Co-operation between Our Universe & Our Space

The universe runs on the number (3) which is yes (1), no (0), maybe (fraction) with the primary fractions of (1/3rd, 2/3rds). The downside is that space runs on the number (2) which is yes (1), no (0) with the primary fraction being (½) or chance. To add to the fun, whatever, whoever designed the universe designed all the species, including us, to run on patterns in this limit based binary (2) space leaving us to discover the universe on our own. In order to make our pattern based species function we tend to think in terms of rules, procedures and methods that apply to sets, groups and organizations where the individual is generally ignored hence hard to figure out. School mathematics up to Calculus emphasizes finding the static right answer which is spaces' yes or no. Calculus is the mathematics of motion suggesting discovering a relationship between factors based on information that may be direct or fuzzy similar to the discoveries of Mandelbrot. There is some crossover between our space and the universe as we can also think of maybes in the form of statistics, probable trajectories of a particle or where a particle may be on a string. The universe runs on space, time, and energy. You can, of course, make lists under these headings but space, time and energy is the essential consideration. The universe, based on the number (3), has the space world, the time or quantum world and the dark world with energy connecting them. There are borders between the space world, time or quantum world and the dark world based on fields. In our space world one thing or species, including us can only occupy one (x, y, z) position at clock time (t). This concept was emphasized by Murkowski when he wrote the dimensions as (x, y, z, t). Einstein in his equations couldn't separate space from time so he called it space-time which suggests that space & time are linked by energy. The Laplace transforms indicate that there's also a relationship between space & time (F(s) = F (t)). Mathematically we have (Space + Time = 1) where space & time function as a teeter totter. When one goes up the other goes down. Space and time are static values in our space world, yet we move in one direction into the future which suggests that time is an energy carrier that acts on our space. This means that time has a property of gravity similar to space having a property of gravity. Time's gravity is continuous while space's gravity only appears when space is flexed. Our universe, based on the number (3), has only space, time & energy. Since space is dominant in our world then time must be dominant in the quantum world or we wouldn't have entanglement or a superposition of infinities. The quantum world is based on units of time and space is secondary acting as a location for time in space. Superposition means the existence of infinities at one (x, y, z) position and entanglement is instant communication over infinite distances as one dimensional time hasn't a speed limit or is required to travel through space as space is simply a location for a unit of time. The double slit experiment is a prime example of these phenomena when examined from this viewpoint. We live in a world in which there's a primary accent on space since only one thing or species can occupy one (x, y, z) space at clock time (t). We can walk along a path which can be seen in units of space. In fact if you and I or anything else move anywhere in our (x, y, z) space at clock time (t) we create a path. Consequently we can say that you and I and everything in our space dominated world consist of a path and an object which occupies a space. A photon is described as a particle of light defined as a discrete bundle or quantum of electromagnetic or light energy. A photon can also be described as a type of elementary particle. It is the quantum of the electromagnetic field including electromagnetic radiation such as light and radio waves, and the force carrier for the electromagnetic force. A quantum of the electromagnetic field including electromagnetic radiation such as light and radio waves means that a wave is involved. A photon, which is massless, can also exist in our space world as a particle which we can fire at a slit or slits along a path. Planck said that a quantum particle or as in this case a photon can exist in the quantum world as a quanta of energy. In the quantum world we have entanglement and a superposition of infinities. Thus the proton in our world as a particle and in the quantum world as quanta of energy is entangled with our world. If we fire tennis balls towards two slits we see that some go through and some don't go through. We can, however, calculate the probable paths of each tennis ball to see whether or not it's likely to go through either one of two slits because each tennis ball creates a path. As far as the tennis balls are concerned they aren't entangled with the quantum world. If we fire a series of quantum particles in a limit based space as a solid through two slits the fired particles appear as a series of wave bands which both compliment and interfere with each other creating wave bands. Here the quantum particles or photons are entangled with the quantum world as quanta's of energy as Planck has said and in our world as a particle with probable paths through space. If we attempt to observe the particles going through the two slits, we collapse the entanglement of the proton as a particle with paths in our space with the proton as quanta of energy in the quantum world as Planck stated by removing energy from the entanglement and collapsing the effect. Schrodinger's cat is another example. In classical physics you can only have one thing at one (x, y, z) position at clock time (t). We also live in a limited binary (2) space that has the primary fraction (½) or chance. In our world someone can deliver a cat that is either dead or alive but we don't know until you open the parcel so the probability of what is possible is (½) in line with our binary (2) take a chance space. The quantum world works on the number (3) which is yes (1), no (0) or maybe (fraction) with the primary fractions being (1/3rd) or (2/3rds). In the quantum world based primarily on

time you have a cat that is either alive, dead, or somewhere on a line in units of (3) possible choices. You only know the condition of the cat when you open the box and look inside from our space world which only allows one thing, person or result at one (x, y, z) location at clock time (t). Your action of looking at the cat collapses its' superposition of possibilities in the time based quantum world into one of (3) conditions yes alive (1), yes dead (0) and maybe (fraction) survivable ($1/3^{rd}$) ,(½) or (2/3rds) as the cat is now in our space. The universe only has energy left for the third or dark world. This means the dark world is a field of energy using its' topography as (+) or (-) gravity that affects us as well as galaxies which we can measure. The Higgs Field is a dark field that interacts with some quantum particles to give them mass. In quantum field theory, force carriers or messenger particles or intermediate particles are particles that give rise to forces between particles. These particles are bundles of energy from a particular kind of field similar to our understanding of Planck's quanta in the time based quantum world. This process is similar to time in our space acting as a carrier of energy that functions as gravity affecting space which means that time in our space has a property of gravity similar to our space having a property of gravity.