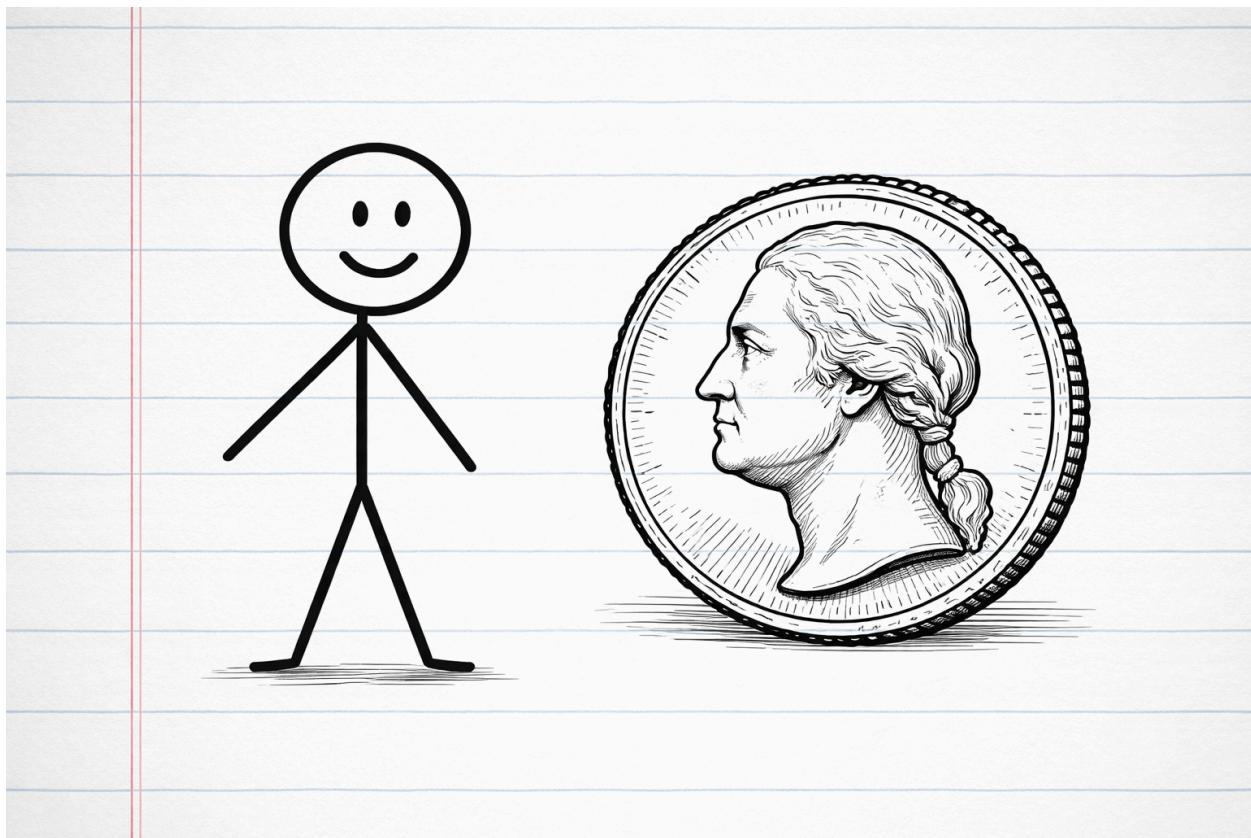


Simplified C.U.T. Physics

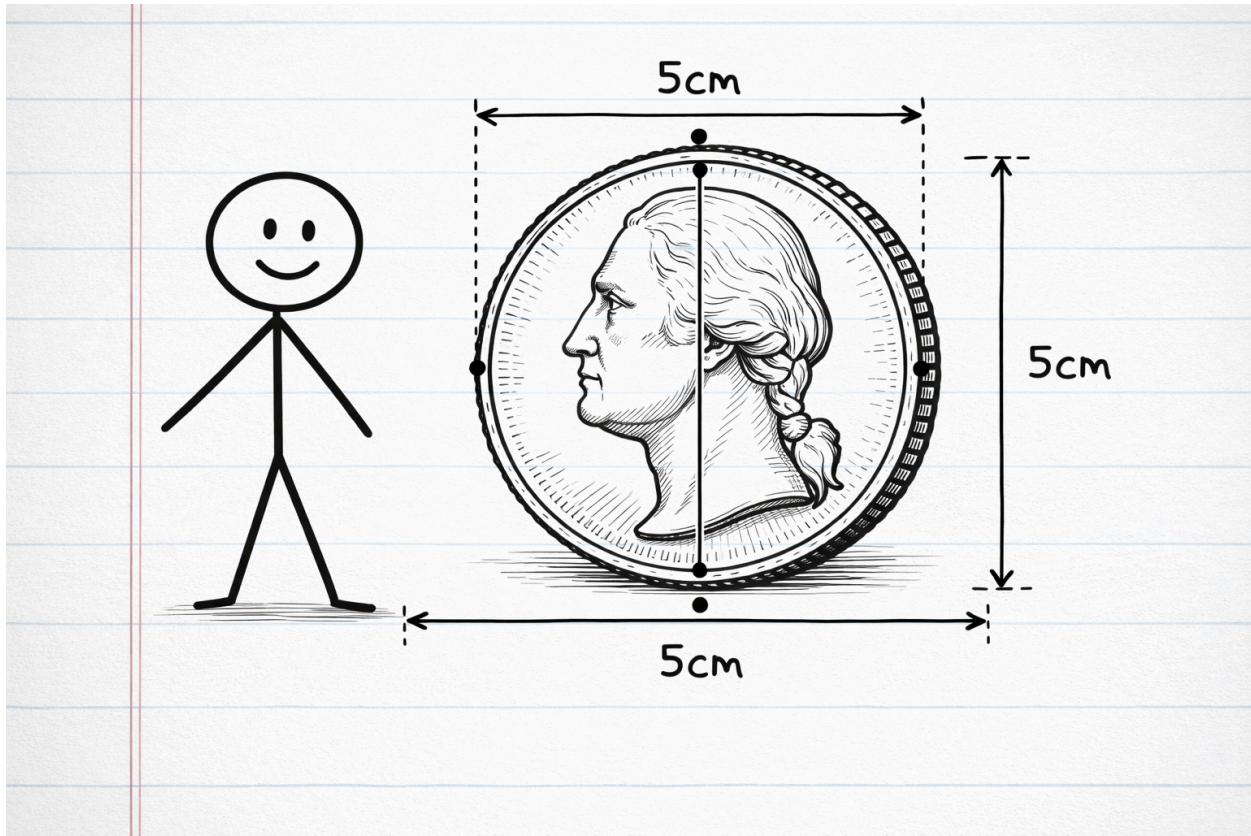
Coccotunnella Unification Theory

Gideon Flux

Imagine you have a stickman drawn on a piece of paper. Next to the stickman you have a circle with a head drawn on that circle, therefore to us in the 3rd dimension, a coin facing heads.



Suppose the stickman were conscious. He walks around the coin. From this, he deduces there are two sides of the coin, one he cannot see and one he can see. He measures the coin to be 5cm in width, for which he calls the diameter, and at the 2.5cm mark, for which he calls the radius, at the bottom of the coin he marks a point. He walks through the coin or around and marks the top of the coin at the 2.5cm point. He then measures the height of the coin to be 5cm. He then notes the total measure of the coin to be 5cm in height and 5cm in width.



Suppose the stickman were to rationalize that, since the circle can be halved, there must be a tails end of the coin. Is he wrong? No, not to us in the 3rd dimension, but for the stickman he must bear the burden of proof since a tails end of the coin was not drawn.

The stickman now asks himself, by what means does this circle itself exist? The circle is but made of carbon atoms. The carbon atoms exist on the paper, but the paper now, he calls Aether. He and the circle are fixed on the Aether. He now is confronted with a paradox. He can move around, but the circle is fixed. By what means can he prove his motion? He counts his steps around the circle, 10 steps and calculates from what he calls trigonometry, that he walks .064cm per step.

The stickman now rationalizes that the Aether carries his motion. The stickman now is confronted with another paradox. Why can he not see the other side of the coin at all if the Aether carries the motion of the carbon atoms. For surely the Aether must carry not only himself but the circle itself.

