

Mule New Physics System: A Theory of Dual Factor Motion

Hongjun Cheng

University of Science and Technology Liaoning, Liaoning province, Benxi city, China

Abstract: This paper introduces a revolutionary physical theory called Mule's Physics, focusing on its First and Second Laws. Mule's First Law establishes that universal motion follows a dual factor principle where "the universe consists of two entities, these two entities are opposite, and their complementarity creates the new." This fundamental law is expressed mathematically as $M = (y\uparrow + y\downarrow)Vm$ and visualized through a distinctive function graph showing oscillatory patterns. The paper demonstrates how this law applies to various motions in nature, from biological reproduction to particle interactions and wave phenomena. Mule's Second Law establishes that matter exists in the form of particles from infinitely large to infinitely small sizes, challenging conventional physics. Together, these laws provide a framework for understanding universal motion and composition, with significant implications for future technological development and our understanding of wave-particle duality, cyclical phenomena, and energy conservation.

Keywords: Dual Factor Theory, Mule's Physics, Wave-Particle Duality, Oscillatory Motion, Energy Conservation, Universal Motion Law, Particle Theory, Cyclic Universe.

1. Introduction

Mu Le has discovered five extremely important laws in the universe that aim to reveal fundamental truths about the cosmos and life. These laws establish theories of middle factors and anti-factors that fill significant gaps in conventional physics. This paper focuses on the first two laws, which form the foundation for understanding universal motion and the composition of matter throughout the universe. The principles presented here may enable humanity to expand into the vast universe and potentially enter an era of traversing time and space.

2. Background

Modern physics, despite its remarkable achievements, still cannot clearly explain many fundamental questions: What is the origin and end of the universe? What shape is the universe? Do souls and spirits exist? What causes the observer effect in light's double-slit experiment? What is dark matter in the universe? What are black holes? Does time stop when the speed of light is reached? What is the relationship between time and space?

The conventional understanding of particles smaller than atoms as merely energy rather than physical entities has left gaps in our comprehension of the universe's structure. This new theoretical framework addresses these questions by transcending the bottleneck of modern physics, proposing a universal law of motion that applies across all scales and phenomena.

3. Mule's Five Laws Overview

While this paper focuses on the first two laws, a brief overview of all five laws provides necessary context:

Mule's First Law: The universe consists of two entities that are opposite, and their complementarity creates the new.

Mule's Second Law: From infinitely large to infinitely small, all matter exists and moves in the form of particulate unit bodies.

Mule's Third Law: Only particles of similar size can interact with each other and produce new species.

Mule's Fourth Law: There are countless "unit particle spaces" in the universe, each an independent material world.

Mule's Fifth Law: The smaller the microparticles in a unit particle space, the faster the physical movement and relative time.

3.1. Concept of Mule's First Law

Mule's First Law states: "The universe consists of two entities, these two entities are opposite, and their complementarity creates the new." This is the universal law of material motion in the universe. All movement must have these three elements, which are the necessary conditions before material motion, called dual factor characteristics.

The energy calculation formula derived from this law is:

$$M = (y\uparrow + y\downarrow)Vm \quad (1)$$

Where: M = Energy (J)
 $y\uparrow$ = Positive attribute factor (m)
 $y\downarrow$ = Negative attribute factor (m)
 V = Exchange frequency (Hz)
 m = Mass (kg)

Where:

M : Energy (millimeter-times/second)

$y\uparrow$: Positive attribute factor (millimeter)

$y\downarrow$: Negative attribute factor (millimeter)

V : Number of exchanges of dual attribute factors per unit time (times/second)

m : Mass (grams)

Mule's First Law is the general rule governing all material motion in the universe. Motion is broadly defined to include not just movement or vibration of objects, but also the combination and decomposition of particles, life cycles, plant growth, quantum entanglement, human thinking, and galactic movements.

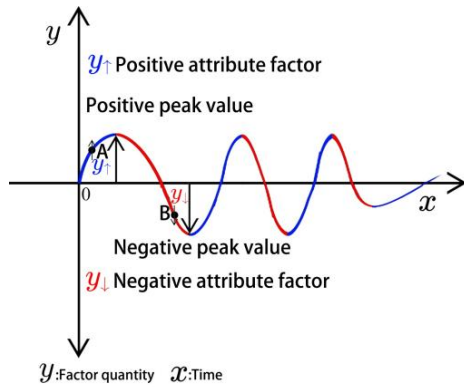


Figure 1. Mule's First Law Dual Factor Function Graph (corresponding points A and B)

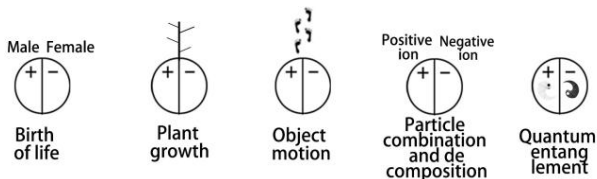


Figure 2. Various motions of matter

Mule's First Law and Life Movement

In human reproduction, there are three types: pre-sexually mature people, sexually mature males, and females. The mature types are opposite, and when combined, new life is born. "Two entities, opposites, complementary creation" perfectly describes life movement.

