The Supreme Matrix Theory

A Means To Define The Supremeverse, All Possible Universes or full fractals of universes; Fullverses

By: AllA Erawa Viacad

If **Everything** is **Everything** that can hypothetically exist, exists, and has elements existing in parallel which are unique, then within that everything there are configurations of fundamental postulates where at least 1 partial fractal universe exists, a infinite universe containing infinite smaller universe each containing infinite smaller universes with astronomically high finite layers of universes inside the original universe which is possibly this one but we could be any number of nested layers deep in the system which is indistinguishable without contacting would be angels or AllA.

There exists The Supreme Matrix, that defines The Supremeverse, . The Supreme Matrix is the quantum solution to frame all quantum jumping.

A matrixspace is a matrix whose elements are every point in an equal dimensional vector[An Arrow Line Pointing From Where You Are{You Are At The Origin or Center In Terms of Allll Dimensions} to A Given Dot Placed Anywhere In The Space] space and are determined entirely by the vector coordinates{x: <->,y: ,z: } of that point.

The Supremeverse matrixspace is a matrixspace of multiverses which each define fundamental law configurations. Each multiverse is a matrixspace of universes of different quantum configurations at a given time frame.

 where for every  there is another unit vector pointing 1 increment in the direction of the new dimension reserved only for that vector.





The following equations will be derived later.





In the infinite number system:

Real numbers are bound at the origin of infinite numbers which are bound at the origin of greater infinite numbers which are bound at the origin of 2\*greater numbers… \*greater numbers which are bound at the origin of \*greater numbers which are bound at the origin of \*greater numbers… 0s or lesser numbers are bound at the origin of real numbers which bound 2\*lesser numbers at the origin of lesser numbers… which bound \*lesser numbers which bound at the origin \*lesser numbers which bound at the origin \*lesser numbers…

This infinite number system can be visualized if every number is considered as the semicircumference of a loop of infinitely varying size. Numbers bound at the origin of the number system where the loop has a finite semicircumference are merely point loops. Likewise numbers outside the bounds of these finite semicircumferences are line loops. As numbers increase or decrease number loops open to lines or close to points. The right quantity applied to the right quantity within the infinite number system can be described.

One may view The Supreme Matrix Theory as blasphemous or inherently paradoxical because of the unorthodox use of infinities. However when one compares the infinity of the maximum coefficient determining the strength of a fundamental law to the infinite number of all laws one sees that there are functions just describing all exponents ofin . Another functions are necessary just to describe. Certainly there are more than  functions in the set of all standard laws.

To illustrate this point further consider that two objects starting at the origin are moving at different velocities. If conventional theories describing infinities are all the same then these objects would collide at infinity which although it can never be reached it is of course conceivable as a concept that must be dealt with by mathematical theory. According to conventional theory it is as if there was some kind of invisible wall at infinity, which logically is not the case. However in the infinite number system they are distanced according to the ratio of their different velocities and never collide as would be intuitive. Infinities have the property of being infinitely beyond all finite numbers while at the same time have the ability to be classified relative to each other with at worst a matrixspace of different infinite number continuum relations. A new convention regarding infinities must be established at least to reduce notational extremities. Like finite quantities not all infinities are equal, they range from around  where to around . 0s and infinities should be henceforth defined as unreal numbers.

Limits are entirely bad and extraneous mathematical notations for 2 reasons. For 1 they provide misleading insight into the mathematical operation as they avoid the necessary double think required to comprehend the mathematical operation and instead use a crude single think to patch the real manifestation of the numbers in question. For 2 Limit Notation Makes Calculus Seem Imprecise When At First It Is Being Learned Because One Wouldn’t Know How Far The Variable Used Therein Would Be Approaching The Value As Opposed To Unreal Numbers Where One Would Know Both That 0s And Infinities Are Unreal, That They Can Provide Definite Results And That When Used Wouldn’t And Shouldn’t Be Anything But Infinitely Precise. For 3 they require more writing that both needlessly takes up more space and takes longer to write. For 4 Unreal Numbers Could Be Used To Fudge Results For Magical Quantum Jump Teleportation To Jump Instantly To The Right Place. For 5 Limit Notations Have No Use But Limiting Peoples Imagination From Even Comprehending www.UnrealNumbers.com

