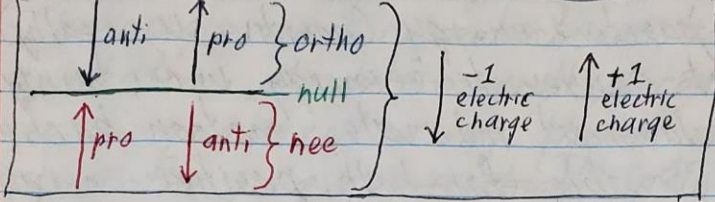


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[01:37]

Four types of matter / mass-momentum space / μ angles = spacetime motion



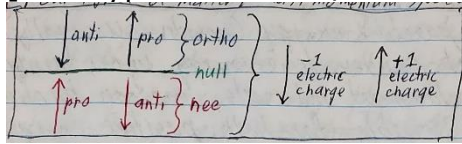
μ lengths are vectors, with the direction of the vector giving

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the change. This is similar to the traditional concept of antimatter as traveling backwards in time, but it is important to note that the vertical axis here is not time. μ lengths exist within a 4D space that corresponds one-to-one to the four dimensions of space-time, and which roughly corresponds to the concept of momentum space with the addition of a new fourth dimension that may be thought of as the "mass" dimension, m . The vertical axis in the figure is this new dimension m , rather than time. There is nonetheless a direct connection of the arrows along the m axis and the concept of antimatter moving backwards in time, because the conserved orientations of μ arrows in "mass-momentum" ("mp") space express themselves as motions — as velocities determined by momentum — in time-space ("tx") space, that is, ordinary spacetime. Except in undisturbed quantum wave functions, the backward motions in time are frustrated — cancelled out — by the overall excess of ortho μ in our universe, which at the classical level defines the forward direction of time. That is, positive energy (positive μ) implies and causes forward motion in time at the classical level. There thus is also an exactly symmetric nee-universe traveling backwards in time from our new.

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