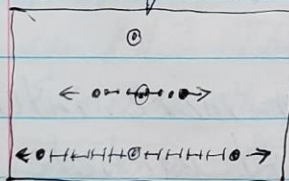


2008-02-05.23:20 Tue - Space as a particle interaction as an 'entity' created by the particles.

Such an idea is a bit easier to picture by going back to the p-centered view of masses, ⁺⁺and forces, and momentum (and of angular momentum - but that's more complicated, and in an interesting way). In that view, the idea of a single-particle universe is a non-sequitur; particles, or at least particles capable of any kind of change over time (vs. one singularity at the origin), are always created in pairs along a single 1D axis. The image is almost like



that of iron filings being pulled out between the poles of two magnets, when viewed from 3D space. From the $\odot$ ($\otimes$?) space perspective,

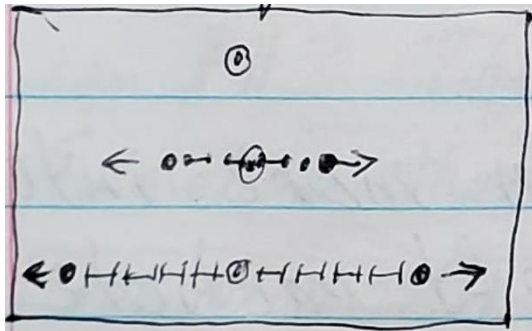
this would represent not an actual space, but axial "chaining," with order, of a growing subset of orthogonal units, creating a (growing) 1D space - and nothing else. That is, there would be no such chains elsewhere in $\odot$, and so no other spaces - no 2D, no 3D. Those higher dimensions would only be able to come into existence (again as chain-like compositions)

[23:40]

[2008-02-05.23:20 Tue> — Space as a particle interaction

[Prior page] [23:18> This would be akin to the Feynman view of direct (no field) particle interaction at a distance — but with distance itself as an "entity" created by the particles.

Such an idea is a bit easier to picture by going back to the ρ -centered view of masses, Forces, and momentum (and of angular momentum — but that's more complicated, and in an interesting way). In that view, the idea of a single-particle universe is a non-sequitur; particles, or at least particles capable of any kind of change over time (vs. one singularity at the origin), are always created in pairs along a single 1D axis. The image is almost like



that of iron filings being pulled out between the poles of two magnets, when viewed from 3D

space. From the $\mathbb{O}$ ($\mathbb{X}$?) space perspective, this would represent not an actual space, but axial "chaining," with order, of a growing subset of orthogonal units, creating a (growing) 1D space — and nothing else. That is, there would be no such chains elsewhere in $\mathbb{O}$, and so no other spaces — no 2D, no 3D. Those higher dimensions would only be able to come into existence (again, as chain-like compositions)

[23:40]

Terry Bollinger 2008-02-05.23:40 Tue