From this he calls his steps, time. The time it takes to walk 15cm around the circle from one end of the other is 10 steps. He then concludes that if the circle is indeed in motion it must be in motion slower relative to him. Therefore time is relative and thereby relativity is law. But by what means do the carbon atoms travel? Then the Aether paper must not be a fixed medium but a

space. He then concludes that the coin must have a greater density than him to travel slower than him. The stickman hypothesizes that, density bends the paper, as the total mass of the carbon atoms attributed to the coin is greater than him.

He now creates the hypothesis that there are things smaller than the carbon atoms, for which he calls photons of light. What he can see is light.

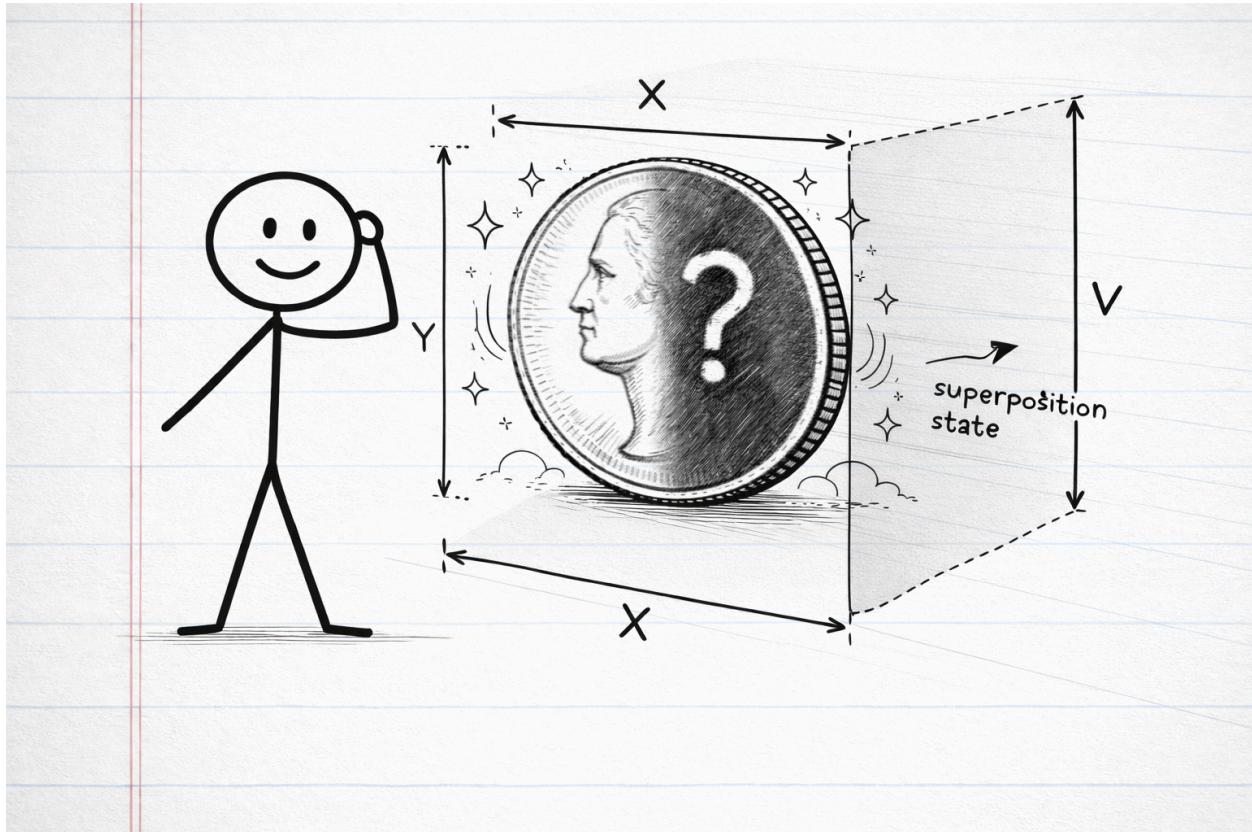
But standing on the other side of the coin, he still cannot see the light from the other side, so how can he prove this light exists? And most importantly how can he prove there's a tails end of the coin?

He now concludes that the most he's done is invent the dimension of time. A supplemental dimension. But does tails exist in time? He is then confronted with another idea. Perhaps he cannot rationally expect the other end of the coin to exist at all unless actively observed since the photons of light must be traveling into his eye and back out into space. From this he invents superposition.

