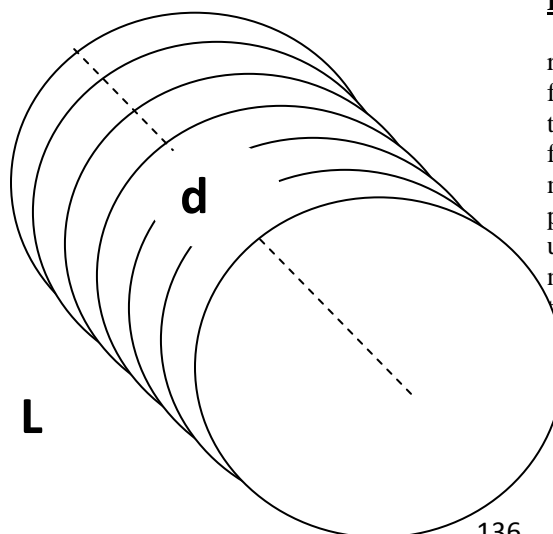
movement, t_w refer to the real-time taken by the particle movement per second.

And the previous equations we can get each value as L, t_w for get in the end the truth speed of light.

Is particle nature of light has wavy nature? If this is true, how does this?

Light as we mentioned earlier is a particle moving too quickly and according to the theory of dimensions, a curvature of objects as they move and change the value of curvature objects according to the speed of its movement and can be expressed the degree of curvature related to the moving body by dividing the path length of particle in a straight line along the path of particular ring L to get the value express the curvature of the objects during they move that mean curvature = d / L when decrease the value obtained then increasing the value of curvature of the moving body and this means increasing speed of moving body and vice versa, until it reaches the value of d, which is a path length of particle in a straight line to the minimize possible value that mean being the vortex ring with a very large speed than the speed of light and this is happening entirely in black holes.

What happened to light during the movement is to take the light particles moving in a curved shape waveform known to us as was illustrated in the previous form and this would all objects moving at high speed from this we can say that the speed of objects measured and assessed not really speed measured accurately, but there is another measure the speed of moving objects accurately, as happened with the light earlier.

The reason for curvature of moving objects is the force of gravity as a result from the same moving body so called strong attraction material to its self during the movement and this is what causes the curvature of moving objects to its self.

Fourth:

The gravity is a weak force in the universe results from the mass of a moving object that is if found mass "m", speed "v" then found gravity means that there is a strong relationship between these two factors, namely mobile body mass and speed of movement and so we must give a new concept in physics, what is the origin of the forces in the universe and what are the physical nature of it, the nature of energy and the origin of it so all of these terms is still a mystery for scientists at the present time, that in addition to the misconceptions developed for the interpretation of these terms in a scientific way and finely mathematical.

136

So I will try hard to clarify our understanding of the universe in proper and accurate based on concrete facts and practical experience to elucidate the mechanism and system of the universe.

a major victory by Einstein to reach the famous energy equation, namely $E = mc^2$ and led to great results in access to the maximum possible energy that can be produced by the material and the conclusion of Einstein was of this equation relying on the equation of Planck to access this equation, so I will build upon that to access the equation describe the force of gravity, based on body mass and its speed as follows:

$$F = ma \qquad a = \frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t}$$

$$\therefore F = m\frac{\Delta V}{\Delta t} \qquad V = \lambda v$$

$$\therefore F = m\frac{\lambda v}{\Delta t} \qquad v = \frac{1}{\Delta t}$$

$$\therefore F = m\lambda v^2 \qquad m\lambda = \frac{h}{v}$$

$$\therefore F = \frac{hv^2}{V} = \frac{hv^2}{\lambda v} \qquad \therefore F = \frac{hv}{\lambda}$$

$$E = hv \qquad \therefore F = \frac{E}{\lambda}$$

$$\therefore F = \frac{E}{\lambda} \qquad E = mv^2$$

$$\therefore F = \frac{mv^3}{\lambda} = \frac{mv^3}{h/mv} \qquad \therefore F = \frac{m^2v^3}{h}$$

This mathematical conclusion it is only an account of the force of the movement of an object or the force of the body moving when colliding with an object, as explained recently that the cause of curvature of moving objects around itself is the gravitational effect of moving objects on the same which leads to the appearance of objects curved in a circular motion the body is parabola and we've made that painting before, and the equation of the force obtained earlier expression of the speed of body movement in a straight line without curvature so must account the force resulting from the movement of an object on a curved path and the formula was based on the truth speed resulting from curvature the mobile body as follows:

$$\therefore F_w = \frac{m^2v_w^3}{h}$$

We must all know that the reason for curvature of moving objects at speed is the effect of specific gravity of a moving body in the same so the force of gravity on the body moving which led to the curve body moving a certain speed was the difference between the two calculated on the basis of differences in the speed of moving body that mean:

$$F_G = F_w - F_0$$

$$\therefore F_G = \frac{m^2v_w^3}{h} - \frac{m^2v_0^3}{h}$$

$$\therefore F_G = \frac{m^2v_w^3 - m^2v_0^3}{h}$$

$$\therefore F_G = m^2\frac{(v_w^3 - v_0^3)}{h}$$

From this equation we can accurately obtain the force of gravity resulting from the movement of objects moves a certain speed and this destroys the theoretical of wavelengths of the material from the premise that the entire universe is a nanoparticle and it's a building block for building materials in the universe and, consequently, out of energy is not radiation, as some see or an image beam of radioactive material, but the truth is a particulate material moving at speeds of near the speed of light and micro does not feel his presence the material in the form of particulate matter, but feel it in the form of radiation of wavelength, as previously explained that the image wave located by particulate matter are only curvature particle during movement as a result of gravitation of particle moving himself and curve on itself, the picture of natural energy is dislodgment particulate to the electrons with the correlation and coherence in the form of unstable of these particles with the electron transmitted from orbit with a power level lower to the higher as soon as particles dislodgment the electron to be separated from electrons and get out in known image of radioactive with wavelength and frequency that mean wavelength of particular curvature per time unit that call frequency, and this picture is illustrative of the general form of the particulate matter.
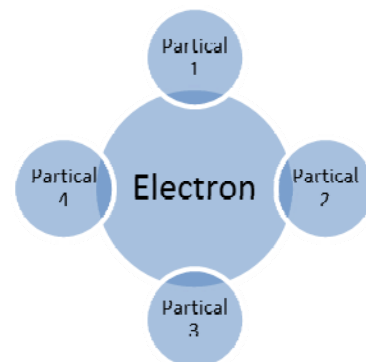
References:

1- John Dillon and Jackson Hershbell, (1991), Iamblichus, On the Pythagorean Way of Life, page 14. Scholars Press; D. J. O'Meara, (1989), Pythagoras Revived. Mathematics and Philosophy in Late Antiquity, pages 35-40. Clarendon Press.

2- Newton's "Axioms or Laws of Motion" starting on page 19 of volume 1 of the 1729 translation of the "Principia";

3- Weinberg, Steven (1995), the quantum theory of fields (3 vol.), Cambridge, [England]; New York, [NY.]: Cambridge University Press, ISBN 0-521-55001-7 : volume 1.

4- Albert Einstein (2001). Relativity: The Special and the General Theory (Reprint of 1920 translation by Robert W. Lawson ed.). Routledge. p. 48. ISBN 0415253845.

5- Chester, Marvin (1987) Primer of Quantum Mechanics. John Wiley. ISBN 0-486-42878-8.

10/23/2010