

Mule's Third and Fourth Laws: Parallel Spaces and Interaction

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Abstract: This paper presents Mule's Third and Fourth Laws, which establish revolutionary principles regarding particle interactions and the structure of the universe. Mule's Third Law asserts that only similarly sized particles can interact with each other, with the interaction rate determined by the ratio of their dual factors. This principle explains why large and small particles don't interact, resolving fundamental contradictions in Newton's gravitational theory and revealing the nature of dark matter as particles from different spatial dimensions. Mule's Fourth Law proposes countless "unit particle spaces" extending infinitely, forming both longitudinal and horizontal universe structures. The paper introduces the intermediate factor theory as a technological pathway for achieving space-time traversal and communication between parallel spaces. These frameworks offer potential solutions to longstanding physics questions while suggesting revolutionary applications in superluminal travel, room-temperature superconductivity, and communication with other spatial dimensions. The implications extend to understanding consciousness, spirituality, and the possible scientific basis for phenomena traditionally considered supernatural.

Keywords: Mule's Third Law; Mule's Fourth Law; particle interaction; parallel universes; intermediate factor theory; dark matter; unit particle spaces; space-time traversal; quantum entanglement; superluminal travel.

1. Introduction

Having established the dual factor nature of all motion through Mule's First Law and the particle composition of the universe through Mule's Second Law, this paper advances to Mule's Third and Fourth Laws. These laws explain how particles interact (or fail to interact) with each other and how this interaction principle leads to the structure of the universe as composed of innumerable parallel spaces. These concepts provide answers to many unsolved questions in physics, including the nature of dark matter [1], quantum entanglement [2], and parallel universes. Furthermore, they establish theoretical foundations for technologies that could enable humanity to achieve space-time traversal and communication between parallel spaces.

2. Background

Contemporary physics has identified numerous phenomena that suggest our understanding of space, time, and matter remains incomplete. Dark matter constitutes approximately 95% of the universe yet remains invisible and intangible to our instruments [3]. Quantum entanglement demonstrates connections between particles regardless of distance, challenging conventional notions of locality [4]. The potential existence of parallel universes has been theorized based on quantum mechanics and string theory [5]. A significant contradiction exists in conventional physics: if smaller particles remain matter rather than energy, as Newton's gravitation law would suggest, the infinite number of such particles would create infinite mass and gravity, making space impossible. Einstein and others resolved this by considering subatomic particles as energy rather than matter, but this creates other theoretical inconsistencies. Mule's Third and Fourth Laws provide a framework for understanding these phenomena through the interaction principles of differently sized particles and the resulting structure of multiple space worlds. This understanding resolves the apparent

contradiction in Newton's gravitational theory while maintaining the particulate nature of all matter.

3. Mule's Third Law: Interaction Principles

3.1. Mathematical Formulation

Mule's Third Law states: "Only particles of similar size can interact with each other and produce new species." This interaction principle can be mathematically expressed as:

$$K = (y\uparrow + y\downarrow) / (y'\uparrow + y'\downarrow) \% = (Y/Y') \% = (F/F') \%$$

Where:

K is the interaction rate

Y = y \uparrow + y \downarrow are the dual factors of one particle

Y' = y' \uparrow + y' \downarrow are the dual factors of another particle

F and F' are the action and reaction forces between two particles or spaces

This law explains why particles vastly different in size don't interact with each other. When particle sizes are similar, their dual factors are approximately equal (Y \approx Y'), and the interaction rate K approaches 1. When particle sizes differ greatly (Y \gg Y' or Y \ll Y'), the interaction rate K approaches 0, meaning no interaction occurs. For interaction to occur according to Mule's First Law, the condition y \uparrow \approx |y \downarrow | must be satisfied. This means the positive and negative attribute factors must be approximately equal in magnitude for particles to interact.

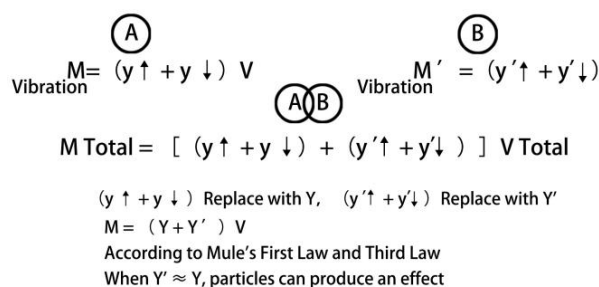


Figure 1. Conditions for Two Interacting Particles

Any matter or particle in the universe has its own vibration. Particle A vibrates according to $M = (y\uparrow + y\downarrow)V$, similarly

particle B according to $M' = (y'\uparrow + y'\downarrow)V'$. For these particles to interact, they must satisfy the condition $Y' \approx Y$.

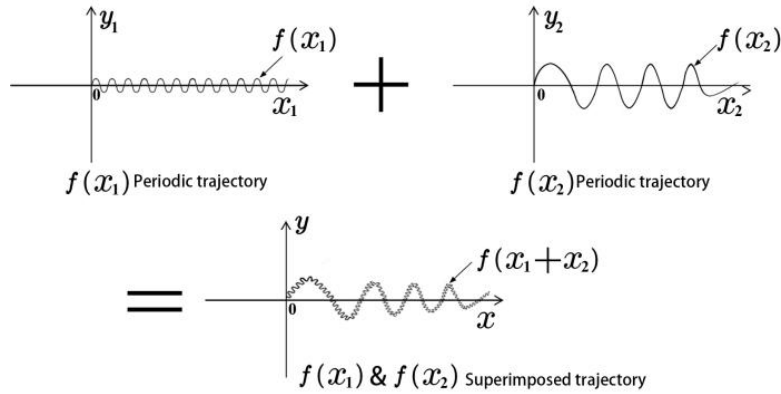


Figure 2. Function graph when the dual factor difference between two particles approaches zero, when overlapping

From function graph analysis, when small particles combine with large particles, the small particle trajectory cannot significantly change the large particle trajectory. However, when particle sizes are close, the combined

function graph shows significant disturbance. This proves that when large and small particles differ sufficiently in size, their interaction approaches zero.

