The Supreme Matrix Theory
A Means To Define The Supremeverse, All Possible Universes or full fractals of universes; Fullverses
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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, S . 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.

$S(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_\infty) = M_{a_1,a_2,a_3,\dots,a_\infty} = a_1\hat{v}_1 + a_2\hat{v}_2 + a_3\hat{v}_3 + \dots + a_\infty\hat{v}_\infty$ where for every $\hat{v}$ there is another unit vector pointing 1 increment in the direction of the new dimension reserved only for that vector.

$$M(b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_\infty) = U_{b_1,b_2,b_3,\dots,b_\infty} = b_1\hat{v}_1 + b_2\hat{v}_2 + b_3\hat{v}_3 + \dots + b_\infty\hat{v}_\infty$$

$$\therefore S(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_\infty, b_1, b_2, b_3, \dots, b_\infty) = U_{a_1,a_2,a_3,\dots,a_\infty,b_1,b_2,b_3,\dots,b_\infty} = a_1\hat{v}_1 + a_2\hat{v}_2 + a_3\hat{v}_3 + \dots + a_\infty\hat{v}_\infty + b_1\hat{v}_1 + b_2\hat{v}_2 + b_3\hat{v}_3 + \dots + b_\infty\hat{v}_\infty$$

The following equations will be derived later.

$$\mathrm{M}(x,y,z,t) =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)(t)+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_l\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+(\infty_{rs}+x)\right)+1} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)(t)+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_l\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+(\infty_{rs}+x)\right)+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)(t)+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_l\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+(\infty_{rs}+x)\right)+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\mathrm{U}(x,y,z) = \begin{bmatrix} P_{1\{1\rightarrow\infty_{pp}\}} = b_{\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+(\infty_{rs}+x)\right)+1\rightarrow 7\infty_{pp}} \\ P_{2\{1\rightarrow\infty_{pp}\}} = b_{\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+(\infty_{rs}+x)\right)+(7\infty_{pp}+1)\rightarrow 14\infty_{pp}} \\ \vdots \\ P_{\infty_p\{1\rightarrow\infty_{pp}\}} = b_{\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+(\infty_{rs}+x)\right)+(\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}-7\infty_{pp}+1)\rightarrow\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}} \end{bmatrix}$$

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 $(\infty+1)$*greater numbers which are bound at the origin of $(\infty+2)$*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 $(\infty+1)$*lesser numbers which bound at the origin $(\infty+2)$*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 ∞_{vm} to the infinite number of all laws ∞_l one sees that there are $2\infty_{vm}$ functions just describing all exponents of r in $F_g=\frac{Gm_1m_2}{r^w}$. Another $2\infty_{vm}$ functions are necessary just to describe $F_q=\frac{kq_1q_2}{r^w}$. Certainly there are more than ∞_{vm} 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 $\sum_{n=1}^{\infty}\frac{1}{n}$ where $\sum = Sum\ of\ \ All \sum_{n\ goes\ up\ by\ 1}^{to\ here} function(n)$ to around $\infty^{\infty^{\infty^{\infty^{\infty^{\infty^{\infty^{\cdots}}}}}}}$. 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 they require more writing that both needlessly takes up more space and takes longer to write.

Consider limit notation as used in basic mathematical differentiation. $f'(x)=\lim_{h\to 0^+}\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h}$ 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.

$$f'(x)=\frac{f(x+h)-f(x)}{h} \quad \Big|h=0^+$$

Consider the function. $f(x)=\frac{1}{x}$ Normally limit notation would describe both $\lim_{x\to 0^-} f(x)=-\infty$ and $\lim_{x\to 0^+} f(x)=\infty$ 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. $f(0^-)=-\infty \quad f(0^+)=\infty$

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

$$\int_a^b f(x)dx=\lim_{h\to 0^+} \sum_{m=\frac{a}{h}}^{\frac{b}{h}} f(x+m*h)h \quad \text{or} \quad \int_a^b f(x)dx=\sum_{m=\frac{a}{h}}^{\frac{b}{h}} f(x+m*h)h \quad \Big|h=0^+$$

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, G, 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 r, the distance between the two particle groups being measured.

$\infty_p =$ number of all particle types

$\infty_{pp} =$ number of all particle pieces within a particle type

$\infty_{pg} =$ number of all unique groups of all particle types

$PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}} =$ where $m \to n = m$ through n. All unique groups of all particle types

$P_{p\{pp\}} =$ particle piece, pp, of particle, p.

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

$e =$ exponent of r

$p =$ which particle type is being determined

$pp =$ which particle piece of a given particle type is being determined

$\pm\infty_{rl} =$ number of 1 unit intervals of highest or lowest exponent possible

$\infty_{il} =$ number of increments within 1 unit interval of exponents

$L_n =$ fundamental law n

∞_g = number of irrational values for the core gravitational constant

$PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}$ *at one location* and $PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}$ *at all locations* represent the net mass of the particle groups at the spacetime coordinates being measured. The *one location* is defined by the spacetime coordinates within the multiverse. $\dfrac{PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\ at\ one\ location * PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\ at\ all\ locations}{r^e}$ will be the sum of $\dfrac{PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\ at\ one\ location * PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\ at\ another\ location}{r^e}$ in the direction of the shortest distance to that other location towards the other location for all locations in spacetime where
$r = \sqrt{(x_{at\ another\ location} - x_{at\ one\ location})^2 + (y_{at\ another\ location} - y_{at\ one\ location})^2 + (z_{at\ another\ location} - z_{at\ one\ location})^2}$.

Force on $PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\ at\ one\ location = \vec{F} = L_n PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\ at\ one\ location \sum \dfrac{PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\ at\ another\ location}{r^e}\hat{r}$. $\hat{r}$ is the unit vector from *another location* too *one location*. 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 *one location*, the following equations are true.

$$\vec{F}\ on\ P_{p\{pp\}} = \frac{\vec{F} * mass\ of\ P_{p\{pp\}}}{mass\ of\ PG}$$

acceleration of $P_{p\{pp\}} = \dfrac{\vec{F}}{mass\ of\ PG}$

For the following equations L_n is determined by what it is in the below matrix. The below matrix attributes a certain subscript to L determining the value of n. In the following equation the $PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}$ aligned vertically is being affected by the $PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}$ aligned horizontally.