Mule's First Law and Particle Movement

In particle interactions, there are three types: stable saturated particles and positive and negative ions. When positive and negative ions interact, new matter is created. "Two entities, opposites, complementary creation" perfectly describes particle movement.

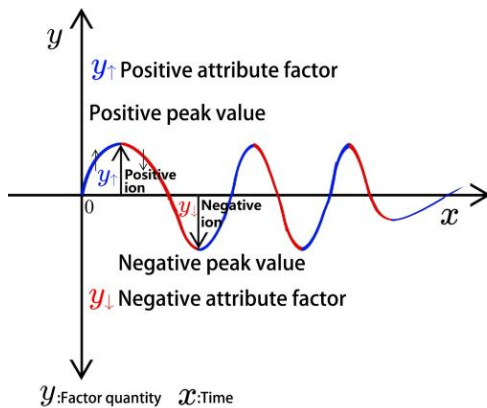


Figure 3. Mule's First Law Dual Factor Function Graph (corresponding to positive and negative ions)

Through these examples, we've proven the existence of Mule's First Law in these movements. All movement in the universe can be summarized in three statements: two entities, opposites, complementary creation.

1. "Two entities" means that before motion begins, the universe's matter must be divided into two types, no more and no less.

2. "Opposites" means these two entities are contrary to each other, like male and female.

3. "Complementary creation" means the two opposites interact, creating new life, resulting in material motion.

$$M = (y_{\uparrow \text{Positive ion}} + y_{\downarrow \text{Negative ion}})V$$

Figure 4. Mule's First Law Dual Factor Function Graph (corresponding to positive and negative ions)

Our organs are paired. Why not single? Because single organs cannot produce movement. Why not three? Because one extra is useless. Our body organs are paired—for viewing, both eyes enable accurate positioning, like two non-parallel lines finding an intersection point. Hearing and walking require pairs. Every activity requires paired organs, fully demonstrating Mule's First Law's omnipresence.

The universal application of this law means humans share commonalities with other creatures, plants, mountains, trees, stones, atoms, quanta, constellations, and divine beings. This is the rule scientists have long sought. Ancient Chinese philosopher Laozi spoke of a heavenly way, Song Dynasty philosophers proposed a heavenly principle, and Einstein sought a unified field theory formula. Today we have finally found it.

Dual Factor Concept

For any movement, matter must split into positive and negative forms to begin motion. Before becoming opposite, it's not a dual factor. For example, a stable atom is not a dual factor, only ions carrying positive or negative charges are dual factors. The positive form is called the positive attribute factor, the negative form is the negative attribute factor. Overall, they're called dual attribute factors, or dual factors for short. Dual factors are divided into concrete and formal attribute dual factors (concrete: biological, plant, combination and decomposition movements; formal: object movements, etc.).

$$\text{Mule's First Law} = \text{Three Elements} = \text{Dual Factor Nature}$$

To aid learning and mastery, remember these three concepts: Mule's First Law, Three Elements, and Dual Factor Nature refer to the same thing. Biological, plant, and particle movements are quantified attribute dual factor phenomena. The energy conservation equation will unify gravity, magnetic fields, basic forces of mechanics, thinking, soul, human world, heavenly realm, spanning the entire universe.