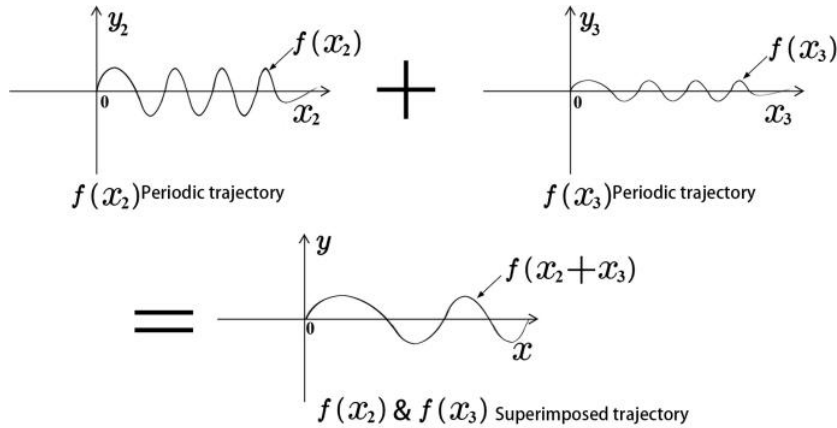


Figure 3. Function graph when two particles' dual factors are approximately equal, when overlapping

The energy ratio between large and small particles is constant according to energy conservation, but the interaction rate varies based on dual factor size differences. This interaction rate K between particles is:

$$K = (y\uparrow + y\downarrow)/(y'\uparrow + y'\downarrow)\%$$

The larger the size difference between two particles, the smaller their interaction rate approaches zero. If large and small particles each form two spaces, K is also the interaction rate between these space worlds. Understanding these principles explains the observer effect in light's double-slit experiment: consciousness is a small particle type at the same

level as the observed quantum, producing interaction [6]. Simply put, large and small particles don't interact, so material worlds composed of large particles don't interact with material worlds composed of small particles—making them invisible and intangible to each other.

3.2. Interacting Particles Form Spaces

Mule's Second Law proves that smaller entities are always particles, and space also has particles larger than atoms. Arranging these particles by size forms an infinitely extended particle chain.

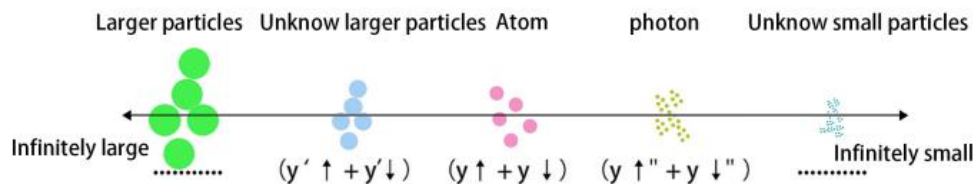


Figure 4. Diagram showing particle arrangement by size

In the universe's infinite particle groups, there's never largest or smallest. From a quark's perspective, an atom looks as large as a planet, and below quarks are countless smaller

particles. Every particle type in the universe is always in a middle position, with larger and smaller ones, size being merely relative.

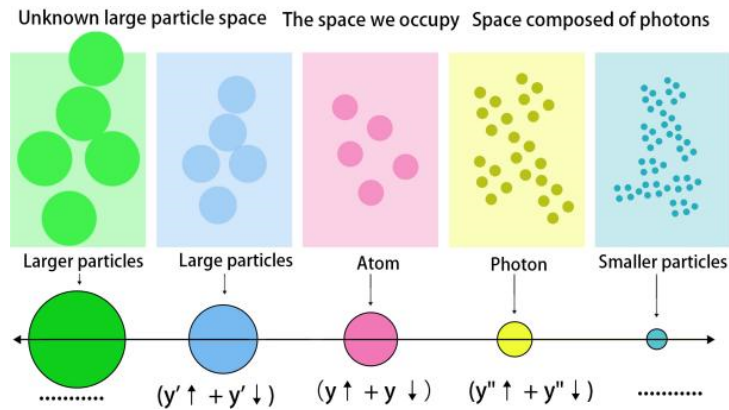


Figure 5. Diagram showing particle interaction groups

A particle doesn't interact with much larger particles, nor with much smaller ones. Roughly similar diameter particles interact and gather together, forming independent group spaces. In our space, atomic particles of various elements

form connections according to Mule's First Law, producing our world's myriad things and life forms. Similar to Mendeleev's periodic table of elements, we can design a periodic table for cosmic space particle groups:

Periodic Table of Cosmic Particle Swarm Arrangement

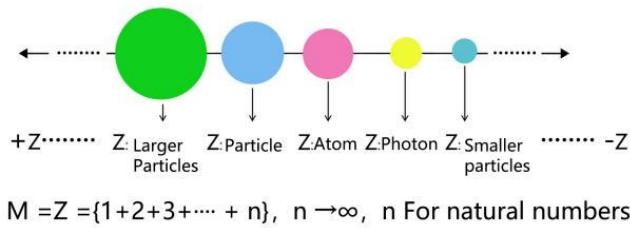


Figure 6. Particle periodic table

$M = n$ particle groups: $n'(y' \uparrow + y' \downarrow)$, $n''(y'' \uparrow + y'' \downarrow)$, $n'''(y''' \uparrow + y''' \downarrow) + \dots + n$.
 $(n \rightarrow \infty, n \text{ is a natural number})$

Due to dual factor similarity among particles in each group, particles necessarily interact, forming various connections and inevitably producing life-bearing worlds.

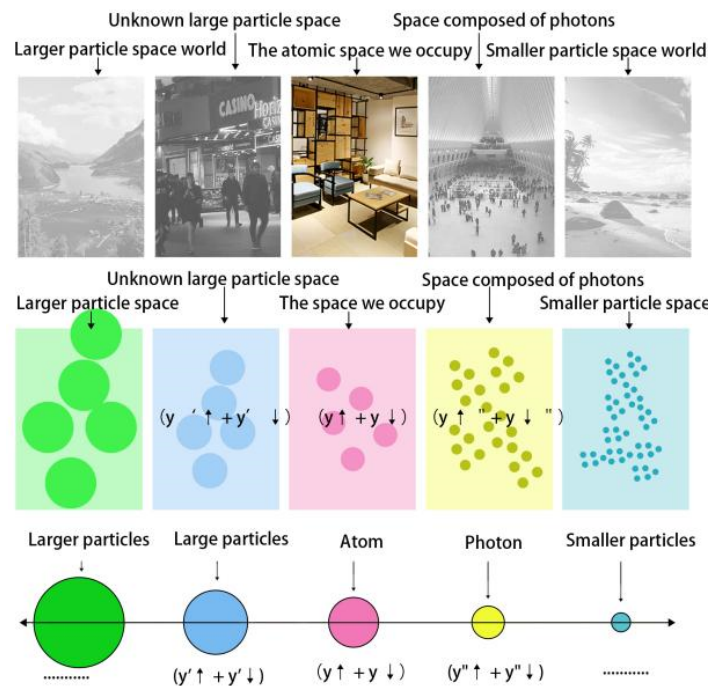


Figure 7. Diagram showing particle spaces

We can also design a periodic table for cosmic spaces:

