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The Ultimate Π Dimension Theory of Gravity the Π Dimension Theory of Gravity: The Final Truth in Physics

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Abstract

Two major theories of gravity have been presented so far:
- Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation
- Einstein's General Theory of Relativity

But both these theories are incomplete and flawed. Newton explained gravitational force using a mysterious "G", while Einstein created the imagination of "space-time fabric", which is merely a mental concept.

π Dimension Theory offers a direct, logical, and mathematical approach:
- Gravity does not arise from an imaginary center or from the bending of "space-time".
- It emerges from every negative particle of every body and spreads along a spiral path in the π dimension.

- Gravitational force is the result of the mutual attraction of particles of two bodies, which we measure as weight (kg) and force (N). The sum of the mutual forces between two bodies is their combined weight.

1. Newton's Law of Gravitation

Newton stated that the magnitude of gravitational force between two bodies is given by:

$F = (G * m1 * m2) / r^2$

Where

- F = Gravitational force (in Newtons)
- $G = 6.674 \times 10^{-11}\ m^3\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-2}$ (Newton's gravitational constant)
- m1, m2 = Masses of the two bodies
- r = Distance between them

Weaknesses of Newton's theory:

1. Center concept: Newton suggests that force comes from the center of bodies, but does not explain how this force originates from the center.
2. Mystery of G: "G" is a mysterious constant, but Newton did not clarify how it was calculated. His theory calculates weight, not gravity. According to Newton's third law, weight equals gravitational force. If a 1 kg ball is on Earth's surface, the Earth pulls it with 1 kg of force, and the ball pulls Earth with 1 kg of force, keeping the weight at 1 kg.

3. Unrealistic assumption: The equation assumes force decreases in a straight line, but it is unclear where this straight line starts or ends. How "G" was derived is also unknown.
4. 3D limitation: Newton's calculations work in 3D space, while gravity spreads in every direction — that is, in π dimensions.

2. Einstein's Theory of Gravity

Einstein stated: Gravity is the curvature of space-time.

What is space-time? No one can touch, see, or measure it. How can it "bend" then? It is not a scientific concept but a flight of imagination.

The "rubber sheet" example is used, where a ball presses down the sheet. However, this example itself uses gravity and involves a physical rubber sheet, while space-time is not physical.

Time is merely a calculation, like kilometers, liters, or kilograms. Time is not a physical entity — it is a measure, not a thing itself.

The space-time fabric example is meaningless. If space-time bends, what force causes it to bend? What is space-time fabric made of? There is no logical explanation. This theory is an attractive story, far from reality.

Einstein considered time as the fourth dimension, but time is just a measure, not a dimension. An event will occur whether you count time or not. Time does not affect events — it only allows us to count them.

3. π Dimension Theory: The Revelation of Truth

theory states:

1. Every particle generates force: Gravity does not originate from an imaginary center or space-time. Every body consists of numerous particles. The center of a body is merely the main point of all particle attractions. Since gravitational force spreads in the π dimension, the center experiences the strongest pull from all particles. However, an external object feels the pull of all particles, not just the center.
2. Gravity spreads in a π path: It does not spread in a straight line but follows a spiral path. When gravity spreads from the Earth, it extends from every particle in the π dimension. As all particles in the universe pull each other, the force propagates in π dimensions.
   In neutral zones, gravitational pull from all sides balances out, allowing gravity to expand in the π dimension. A neutral zone means the effect of all particles in the universe becomes equal in every direction.
3. Stability on Earth: Objects remain stable on Earth because every particle of the universe pulls them from all sides. An object near Earth feels a stronger pull from the Earth's side because the particles of Earth add to the gravitational pull, keeping the object from drifting away.
4. Force and weight: The mutual pull between the particles of two bodies is what we measure as weight. Force is the pull exerted by one body on another. To calculate the gravitational force of one body on another, the force will be half of the combined weight, since weight is the sum of the two mutual gravitational forces.
   If a ball weighs 1 kg on Earth's surface, the combined weight is 1 kg — 50% from the Earth's pull and 50% from the ball's pull.

4. New Gravitational Constant (Gπ)

Newton's G is an incomplete value. The real constant depends on the expansion of force in π dimensions and the mutual contribution of both objects.

The combined gravitational pull Gπ at Earth's surface is given by:

$G\pi = G\pi 1 + G\pi 2$

Where:

Gπ1 = Gravitational pull from every particle of Earth, considering π dimension expansion and distance.

Gπ2 = Gravitational pull from every particle of the object, considering π dimension expansion and Earth's distance.

5. Conclusion:

1. Newton's theory is incomplete: It ties force to the center and ignores the role of individual particles.
2. Einstein's imagination: He introduced "space-time" — an unscientific concept.
3. The ultimate π Dimension Theory is real: This theory states that gravity arises from the negative particle part of every particle. Gravity keeps decreasing in the π dimension and never ends. The force of gravity can only decrease with distance. The gravitational force between two bodies or particles causes weight. Every substance has negative and positive particle parts.
4. The negative particle part of a body attracts its own positive particle and also attracts the positive particle part of the other body. A negative particle never affects a negative particle, nor does a positive particle affect a positive particle