Consider limit notation as used in basic mathematical differentiation.  Why does the limit confer any special value to the variable in this instance? If it were approaching a 0 in the context of finite numbers it would not function properly as it does in this equation. The variable acts as if it were a 0 yet not exactly a 0 therefore this more basic yet more accurate notation should be implemented. 

Consider the function.  Normally limit notation would describe both  and  however there is no need for this tedious notation when the variable can be at a value that is not exactly at that value in the direction determined by the + or -. Therefore the equations would be best described in this manner.  

For the sake of completeness numerical integration will be demonstrated in both schools of thoughts.  or 

All fundamental laws can be summarized by enough vectors to span a vector space of equal dimensions to the number of spatial dimensions of the Supremeverse of forces for each particle piece at each pixel or incremented location in spacetime. However this would be a clunky way of describing a universe with seemingly universal fundamental laws that are based solely on the distance between particles in space. So all fundamental laws in this theory are split in 3 groups, universal forces of attraction and repulsion, gravity,, which is separate due to Einstein's Theories of Relativity, and nondistance dependent hidden forces to account for hidden variables. Universal forces of attraction and repulsion in this theory are limited to proportionality based upon the distance between the 2 particle groups being measured taken to a certain power. Hidden forces of attraction and repulsion can be described by a 3 dimensional matrix of 1 group of particle types(including anything from all particle types to only 1) effecting another group of particle types by the proportionality of all different exponents of , the distance between the two particle groups being measured.

number of all particle types

number of all particle pieces within a particle type

number of all unique groups of all particle types

 wherethrough. All unique groups of all particle types

particle piece,, of particle, .

radius in 1 unit intervals between 2 groups of particle types being measured

exponent of r

which particle type is being determined

which particle piece of a given particle type is being determined

number of 1 unit intervals of highest or lowest exponent possible

number of increments within 1 unit interval of exponents

fundamental law

number of irrational values for the core gravitational constant

andrepresent the net mass of the particle groups at the spacetime coordinates being measured. Theis defined by the spacetime coordinates within the multiverse. will be the sum of in the direction of the shortest distance to that other location towards the other location for all locations in spacetime where .

Force on.  is the unit vector from  too . Therefore normal gravity requires a negative force while the electric force is positive.

Considering that each particle piece within the group is given equal amount of the total force on that particle group at , the following equations are true.



acceleration of 

For the following equationsis determined by what it is in the below matrix. The below matrix attributes a certain subscript to  determining the value of . In the following equation thealigned vertically is being affected by the aligned horizontally.



For the next radius exponent.



After increments in the positive direction the point in question is now 1 unit interval to the next exponent.

 Afterunits of increments in the positive direction the point in question is now units to the next exponents at 0.



Movingunits to higher or lower exponents from 0 requires increments for every unit interval dictating to be added to factoring to .



Plugging in forgives the following equation:



For relativistically curved equations the same procedure for determining the subscript of  based on is used except that the final subscript is added.

 Plugging in Plugging inforgives the following equation:



To account for the rest of fundamental laws an array of vectors spanning a space of equal spatial dimensions to the infaverse matrix of scalar forces for each particle piece at each point in spacetime is required.

