

Úvahy... :

nějak se to střídání ( symetrií s asymetriemi ) jako genezi složitosti pokusím vyjádřit :

$$\begin{array}{l} x^0 = t^0 \quad \rightarrow \quad 1/t^0 = 1 \\ x^0 = t^1 \quad \rightarrow \quad 1/t^1 = 1 \quad \dots\dots\dots \text{frekvence} \\ x^0 = t^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad 1/t^2 = 1 \\ x^0 = t^3 \quad \rightarrow \quad 1/t^3 = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^1 = t^0 \quad \rightarrow \quad x^1/1 = 1 = x^1 \quad \dots\dots \text{jen jedna délková dimenze} \\ x^1 = t^1 \quad \rightarrow \quad x^1/t = 1 = v^1 \quad \quad \quad ; \quad w^2 = 2c \\ x^1 = t^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad x^1/t^2 = 1 = a = v/t \text{ zrychlení} \\ x^1 = t^3 \quad \rightarrow \quad x^1/t^3 = 1 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^2 = t^0 \quad \rightarrow \\ x^2 = t^1 \quad \rightarrow \\ x^2 = t^2 \quad \rightarrow \quad x^2/t^2 = 1 = c^2 \quad \dots\dots \text{rychlost na druhou} ; \quad c^2 = c^2 \\ x^2 = t^3 \quad \rightarrow \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x^3 = t^0 \quad \rightarrow \quad x^3/t^0 = 1 = x^3 \quad \dots\dots \text{prostor} \\ x^3 = t^1 \quad \rightarrow \\ x^3 = t^2 \quad \rightarrow \\ x^3 = t^3 \quad \rightarrow \quad \dots\dots \text{časor} \end{array}$$

nedokončeno

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[http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/aa/aa\\_037.doc](http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/aa/aa_037.doc)