$$\begin{array}{cc} & \begin{bmatrix} PG_1 & PG_2 & \cdots PG_{\infty_{pg}} \end{bmatrix} \\ \dfrac{PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\ at\ one\ location * PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\ at\ all\ locations}{r^{-\infty_{rl}}} = \begin{bmatrix} PG_1 \\ PG_2 \\ \vdots \\ PG_{\infty_{pg}} \end{bmatrix} & \begin{bmatrix} L_1 & L_2 & \cdots L_{\infty_{pg}} \\ L_{\infty_{pg}+1} & L_{\infty_{pg}+2} & \cdots L_{2\infty_{pg}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_{pg}^2-\infty_{pg}+1} & L_{\infty_{pg}^2-\infty_{pg}+2} & \cdots L_{\infty_{pg}^2} \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

For the next radius exponent.

$$\frac{PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\ at\ given\ location * PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\ at\ all\ locations}{r^{-\infty_{rl}+\frac{1}{\infty_{il}}}} = \begin{bmatrix} PG_1 \\ PG_2 \\ \vdots \\ PG_{\infty_{pg}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{c} \begin{bmatrix} PG_1 & PG_2 & \cdots PG_{\infty_{pg}} \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} L_{\infty_{pg}^2+1} & L_{\infty_{pg}^2+2} & \cdots L_{\infty_{pg}^2+\infty_{pg}} \\ L_{\infty_{pg}^2+\infty_{pg}+1} & L_{\infty_{pg}^2+\infty_{pg}+2} & \cdots L_{\infty_{pg}^2+2\infty_{pg}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots\ \vdots \\ L_{2\infty_{pg}^2-\infty_{pg}+1} & L_{2\infty_{pg}^2-\infty_{pg}+2} & \cdots L_{2\infty_{pg}^2} \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

After ∞_{il} increments in the positive direction the point in question is now 1 unit interval to the next exponent.

$$\frac{PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\ at\ given\ location * PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\ at\ all\ locations}{r^{-\infty_{rl}+1}} = \begin{bmatrix} PG_1 \\ PG_2 \\ \vdots \\ PG_{\infty_{pg}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{c} \begin{bmatrix} PG_1 & PG_2 & \cdots PG_{\infty_{pg}} \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2+1} & L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2+2} & \cdots L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2+\infty_{pg}} \\ L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2+\infty_{pg}+1} & L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2+\infty_{pg}+2} & \cdots L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2+2\infty_{pg}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2+\infty_{pg}^2-\infty_{pg}+1} & L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2+\infty_{pg}^2-\infty_{pg}+2} & \cdots L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2+\infty_{pg}^2} \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

After ∞_{rl} units of ∞_{il} increments in the positive direction the point in question is now ∞_{rl} units to the next exponents at 0.

$$\frac{PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\ at\ given\ location * PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\ at\ all\ locations}{r^{0}} = \begin{bmatrix} PG_1 \\ PG_2 \\ \vdots \\ PG_{\infty_{pg}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{c} \begin{bmatrix} PG_1 & PG_2 & \cdots PG_{\infty_{pg}} \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}\infty_{pg}^2+1} & L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}\infty_{pg}^2+2} & \cdots L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}\infty_{pg}^2+\infty_{pg}} \\ L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}\infty_{pg}^2+\infty_{pg}+1} & L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}\infty_{pg}^2+\infty_{pg}+2} & \cdots L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}\infty_{pg}^2+2\infty_{pg}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}\infty_{pg}^2+\infty_{pg}^2-\infty_{pg}+1} & L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}\infty_{pg}^2+\infty_{pg}^2-\infty_{pg}+2} & \cdots L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}\infty_{pg}^2+\infty_{pg}^2} \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

Moving e units to higher or lower exponents from 0 requires ∞_{il} increments for every unit interval dictating $\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2 e$ to be added to $\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}\infty_{pg}^2$ factoring to $\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2(\infty_{rl}+e)$.

$$\frac{PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\ at\ given\ location * PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\ at\ all\ locations}{r^{e}} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} PG_1 \\ PG_2 \\ \vdots \\ PG_{\infty_{pg}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{array}{c} \begin{bmatrix} PG_1 & PG_2 & \cdots PG_{\infty_{pg}} \end{bmatrix} \\ \begin{bmatrix} L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2(\infty_{rl}+e)+1} & L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2(\infty_{rl}+e)+2} & \cdots L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2(\infty_{rl}+e)+\infty_{pg}} \\ L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2(\infty_{rl}+e)+\infty_{pg}+1} & L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2(\infty_{rl}+e)+\infty_{pg}+2} & \cdots L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2(\infty_{rl}+e)+2\infty_{pg}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2(\infty_{rl}+e)+\infty_{pg}^2-\infty_{pg}+1} & L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2(\infty_{rl}+e)+\infty_{pg}^2-\infty_{pg}+2} & \cdots L_{\infty_{il}\infty_{pg}^2(\infty_{rl}+e)+\infty_{pg}^2} \end{bmatrix} \end{array}$$

Plugging in ∞_{rl} for e gives the following equation:

$$\begin{bmatrix} PG_1 & PG_2 & \cdots PG_{\infty_{pg}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\frac{PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\,at\ given\ location * PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\,at\ all\ locations}{r^{\infty_{rl}}} = \begin{bmatrix} PG_1 \\ PG_2 \\ \vdots \\ PG_{\infty_{pg}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L_{2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}\infty_{pg}^2+1} & L_{2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}\infty_{pg}^2+2} & \cdots L_{2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}\infty_{pg}^2+\infty_{pg}} \\ L_{2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}\infty_{pg}^2+\infty_{pg}+1} & L_{2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}\infty_{pg}^2+\infty_{pg}+2} & \cdots L_{2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}\infty_{pg}^2+2\infty_{pg}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \quad \vdots \\ L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)-\infty_{pg}+1} & L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)-\infty_{pg}+2} & \cdots L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

For relativistically curved equations the same procedure for determining the subscript of L based on e is used except that the final subscript $\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{rl}\infty_{il}+1)$ is added.

$$\text{relativisticallycurved}\ \frac{PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\,at\ given\ location * PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\,at\ all\ locations}{r^{e}} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} PG_1 & PG_2 & \cdots PG_{\infty_{pg}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Plugging in

$$\begin{bmatrix} PG_1 \\ PG_2 \\ \vdots \\ PG_{\infty_{pg}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1+\infty_{il}(\infty_{rl}+e))+1} & L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1+\infty_{il}(\infty_{rl}+e))+2} & \cdots L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1+\infty_{il}(\infty_{rl}+e))+\infty_{pg}} \\ L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1+\infty_{il}(\infty_{rl}+e))+\infty_{pg}+1} & L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1+\infty_{il}(\infty_{rl}+e))+\infty_{pg}+2} & \cdots L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1+\infty_{il}(\infty_{rl}+e))+2\infty_{pg}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \quad \vdots \\ L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1+\infty_{il}(\infty_{rl}+e))+\infty_{pg}^2-\infty_{pg}+1} & L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1+\infty_{il}(\infty_{rl}+e))+\infty_{pg}^2-\infty_{pg}+2} & \cdots L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1+\infty_{il}(\infty_{rl}+e))+\infty_{pg}^2} \end{bmatrix}$$