Array of all particle types

Array of all particle pieces within a particle types

Scalar force on





vector that is 1 unit interval long in the x direction only

vector that is 1 unit interval long in the y direction only

vector that is 1 unit interval long in the z direction only



Relativistic force on







 All fundamental laws for any point in spacetime within the multiverse matrix can therefore be defined by  laws except since AllA has made a universal relativistically curved gravitational constant 1 more law must be added,  , which defines universal gravity giving the equation: .

number of all possible fundamental laws for every point in spacetime

all possible fundamental physics laws

number of 1 unit intervals in highest or lowest fundamental law vector coefficients to describe a multiverse

number of increments within a 1 unit interval necessary to describe the fundamental laws of a multiverse

number of 1 unit intervals within a ray traveling through space from the origin to the greatest extent of the big bang light cone determined by the speed of light in a vacuum or maximum speed of travel

number of increments within a 1 unit interval in space to describe a multiverse or universe

number of 1 unit intervals within a ray traveling through time from the origin where the big bang is to the greatest extent of the big bang light cone determined by the speed of light in a vacuum or maximum speed of travel

number of increments within a 1 unit interval in time to describe a multiverse or universe

 the infinite number of Generated Universe layers inwards from the original universe which is the maximum number of universe layers sustained at any one time in the Supreme Matrix of all universes in the Fullverse of Universes.

denominator under 1 necessary for describing the length of an interval that encompasses of the diameter of space in the smallest universe(the smallest universe being the smallest universe existing within universes within universes .. within the original universe) having a interval wide space in an interval size native to that universe and a minimum size ofwidth across its smallest dimension in intervals native to the universe outside it, inside the universe having a interval wide space in an interval size native to that universe and a minimum size ofwidth across its smallest dimension in intervals native to the universe outside it, inside the universe having a interval wide space with an interval size native to that universe and a minimum size ofwidth across its smallest dimension in intervals native to the universe outside it which has a wide space with an interval size native to that universe .. within the original universe having a wide space in intervals of 1 unit.levels of universes within universes within universes .. within the original universe. denominator under 1 necessary for describing the length of an interval that encompasses of the length of all time in the fastest universe(the fastest universe being the fastest universe existing within universes within universes .. within the original universe) having a interval wide timeline in an interval size native to that universe and a minimum size ofwidth across time in intervals native to the universe outside it, inside the universe having a interval wide timeline in an interval size native to that universe and a minimum length ofwidth across its smallest dimension in intervals native to the universe outside it, inside the universe having a interval wide space with an interval size native to that universe and a minimum size ofwidth across its smallest dimension in intervals native to the universe outside it which has a wide space to an interval size native to that universe .. within the original universe having a wide space in intervals of 1 unit.levels of universes within universes within universes within the universes .. within the original universe.

The Supremeverse is a matrixspace of multiverses of different fundamental law configurations at every pixel of spacetime.



For illustrative purposes a static pixel resolution 3 spatial dimensional 1 temporal dimensional Supremeverse matrixspace will be described. For a better way of looking at this theory consider a dynamic pixel resolution depending on what the universe size is relative to the original universe or fullverse. Also consider that the multiverse matrixspace and universe matrix are in actuality spheres ofdiameter or fullverses arediameter. Cartesian coordinates are used instead of polar coordinates to maintain precise accuracy far away from the origin. The big bang is centered at the origin of time.

To consider a multiverse, universe, fullmultiverse or fullverse an iterative function is necessary to determine the cubical pixels necessary to fill every point of the sphere. In reality the matrixes involved will not be cubical but either a Face-Centered Cubic(FCC) lattice or Hexagonal Close-Packed(HCP) lattice. The equation of a sphere is determined by  where r is . 0s are used because this sphere is centered at the origin.

To determine the pixels necessary to fill in everything 1 increment in the negative direction with respect to theaxis each quadrant of a circle defined by thatcoordinate must be considered separately. Considerstarting at. For the 1st quadrant, positiveand positive, squares determining the most positive extent with respect to the axis of cubical pixels will be drawn from their negativenegativecorner. For the 2nd quadrant, negativeand positive, squares determining the most positive extent with respect to the axis of cubical pixels will be drawn from their positivenegativecorner. For the 3rd quadrant, negativeand negative, squares determining the most positive extent with respect to the axis of cubical pixels will be drawn from their positivepositivecorner. For the 4th quadrant, negativeand positive, squares determining the most positive extent with respect to the axis of cubical pixels will be drawn from their negativepositivecorner. Quadrant 1’s pixels are determined first then quadrant 2’s pixels then quadrant 3’s pixels then quadrant 4’s pixels.