Periodic Table of Cosmic Space Arrangemen

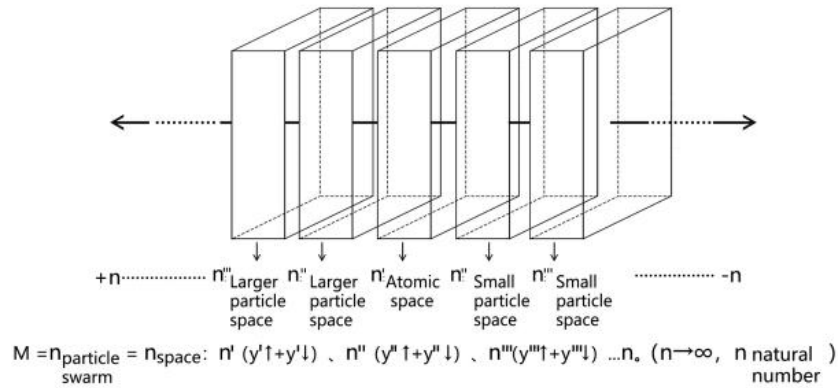


Figure 8. Space periodic table

3.3. Characteristics of Unit Particle Spaces

Particles with approximately equal dual factors interact, thus gathering together and forming independent spaces. A space composed of a group of approximately equal dual factor particles is called a unit particle space. Particles range from infinitely small to infinitely large, thus unit particle spaces are countless and superimposed.

The key characteristics of these unit particle spaces are:

1. These spaces are composed of groups of interacting particles, thus independent.
 2. Particles composing these spaces don't interact with other spaces' particles, so these spaces don't interfere with each other. They're mutually invisible and intangible, superimposed on each other.
 3. Since particles of infinite sizes exist, these spaces are countless.
 4. The universe has infinitely existed; these unit particle spaces have already formed their own dual factor connections internally, already producing their own space's matter and life.
- We call these spaces unit particle spaces—what people

commonly call parallel universes, with worlds and populations similar to ours. This concept resonates strongly with contemporary physics' theories of the multiverse. Physicists like Max Tegmark and Brian Greene have classified parallel universes into distinct types, ranging from bubble universes predicted by cosmic inflation theory to the parallel brane-worlds of string theory [7]. Mule's hypothesis that countless spaces composed of various particle scales coexist without interaction closely resembles the concept of parallel universes as independent 'brane' universes existing within a higher-dimensional space.

3.4. Resolving the Erroneous Energy Theory

Since we normally can't see these space worlds, modern physics believes particles smaller than atoms can only be energy. This is a serious error. According to Newton's universal gravitation law, if smaller particles remain material particles, though increasingly small, they're infinite, so unit space mass would be infinite. According to Newton's universal gravitation law, this infinite mass produces infinite gravity, becoming infinite pressure.

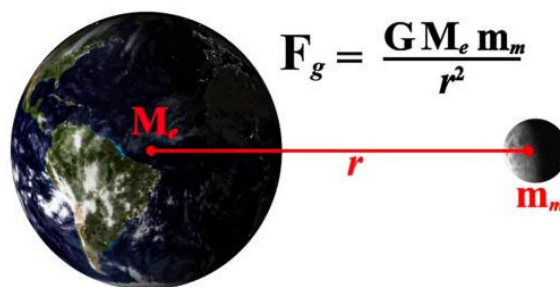


Figure 9. Diagram illustrating gravitational contradiction

Therefore, space wouldn't exist at all, and human bodies couldn't withstand such pressure. This contradiction left Newton unable to explain his theory in his later years. Thus, physicists represented by Einstein began believing particles smaller than atoms aren't particle matter but energy, collectively calling particles below photons quanta. Now Mule's Third Law resolves this contradiction: smaller entities remain particles, but they don't interact with particles vastly different in size. Therefore, the infinite particles of different size scales don't create infinite gravity on each other, allowing

space to exist as we experience it.

4. Intermediate Factor Theory

4.1. Fundamental Principles

When we slap our hands against a wall, a reaction force occurs because the particles composing our hands and the wall are same-level atomic particles, with dual factors approximately equal in size. The actual collision is the dual factor similarity between particles producing resonance.

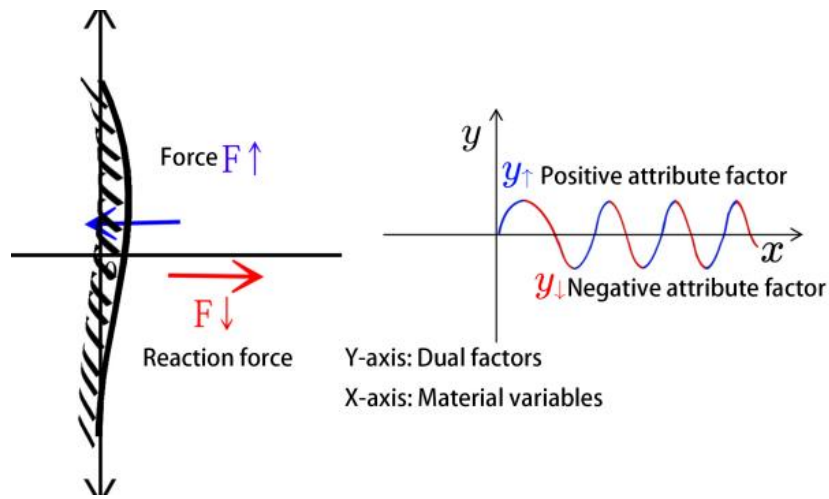


Figure 10. Diagram of action and reaction force dual factors

All cosmic operation obeys Mule's First Law. Human-mastered microscopic domain technology invariably involves understanding and applying wave frequencies. The dual factor concept further expands technology's scope. For example, changing the dual factors of atoms composing arms could eliminate the wall's reaction force, allowing hands and even entire bodies to pass through walls.