Applying life's birth to Mule's First Law formula:

$$M = (y_{\uparrow \text{male}} + y_{\downarrow \text{female}})V \quad (2)$$

Where: $y_{\uparrow \text{male}}$ = Male factor contribution (m)
 $y_{\downarrow \text{female}}$ = Female factor contribution (m)
 V = Reproduction exchange frequency (Hz)

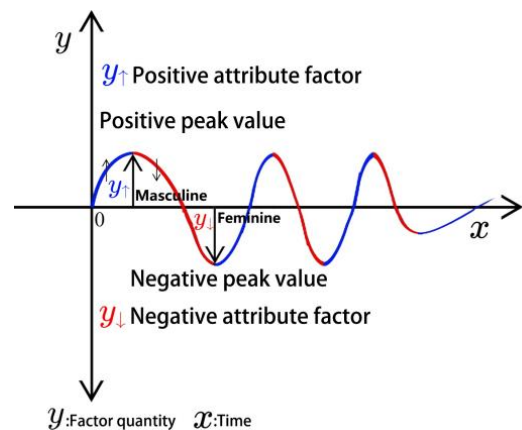


Figure 5. Mule's First Law Dual Factor Function Graph (Corresponding to Masculine and Feminine)

For example, to generate wind, the atmosphere must first become two air types—cold and warm—to create convection, thus producing wind:

$$M = (y\uparrow_{\text{warm}} + y\downarrow_{\text{cold}})V \quad (3)$$

Where:
 $y\uparrow_{\text{warm}}$ = Warm air factor (m)
 $y\downarrow_{\text{cold}}$ = Cold air factor (m)
 V = Air exchange frequency (Hz)

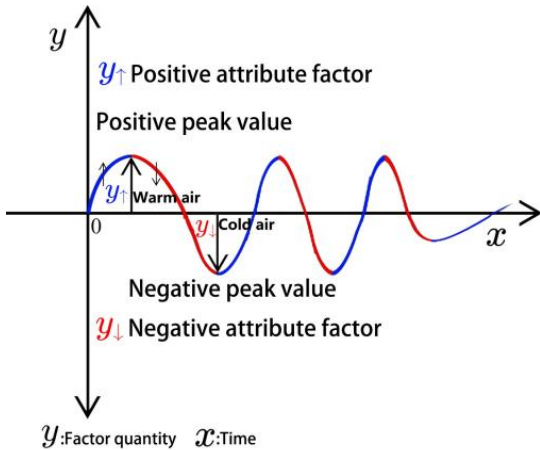


Figure 6. Mule's First Law Dual Factor Function Graph (corresponding to Cold and Warm Air)

Mule's First Law and Material Motion

Whatever the movement, finding dual factors proves it conforms to Mule's First Law. So finding dual factors is key to proving Mule's First Law. Let's examine circular motion for dual factors:

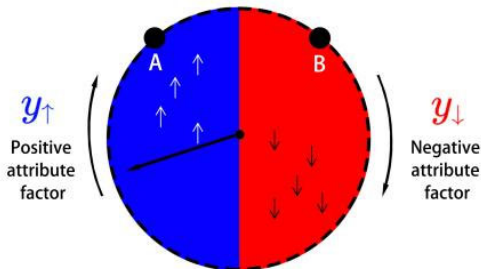


Figure 7. Dual Factor Phenomenon in Circular Rotation

When an object rotates clockwise, setting aside horizontal motion components, the left semicircle moves upward, the right semicircle downward. For any point A in the left semicircle, there's an opposite point B on the right. Points A and B exchange when they reach peak values. Circular motion is a combination and exchange of up/down movements, fully conforming to Mule's First Law's three elements.

Applying circular motion to the formula:

$$M = (y\uparrow_{\text{Left}} + y\downarrow_{\text{Right}})V \quad (4)$$

Where:
 $y\uparrow_{\text{Left}}$ = Left semicircle upward movement factor (m)
 $y\downarrow_{\text{Right}}$ = Right semicircle downward movement factor (m)
 V = Rotational frequency (Hz)

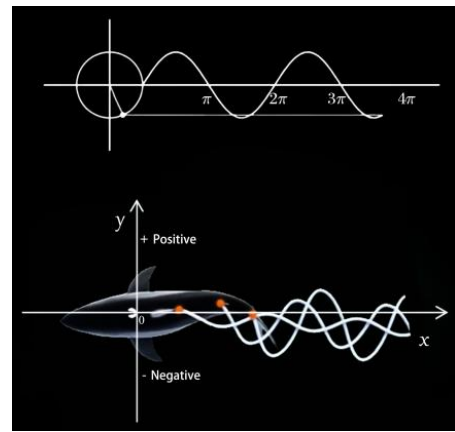


Figure 8. Function graph formed by circular motion and oscillation

Through analysis, we've found dual factors in various movements, proving all object movements fully embody Mule's First Law.

Mule's First Law and Microscopic Particle Motion

Wave and vibration phenomena, including electromagnetic waves, gravitational waves, and sound waves, all follow Mule's First Law. In these oscillatory patterns, any point A can find a corresponding opposite point B, with these points constantly alternating to produce overall motion.