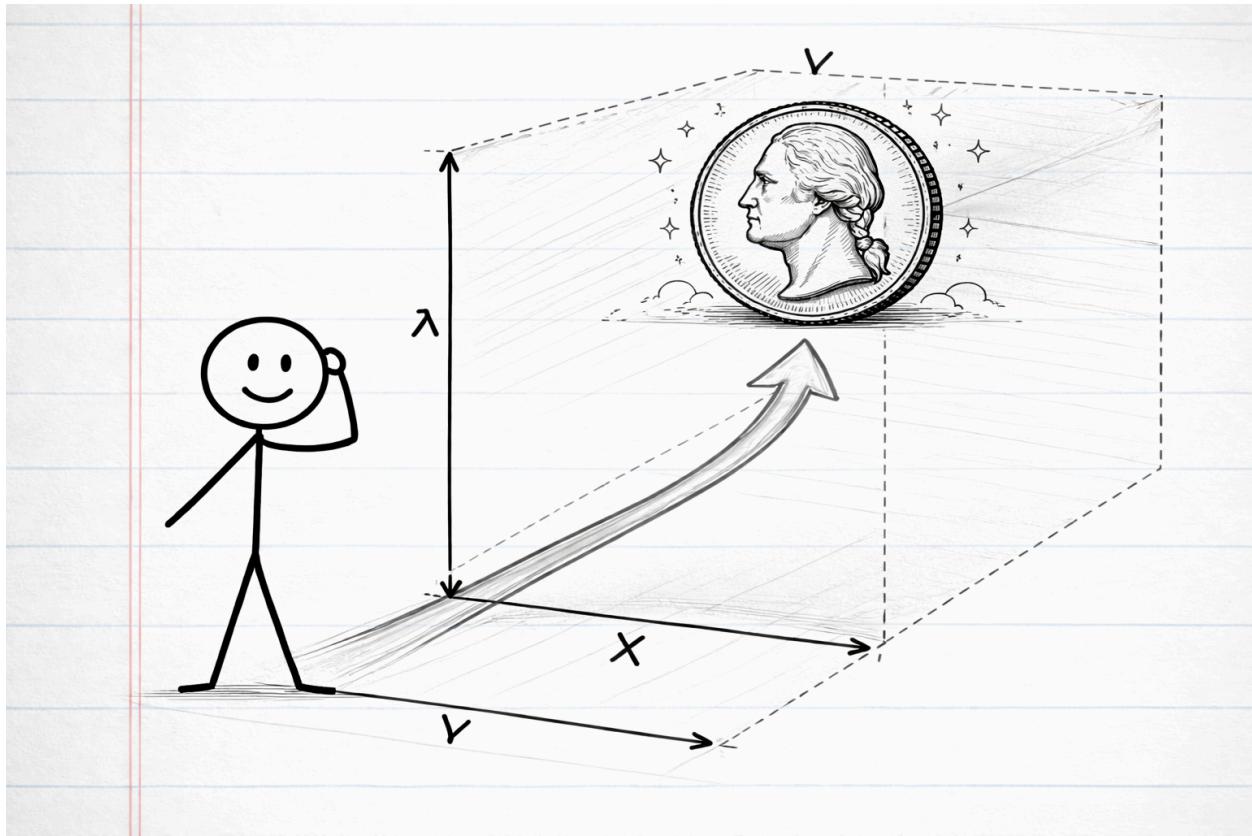


The other end of the coin is in a negative state. The side he's observing is in a positive state. To collapse the superposition in his dimension, he hypothesizes to walk to the center of the circle. But since he cannot see all around him at once, superposition is not resolved.