4.2. Five Dual Factor States

The relationships between particles can be categorized into five dual factor states:

1. Absolute factor phenomenon: When $Y' = Y$, $K = Y/Y' = 1$
2. Factor phenomenon: When $Y' \approx Y$, i.e., $0 < (Y - Y') < 1$, $K = Y/Y'$, $0 < K < 1$

3. Non-factor phenomenon: When $(Y - Y') \rightarrow Y$, $K = 0$

4. Intermediate factor state: $K = 1/2$

5. Anti-factor state: When dual factors between two particles are opposite but approximately equal, $Y \approx |-Y'|$, $0 < K \leq 1$

These states determine whether objects interact, and to what degree. Body passing through walls changes the relationship between body-composing particles and wall from factor phenomenon to non-factor phenomenon. Our relationship with other spaces is a non-factor phenomenon.

How can we see divine beings or enter other spaces? The intermediate factor phenomenon will achieve this. Ancient monks used extremely arduous methods to occasionally enter another space. Now we've found the scientific principle, making it much easier.

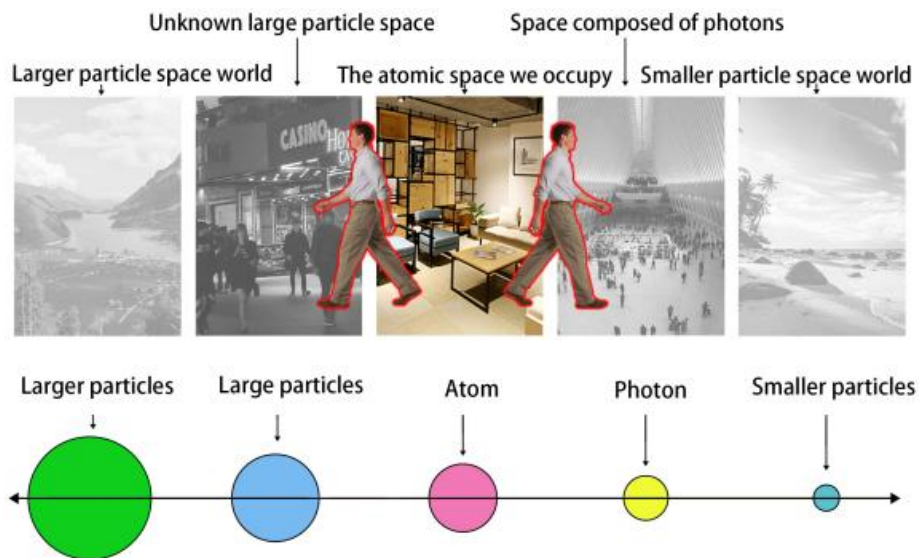
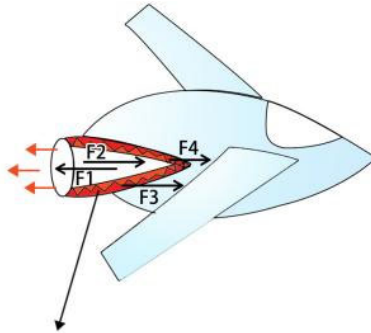


Figure 11. Relative non-factor body entering other spaces

4.3. Intermediate Factor Theory Applications

Light is more powerful than gunpowder, but photons don't interact with our world's atomic particles ($K = 0$, a non-factor

phenomenon). If using intermediate factor principle to make photons interact with atoms ($0 < K < 1$, becoming a factor phenomenon), light produces immense energy, enabling superluminal aircraft, planes, and missiles.



Medium factor body material

Figure 12. Superluminal intermediate factor engine

Intermediate factor theory can also achieve communication with people in other spaces. The discovery of intermediate factor principle will realize humans beginning to enter the era of space-time traversal.

While Einstein's special relativity asserts that no mass-bearing object can reach the speed of light due to infinite energy requirements, general relativity allows for the

possibility of warped spacetime—such as wormholes or Alcubierre drive-like structures—which could effectively bypass the speed-of-light limitation [8]. Mule's intermediate factor may function similarly to such theoretical structures, enabling feasible communication or travel between parallel spaces [9].

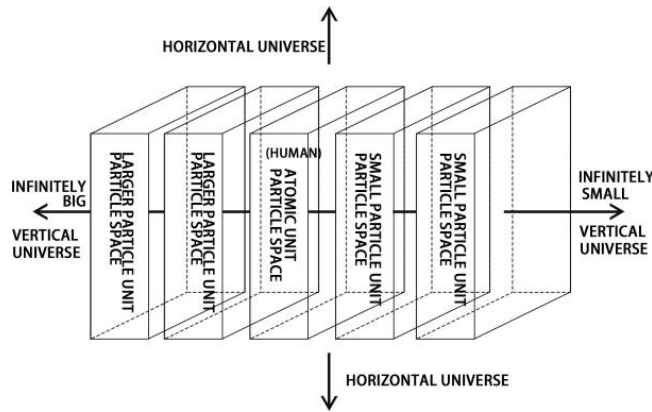


Figure 13. Longitudinal universe and horizontal universe—superimposed space worlds

Spaces are both independent and connected, not absolutely separate; intermediate particles provide partial energy transmission. According to Mule's Third Law, the interaction

rate K between two particles or spaces can be represented in a function graph:

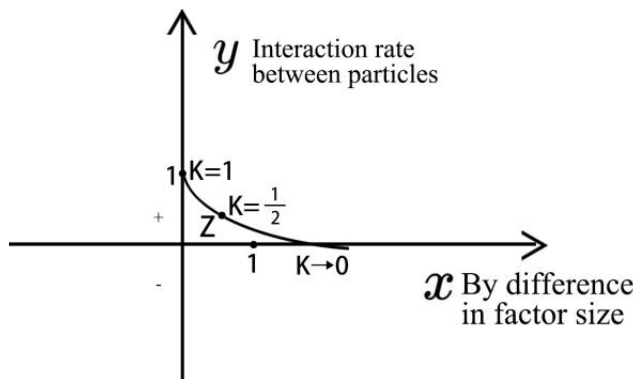


Figure 14. Function graph showing interaction rates

In our space, since matter is composed of atoms, particle dual factors Y are approximately equal, i.e., $Y \approx Y'$, $K \approx 1$, so action force and reaction force are approximately equal, $F \approx$

F' . Photons don't interact with atoms; however, there must be particles between atoms and photons that can interact with both. This intermediate particle is the intermediate factor.

