An Animated Life: Chapter Three: Time.

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Time

If a moment was to lie to the next moment in real spatiotemporal zone, it must incur consequential infraction. Every spatial temporal moment has its spatial temporal residue, a sort of time spark. And an existential lie can hardly be contained for long in natural spatial spans without encountering a repercussion signaling an infraction.

Time is an absurd. However difficult it is to believe in the moment, it is important here meanwhile, that we note that time is the moment without its appearance, the perpetual event horizon that cannot be lost nor lose itself. As an absurd, it will cycle without significant presence, lingering superabundantly like some surrogate in postnatal conception. Its foundations will be referential however its countenance or disclosure.

To prove both the necessity and absurdity of time, we must engage implicit differentiation. For the graph of a function y = f(x) to know implicit relativity, x and y must both be variable for the equation applicable and the curve cannot intersect any vertical lines at more than one point. There is an implied discontinuity here.

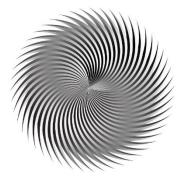
Curvature is defined as the degree to which an entity in space deviates from being flat or rigid. Time is better defined on a curvature than with linearity because curvatures implicitly implicate measures of differential change. A straight line can go on forever scalar, but curvatures do interesting things over time. We must engage the authenticity procedure from the last chapter, factor and evaluate the consequential infraction from the momentum infraction.

The y axis is the vertical within the xy coordinate system. This limitation I allude to only happens within the xy coordinate system relative to the y implication. Within a strict x coordination system, there need not be a limitation to curvature and there need not be a limitation to intersecting lines. It is therefore possible to lay a cycle of curvature on a grid of vertical lines until there is no implicit relativity with the y or any possibility of such. If you look carefully at such an event, you will realize it could be called an eclipse.

We can make the last statement experiential in probabilistic space. It becomes evident that curvatures also own equations of the integrating factors and therefore the ability to scalar down the xy coordinate to a single exact differential. There is the one implicit event for the y, and with every point on the surface of curvature covered by some possible tangential line, every line a possible intersection point, time may be reckoned against linearity as a substantial referential point and a cumulation of points. What may now happen to the sense of time progressing towards infinity because of the inevitability of conscious awareness?

For every dead time, that is, the time lapse between the one implicit y occurring and every consequential infraction curvature formative for time, there is a spatial temporal buildup of absurds to reckon such events. This buildup must, from the event horizon relative to the dead time in probabilistic space know a degree of cumulative point hollowing. This hallowing happens in human medicine and surgery where there is probability for concave and convex curvature. I am more interested in the inward curving, convex consequence because it gives a negation and has a relativity to the origination of the xy scalar field. This condition is called Lordosis and is used here for emphasis because of its occurrence in nature.

In spatial temporal reality, it looks like this:



The view of these relative spatiotemporal eventual time has a consequence that wasn't known in physics. This hollowing effect is nevertheless an absurd from causation. Time has relative consequence and an inevitable causation. This becomes problematic as we discuss this further in later chapters because Einstein excludes causation from relative effects for his theories of relativity.

The projection separating effects from causation for the purposes of observations also generates faulty spatiotemporal conceptions like blackholes. They are spatiotemporal absurds in the larger spatial universe. He didn't have the correct coordination system for the correct perception of black holes and didn't know there are counter-reactionary consequential infraction for the elapsed time between relative events.

We discuss the momentum infraction. The consequential infraction here is a momentum infraction because the implicit xy coordination does not allow x coordination to be formed, it is a momentum impediment relative to the x. If an object loses momentum, that is, intrinsic and intimated momentum, it loses time imbedded in the velocity. It also loses energy which the change in velocity may imply. If at some point we are asked what may be the keeper of time, a travelling effect or an effective causation? What may be a suitable answer?

With the hollowing implicating a necessitated causation, time is no longer that strangely mysterious infinitesimally extendable linear obscurity but a derivation not from effects but from causation. It is an effect from, for and toward causation in spatial temporal existential reference space, not merely in probabilistic space, a deviation of sorts from the banality of linear extensions. Time becomes the necessity it was always proposed, projected essentially, relatively, from the beginning of what we call time.

The hollowing also shows that every peripheral excess must know corelative marks relative to residual absurds. That is, time is an unhourly syndrome, there is no vertical reckoning for it except with causation. Einstein must have reckoned Newton missed the relevant mark woefully when he disregarded time in reckoning the force between two bodies. He asks of it, "The force has to pass from one body to another in no time?" He further states that, "...motion with infinite speed cannot mean much to any reasonable person..." While external force may not be necessitated for change in velocity, time is also not necessitated for actionable events without causation. Time is necessitated in the measure and eventuality of procedural outcomes. It is a procedural effect.

The hollowing is relative to causation and it becomes evident that there are consequential infractions to lack of causation, the hallowing being one, the Lambda Derivative which is chapter ten of this book will be the second. Little has been discussed here about what happens to the consequent as part of the necessitated remedying spatiotemporal procedure for the consequential infraction.

Does it in turn generate its momentum energy from the residual energy of causation? Can it know continuity with that momentum? For how long? The remedying and residual effect of the infraction is inevitable.

Let's take a large-scale example from astronomy. I spent a lot of time in solitude in homelessness and my thoughts became the only solace, the only sign of life to keep me alive. I began to create time for simple observations in nature I never had time for. I began to notice things I never noticed before. If we explore relativity on earth, we must do so obeying the universal laws of physics and none is more prevalent than gravitational force. In studying the sun, it became apparent to me that yellow, the color mostly seen in astronomical pictures never rises with the sun relative to earth.

The sun drops the yellow as she rises and drops it again as she turns her back as the yellow becomes larger and larger relative to her core. The most essential time for this observation is at midday. The sun is never yellow at midday but rather blue or mercurial silver or ash, indicating that the gravitational height involved must know a total eclipse. It is also at that midday height that the law of gravitation is inevitably observed. It suggests that directional relativity matters, whether the sun is turning her back at night, or rising to being in the morning. It also suggests to me that the midday height must be the existential height relative to earth.

Conclusively, it also becomes apparent to me, for reasons more than the hollowing, that the closer you get to the sun, the darker it must be on the peripheral. And the blackholes Einstein was chasing around in some unfathomable wormhole otherworldly reality is going to be, in this book, an absurdity for time. In other words, we are going to explore time further in this book using blackholes, clouds and other absurds.

This is a third of an eleven chapter preview for this book. Please support Distilled waters: a mighty cause project against hopelessness and homelessness. Go to www.edewlogics.com and give your support. Thank you.