QUANTISED-RELATIVITY THEORY

Art. 1

Basic Laws of Time

AKA Laws of Relativity

Almost everything we do today is centered on Time, we have ultimately placed it as the most intrinsic value of life. Also been considered is the quality of relativism whereby everything we see is relative to another, and this is where the concept of time comes from. Basically, we can't define what life is without having the understanding of death, and we can't say what growth is without making reference to the last state or the organism, and we can't say what moves without referring it to the last position. Relativity is a law that all things applies to in the universe.

It is apt therefore, to infer that an understanding of the nature of Time Will give us a better understanding of the nature of the universe because definition of Time is the same as the definition of relativity, so the laws of time is the laws of Relativity.

So we shall begin by answering this few questions

What is time

Does Time exist

Is Time universally invariant.

How does it function in space.

Well, these questions however they're been arranged are one and the same, in a sense that attempting to define time itself will lead you to ask more and more question in that connection, and the concept as we know has been an aged long philosophical problem that has aroused great contemplation in different minds, individually, religiously, scientifically etc.

In this article we shall be discussing Time from the basic.

So what is time. In a simple definition, it is the difference between one event and another.

As easy as sounds, it gets complex trying to understand it deeply.

It might just be a little bit easier with these few laws, probably at the basics.

#1. For an event to exist it must have;

a position(x) and a

moment(t) of existence.

$= x \times t$

Whereby you can't say a thing exists without having a time of existence.

#2. Universally, time is a relativity. All event must have a reference point preceding it. Same as the laws of relativity are the same among all frames of reference irrespective of the point of observation.

#4. All observed event must have a reference point hence denoted as an unobserved event.

#5. an unobserved event (xt0) is the unknown reference point to the observed event.

#6. An observed event is the known reference point between the observed event and the unobserved event(or unknown reference point) given as.

$\Delta xt = xt1 - xt0$

In other words an event has occure at the time of observation before the observed event but it is unknown.

#7. Time is the relativity of events, which thus depends on what can be observationally related(significant) over what it's not.

$T = xt2 - xt1/\Delta x$

where Δx is an insignificant time or time at an infinitesimally observed rate or the mediator of time itself.

We shall begin with these basics, at least for now, we will be guiding our thoughts through a thorough and complex sessions of this discuss. So each of these rules needs to be followed systematically.

We hope that when we broading our understanding of the Time T as having the properties of the known and the unknown, we can predict more precisely the state of existence of a thing no

Our next article will be on

How the T functions relative to our observations.

How we observe things in reality.

The true Nature of our universe at different dimensions.