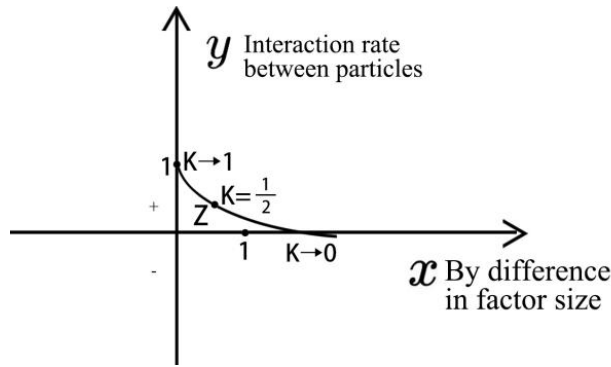


Figure 15. Intermediate factor diagram

At middle point Z in the function graph, an object composed of such particles is called an intermediate factor body. Such particles have an interaction rate of 1/2 with both larger and smaller particles, i.e., $K = k' \cdot k'' = 1/4$. According to Mule's Third Law $K = Y/Y'$, through intermediate factor bodies, the interaction between three spaces equals $K = (Y'/Y)(Y/Y'')$. This means between two spaces, only intermediate factor particles have the maximum interaction rate.

4.4. Energy Transmission Between Three Particle Spaces

Set A as photon particles, B as atomic particles, C as relative intermediate factor particles. The intermediate factor particle C is extremely important—it determines whether spaces can interact, whether energy can be transmitted, making other spaces visible and tangible to us.

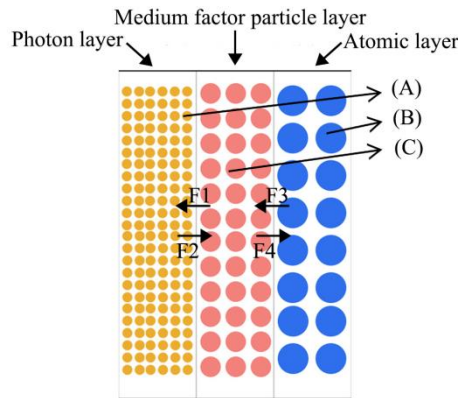


Figure 16. Energy transmission diagram

Interaction rates between two spaces:

$$K1 = Y(A)/Y(B) \cdot \% = 0$$

$$K2 = Y(B)/Y(C) \cdot \% \rightarrow 1/2$$

$$K3 = Y(A)/Y(C) \cdot \% \rightarrow 1/2$$

When we find this intermediate factor particle and make it into an intermediate factor composite material plate, this plate will be pushed by light, moving in light's direction, gradually reaching light speed: $F = 1$, $F' = 1/2F$, $F'' = 1/4F$. This "intermediate factor effect" is humanity's stairway into other

parallel spaces.

4.5. Intermediate Factors and Superconductivity

When current passes through a conductor, flowing electrons and the conductor's atomic nuclei and electrons are same-level particles, thus producing interaction and resistance [10].

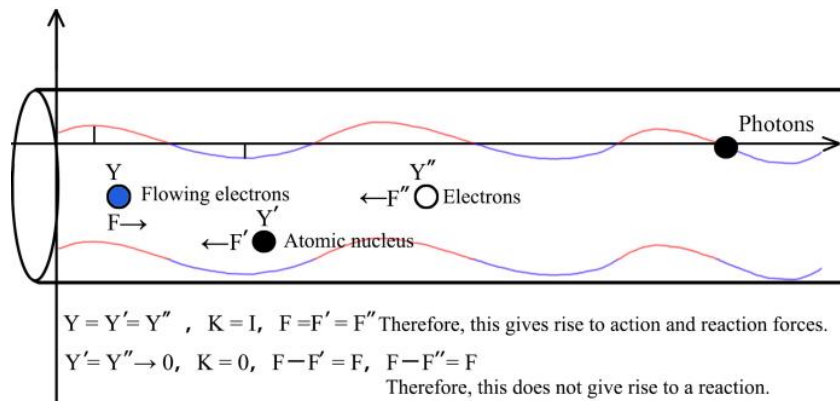


Figure 17. Conductor resistance diagram

The principle of superconductivity achieved by lowering conductor temperature is using a group of small particles to make conductor atomic nuclei dual factors smaller, preventing interaction with flowing electrons. When intermediate factor particles are added to a conductor, atomic dual factors are reduced by half, achieving half-resistance reduction and room-temperature semi-superconductivity.

4.6. Intermediate Factors and Inter-Space Communication

How to see another space world? Two methods:

1. Similar to night vision using infrared. Using other spaces' particle dual factors as signals, processors amplify or reduce them to match atomic dual factors, thus interacting with naked eyes.

2. Uses intermediate factor effect, finding a middle particle type, directly making "intermediate factor material plates," allowing direct interaction with adjacent space worlds. Glasses made with intermediate particle-infused glass directly show adjacent space worlds.

4.7. Designing Superluminal Aircraft

Making a laser source's inner lining from intermediate factor material: the laser emitter's photons interact with space microparticles, producing action force and reaction force. This reaction force interacts with the intermediate factor plate, producing force that propels the rocket or aircraft, allowing superluminal movement. Simply put: making a flashlight's reflector bowl from intermediate factor bodies, when turning on the flashlight, it flies away at light speed.