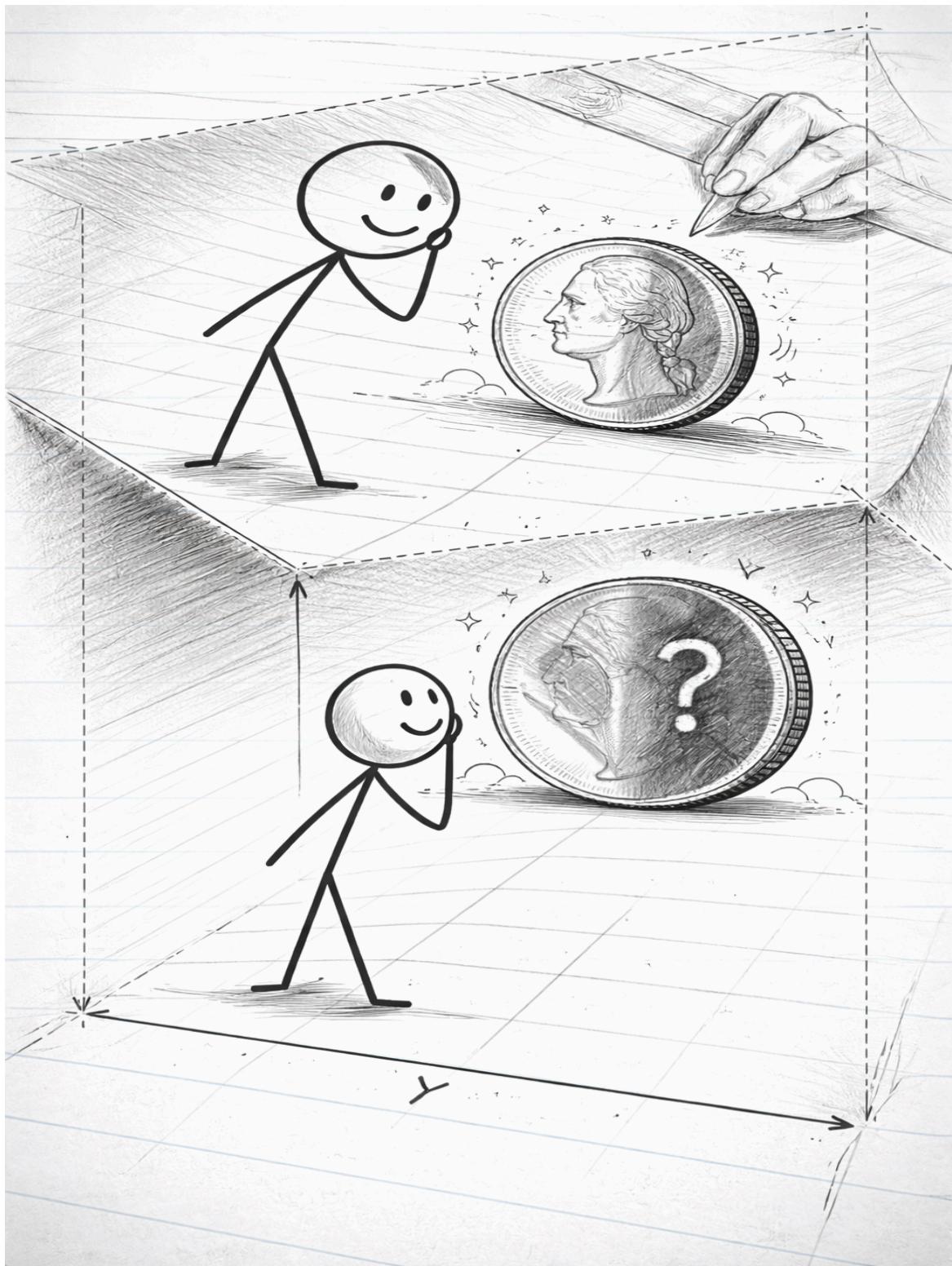
The stickman now creates a resolution for which he deems Coccotunnella Unification. He starts by replacing time as a supplementary dimension with an actual dimension called the 3rd spatial dimension or V. Is he wrong? No. For us in the 3rd dimension, the 3rd dimension is real. V to us is Z. X, Y, Z. The stickman writes into law, width of the coin = X, height of the coin = Y, its superposition state or shadow = V.



He now takes the x and y and rotates it and lifts it via what he calls lambda applied to the x and y. However, the shadow exists in the 3rd spatial dimension as a coin with heads. When he looks up in V, he sees the coin with heads.



Not only does he see the coin, he sees the shadow of himself. His shadow is you, the one who drew him, and the circle is the coin you drew on the 2d paper. He now concludes the tails is on the other side of the coin you drew. Is he wrong? No.



But how doth he see the tails? He draws it. For the state of the world doth draw the tails of the coin, but who is thy state? For thy state is man and man is state.

