

The Theory Of Nothing

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Abstract:

Creation of time is such an interesting thing on this Universe. And dilation of time is the most important fact on time. From so many years people of Earth are thinking about time travel and on this paper I am going to discuss about about time travel and dilation. I am going to show that speed of time is constant but the angle is not. And also going to show that how Universe created by a division. And also I will try to calculate the 4th dimensional angle.

Keywords: Time travel, 4th dimension, angle

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I. Introduction:

On this paper I will discuss about the angle of dimensions and the birth of the Universe. I will start it from the moment when there was nothing, the time of creation. And going to reveal how the time works. And going to show that how the Universe created by a division.

II. Creation from a division:

We know that before our Universe created there were no dimensions. That means that before creation there was 0 dimension. And when the 0 dimension tried to divide another 0 dimension, let's see what happens.

$$\frac{0}{0}$$

If we divide 0 by any other number the answer is 0. [1st answer]

If we divide the same number the answer is 1. [2nd answer]

If we divide anything by 0 the answer is infinite. [Final answer]

So the answer is jumping from 0 to infinite. And that's how the fluctuations happened, and the Universe has been created and it's running to infinite. So there is no dark energy. It's just an effect of this division.

- The Universe is just a result of a division.

III. Attainment on space and time:

We know attainment law for the 4th dimension is =

$$R = \sqrt{i^2 + j^2 + k^2 + l^2}$$

i, j, k is the first three dimensions and the l is the 4th dimensional time. When we travel in speed of light the time remains 0.

$$R^2 = \sqrt{c^2+0}$$

Or, R= c

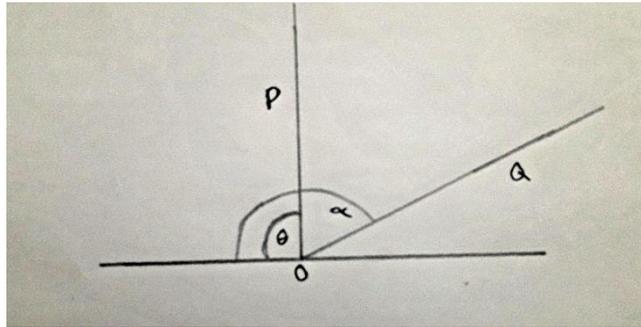
That means that the speed of every object in space+ time is always equals to the speed of light.

IV. Angle of time:

Actually when we get faster on the space, the time doesn't get slower. Actually the time increases or decreases it's angle. That's why we feel like speed of time are increasing or decreasing.

Figure no. 1:

So, the angle of time is relative. But we can't control it because the angle of time is on an obtuse angle. But it is relative. If we can make the angle 90° then we can control the 4th dimension.



P is the speed of on first 3 dimensions which are always in 90° angle and those are untransportable $\Theta = 90^\circ$

But the Q is the time and standing on α and this α can be changed.

If we get a 0 speed in space than the $P=0$

$$\begin{aligned} \tan\theta &= \frac{Q\sin\alpha}{P + Q\cos\alpha} \\ \tan\theta &= \frac{Q\sin\alpha}{Q\cos\alpha} \\ \tan\theta &= \frac{\sin\alpha}{\cos\alpha} \\ \tan\theta &= \tan\alpha \\ \theta &= \alpha \end{aligned}$$

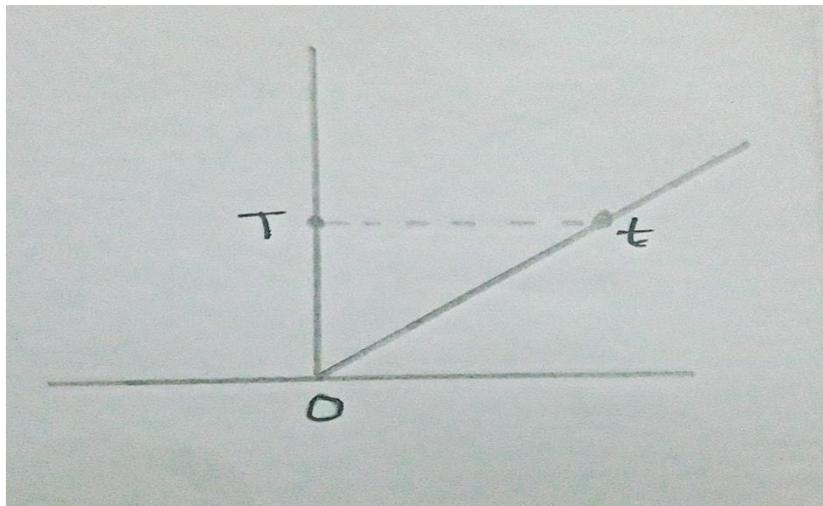
If we can make our earth freeze on space then we can control the 4th dimension.

- On a 0 speed on space, the angle of space and time are equal.

V. Angle of time dilation:

Figure no. 2 :

We are now going to calculate the angle of time in various speed and relative time. We already know that the speed of time is constant but the angle is not.



If we travel 't' on time which is constant we will actually pass the distance 'T' because of the angle.

On this figure,

$$\begin{aligned} T &= t\cos\theta \\ t &= T\cos^{-1}\theta \end{aligned}$$

On this equation of time dilation we know that,

$$t = \frac{T}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$T = t \sqrt{1 - \left(\frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)}$$

$$T^2 = t^2 \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)$$

$$T^2 = T \cos^{-1} \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{T \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)}{T^2}$$

$$\cos\theta = \frac{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}{T}$$

$$\theta = \cos^{-1} \frac{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}{T}$$

VI. Conclusion:

We can find some law on this paper. We knew that the 4th dimensional Universe just created by the division of 0 dimensions. Then we knew that every object always run on a speed of light in the first 4 dimensions. Then we proved that if we remain in a 0 speed we will get a same angle of time and space. And finally we got an equation of angle dilation of time.

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