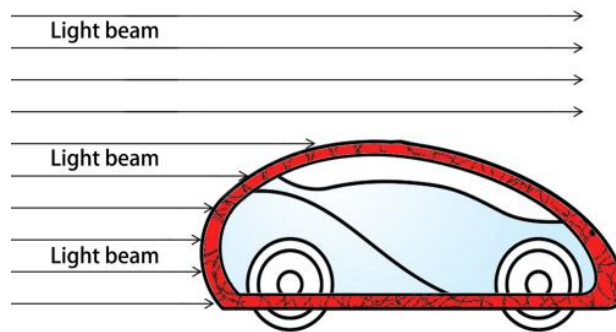


Figure 18. Light-following flight diagram

Achieving Light-Following Flight Using Intermediate Factor Bodies

Similarly to the above design, if a car's surface uses intermediate factors to adsorb a certain density of small photon particles, this changes the car's surface dual factors, making the car's surface interact with photons in space, allowing the car to move with space light beam direction, ultimately achieving light-speed driving. This conception is a great invention, changing human destiny, a watershed in human technological history, a new era of human civilization.

4.8. Methods to Access Parallel Spaces

How can humans enter these parallel worlds? Three methods to change human body's original dual factors:

1. Add intermediate factor particles to blood, producing intermediate factor effect. People can see adjacent large or small space worlds.
2. Add anti-particles, producing non-factor effect. Human bodies enter various particle spaces.
3. Awaken internal large particle or small particle organs, stop current space's atomic organs. This is ancient monks' cultivation method [11].



Figure 19. Mirage phenomenon explanation

Strange phenomena like mirages, hauntings, and the Bermuda Triangle may result from intermediate factor effect

or anti-factor effect, causing two spaces to interact, transmitting images and sounds between spaces.

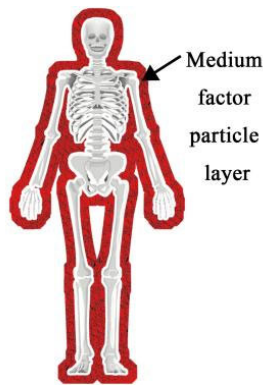


Figure 20. Diagram showing inter-space interaction

The most shocking development is the potential discovery of a harmless intermediate factor element that, when injected

into the blood, would enable people to see or half-enter other space worlds.

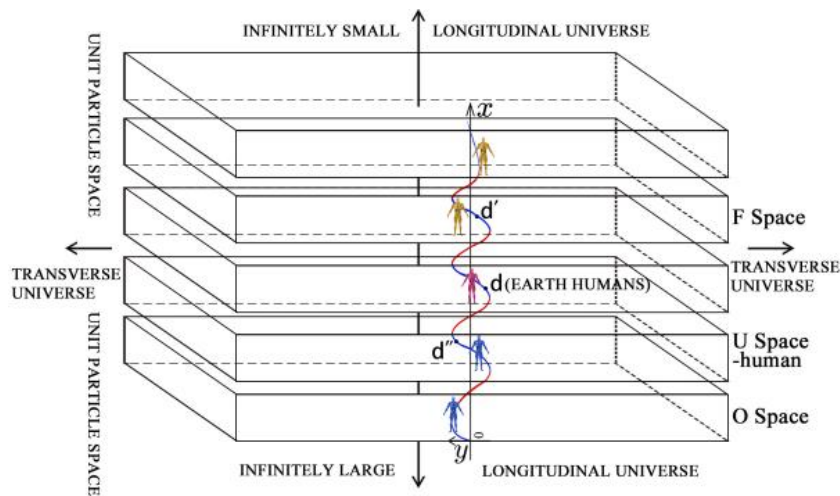


Figure 21. Accompanying bodies diagram

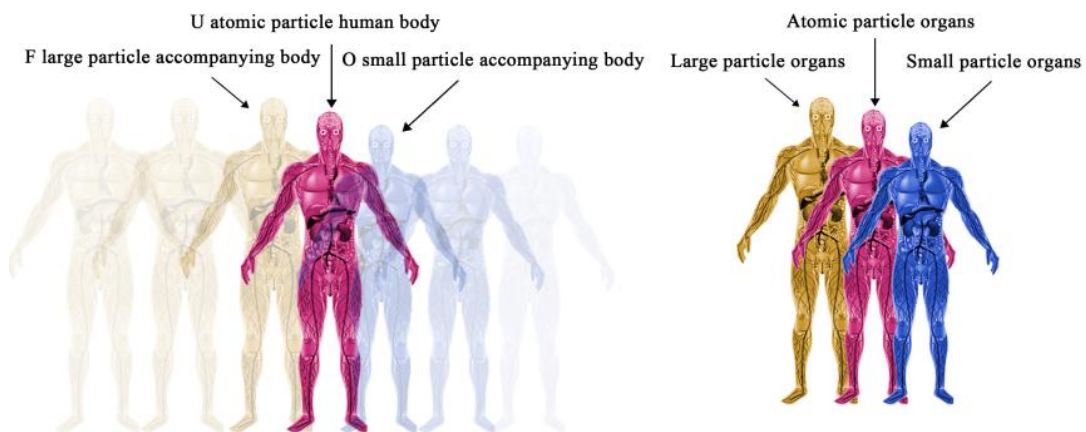


Figure 22. Three sets of functional organs

Human bodies may have "dormant" states in various spaces. These "dormant bodies" can only open one at a time; cultivation involves abandoning physical organs, opening other particle organs. Monks during cultivation must enlighten to emptiness, removing various desires, actually abandoning the physical body process. In states of extreme cold, extreme thirst, or fever, some people experience hallucinations—actually internal dual factors changing, producing intermediate factor effect, thus seeing other space worlds.

5. Mule's Fourth Law: The Structure of The Universe

5.1. Mathematical Formulation

Mule's Fourth Law: Each unit particle space extends infinitely into the universe.

Longitudinal Universe Z: Each unit particle space's infinite extension.

Horizontal Universe H: Combination of countless unit particle spaces.

$$H = \{1 + 2 + 3 + \dots + Z\}$$

H, Z are natural numbers, and $Z \rightarrow \infty, H \rightarrow \infty$

There are countless "unit particle spaces Z" in the universe. Each space is an independent material world, extending infinitely into the universe. That is, our space extends infinitely into the farther universe, endlessly. Other unit particle spaces also extend infinitely around.

5.2. Distribution of Galaxies, Life, and Movement in Universe Space

According to Mule's First Law theory, gold vein distribution underground, galaxy distribution in space, and life-bearing planet distribution all follow the cosmic general law function graph.