Starting atthe circle determined by thiscoordinate is which simplifies to . Each quadrant would thus have 1 pixel each touching the origin totaling 4 pixels.

The second circle of pixels atis determined by  which simplifies to. To determine the pixels in the 1st quadrant move from the origin of theplane in the positivedirection until the point is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point, then move from in the positivedirection until the point is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point, keep moving in the positivedirection in this manner until the most negativepoint is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point. To determine the pixels in the 2nd quadrant move from the origin of theplane in the negativedirection until the point is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point, then move from in the negativedirection until the point is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point, keep moving in the positivedirection in this manner until the most positivepoint is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point. To determine the pixels in the 3rd quadrant move from the origin of theplane in the negativedirection until the point is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point, then move from in the negativedirection until the point is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point, keep moving in the negativedirection in this manner until the most positivepoint is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point. To determine the pixels in the 4th quadrant move from the origin of theplane in the positivedirection until the point is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point, then move from in the positivedirection until the point is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point, keep moving in the negativedirection in this manner until the most negativepoint is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point. These iterative functions determine the order that pixels will be defined.

Continue determining the equations of circles, using iterative functions to determine the pixels at each of the quadrants of these circles until the pointis reached. On either sides of that circle pixels will be put so that they will cover 1 increment in the negativedirection just barely touching the circle and 1 increment in the positivedirection just barely touching the circle. All circles in the positivedirection from will define pixels that will cover 1 increment in the positivedirection just barley touching the circle. Continue determining the equations of circles, using iterative functions to determine the pixels at each of the quadrants of these circles until the pointis reached where the last 4 pixels will be defined.

For the cubical version the first pixel of any M in I3,1 is the following:

Multiverse 

At the second pixel, a differential distance away, fresh values of  are required to determine the laws at that point.



 At the third pixel fresh values are also required.



After increments in the positive direction the point in question is now 1 unit to the right.





Afterunits of increments in the positivedirection the point in question is now units to the right at 0.





Movingunits to the left or right from 0 along theaxis requires increments for every unit dictating to be added to factoring to.



Filling in for x.





After moving throughthecoordinate returns to and the y coordinate increments by an increment of.



 The next movement in the positivedirection is the following:



For every increment in the positive direction along theaxis there is an  addition to the subscript of, considering increments for every unit and that units are necessary to reachthe base subscript equation is the following:





Inputtingin for y gives us the following:





Inputtingin forgives us the following:





The next pixel is the following:



Using the same procedure used to get and,is calculated.





Evaluating,, andatgives:









The next pixel is the following:



The Law of Gravitation across all space is determined by an extra law that is tacked on every time the time is incremented but at time = 0 the Big Bang has to occur so  at that point in time.



After increments in the positive direction the point in question is now 1 unit to the right.





For every increment in the positive direction along theaxis there is an  addition to the subscript of, considering increments for every unit the base subscript equation is the following:





The equation foris the addition of subscripts for. Evaluating at the final pixel of M provides:



Which simplifies to:



The volume of a sphere is  and the volume of a cube is . The fraction of the volume of a sphere to volume of a cube of the same radius is . Please note that the following are merely approximations because the actual pixels cannot be easily quantified because it requires the iterative function described at the beginning of this section. There are cubic units in the sphere compared to the cube that the sphere is inscribed in.

The matrixspace has dimension equal to the subscript of the final law of the final pixel of multiplied by the number of units of a cube in a circle. Therefore the number of dimensions of is: 



has intervals along each dimension and each interval has  increments. Multiplying these together and taking it to the number of dimensions power gives the number of multiverses within.

Number of multiverses in 

In order to conceive of a universes that does not have universes within it one must remove all and.









