

Wie ben ik?

Ik ben een structuur opgebouwd uit structuren. Ik denk in structuren en ik observeer structuren en vergelijk deze in een continue proces.

Elk structuur bevat de informatie van zijn interactieve omgeving en van zijn eigen geschiedenis. Dus wie kan mij betere informatie geven over leven als ik zelf een onderdeel hiervan ben en in mij opgesloten mijn gehele geschiedenis van evolutie. Ik ben intelligent omdat ik alle kennis bevat, maar ik ben stom omdat ik niet heb leren communiceren met mijn eigen opgesloten kennis.

Of kan ik dat wel, maar durf ik het niet te gebruiken omdat dit de naam heeft "intuïtie"? Maar zolang ik mij in deze enige manier van communiceren niet bekwaam, blijf ik weliswaar een intelligent wezen maar niet in staat om heden vergaarde kennis snel te associëren en te interpreteren op een natuurlijke wijze.

Alles wat ik waarneem moet ik in mijn geheugen opzoeken en vergelijken.

Als ik iets niet kan vinden dan wordt ik nerveus, maar ik berg het wel op en wen er wel aan. En als ik dit weer tegen kom dan zal mij dit niet meer verontrusten want het staat al in mijn geheugen, tenzij de interpretatie mij zal verontrusten.

Elk eigen verteld verhaal is een voortbrengsel van mijn waarnemingen en associatie met mijn geheugen. Ik ben in staat om mijn geheugen te herordenen met mijn eigen interpretaties die ik ook in mijn geheugen opgeborgen heb.

Ik ben continue bezig mijn interpretaties te associëren en te toetsen want ik wil een hoogwaardige bibliotheek in mijn geheugen hebben.

Mijn geheugen bevat alleen maar structuren en deze structuren moeten harmonieren met mijn eigen stelsel (lichaam) opdat mijn bibliotheek in rust (lage energie) gecedimenteerd wordt.

Ik probeer mijn eigen associaties en interpretaties met mijn medemens te bediscuseren. Maar ik moet mij behoeden om andermans interpretaties in mijn geheugen op te bergen, opdat er geen wanorde zal ontstaan bij mijn interpretatie en associatie proces. Daarom ben ik eigenwijs. Maar een goed harmoniserende bibliotheek geeft mij een machtsgevoel waarvan ik alleen kan genieten omdat het interpretatie proces mij een minimum aan energie vergt.

Associëren is een proces om een equilibrium te vormen tussen mijn stelsel en mijn omgeving.

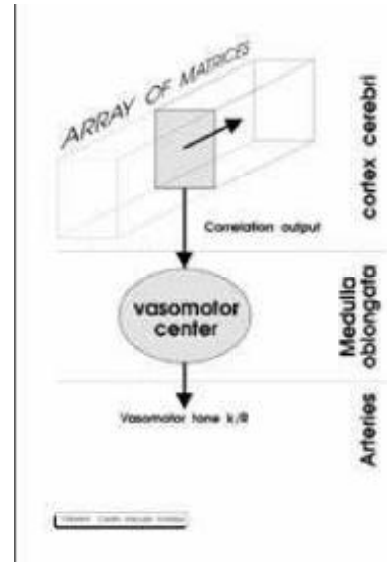
Dit is evolutie! Moge ik hopen dat mijn stelsel continu harmonieerd zodat ik beschermd wordt tegen verkeerde reacties van mijn lichaam op mijn omgeving en zodoende mijn structuur in verval raakt.

Met het hierboven gebruikte woord "ik" wordt elk enkelvoudig of meervoudig structuur bedoeld, zowel mens of dier maar ook elk structuur voortgebracht door evolutie en dus niet alleen de schrijver van dit stuk.

Om de matrix resonantie te kunnen hanteren en te begrijpen geldt bovenstaande als basis filosofie waarnaar vele malen gerefereerd kan worden.

A simple schematic representation of the cerebral function

Let's assume, theoretically, that the observed and stored structures are in the form of an array of synapses. One side of the synapses holds the observed structure and the other side the stored structure. The supplied intracellular fluid oxygen concentration is kept to a certain level while the efferent flow holds the oxygen result after the association process. If one element of the matrix associates with the opposite element the local oxygen will be absorbed. The oxygen residu in the intra cellular is then forwarded to the vasomotor centre. The oxygen residu from the association process activates the vasomotor tonus. Low association gives high oxygen residu with resulting higher activation of the vaso motor centre. Thus an high association results in a low oxygen residu and a relaxed status of the body. We will see that all the formed systems, resulted from the evolution process, seems to tend to the lowest energy level. The association process can be represented as a linear process running through the cortex cerebri with a speed regulated by the vasomotor tonus. It runs untill it finds the lowest level oxygen residu. If it does not find a low level then a high vasomotor tonus holds for a prolonged period.