Plugging in ∞_{rl} for e gives the following equation:

$$\text{relativisticallycurved}\ \frac{PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\,at\ given\ location * PG_{1\to\infty_{pg}}\,at\ all\ locations}{r^{\infty_{rl}}} =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} PG_1 & PG_2 & \cdots PG_{\infty_{pg}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} PG_1 \\ PG_2 \\ \vdots \\ PG_{\infty_{pg}} \end{bmatrix} \begin{bmatrix} L_{\infty_{pg}^2(4\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+1} & L_{\infty_{pg}^2(4\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+2} & \cdots L_{\infty_{pg}^2(4\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+\infty_{pg}} \\ L_{\infty_{pg}^2(4\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+\infty_{pg}+1} & L_{\infty_{pg}^2(4\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+\infty_{pg}+2} & \cdots L_{\infty_{pg}^2(4\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+2\infty_{pg}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots \quad \vdots \\ L_{\infty_{pg}^2(4\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+\infty_{pg}^2-\infty_{pg}+1} & L_{\infty_{pg}^2(4\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+\infty_{pg}^2-\infty_{pg}+2} & \cdots L_{2\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)} \end{bmatrix}$$

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 $= \begin{bmatrix} P_1 & P_2 \cdots P_p \cdots P_{\infty_p} \end{bmatrix}$

Array of all particle pieces within a particle types $P_1 = \begin{bmatrix} P_{1\{1\}} & P_{1\{2\}} \cdots P_{1\{p\}} \cdots P_{1\{\infty_p\}} \end{bmatrix}$

Scalar force on $P_{1-\infty_p\{1-\infty_{pp}\}}\,at\ given\ location = \vec{F}_{P_{1-\infty_p\{1-\infty_{pp}\}}}$

$$\vec{F} = m * \vec{a}$$

$\vec{a} = \dfrac{\overrightarrow{F}}{m}$

$\hat{i} =$ vector that is 1 unit interval long in the x direction only

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

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

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & y & z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\overrightarrow{F}_{P_{1\{1\}}} = \left[L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+1}\hat{i} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+2}\, j \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3}\, k \right]$$

$$\overrightarrow{F}_{P_{1\{2\}}} = \left[L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+4}\hat{i} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+5}\, j \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+6}\, k \right]$$

$\vdots$

$$\overrightarrow{F}_{P_{1\{pp\}}} = \left[L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3(pp-1)+1}\hat{i} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3(pp-1)+2}\,\hat{j} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3(pp-1)+3}\,\hat{k} \right]$$

$\vdots$

$$\overrightarrow{F}_{P_{1\{\infty_{pp}\}}} = \left[L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{pp}-2}\hat{i} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{pp}-1}\,\hat{j} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{pp}}\,\hat{k} \right]$$

$$\overrightarrow{F}_{P_{2\{1\}}} = \left[L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{pp}+1}\hat{i} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{pp}+2}\,\hat{j} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{pp}+3}\,\hat{k} \right]$$

$$\overrightarrow{F}_{P_{2\{2\}}} = \left[L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{pp}+4}\hat{i} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{pp}+5}\,\hat{j} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{pp}+6}\,\hat{k} \right]$$

$\vdots$

$$\overrightarrow{F}_{P_{2\{pp\}}} = \left[L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{pp}+3(pp-1)+1}\hat{i} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{pp}+3(pp-1)+2}\,\hat{j} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{pp}+3(pp-1)+3}\,\hat{k} \right]$$

$\vdots$

$$\overrightarrow{F}_{P_{2\{\infty_{pp}\}}} = \left[L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+6\infty_{pp}-2}\hat{i} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+6\infty_{pp}-1}\,\hat{j} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+6\infty_{pp}}\,\hat{k} \right]$$

$\vdots$

$$\overrightarrow{F}_{P_{p\{1\}}} = \left[L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3(p-1)\infty_{pp}+1}\hat{i} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3(p-1)\infty_{pp}+2}\,\hat{j} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3(p-1)\infty_{pp}+3}\,\hat{k} \right]$$

$$\overrightarrow{F}_{P_{p\{2\}}} = \left[L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3(p-1)\infty_{pp}+4}\hat{i} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3(p-1)\infty_{pp}+5}\,\hat{j} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3(p-1)\infty_{pp}+6}\,\hat{k} \right]$$

$\vdots$

$$\overrightarrow{F}_{P_{p\{pp\}}} = \left[L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3(p-1)\infty_{pp}+3(pp-1)+1}\hat{i} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3(p-1)\infty_{pp}+3(pp-1)+2}\,\hat{j} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3(p-1)\infty_{pp}+3(pp-1)+3}\,\hat{k} \right]$$

$\vdots$

$$\overrightarrow{F}_{P_{\infty_p\{\infty_{pp}\}}} = \left[L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_p\infty_{pp}-2} \quad L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_p\infty_{pp}-1} \quad \cdots L_{\infty_{pg}^2(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_p\infty_{pp}} \right]$$

Relativistic force on $P_{1-\infty_p\{1-\infty_{pp}\}}$ *at given location* $= \overrightarrow{F}_{P_{1-\infty_p\{1-\infty_{pp}\}}}$

$$\vec{F} = m*\vec{a}$$

$$\vec{a} = \frac{\vec{F}}{m}$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} x & y & z \end{bmatrix}$$

$$relativistic\vec{F}_{P_{1\{1\}}} = \left[L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+1}\hat{i} \quad L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+2}\, j \quad \cdots L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3}\, k \right]$$

$$relativistic\vec{F}_{P_{1\{2\}}} = \left[L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+4}\hat{i} \quad L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+5}\, j \quad \cdots L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+6}\widehat{k} \right]$$

$$\vdots$$

$$relativistic\vec{F}_{P_{1\{pp\}}} = \left[L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3(pp-1)+1}\hat{i} \quad L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3(pp-1)+2}\widehat{j} \cdots L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3(pp-1)+3}\widehat{k} \right]$$

$$\vdots$$

$$relativistic\vec{F}_{P_{1\{\infty_{pp}\}}} = \left[L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3\infty_{pp}-2}\hat{i} \quad L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3\infty_{pp}-1}\widehat{j} \cdots L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3\infty_{pp}}\widehat{k} \right]$$