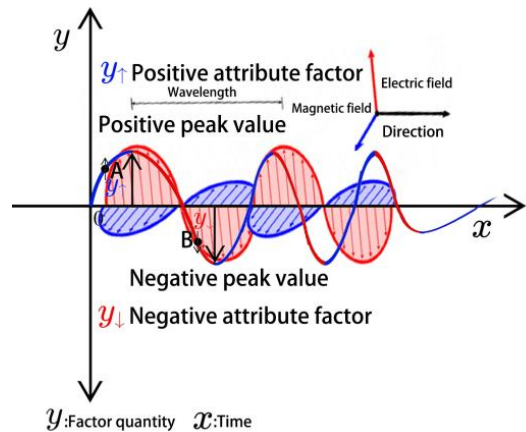


Figure 9. Dual-factor function graph of Mu Le's First Law and electromagnetic wave motion trajectory diagram

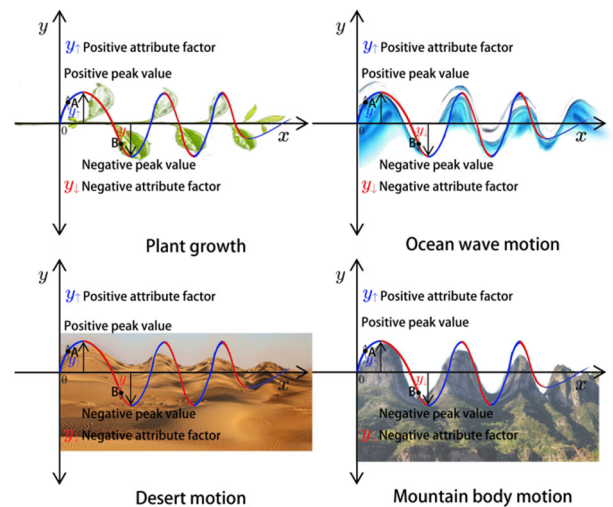


Figure 10. Dual-factor function graph of Mu Le's First Law and different trajectory diagram

The amplitude of these waves corresponds to $(y\uparrow + y\downarrow)$,

while the frequency corresponds to V in the energy formula $M = (y\uparrow + y\downarrow)Vm$.

Mule's First Law and Biology

Biological structures and processes demonstrate dual factor phenomena. Human genes contain X and Y chromosomes, and the human body contains paired organs that work in complementary ways. When walking, the left and right feet alternate in a pattern that can be mapped to the dual factor function graph.

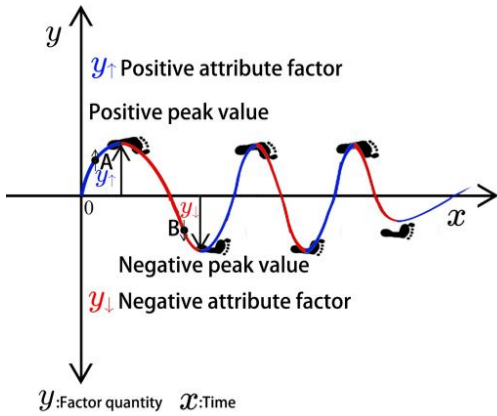


Figure 11. Dual-factor function graph and bipedal motion trajectory diagram

Mule's First Law and Plant Growth

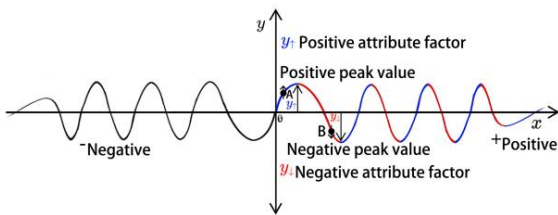
Plant growth also follows dual factor principles. Plant seeds comprise two parts, and during growth, leaves sprout in alternating patterns on left and right sides. The growth trajectory matches wave motion, with any point on a left leaf corresponding to a point on a right leaf.

Through analysis, we see that for any movement to occur, it must first become two opposite attribute factors and must alternate growth or exchange for overall movement. This fully proves Mule's First Law's universality.

Significance of Mule's First Law Function Graph

The dual factor function graph represents the trajectory of material movement over time. The y-axis represents dual factor length changes, while the x-axis represents time.

