Parallel, Multiverse Universe and Relativity

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1. The Analysis

Theorem: The existence of an element means to have at least two equal and opposite element in between the unknown.

Converse is also true.

Let, $\xi \in \mathbb{N}$

Then, $I = (\xi - \epsilon, \xi + \epsilon) \in \mathbb{R}$, where, $\epsilon \in \mathbb{N}$.

Conversely, we know opposite numbers are equal.

Therefore, $(\xi - \epsilon) + (\xi + \epsilon) = 0$

$2\xi = 0$

$\xi = 0$ [since $\xi - \epsilon < \epsilon < \xi + \epsilon$]

$\xi$ or $0$ exist.

Theorem: Duality complete when there exist in between another two opposite element.

Let, $\xi \in \mathbb{N}$

Then, $I = (\xi - \epsilon, \xi + \epsilon) \in \mathbb{R}$, where, $\epsilon \in \mathbb{N}$

Conversely, we know opposite numbers are equal.

Therefore, $(\xi - \epsilon) + (\xi + \epsilon) = 0$

$=> 2\xi = 0$

$=> \xi = 0$ (i)

$\xi$ and $0$ is equal to each other therefore opposite. And zero is complete.

Because of two opposite and singularity, from the above real analysis theorem the dimension is complete. And it’s related with parallel universe.

Remarks: Both ‘a’ is the same point after in minimum distance infinity.

2. The Dimensions

Where we lives it is an one dimension, Which is time. And the other one is, which dignifies parallel universe is length. when length is infinity the total time and length is going to equal.

3. Measurement

Time:
Everything is complete in visible universe when something is zero (topology).

$$T = \frac{-k \cdot F \cdot d \cdot \tan \theta}{\sin \theta}$$

where $\tan \theta$ is work and $k$ is a constant.
[since, length = time. so negative]

The total time is,

$T \propto \text{work}$

$T = -k F d \tan \theta$, where $\tan \theta$ is work and $k$ is a constant.
Empty ratio is round so is work. The time circle and the total time.

**Length**

\[
\int_0^\infty dx = \int_0^\infty \partial x \int_1^1 \partial y + \partial x \partial y \\
= \int_0^\infty \partial x [y]_1^1 + \partial x \partial y \\
= \int_0^\infty \partial x [1 - 1] + \partial x \partial y \\
= \partial x \partial y \\
= dx
\]

After travel infinity distance dx remain again dx and it is dx at the same place (steady state theorem).

From diagram 0.03, a continuous straight line is circle. Because of the circle and topology

\[ L = T \]

the result is diagram 0.01 and shows a parallel universe. In real time is topology (\( \tan \theta \)) and a medium also Mass = space and time \( \epsilon \) space. (space is an another new dimension) therefore mass is another universe and it is in the middle therefore shows a Multiverse universe.

4. **Conclusion**

From the above discussion at least three universes exist. These are mass, length and time and for time all three are one.