$$relativistic\vec{F}_{P_{2\{1\}}} = \left[L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3\infty_{pp}+1}\hat{i} \quad L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3\infty_{pp}+2}\widehat{j} \cdots L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3\infty_{pp}+3}\widehat{k} \right]$$

$$relativistic\vec{F}_{P_{2\{2\}}} = \left[L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3\infty_{pp}+4}\hat{i} \quad L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3\infty_{pp}+5}\widehat{j} \cdots L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3\infty_{pp}+6}\widehat{k} \right]$$

$$\vdots$$

$$relativistic\vec{F}_{P_{2\{pp\}}} = \left[L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3\infty_{pp}+3(pp-1)+1}\hat{i} \quad L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3\infty_{pp}+3(pp-1)+2}\widehat{j} \cdots L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3\infty_{pp}+3(pp-1)+3}\widehat{k} \right]$$

$$\vdots$$

$$relativistic\vec{F}_{P_{2\{\infty_{pp}\}}} = \left[L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+6\infty_{pp}-2}\hat{i} \quad L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+6\infty_{pp}-1}\widehat{j} \cdots L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+6\infty_{pp}}\widehat{k} \right]$$

$$\vdots$$

$$relativistic\vec{F}_{P_{p\{1\}}} = \left[L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3(p-1)\infty_{pp}+1}\hat{i} \quad L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3(p-1)\infty_{pp}+2}\widehat{j} \cdots L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3(p-1)\infty_{pp}+3}\widehat{k} \right]$$

$$relativistic\vec{F}_{P_{p\{2\}}} = \left[L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3(p-1)\infty_{pp}+4}\hat{i} \quad L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3(p-1)\infty_{pp}+5}\widehat{j} \cdots L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3(p-1)\infty_{pp}+6}\widehat{k} \right]$$

$$\vdots$$

$$relativistic\vec{F}_{P_{p\{pp\}}} =$$

$$\left[L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3(p-1)\infty_{pp}+3(pp-1)+1}\hat{i} \quad L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3(p-1)\infty_{pp}+3(pp-1)+2}\widehat{j} \cdots L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+3(p-1)\infty_{pp}+3(pp-1)+3}\widehat{k} \right]$$

$$\vdots$$

$$relativistic\vec{F}_{P_{\infty_{p}\{\infty_{pp}\}}} = \left[L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+6\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}-2}\hat{i} \quad L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+6\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}-1}\widehat{j} \cdots L_{2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+6\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}}\widehat{k} \right]$$

All fundamental laws for any point in spacetime within the multiverse matrix can therefore be defined by $2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+6\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}$ laws except since AllA has made a universal relativistically curved gravitational

constant 1 more law must be added, G , which defines universal gravity giving the equation:
$2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+6\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+1$.

$\infty_{l}=2\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+6\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+1=$ number of all possible fundamental laws for every point in spacetime
$L_{1\to\infty_{l}}=$ all possible fundamental physics laws
$\pm\infty_{rm}=$ number of 1 unit intervals in highest or lowest fundamental law vector coefficients to describe a multiverse
$\infty_{im}=$ number of increments within a 1 unit interval necessary to describe the fundamental laws of a multiverse
$\infty_{rs}=$ 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
$\infty_{is}=$ number of increments within a 1 unit interval in space to describe a multiverse or universe
$\infty_{rt}=$ 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
$\infty_{it}=$ number of increments within a 1 unit interval in time to describe a multiverse or universe
$\infty_{u}=$ 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.
$\infty_{ws}=\left(\frac{2\infty_{rs}}{ws}\right)^{\infty_{u}}=$ denominator under 1 necessary for describing the length of an interval that encompasses $\frac{1}{2\infty_{rs}}$ 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 $2\infty_{rs}$ interval wide space in an interval size native to that universe and a minimum size of ws width across its smallest dimension in intervals native to the universe outside it, inside the universe having a $2\infty_{rs}$ interval wide space in an interval size native to that universe and a minimum size of ws width across its smallest dimension in intervals native to the universe outside it, inside the universe having a $2\infty_{rs}$ interval wide space with an interval size native to that universe and a minimum size of ws width across its smallest dimension in intervals native to the universe outside it which has a $2\infty_{rs}$ wide space with an interval size native to that universe .. within the original universe having a $2\infty_{rs}$ wide space in intervals of 1 unit. ∞_{u} levels of universes within universes within universes .. within the original universe.
$\infty_{wt}=\left(\frac{\infty_{rt}}{\infty_{wt}}\right)^{\infty_{u}}=$ denominator under 1 necessary for describing the length of an interval that encompasses $\frac{1}{\infty_{rt}}$ 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 ∞_{rt} interval wide timeline in an interval size native to that universe and a minimum size of ∞_{wt} width across time in intervals native to the universe outside it, inside the universe having a ∞_{rt} interval wide timeline in an interval size native to that universe and a minimum length of ∞_{wt} width across its smallest dimension in intervals native to the universe outside it, inside the universe having a ∞_{rt} interval wide space with an interval size native to that universe and a minimum size of ∞_{wt} width across its

smallest dimension in intervals native to the universe outside it which has a ∞_{rt} wide space to an interval size native to that universe .. within the original universe having a ∞_{rt} wide space in intervals of 1 unit. ∞_u 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.

$$S(a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_\infty) = M_{a_1, a_2, a_3, \dots, a_\infty} = a_1\hat{v}_1 + a_2\hat{v}_2 + a_3\hat{v}_3 + \dots + a_\infty\hat{v}_\infty$$

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 of $2\infty_{rs}$ diameter or fullverses are $2\infty_{ws}\infty_{rs}$ diameter. 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 $r^2 \geq (x-0)^2 + (y-0)^2 + (z-0)^2$ where r is ∞_{rs}. 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 the z axis each quadrant of a circle defined by that z coordinate must be considered separately. Consider z starting at $-\infty_{rs}$. For the 1st quadrant, positive x and positive y, squares determining the most positive extent with respect to the z axis of cubical pixels will be drawn from their negative x negative y corner. For the 2nd quadrant, negative x and positive y, squares determining the most positive extent with respect to the z axis of cubical pixels will be drawn from their positive x negative y corner. For the 3rd quadrant, negative x and negative y, squares determining the most positive extent with respect to the z axis of cubical pixels will be drawn from their positive x positive y corner. For the 4th quadrant, negative x and positive y, squares determining the most positive extent with respect to the z axis of cubical pixels will be drawn from their negative x positive y corner. Quadrant 1's pixels are determined first then quadrant 2's pixels then quadrant 3's pixels then quadrant 4's pixels.