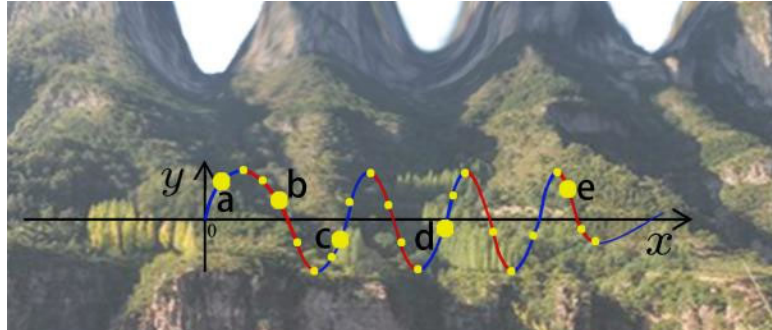


Figure 23. Gold vein distribution diagram

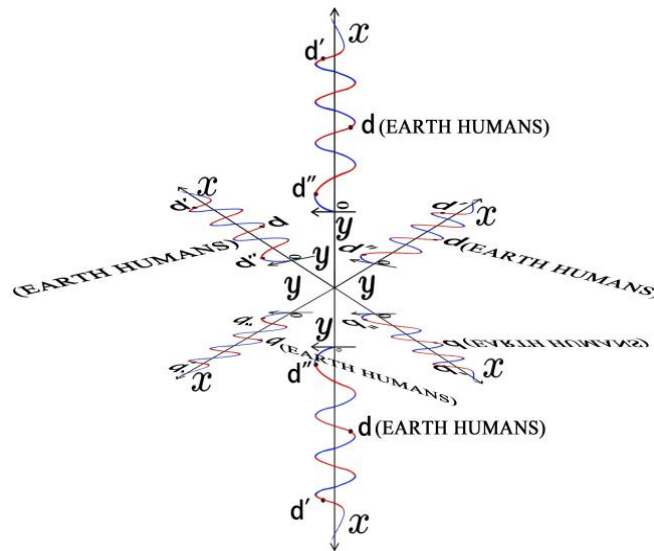


Figure 24. Galaxy distribution diagram

In the vast infinite universe, life-bearing planets should follow this pattern for distribution. What are the worlds in various unit particle spaces like? Is life there the same size as us? For simplicity, F represents particles larger than atoms and closest to atoms forming space worlds; O represents particles smaller than atoms and closest to atoms forming

space worlds; U represents our atomic particle space world. In our space U, not only does Earth sustain life, but distant places must have similar life, because the universe is infinite. In the horizontal aspect of each space, life-bearing planet regions will exist orderly along infinite universe space, distributed according to Mule's First Law function graph.

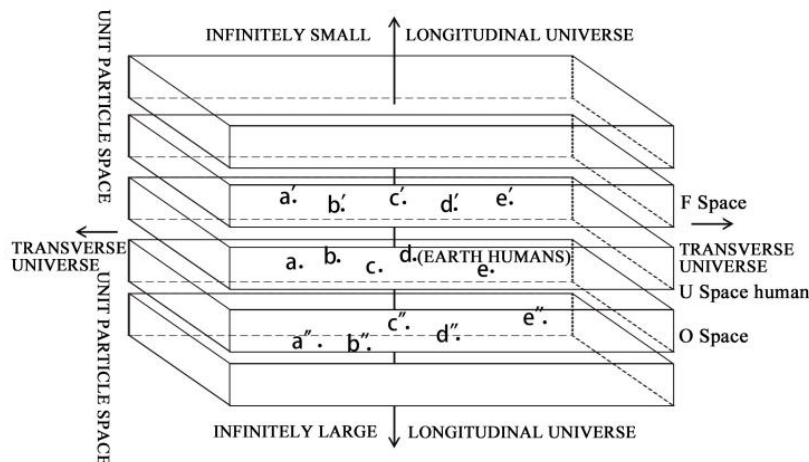


Figure 25. Life region distribution in space U

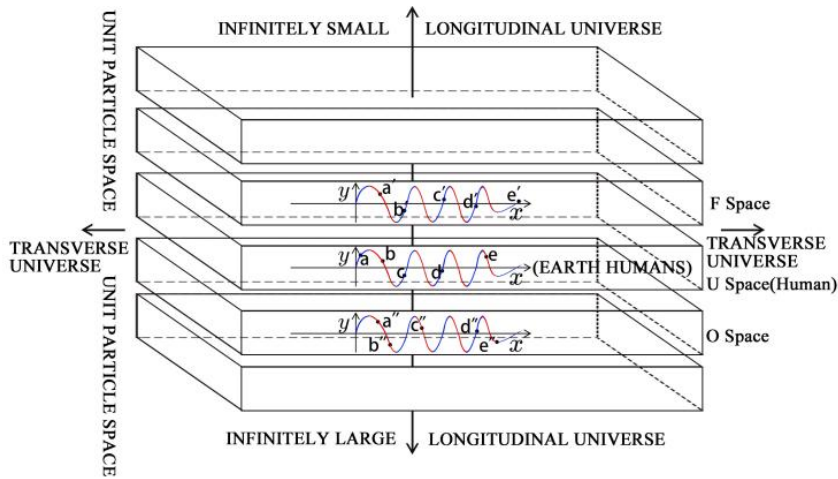


Figure 26. Life region distribution in three spaces

Are the three spaces' life regions connected? That is, in longitudinal space, is life orderly or disorderly? According to

Mule's First Law, life places in three spaces must overlap according to the First Law function graph.

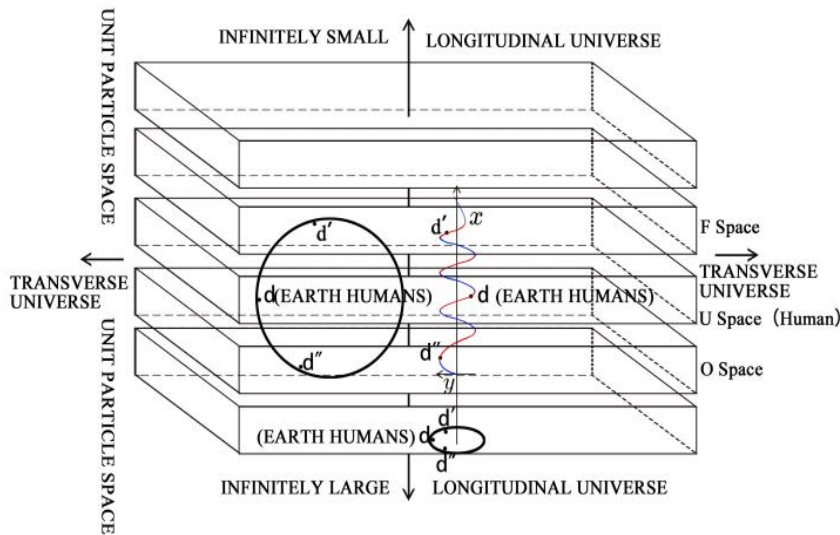


Figure 27. Overlapping life regions diagram

This graph reveals cycles of reincarnation. In countless spaces, connected spaces form cycles of reincarnation. Thus human past and present lives cycle in this movement.

according to the First Law function graph. It's as if our human body in countless spaces is followed by a "shadow," an infinite spiral tail, particularly resembling human DNA sequence diagrams.