Mu Le's First Law function graph



Y-axis: Dual factors X-axis: Material variables

$$y = f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = |A| = y_{\uparrow} \quad (A \text{ is a constant}) \quad (y_{\uparrow} \text{ is the dual factor})$$

当 $x \rightarrow \infty$ Time

$$-A \leq f(x) \leq +A$$

$$y_{\downarrow} \leq f(x) \leq y_{\uparrow}$$

The extreme value $f(x) \leq f(x_0)$

Figure 12. Derivation process of Mu Le's First Law function graph

This graph has a distinctive pattern with upper and lower extreme values that remain within a constant interval, indicating the cyclical nature of all movement. On any moving object, point A can find an opposite direction point B. When A and B points reach peak values and continuously exchange, overall movement occurs.

This graph represents the general rule of all cosmic movement and is extremely important; it will prove the universe is entirely composed of particle states, find longitudinal universes, and find relationships between parallel universes, providing the only key to unlocking cosmic mysteries.

Mule's First Law Energy Formula

The energy formula $M = (y\uparrow + y\downarrow)Vm$ provides a new way to calculate energy based on dual factor characteristics. Energy M is proportional to the sum of positive and negative dual factor lengths ($y\uparrow + y\downarrow$), the exchange frequency of dual factors per unit time (V), and mass (m).

This formula aligns conceptually with Einstein's mass-energy equivalence ($E=mc^2$), with positive and negative attribute factors corresponding to Dirac's concept of positive and negative energy solutions, reflecting particle-antiparticle pairs predicted by quantum physics.

Significance of Mule's First Law Formula

This law applies not only to gravity and electromagnetic forces but also to basic mechanics of objects, applicable in our current space-time and other space-times. Only this law can connect our current space world with other parallel space worlds, achieving energy conversion while obeying energy conservation law. It provides an important theoretical calculation basis for achieving space-time traversal.

All Things Have Dual Factor Nature

According to Mule's First Law, all particles, regardless of size, vibrate according to their dual factor method. There are no truly static particles in the universe.

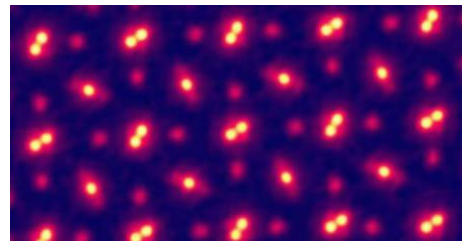


Figure 13. Vibration of particles

All things vibrate, all things have dual factors. A particle vibrates, a table, a bridge, a planet all have their own superimposed vibrations. Annual rainfall frequency is weather vibration. The universe contains countless superimposed vibrations. Extending time, cycles and cycles of cycles are vibrations, so we collectively call cosmic material oscillation, wave motion, cycles, and cycles of cycles dual factor phenomena.

This concept directly parallels the wave-particle duality principle from quantum mechanics. According to quantum theory, every particle exhibits wave-like behavior described by the de Broglie wavelength. The complementary nature of Mule's dual factors mirrors Bohr's complementarity principle, where wave-like and particle-like behaviors are both necessary to fully understand physical phenomena.

According to Mule's First Law's dual factor principle, the universe has no absolute stillness, no eternity. Earth's ice ages cycle, human extinction and new human birth cycle, Milky

Way extinction and new galaxy birth cycle. Your past and present lives cycle. All cosmic operation is vibration and alternating cycles.

Applications of Mule's First Law

In various unit particle space worlds, particles of different sizes have different dual factors—different amplitudes and frequencies. Dual factors in each space world fall within certain ranges: $Y_1 < (y\uparrow + y\downarrow) < Y_2$

Future use of dual factors as information carriers: dual factor signals after amplification or reduction processing can restore into visible dual factor images, thus using communication to connect various parallel spaces, finding life there, gods, departed loved ones, talking with them, seeing landscapes there.

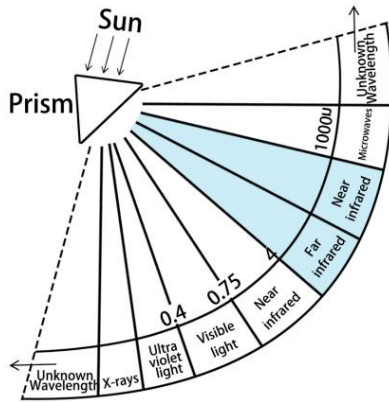


Figure 14. Infinite spectrum

Since Mule's First Law is the universe's omnipotent law, if divine beings exist, they'll also move according to this law. Using the inverse theorem of the three-element principle, we can find unknown parallel worlds and life forms there—finding where divine beings live, communicating with gods and deceased people.

Dual Factor Phenomenon Experiments and Applications consciousness is microparticle movement. Consciousness judgment activities must obey the general law—dual factor phenomena—meaning consciousness oscillates between two points, vibrating.