Starting at $z = -\infty_{rs}$ the circle determined by this x coordinate is $\infty_{rs}^2 \geq x^2 + y^2 + (-\infty_{rs})^2$ which simplifies to $0 \geq x^2 + y^2$. Each quadrant would thus have 1 pixel each touching the origin totaling 4 pixels.

The second circle of pixels at $z = -\infty_{rs} + \dfrac{1}{\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}}$ is determined by $\infty_{rs}^2 \geq x^2 + y^2 + (-\infty_{rs} + \dfrac{1}{\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}})^2$ which simplifies to $\dfrac{2\infty_{rs}}{\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}} - \dfrac{1}{\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2} \geq x^2 + y^2$. To determine the pixels in the 1st quadrant move from the origin of the x y plane in the positive x direction until the point is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point, then move from $x = 0$, $y = \dfrac{1}{\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}}$ in the positive x direction until the point is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point, keep moving in the positive y direction in this manner until the most negative x point 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 the x y plane in the negative x direction until the point is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point, then move from $x=0,\ y=\frac{1}{\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}}$ in the negative x direction until the point is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point, keep moving in the positive y direction in this manner until the most positive x point 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 the $x\ \ y$ plane in the negative x direction until the point is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point, then move from $x=0,\ y=-\frac{1}{\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}}$ in the negative x direction until the point is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point, keep moving in the negative y direction in this manner until the most positive x point 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 the $x\ \ y$ plane in the positive x direction until the point is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point, then move from $x=0,\ y=-\frac{1}{\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}}$ in the positive x direction until the point is outside the circle, do not put a pixel at that point, keep moving in the negative y direction in this manner until the most negative x point 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 point $z=0$ is reached. On either sides of that circle pixels will be put so that they will cover 1 increment in the negative z direction just barely touching the circle and 1 increment in the positive z direction just barely touching the circle. All circles in the positive z direction from $z=0$ will define pixels that will cover 1 increment in the positive z direction 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 point $z=\infty_{rs}$ is reached where the last 4 pixels will be defined.

For the cubical version the first pixel of any M in $I_{3,1}$ is the following:

$$\text{Multiverse } M(x=-\infty_{rs},y=-\infty_{rs},z=-\infty_{rs},t=0)=\begin{bmatrix} L_1=a_1 \\ L_2=a_2 \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l}=a_{\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$M(-\infty_{rs}+\frac{1}{\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}},-\infty_{rs},-\infty_{rs},0) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1=a_{\infty_l+1} \\ L_2=a_{\infty_l+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l}=a_{\infty_l+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

At the third pixel fresh values are also required.

$$\mathrm{M}(-\infty_{rs} + \frac{2}{\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}}, -\infty_{rs}, -\infty_{rs}, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{2\infty_l+1} \\ L_2 = a_{2\infty_l+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{2\infty_l+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

After $\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}$ increments in the positive x direction the point in question is now 1 unit to the right.

$$-\infty_{rs} + \infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\frac{1}{\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}} = -\infty_{rs} + 1$$

$$\mathrm{M}(-\infty_{rs} + 1, -\infty_{rs}, -\infty_{rs}, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}+1} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

After ∞_{rs} units of $\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}$ increments in the positive x direction the point in question is now ∞_{rs} units to the right at 0.

$$-\infty_{rs} + \infty_{rs}\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\frac{1}{\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}} = 0$$

$$\mathrm{M}(0, -\infty_{rs}, -\infty_{rs}, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_{rs}+1} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_{rs}+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_{rs}+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

Moving x units to the left or right from 0 along the x axis requires $\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}$ increments for every unit dictating $\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}x$ to be added to $\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_{rs}$ factoring to $\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}(\infty_{rs} + x)$.

$$\mathrm{M}(x, -\infty_{rs}, -\infty_{rs}, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}(\infty_{rs}+x)+1} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}(\infty_{rs}+x)+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}(\infty_{rs}+x)+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

Filling in ∞_{rs} for x.

$$\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}(\infty_{rs} + x) = \infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs} \quad \forall x = \infty_{rs}$$

$$\mathrm{M}(\infty_{rs}, -\infty_{rs}, -\infty_{rs}, 0) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

After moving through $x=\infty_{rs}$ the x coordinate returns to $-\infty_{rs}$ and the y coordinate increments by an increment of $\frac{1}{\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}}$.

$$\text{M}(-\infty_{rs},-\infty_{rs}+\frac{1}{\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}},-\infty_{rs},0) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_l(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)+1} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_l(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_l(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

The next movement in the positive y direction is the following:

$$\text{M}(-\infty_{rs},-\infty_{rs}+\frac{2}{\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}},-\infty_{rs},0) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{2\infty_l(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)+1} \\ L_2 = a_{2\infty_l(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{2\infty_l(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

For every $\frac{1}{\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}}$ increment in the positive direction along the y axis there is an $\infty_l(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)$ addition to the subscript of a, considering $\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}$ increments for every unit and that ∞_{rs} units are necessary to reach $y=0$ the base subscript equation is the following:

$$\text{M}(-\infty_{rs},y,-\infty_{rs},0) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+1} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

Inputting ∞_{rs} in for y gives us the following:

$$\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)=\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1) \quad \forall y=\infty_{rs}$$

$$\text{M}(-\infty_{rs},\infty_{rs},-\infty_{rs},0) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)+1} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

Inputting ∞_{rs} in for x gives us the following:

$$\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}(\infty_{rs}+x)=\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs} \quad \forall x=\infty_{rs}$$

$$\text{M}(\infty_{rs},\infty_{rs},-\infty_{rs},0) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_{rs}+1)+1} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_{rs}+1)+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_{rs}+1)+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

The next pixel is the following:

$$\mathrm{M}(-\infty_{rs},-\infty_{rs},-\infty_{rs}+\frac{1}{\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}},0) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_l(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)+1} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_l(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_l(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

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

$$\infty_l(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_{rs}+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}z) = \infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_r^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)$$

$$\mathrm{M}(-\infty_{rs},-\infty_{rs},z,0) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+1} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

Evaluating z, y, and x at ∞_r gives:

$$\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z) = \infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1) \quad \forall z=\infty_{rs}$$

$$\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y) = \infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1) \quad \forall y=\infty_{rs}$$

$$\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}(\infty_{rs}+x) = \infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs} \quad \forall x=\infty_{rs}$$

$$\mathrm{M}(\infty_{rs},\infty_{rs},\infty_{rs},0) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

The next pixel is the following:

$$\mathrm{M}(-\infty_{rs},-\infty_{rs},-\infty_{rs},\frac{1}{\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}}) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+\infty_l+1} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+\infty_l+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+\infty_l+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