First some conventions

*Studying the nature it becomes clear that structure formation is one of the most fascinating and important processes taking part of the evolution of living organisms. The whole macro system seems to be composed of an endless level of nested sub-structures. Even fascinating are the properties of the structures. Each structure has its own specific properties as a sort of a label to identify his sort. It seems that structures of the same kind tends to stick together as forming a population with sharp borders to separate from other sorts. Any structure forms a penetration resistance to foreign particles the 'immunological resistance'. The decisive mechanism to form structures is interaction. Without interaction it is impossible to form structures. Because all the structures (except one) lives within an environment of other structures. **////////All these structures are interacting with each other within an common environment????????**. Therefore structures might be captured in due time. It depends on the structure 'quality' how long the original properties retain, thus the lifetime inside a specific. The higher the quality, relative to other structures, in the common environment the longer will be the lifetime.*

Matter, Nature and Life

matter, nature and life are definitions which were never explicit defined so that not everyone assigns the same meaning to this words. It depends on the individual background how these definitions will be interpreted and distinguished. In experimental physics in medicine and life-science we have to deal very soon with these definitions and without an exact statement of the respective definition there always exists a potential risk for misunderstanding and confusion. Therefore I start to try to assign a definition to these words in accordance to the meaning of the **“MATRIX RESONATION THEORIES” (MRT)**. In spite of the vague description of matter, nature and life it is surely possible to mark exactly what belongs to the nature and what to life and what to matter. It is essential to get familiar with the description in this chapter before further reading.

MATTER In general 'matter' will be defined as a substance or a composition of different substances without pointing to the specific composition, the structure or the physical or chemical properties.

In the MRT, 'matter' will be defined as the collection of particles and structures behaving like particles having a mass and size.

NATURE The meaning of 'nature' in the MRT is the interaction between the particles and their movement in accordance to the known physics, specifically the theory of the classical mechanics, thermodynamics, etc..

A distinction must be made by defining 'physics' between the detected interactions (translated into mathematics) and the theories of the structure of matter. These are two fundamental different models. The mathematics of the classical mechanics can be taken as a very good working model in physics, while the theories about atoms and their parts, for instance, do not contribute to the provement of the classical mechanics, just a

possible visualization. The mathematics distinguishes also by the highly consequent reproducible analogy.

Theorem :

'Nature' is the movement and interaction of and between particles in matter according to the physical laws.

LIFE Defining 'life' seems to be a delicate matter to a lot of people. The criteria about 'life' are wide spread. Generally attributed to all things which grows, moves and reproduces. The origin of life is mostly granted as a creation of a higher being 'god'. Whereby the definition of 'god' is omitted or vaguely described. Others attribute it to the evolution in some way.

Any way, it is a philosophy or theory, leaving for them who's satisfy. But doing physical experiments in medicine and life-science it is inevitable to use a fundamental definition of the term 'life' because the current meaning of it is vague and not founded and therefore unusable.

The movement and interaction of particles in the nature leads to sticking together of the particles to form structures. These structures might give a body specific properties not anymore belonging to a real physical system. These bodies with specific structure properties, which may even interact with other structures like real physical bodies, do not belong anymore to a real physical system, but belongs to life.

Theorem 2:

The nature can generate structures of particles (bodies) with specific properties so that these do not belong anymore to a real physical system and as soon as those specific properties disappears it falls back to the nature.

Thus without interaction it is not possible to form or generate structures, no evolution and no differentiation.

Though the process of movement and interaction of a physical system also exist in a living system and the definitions nature and life often are identified, they do differ fundamentally.

STRUCTURE A structure is the geometrical representation of the interaction or association between the elements of a system. A structure is also a pattern of imaginary lines between certain points or particles. The human creative mind can find all kind of imaginary images in their observations. So practitioners in astrology, in the old time, found imaginary constellations. These constellations were used for easy identification of the stars, soon it was used for other purposes. It is an human habit to search for structures continuously and associate them to specific events or other observations. It were not always obvious associations and the most of them were pure nonsense. Nevertheless it is a good habit and exciting to look all the time for structures regularity and events. It is as a matter of fact exact the same what happens in nature. The continuous process of interaction finds

the most creative structures of particles. Some hold for a long time others very short. Structures with a long lifetime were able to join the process of interaction and formed another variety of more complex structures. This process accounted to the evolution of high biological organisms. Every developed organism functions within a specific environment in which it interact with other organisms. Therefore each living organism has a determined lifetime before it is captured and falls back to nature. If we look to structures which came into existence in chemistry, like crystals or molecules, they show an indefinite life time. But in this situation no structure properties occurred in that way that it came to life. Thus it remains a part of nature. There is no jump! Deformation of such a structure is only possible by physical or chemical interaction. We can so distinguish two types of structures. One being with a determined coherency and the other just based on imaginary formation.

In the further context in this book we handle just structures whereby the elements have a determined and predictable function to one or more of the remainder elements.

Although the elements of a structure might occupy a mathematical determined position it will not implement the information why or how it is kept within specific borders of freedom (this might come from the influences of other structures in the common environment).

MATRIX The physical or mathematical functions which exist between the elements of a structure can be efficiently arranged in a rectangular array called a **matrix**. Each element of a matrix represents an elemental parameter or the resultant of another independent function or a sub--matrix.

Although in mathematics a matrix means a representation of elements in a rectangular array, in the Matrix Resonance Theories (MRT) it is not necessary to arrange it into a rectangular form it may be of arbitrary (e.g. plasmatic) form but fixed in relation with the corresponding matrix. This latter because a matrix in MRT is always a part of a dipole system. The matrix might be formed by a system of synapses for instance. Of course a plasma matrix can be represented by a standardized rectangular matrix form but only if a certain resolution is applied to create a certain number of elements. Doing so it will be easier to understand the process of matrix resonance.

In nature it is possible, under certain circumstances, to reproduce itself to form a child system with the same structure properties (*see transfer of the dipole function*)