We can experiment: When shooting, aiming at target center point A, consciousness never fixes on point A. It swings back and forth around center point A, making accurate aiming difficult. Finding another point B beside the center, letting consciousness switch between A and B.

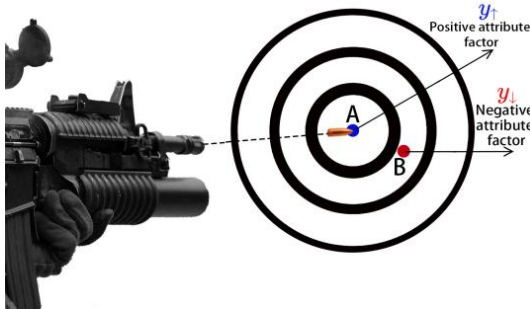


Figure 15. Method for Accurate Shooting

First, aim at point B, then at the trigger-pulling moment, move from point B to center point A—this yields 100% accuracy. The principle: our thinking consciousness, during judgment movement, always follows Mule's First Law, switching between two points, never staying at one point.

All Straight-Moving Objects Actually Wave

Starting from Mule's First Law, all cosmic changes experience dual factor phenomena. Straight-flying bullets aren't actually moving straight; straight-emitted photons don't follow predetermined straight lines. Movement always produces dual factor phenomena.



Figure 21. Bullets in linear motion also vibrate

Therefore, bullets and photons move forward while waving, following spiral motion, or oscillating, just with very small amplitudes. This explains light's wave-particle duality. Multiple bullet heads passing through a gap, due to y-axis vibration, create bullet head deviation, dispersing on wooden boards.

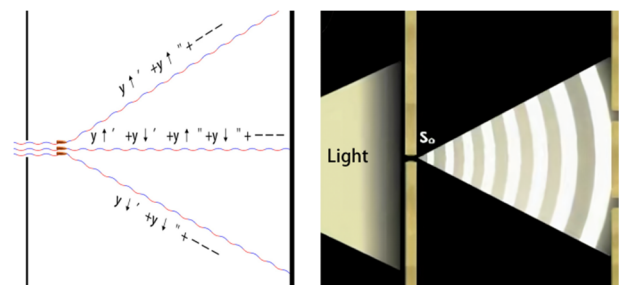


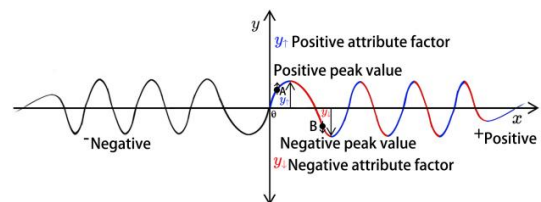
Figure 16. Superposition of Dual Factors and Light Passing Through a Single Slit

Each photon passing through a hole, moving forward, waves, creating random cancellation or superposition in left-right directions between photons, thus displaying scattered light deviating from center on screens.

Where particles move, waves exist; where waves exist, particles must exist. Understanding dual factor phenomena allows eliminating the wave-particle duality concept.

A Cyclical Universe

According to Mule's First Law function graph, the y-axis always has a constant absolute value—all things reaching maximum and minimum values reverse, experiencing dual factor phenomena, cycling.



y Axis: For dual factors x Axis: For material variables

$$y = f(x)$$

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow x_0} f(x) = |A| = y_{\uparrow} (A \text{ is a constant}) (y_{\uparrow} \text{ is the dual factor})$$

When $x \rightarrow \infty$

$$-A \leq f(x) \leq +A$$

Superposition of the first law, i.e., superposition of periods

$$y' = f(x_1) + f(x_2) + f(x_3) + \dots + f(x_n)$$

$$y' = \sum_{i=1}^n f(x_i)$$

Figure 17. Dual Factor Trajectory Graph of Mu Le's First Law

All cosmic phenomena are cyclical. Everything we encounter cycles, destiny trajectories repeat past and present lives. Regardless of good or bad, when things develop to a certain extent, they begin ascending or descending reversals.

Sometimes one cycle differs from the next due to cycle superpositions. Smaller cycles can't change larger ones. Conversely, large cycles influence small ones. Only similar sizes mutually influence.