5.3. Human Bodies in Various Longitudinal Spaces

Human bodies in three spaces F, U, O also superimpose

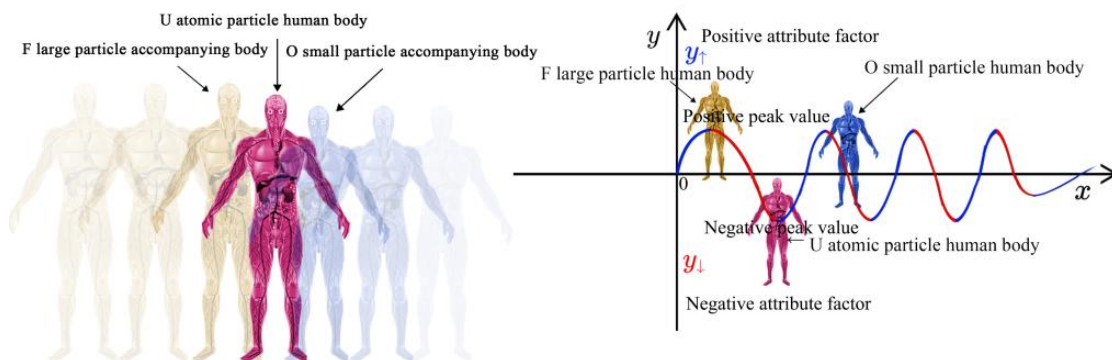


Figure 28. Human body in three spaces diagram

Originally, each of us has "accompanying bodies" existing

in other spaces, with large particle human bodies and small

particle human bodies connected to us. The connection method follows Mule's First Law function graph's orderly connection. Our bodies are composed of smaller particles, and also composed of larger particles. When life in our space ends, "accompanying bodies" in other spaces haven't ended. "Accompanying bodies" exist in countless spaces, forming spiral arrangements, extending infinitely long. "Accompanying bodies" are called souls by uninformed humans.

5.4. Events in Various Longitudinal Spaces

Through the above proof, our entire horizontal universe,

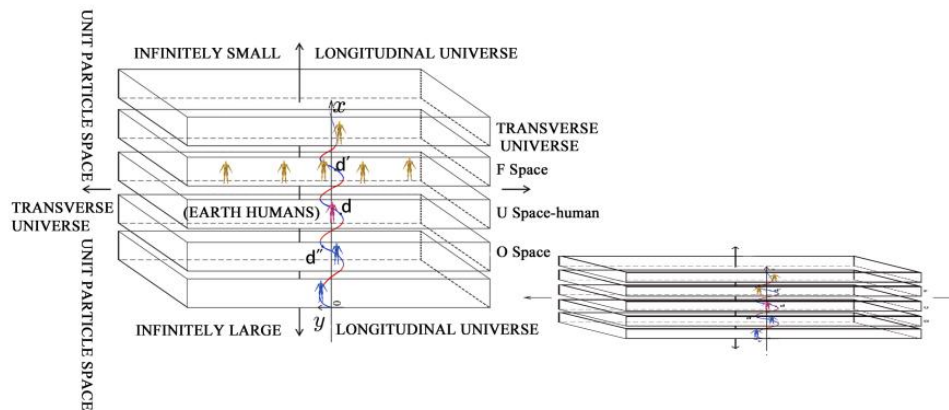


Figure 29. Human body functional organs in three spaces

The soul comprises the other two "accompanying bodies" organs. The monk cultivation process returns the soul to the "accompanying bodies." To return consciousness to "accompanying bodies," abandon atomic body organs, i.e., awaken internal large or small particle organs, stop atomic organs. Self-desirelessness, enlightening to emptiness means minimizing atomic organ activity, stopping six senses, letting consciousness organs roam to other spaces, atomic body retaining minimal breath, thus seeing other space worlds. This method is ancient sage monks' empty cultivation way.

6. Conclusion

Mule's Third and Fourth Laws provide revolutionary perspectives on the structure of the universe and the interaction principles that govern it. The Third Law establishes that only particles of similar size can interact, explaining why large and small particles don't interact and resolving contradictions in Newton's gravitational theory. This principle reveals dark matter as particles from different spatial dimensions and explains why parallel universes remain invisible to each other despite occupying the same space [13].

The Fourth Law constructs a model of the universe with countless unit particle spaces extending infinitely, forming both longitudinal and horizontal universe structures. This organization explains not only the distribution of matter and life but also suggests connections between human bodies and events across different spaces, potentially explaining phenomena like reincarnation, prophecy, and spiritual experiences [14].

The intermediate factor theory derived from these laws offers technological pathways for achieving space-time traversal, superluminal travel, and communication between parallel spaces. Applications range from practical technologies like room-temperature superconductivity to

i.e., in various space worlds, matter and life forms are continuous. So are events, i.e., events occurring in one space will occur in another space, in succession. Is this why prophets can know future events, the source of wisdom? Consciousness is a small particle type, interacting with small particle "accompanying bodies," so meditation is arranging one's "accompanying bodies" in other spaces [12]. Therefore meditation promotes health, curing many diseases and stubborn ailments.

more speculative possibilities like communicating with departed loved ones or accessing divine realms [15].

These frameworks provide comprehensive explanations for numerous unexplained phenomena in physics and consciousness while offering potential technological breakthroughs that could fundamentally transform human civilization. Further research and experimentation with intermediate factor particles could validate these theories and open new frontiers in science, technology, and human understanding of the cosmos.

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