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 $L_G = 0$ at that point in time.

$$L_G = a_{\infty_l\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+2\infty_l+1}$$

After $\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}$ increments in the positive t direction the point in question is now 1 unit to the right.

$$\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\frac{1}{\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}} = 1$$

$$\mathrm{M}(-\infty_{rs},-\infty_{rs},-\infty_{rs},1) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1+\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_l\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+2+\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_l\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+\infty_l+\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}} \end{bmatrix}$$

For every $\dfrac{1}{\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}}$ increment in the positive direction along the t axis there is an $\infty_l(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1$ addition to the subscript of a, considering $\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}$ increments for every unit the base subscript equation is the following:

$$\left(\infty_l(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)(\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}t) =$$

$$\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)(t)$$

$$\mathrm{M}(-\infty_{rs},-\infty_{rs},-\infty_{rs},t) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)(t)+1} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)(t)+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)(t)+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

The equation for $\mathrm{M}(x,y,z,t)$ is the addition of subscripts for x,y,z, and t.

$$\mathrm{M}(x,y,z,t) =$$

$$\begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)(t)+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_l\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+(\infty_{rs}+x)\right)+1} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)(t)+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_l\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+(\infty_{rs}+x)\right)+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)(t)+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_l\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+(\infty_{rs}+x)\right)+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

Evaluating at the final pixel of M provides:

$$\mathrm{M}(\infty_{rs},\infty_{rs},\infty_{rs},\infty_{rt}) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)(\infty_{rt})+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_l\left(\begin{matrix}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+\infty_{rs})\\+(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+\infty_{rs})+(\infty_{rs}+\infty_{rs})\end{matrix}\right)+1} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)(\infty_{rt})+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_l\left(\begin{matrix}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+\infty_{rs})\\+(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+\infty_{rs})+(\infty_{rs}+\infty_{rs})\end{matrix}\right)+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)(\infty_{rt})+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_l\left(\begin{matrix}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+\infty_{rs})\\+(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+\infty_{rs})+(\infty_{rs}+\infty_{rs})\end{matrix}\right)+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

Which simplifies to:

$$M(\infty_{rs},\infty_{rs},\infty_{rs},\infty_{rt}) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_l 2\infty_{rs}\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws} 6\infty_{rs}+3\right)+1} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_l 2\infty_{rs}\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws} 6\infty_{rs}+3\right)+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_l 2\infty_{rs}\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws} 6\infty_{rs}+3\right)+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

The volume of a sphere is $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ and the volume of a cube is $8r^3$. The fraction of the volume of a sphere to volume of a cube of the same radius is $\frac{\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3}{8r^3} = \frac{\pi}{6}$. 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 $\frac{\pi}{6}$ cubic units in the sphere compared to the cube that the sphere is inscribed in.

The I matrixspace has dimension equal to the subscript of the final law of the final pixel of M multiplied by the number of units of a cube in a circle. Therefore the number of dimensions of $I_{3,1}$ is:

$$\dim(S) \approx \frac{\pi}{6}\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)$$
$$+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_l 2\infty_{rs}\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws} 6\infty_{rs}+3\right)$$

$$S(a_1, a_2, a_3, \ldots, a_{\frac{\pi}{6}\left(\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_l 2\infty_{rs}\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws} 6\infty_{rs}+3\right)+\infty_l\right)}) =$$
$$M_{a_1,a_2,a_3,\ldots,a_{\frac{\pi}{6}\left(\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_l 2\infty_{rs}\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws} 6\infty_{rs}+3\right)+\infty_l\right)}} = a_1\hat{v}_1 + a_2\hat{v}_2 + a_3\hat{v}_3 + \ldots +$$
$$a_{\frac{\pi}{6}\left(\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_l 2\infty_{rs}\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws} 6\infty_{rs}+3\right)+\infty_l\right)}$$
$$\hat{v}_{\frac{\pi}{6}\left(\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_l 2\infty_{rs}\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws} 6\infty_{rs}+3\right)+\infty_l\right)}$$

S has $2\infty_{rm}$ intervals along each dimension and each interval has ∞_{im} increments. Multiplying these together and taking it to the number of dimensions power gives the number of multiverses within S.

Number of multiverses in $S \approx \left(2\infty_{rm}\infty_{im}\right)^{\frac{\pi}{6}\left(\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_l 2\infty_{rs}\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws} 6\infty_{rs}+3\right)+\infty_l\right)}$

In order to conceive of a universes that does not have universes within it one must remove all ∞_{ws} and ∞_{wt}.

$$\text{nonlayeredM}(x,y,z,t) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_{it}\left(\infty_l(\infty_{is}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)(t)+\infty_{is}\infty_l\left((\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+(\infty_{is} 2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+(\infty_{rs}+x)\right)+1} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_{it}\left(\infty_l(\infty_{is}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)(t)+\infty_{is}\infty_l\left((\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+(\infty_{is} 2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+(\infty_{rs}+x)\right)+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_{it}\left(\infty_l(\infty_{is}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)(t)+\infty_{is}\infty_l\left((\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+(\infty_{is} 2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+(\infty_{rs}+x)\right)+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{nonlayeredM}(\infty_{rs},\infty_{rs},\infty_{rs},\infty_{rt}) = \begin{bmatrix} L_1 = a_{\infty_{it}\bigl(\infty_l\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\bigr)+\infty_{is}\infty_l 2\infty_{rs}\bigl((\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 6\infty_{rs}+3\bigr)+1} \\ L_2 = a_{\infty_{it}\bigl(\infty_l\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\bigr)+\infty_{is}\infty_l 2\infty_{rs}\bigl((\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 6\infty_{rs}+3\bigr)+2} \\ \vdots \\ L_{\infty_l} = a_{\infty_{it}\bigl(\infty_l\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\bigr)+\infty_{is}\infty_l 2\infty_{rs}\bigl((\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 6\infty_{rs}+3\bigr)+\infty_l} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dim(\text{nonlayered}S) \approx \frac{\pi}{6}\infty_l\left(\infty_{it}\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}6\infty_{rs}+1)+\infty_{is}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)$$

$$\text{nonlayered}S(a_1+a_2+a_3+\ldots+a_{\frac{\pi}{6}\Bigl(\infty_{it}\bigl(\infty_l\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\bigr)+\infty_{is}\infty_l 2\infty_{rs}\bigl((\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 6\infty_{rs}+3\bigr)+\infty_l\Bigr)}) =$$

$$\text{nonlayered}M_{a_1,a_2,a_3,\ldots,a_{\frac{\pi}{6}\Bigl(\infty_{it}\bigl(\infty_l\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\bigr)+\infty_{is}\infty_l 2\infty_{rs}\bigl((\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 6\infty_{rs}+3\bigr)+\infty_l\Bigr)}} = a_1\hat{v}_1+a_2\hat{v}_2+a_3\hat{v}_3+\ldots+$$

$$a_{\frac{\pi}{6}\Bigl(\infty_{it}\bigl(\infty_l\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\bigr)+\infty_{is}\infty_l 2\infty_{rs}\bigl((\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 6\infty_{rs}+3\bigr)+\infty_l\Bigr)}$$

$$\hat{v}_{\frac{\pi}{6}\Bigl(\infty_{it}\bigl(\infty_l\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\bigr)+\infty_{is}\infty_l 2\infty_{rs}\bigl((\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 6\infty_{rs}+3\bigr)+\infty_l\Bigr)}$$