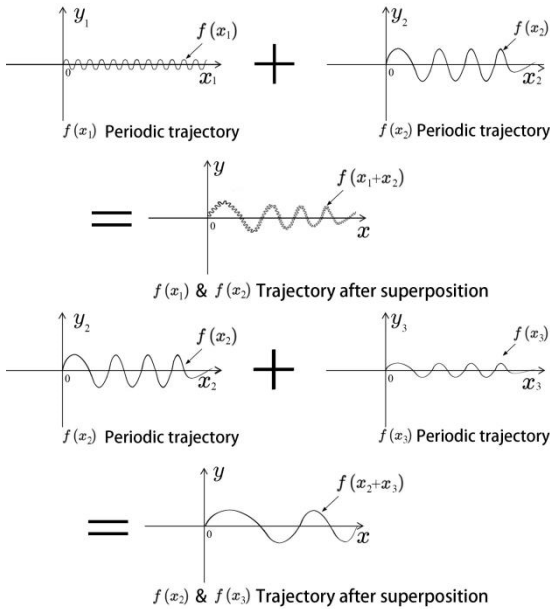


Figure 18. Function Graph of Superposition of Different Sized Dual Factors

For example: According to Earth's rotation cycle, daily sunrise/sunset times are fixed, but Earth's revolution around the sun changes daily sunrise/sunset times. However, extending time beyond one year, a day with identical sunrise/sunset times must occur.

Extending time sufficiently reveals all past events recurring precisely on schedule. Earth's humans have been destroyed and reborn N times, the entire Earth and Milky Way will be destroyed and reborn, history's dynasties rise and fall in succession, we humans have past and present life cycles.

3.2. Mule's Second Law

Mule's Second Law: Universe's matter comprises particles from infinitely large to infinitely small and their combinations. The collection of particles in the universe is represented by Z:

$$Z = \{1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + n\}, n \rightarrow \infty, n \text{ is a natural number} \quad (10)$$

Where: Z = Collection of all particles in the universe n = Natural number approaching infinity

From infinitely large to infinitely small, all matter exists and moves in particle form. Universe space comprises infinitely large particles, infinitely small particles, and mixtures of large-small particle combinations.

Space contains not only infinitely small particles but also infinitely large particles, larger than atoms, up to infinitely large. These particles exist in dual factor form, meaning each particle vibrates.

Using Mule's First Law to Prove the Existence of Infinitely Sized Particles

We've proven all cosmic phenomena obey Mule's First Law. Phenomena exhibiting these three elements must involve

particles moving there. Electromagnetic waves and gravitational waves must be particles moving, as their motion trajectories fully match Mule's First Law's dual factor function graph.

Therefore, electromagnetic waves and gravitational waves aren't energy but actual particles. This completely overturns modern physics' cognition that particles smaller than atoms are energy.

Using the energy conservation equation:

$$M = (y\uparrow + y\downarrow)V \quad (5)$$

The following relationships can be established:

$$\text{Energy } M \text{ in the universe: } -\infty < M < \infty \quad (6)$$

$$\text{Dual factor dimensions: } -\infty < (y\uparrow + y\downarrow) < \infty \quad (7)$$

Given that dual factors are proportional to particle diameter (d):

$$(y\uparrow + y\downarrow) \propto d \quad (8)$$

Therefore, particle diameter ranges between:

$$-\infty < d < \infty \quad (9)$$

This proves that not only do infinitely small particles exist in the universe, but also infinitely large particles beyond atoms and molecules.

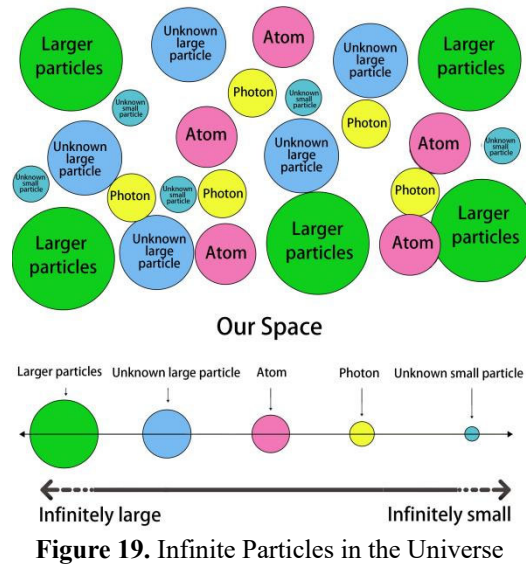


Figure 19. Infinite Particles in the Universe

Small particles our naked eyes can't see; but what about particles larger than molecules, like football-sized ones? Large particles aren't composed of atomic combinations; they exist in the universe in another form.

