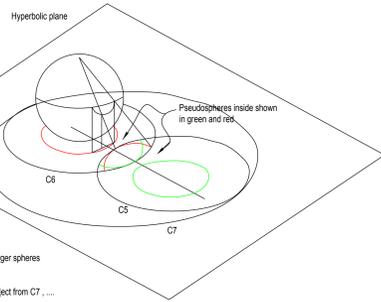


Parallel universes

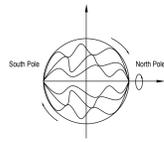
The two pseudospheres can be thought of as parallel universes.

Also in chemistry, C5 and C6 are two atoms. As they approach each other we have one pseudosphere. As the C5 and C6 cross, there forms four circles and two pseudospheres.

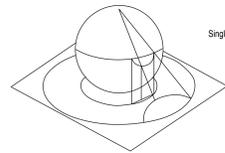
If we assume C5 and C6 vibrate back and forth, then there will be matter (or energy) generated in C5 and C6 in size and quantity proportional to the distance between the centers of C5 and C6. At a certain distance this energy generation will be continuous until C5 and C6 are filled.



We can project from above or below. We can go on and on projecting into smaller or larger spheres pseudospheres, Multiverses. We have 7 circles on the hyperbolic plane. Take C5 and C6 combining them to form C7. Project from C7, Note the relation of C5 and C7 to the scissors truss and how when we buckle from pratt to the scissors truss we enlarge our space.



Hyperbolic plane

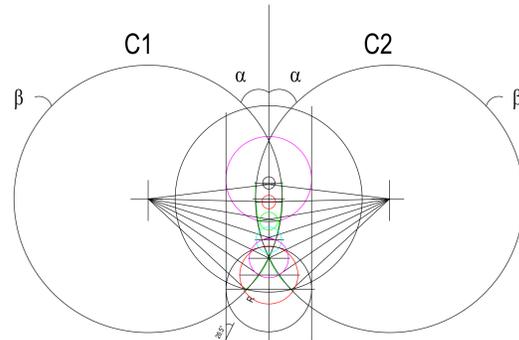


Single Pseudosphere

Plan view - pseudosphere crocheted. Electrons in the outer and inner 'shell'



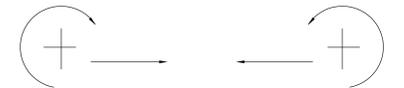
Assume point of reference which is the center of the spheres $R = 2m$ are translated on the horizontal axis as opposed to rotating



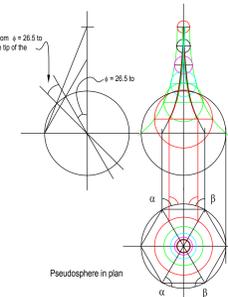
Fingers crossed !

Translate or rotate the center of the spheres $R=2m$

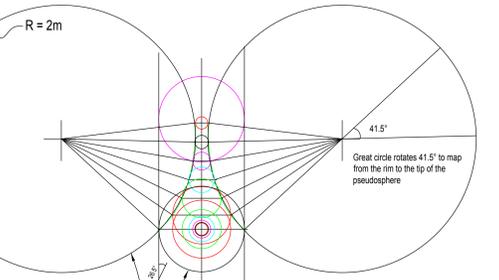
As we go from 26.5 (say 30 degrees, shown on plan) to 45, we reach the height of the pseudosphere generators, or velocity pole curves



friction angle changes from $\alpha = 26.5$ to $\alpha = 45^\circ$ and we reach the tip of the pseudosphere



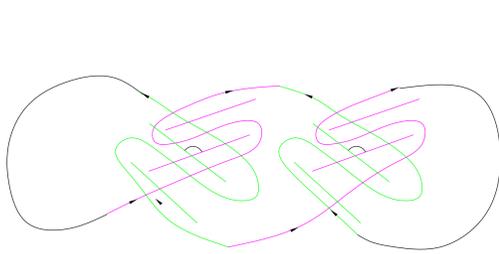
Pseudosphere in plan



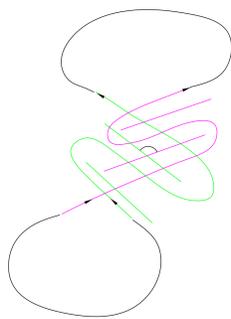
Ratio of diameter = 3

We do not need the first point at the top this is 8 degree rotation. The exterior sphere would have to rotate an additional 1.36 degrees.

Molecule with 4 atoms



Diatomic Molecule

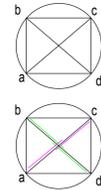


in order for the circles (C1 and C2) /wheels to cross, the plane of the base would have to rotate. When rotated the two waves can cross. The amplitude of the waves are not equal nor constant. They allow for the wheels to move back and forth.

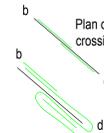
Plane of the pseudosphere bends / rotates

Rotate the polygon at the base of the pseudosphere gradually up to 90° depending on the amount the two circles/wheels/spheres rotate. For friction angle $\phi = 45^\circ$ we would obtain a total of 90°

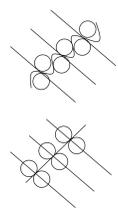
Take a four sided polygon, quadrilateral, abcd with four points on the base of the pseudosphere. Note: any polygon can eventually be reduced to a quadrilateral, and eventually to a triangle. See Graphical Statics



clearly, in the plane of the base only two wheels can cross at a time.



The Shredder



Crossed parallel circles/wheels arranged along a line. The material will either get shredded or will fold between the wheels.

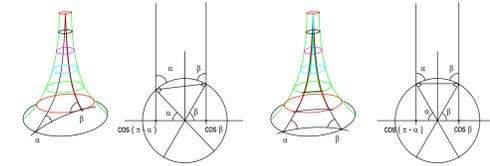
The wheels can be thought of as spheres where their arrangement, one on top of another or arranged diagonally will have direct implication on their bond strength.

in the liquid (ideal liquid) state the wheels/spheres can actually penetrate one another whereas in the solid state they are arranged depending on the angle of rotation of the plane of the pseudosphere.

Say we have two spheres which rotate 16.5° and cross one another, "sharing electrons". They will then form a larger sphere. This sphere then will arrange itself in space with another of its kind at a diagonal.

Any polygon can eventually be reduced to a quadrilateral (four dimensional space), and eventually to a triangle. As we reduce the polygon, we expand the material. At some point we have a triangle which we do not know what material it is made of. We can tessellate and expand this triangle to an octagon, pentagon, etc...

As we load the crystal, we observe colors with distinct frequencies. When the material is loaded, the triangle (three dimensional space) is expanded to a many sided polygon (n-dimensional space). Depending on the colors or frequencies observed we can draw the edges of the polygon. Number of edges and frequencies observed should be equal.

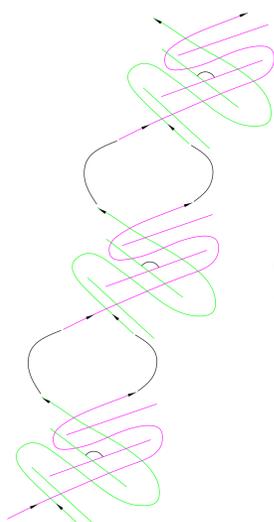


$\alpha \neq \beta$

$\alpha = \beta$

The back and forth movement of the spheres is the action responsible for the ruffles at the edge of the pseudosphere

Connected single universe with quantum tunneling



Continue the chain