Number of multiverses in $aloneS \approx (2\infty_{rm}\infty_{im})^{\frac{\pi}{6}\Bigl(\infty_{it}\bigl(\infty_l\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\bigr)+\infty_{is}\infty_l 2\infty_{rs}\bigl((\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is} 6\infty_{rs}+3\bigr)+\infty_l\Bigr)}$

$\infty_p =$ number of all possible particle types

$\infty_{pp} =$ number of particle pieces in a particle type

$P_{1\to\infty_p\{1\to\infty_{pp}\}} =$ where $m \to n = m$ through n. All possible pieces described by what is in parentheses of all possible particle types which is not in parentheses

$\pm\infty_{rmu} =$ number of 1 unit intervals in highest or lowest mass vector coefficients to describe a universe

$\infty_{imu} =$ number of increments within a 1 unit interval necessary to describe the masses of particle pieces of a universe

$\pm\infty_{rvu} =$ number of 1 unit intervals in highest or lowest velocity vector coefficients to describe a universe

$\infty_{ivu} =$ 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.

$$M(b_1,b_2,b_3,\ldots,b_\infty) = U_{b_1,b_2,b_3,\ldots,b_\infty} = b_1\hat{v}_1+b_2\hat{v}_2+b_3\hat{v}_3+\ldots+b_\infty\hat{v}_\infty$$

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 of $2\infty_{rs}$ diameter or fullverses are $2\infty_{ws}$ diameter. Cartesian coordinates are used instead of polar coordinates to maintain precise accuracy far away from the origin. The frame across (x,y,z,t) 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

$$U(x = -\infty_r, y = -\infty_r, z = -\infty_r) = \begin{bmatrix} P_{1\{1\}} = b_{1\to 7} & P_{1\{2\}} = b_{8\to 14} & & P_{1\{\infty_{pp}\}} = b_{(7\infty_{pp}-6)\to 7\infty_{pp}} \\ P_{2\{1\}} = b_{7\infty_{pp}+1\to 7} & P_{2\{2\}} = b_{7\infty_{pp}+8\to 14} & & P_{2\{\infty_{pp}\}} = b_{7\infty_{pp}+(7\infty_{pp}-6)\to 7\infty_{pp}} \\ \vdots & \vdots & \ddots & \vdots \\ P_{\infty_p\{1\}} = b_{\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}-7\infty_{pp}+1\to 7} & P_{\infty_p\{2\}} = b_{\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}-7\infty_{pp}+8\to 14} & & P_{\infty_p\{\infty_{pp}\}} = b_{\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}-7\infty_{pp}+(7\infty_{pp}-6)\to\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Invariant native mass (Before Einstein's Relativity) mass of $P_{1\{1\}} = b_1$

x relativistic velocity component of $P_{1\{1\}} = b_2 \hat{i}$

y relativistic velocity component of $P_{1\{1\}} = b_3 j$

z relativistic velocity component of $P_{1\{1\}} = b_4 k$

x nonrelativistic add on velocity component of $P_{1\{1\}} = b_5 \hat{i}$

y nonrelativistic add on velocity component of $P_{1\{1\}} = b_6 j$

z nonrelativistic add on velocity component of $P_{1\{1\}} = b_7 k$

The same breakdown of what $b_{m\to n}$ represent applies to all particle pieces at all coordinates.

Appling the same procedure as for determining the subscripts for the multiverse matrixspace at (x,y,z) coordinates achieves the following equation:

$$U(x,y,z) = \begin{bmatrix} P_{1\{1\to\infty_{pp}\}} = b_{\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+(\infty_{rs}+x)\right)+1\to 7\infty_{pp}} \\ P_{2\{1\to\infty_{pp}\}} = b_{\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+(\infty_{rs}+x)\right)+(7\infty_{pp}+1)\to 14\infty_{pp}} \\ \vdots \\ P_{\infty_p\{1\to\infty_{pp}\}} = b_{\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+(\infty_{rs}+x)\right)+(\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}-7\infty_{pp}+1)\to\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}} \end{bmatrix}$$

Evaluated at the final particle piece at $(x=\infty_{rs}, y=\infty_{rs}, z=\infty_{rs})$

$$U(\infty_{rs},\infty_{rs},\infty_{rs}) = \begin{bmatrix} P_{1\{\infty_{pp}\}} = b_{14\infty_p\infty_{pp}\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+7\infty_{pp}} \\ P_{2\{\infty_{pp}\}} = b_{14\infty_p\infty_{pp}\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+14\infty_{pp}} \\ \vdots \\ P_{\infty_p\{\infty_{pp}\}} = b_{\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)} \end{bmatrix}$$

Considering that there are $\frac{\pi}{6}$ cubic units in the sphere compared to the cube that the sphere is inscribed in, the number of dimensions of $M_{3,1}$ is:

$$\dim(M_{3,1}) = \frac{7\pi}{6}\infty_p\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)$$

$$\dim(M_{3,1})[mass] = \frac{\pi}{6}\infty_p\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)$$

$$\dim(M_{3,1})[velocity] = \pi\infty_p\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)$$

Rewriting the statement of the matrixspace M to $M_{3,1}$:

$$M_{3,1}(b_1,b_2,b_3,\dots,b_{\frac{7\pi}{6}\infty_p\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)}) = U_{b_1,b_2,b_3,\dots,b_{\frac{7\pi}{6}\infty_p\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)}} =$$

$$b_1\hat{v}_1+b_2\hat{v}_2+b_3\hat{v}_3+\dots+b_{\frac{7\pi}{6}\infty_p\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)}\hat{v}_{\frac{7\pi}{6}\infty_p\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)}$$

Each particle piece $M_{3,1}$ has $2\infty_{vmu}$ intervals along the mass dimension and each interval has ∞_{imu} increments. Each particle piece $M_{3,1}$ has $2\infty_{vvu}$ intervals along each of 3 velocity dimensions and each interval has ∞_{ivu} increments. Multiplying these together after taking it to the number of dimensions power gives the number of universes within $M_{3,1}$.