A football itself is composed of atomic particle structures, visible to naked eyes, but the so-called football-sized large particles have structures completely different from atomic structures, invisible to naked eyes. Larger particles and small particles form dark matter, all invisible.

According to energy formula $M = (y\uparrow + y\downarrow)V$, space contains countless sized particles. They don't interact with each other, mutually invisible, called dark matter.

Temperature effects, like hot and cold, are actually the

aggregation and dispersion of smaller or larger particles affecting the dual factor dimensions of atoms in our bodies. Changes in solid, liquid, and gas states are also changes in particle dual factor sizes.

Where There Are Waves, There Are Particles

Why do objects generate gravity? We've now discovered gravitational waves. All waves are particle dual factor phenomena. Therefore, gravity's cause is the existence of infinitely tiny and infinitely enlarged particles in space.

Space contains various dual factor state connections. Moving two entangled quanta thousands of kilometers apart, they still maintain original entanglement states. All relate to the existence of countless, infinitely sized particles in space.

4. Conclusion

Mule's First and Second Laws provide a fundamentally new perspective on the universe's operation. The First Law establishes the dual factor principle as the universal rule of motion, applying to all movement from biological reproduction to wave phenomena. The Second Law reconceptualizes matter as particles of infinitely varying sizes, all in constant vibration, challenging the conventional understanding that particles smaller than atoms are merely energy.

Together, these laws suggest that the universe operates according to patterns that can be expressed through the dual factor function graph and energy equation. This framework has profound implications for understanding natural phenomena across scales, from quantum interactions to cosmic processes, and may provide the foundation for revolutionary technological developments, including potential space-time traversal capabilities.

The dual factor concept provides a unified understanding of various phenomena previously considered separate, including wave-particle duality, cyclical patterns in nature and history, and the relationship between energy and matter. It establishes a basis for understanding parallel universe structures and potentially communicating with other realms of existence - topics that will be explored through Mule's Third, Fourth, and Fifth Laws.

Acknowledgments

I would like to express my sincere gratitude to the University of Science and Technology Liaoning for providing the academic environment that made this research possible. Special thanks to my colleagues in the Department of Physics for their valuable discussions and insights that helped refine

these theories.

References

- [1] Hawking, S. W. (1988). *A brief history of time: From the big bang to black holes*. Bantam Dell Publishing Group.
- [2] Tegmark, M. (2014). *Our mathematical universe: My quest for the ultimate nature of reality*. Alfred A. Knopf.
- [3] Feynman, R. P., Leighton, R. B., & Sands, M. (2011). *The Feynman lectures on physics, Vol. III: The new millennium edition: Quantum mechanics*. Basic Books.
- [4] Bell, J. S. (1964). On the Einstein Podolsky Rosen paradox. *Physics Physique Fizika*, 1(3), 195-200.
- [5] Capra, F. (2010). *The Tao of physics: An exploration of the parallels between modern physics and Eastern mysticism*. Shambhala Publications.
- [6] Smolin, L. (2006). *The trouble with physics: The rise of string theory, the fall of a science, and what comes next*. Houghton Mifflin.
- [7] Einstein, A. (1956). *The meaning of relativity (5th ed.)*. Princeton University Press.
- [8] Bohm, D. (1980). *Wholeness and the implicate order*. Routledge & Kegan Paul.
- [9] Feynman, R. P. (1985). *QED: The strange theory of light and matter*. Princeton University Press.
- [10] de Broglie, L. (1924). *Recherches sur la théorie des quanta [Research on quantum theory]*. *Annales de Physique*, 10(3), 22-128.
- [11] Weinberg, S. (1992). *Dreams of a final theory: The scientist's search for the ultimate laws of nature*. Pantheon Books.
- [12] Dirac, P. A. M. (1931). Quantised singularities in the electromagnetic field. *Proceedings of the Royal Society A*, 133(821), 60-72.
- [13] Einstein, A. (1905). Does the inertia of a body depend upon its energy-content? *Annalen der Physik*, 18, 639-641.
- [14] de Broglie, L. (1924). *Recherches sur la théorie des quanta*. PhD Thesis, University of Paris.
- [15] Bohr, N. (1928). The quantum postulate and the recent development of atomic theory. *Nature*, 121, 580-590.
- [16] Feynman, R. P. (1964). *The Feynman lectures on physics*. Addison-Wesley.
- [17] Tegmark, M. (2007). The mathematical universe. *Foundations of Physics*, 38(2), 101-150.
- [18] Greene, B. (2011). *The hidden reality: Parallel universes and the deep laws of the cosmos*. Knopf.