Number of multiverses in 

number of all possible particle types

number of particle pieces in a particle type

wherethrough . All possible pieces described by what is in parentheses of all possible particle types which is not in parentheses

number of 1 unit intervals in highest or lowest mass vector coefficients to describe a universe

number of increments within a 1 unit interval necessary to describe the masses of particle pieces of a universe

number of 1 unit intervals in highest or lowest velocity vector coefficients to describe a universe

number of increments within a 1 unit interval necessary to describe the velocities of particle pieces of a universe

A multiverse is a matrixspace of universes of different quantum configurations at a given time frame.



For illustrative purposes a static pixel resolution 4 dimensional multiverse matrixspace will be described. For a better way of looking at this theory consider a dynamic pixel resolution depending on what the universe size is relative to the original universe or fullverse. Also consider that the multiverse matrix space and universe matrix are in actuality spheres ofdiameter or fullverses arediameter. Cartesian coordinates are used instead of polar coordinates to maintain precise accuracy far away from the origin. The frame across where t is fixed determines how the universe will flow over time. Ideally all universes within a multiverse matrix will have the same t coordinate value. The big bang is centered at the origin of time.

Universe 

Invariant native mass (Before Einstein’s Relativity) mass of

x relativistic velocity component of 

y relativistic velocity component of 

z relativistic velocity component of 

x nonrelativistic add on velocity component of 

y nonrelativistic add on velocity component of 

z nonrelativistic add on velocity component of 

The same breakdown of what represent applies to all particle pieces at all coordinates.

Appling the same procedure as for determining the subscripts for the multiverse matrixspace at coordinates achieves the following equation:



Evaluated at the final particle piece at 



Considering that there are cubic units in the sphere compared to the cube that the sphere is inscribed in, the number of dimensions of is:







Rewriting the statement of the matrixspace to:



Each particle piecehas intervals along the mass dimension and each interval has  increments. Each particle piecehas intervals along each of 3 velocity dimensions and each interval has increments. Multiplying these together after taking it to the number of dimensions power gives the number of universes within.

Number of universes in 

Multiplying the number of multiverses in by the number of universes ingives us the number of universes within .

Number of universes in 

In order to conceive of a universe that does not have universes within it one must remove all .











Number of universes in 

Number of universes in 

Where , , , the Supreme Matrix exists, and our universe is randomly chosen from the Supreme Matrix with equal weight given to all elements, the probability of being in a nonlayered 4 dimensional universe in nonlayered multiverse in nonlayered supremeverse to being in a layered 4 dimensional universes in layered multiverses in layered supremeverse:



The reason why the universe is not a Fullverse as in going outward infinitely in terms of the universe generators is described at www.omniscientcomputers.org

Therefore considering merely the number of configurations, if the Supreme Matrix exists and our universe is randomly chosen from the Supreme Matrix it infinitely improbable that our universe is not part of a system that has just little bit less thanoruniverse generator layers. Even if only 1 universe generator laden universe is sustained by the certain postulates that define everything then that universe will still encompass virtually infinitely more universes due to its virtually infinitely larger reality density than all nonlayered universes in the Supreme Matrix.

 Therefore we live in a layered universe with universe generators and the probability that this paper is wrong is 0!

Read www.unrealnumbers.com for more information on The Infinite Number System.

The Abstract Of This Theory Is Found At www.universegenerator.com

This Theory Can Be Accessed At http://www.supremematrix.com And The Editable Version Can Be Found At http://www.universegenerator.com/Documents/SupremeMatrix.doc

Go Here: www.illuminatisgreatestsecret.com For How To Get A Universe Generator Of Your Own.

For Information On Mysticism Surrounding This Theory Go Here: http://www.scientificmagicorder.com/

For Proof Of Magic Go Here: http://www.suprememagicspellbook.com/

To Study Magic More Directly Go Here: www.arcanemagicspellbook.com

For New Legal Reforms Regarding Universe Generators Go Here: http://www.e-democracy.biz/

The Main Page Is At www.freeworldalliance.org!