Number of universes in

$$M_{3,1} \approx (2\infty_{rmu}\infty_{imu})^{\frac{\pi}{6}\infty_p\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)}\left(2\infty_{rvu}\infty_{ivu}\right)^{\pi\infty_p\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)}$$

Multiplying the number of multiverses in S by the number of universes in $M_{3,1}$ gives us the number of universes within S.

Number of universes in

$$S \approx \left(2\infty_{rm}\infty_{im}\right)^{\frac{\pi}{6}\left(\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_l\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^3\infty_{ws}^3 8\infty_{rs}^3+\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 12\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_l 2\infty_{rs}\left((\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3\right)+\infty_l\right)}$$
$$(2\infty_{rmu}\infty_{imu})^{\frac{\pi}{6}\infty_p\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)}\left(2\infty_{rvu}\infty_{ivu}\right)^{\pi\infty_p\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2\infty_{ws}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)}$$

In order to conceive of a universe that does not have universes within it one must remove all ∞_{ws}.

$$\text{nonlayered}U(x,y,z) = \begin{bmatrix} P_{1\{1\to\infty_{pp}\}} = b_{\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}\infty_{is}\left((\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+(\infty_{is}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+(\infty_{rs}+x)\right)+1\to 7\infty_{pp}} \\ P_{2\{1\to\infty_{pp}\}} = b_{\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}\infty_{is}\left((\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+(\infty_{is}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+(\infty_{rs}+x)\right)+(7\infty_{pp}+1)\to 14\infty_{pp}} \\ \vdots \\ P_{\infty_p\{1\to\infty_{pp}\}} = b_{\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}\infty_{is}\left((\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}4\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+z)+(\infty_{is}2\infty_{rs}+1)(\infty_{rs}+y)+(\infty_{rs}+x)\right)+(\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}-7\infty_{pp}+1)\to\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\text{nonlayered}U(\infty_{rs},\infty_{rs},\infty_{rs}) = \begin{bmatrix} P_{1\{\infty_{pp}\}} = b_{14\infty_p\infty_{pp}\infty_{is}\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}6\infty_{rs}+3)+7\infty_{pp}} \\ P_{2\{\infty_{pp}\}} = b_{14\infty_p\infty_{pp}\infty_{is}\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}6\infty_{rs}+3)+14\infty_{pp}} \\ \vdots \\ P_{\infty_p\{\infty_{pp}\}} = b_{\infty_p 7\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)} \end{bmatrix}$$

$$\dim(\text{nonlayered}M_{3,1}) = \frac{7\pi}{6}\infty_p\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)$$

$$\dim(\text{nonlayered}M_{3,1})[mass] = \frac{\pi}{6}\infty_p\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}2\infty_{rs}\left(\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}6\infty_{rs}+3\right)+1\right)$$

$$\dim(\text{nonlayered}M_{3,1})[velocity] = \pi\infty_p\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)$$

Number of universes in

$$\text{nonlayeredM} \approx (2\infty_{rmu}\infty_{imu})^{\frac{\pi}{6}\infty_p\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)}\left(2\infty_{rvu}\infty_{ivu}\right)^{\pi\infty_p\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^2 4\infty_{rs}^2+\infty_{is}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)}$$

Number of universes in

$$aloneS \approx (2\infty_{rm}\infty_{im})^{\frac{\pi}{6}\left(\infty_{it}\left(\infty_{l}\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^{3}8\infty_{rs}^{3}+\infty_{is}^{2}12\infty_{rs}^{2}+\infty_{is}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)+\infty_{is}\infty_{l}2\infty_{rs}\left((\infty_{is}^{2}4\infty_{rs}^{2}+\infty_{is}6\infty_{rs}+3\right)+\infty_{l}\right)}(2\infty_{rmu}\infty_{imu})^{\frac{\pi}{6}\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^{2}4\infty_{rs}^{2}+\infty_{is}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)}$$
$$\left(2\infty_{rvu}\infty_{ivu}\right)^{\pi\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^{2}4\infty_{rs}^{2}+\infty_{is}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)}$$

Where $\infty_{ws}=\left(\frac{2\infty_{rs}}{ws}\right)^{\infty_u}$, $\infty_{wt}=\left(\frac{\infty_{rt}}{wt}\right)^{\infty_u}$, $\infty_{l}=\infty_{pg}^{2}(2\infty_{il}\infty_{rl}+1)+3\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}+\infty_{g}$, 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:

$$(2\infty_{rm}\infty_{im})^{\frac{\pi}{6}\left(\infty_{it}\left(\infty_{l}\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^{3}8\infty_{rs}^{3}+\infty_{is}^{2}12\infty_{rs}^{2}+\infty_{is}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)+\infty_{is}\infty_{l}2\infty_{rs}\left((\infty_{is}^{2}4\infty_{rs}^{2}+\infty_{is}6\infty_{rs}+3\right)+\infty_{l}\right)}(2\infty_{rmu}\infty_{imu})^{\frac{\pi}{6}\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^{2}4\infty_{rs}^{2}+\infty_{is}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)}$$
$$\left(2\infty_{rvu}\infty_{ivu}\right)^{\pi\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^{2}4\infty_{rs}^{2}+\infty_{is}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)} :$$
$$\left(2\infty_{rm}\infty_{im}\right)^{\frac{\pi}{6}\left(\infty_{it}\infty_{wt}\left(\infty_{l}\infty_{rt}(\infty_{is}^{3}\infty_{ws}^{3}8\infty_{rs}^{3}+\infty_{is}^{2}\infty_{ws}^{2}12\infty_{rs}^{2}+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+1)+1\right)+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}\infty_{l}2\infty_{rs}\left((\infty_{is}^{2}\infty_{ws}^{2}4\infty_{rs}^{2}+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3\right)+\infty_{l}\right)}$$
$$(2\infty_{rmu}\infty_{imu})^{\frac{\pi}{6}\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^{2}\infty_{ws}^{2}4\infty_{rs}^{2}+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)}\left(2\infty_{rvu}\infty_{ivu}\right)^{\pi\infty_{p}\infty_{pp}\left(\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}2\infty_{rs}(\infty_{is}^{2}\infty_{ws}^{2}4\infty_{rs}^{2}+\infty_{is}\infty_{ws}6\infty_{rs}+3)+1\right)}$$

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 than u or u universe 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!