

# Dimension of Universe?

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higher physical dimensions in order to resolve what we see at the subatomic particle level with Einstein's theory of relativity

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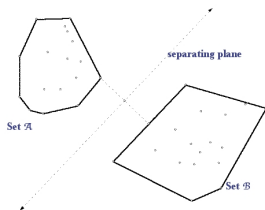
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higher physical dimensions in order to resolve what we see at the subatomic particle level with Einstein's theory of relativity
- 2D hologram
- 3D
- exists in real-life data

1. Where does *The Heart of Mathematics* address higher dimensional spaces?

- a) artistic representations
- b) mathematical spaces
- c) real-life data
- d) more than one of the above
- e) all of the above

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## Number of Stars?



*The Shape of Space*



Hubble: Space Telescope Science Institute

- perhaps the universe is infinite and perhaps the distribution of stars goes on and on. . .
- **Critiques:** infinite mass, Olber's paradox (German astronomer Heinrich Wilhelm Olbers), repeated star patterns?

## Number of Stars?



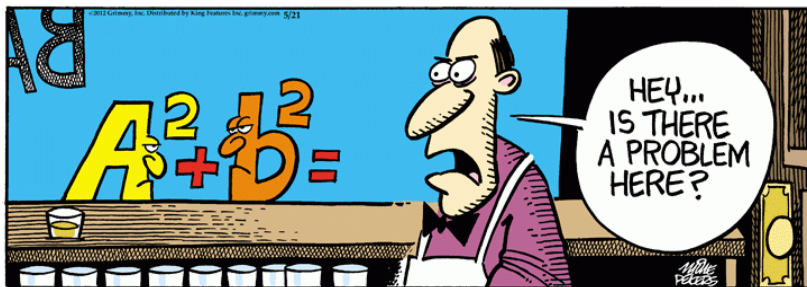
*The Shape of Space*



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- **Critiques:** infinite mass, Olber's paradox (German astronomer Heinrich Wilhelm Olbers), repeated star patterns?
- finite number of stars...
- **Critiques:** convenience sampling, light takes times to reach us and changes the view, repeated star patterns?

# Does the real universe have curves? shape?



Mike Peters [https://www.grimmy.com/comics.php?sel\\_dt=2012-05-21](https://www.grimmy.com/comics.php?sel_dt=2012-05-21)

## Hypersphere?

What sequence (over time) would we see if a hypersphere passed by us?



## Hypersphere?

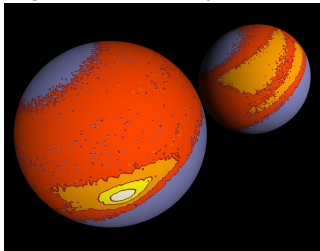
What sequence (over time) would we see if a hypersphere passed by us?

- geometric: <https://vimeo.com/73243719>
- algebraic:  $x^2 + y^2 + z^2 + w^2 = 1$

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*The overall shape of a protein...*

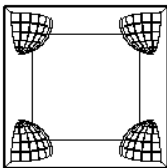
*Shown are two views of the spherical histogram... for a large collection of protein structures. The statistical treatment of such data is in the realm of directional statistics. [Thomas Hamelryck]*

Applications: AI, biology, machine learning, statistics, and

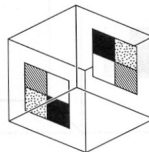
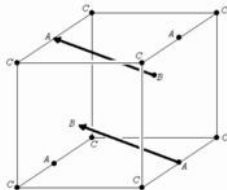


## Is the universe finite and wraparound?

- Euclidean 3-torus or other finite Euclidean universes



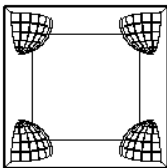
A sphere in a 3-torus.



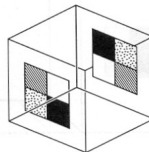
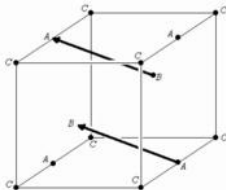
A room in *Futurama: I, Roommate* or *Portal* video game

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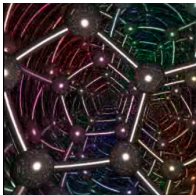
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Paul Nylander: life from the inside

- spherical dodecahedron  
historically Platonic solids: universe = finite dodecahedron
- hyperbolic Weeks manifold



<http://www.atheistrepublic.com/sites/default/files/styles/blog-featured-image/public/proof.jpg>

# Venus



# Venus



# Venus





# Venus



# Venus



# Venus



# Venus



# Venus



# Venus



# Venus



# Venus





# Venus



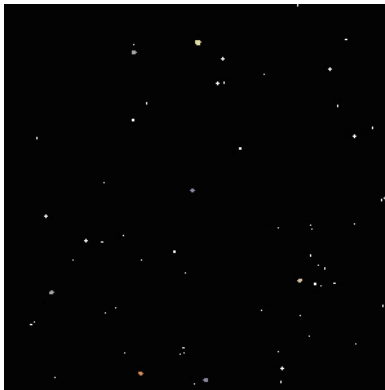
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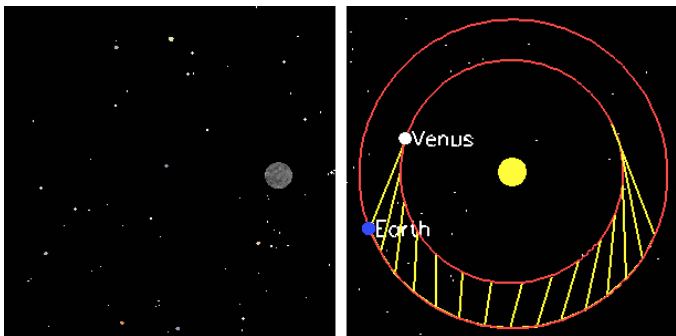
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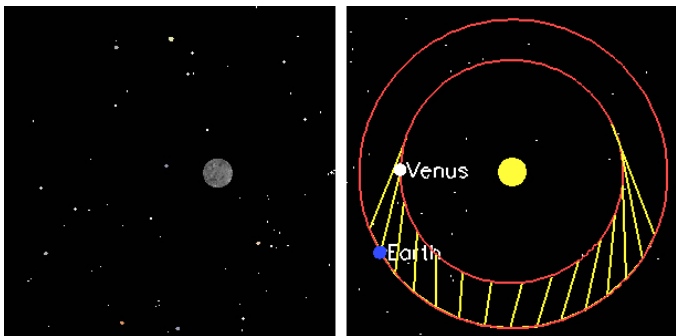
# Scientific & Mathematical Breakthroughs

- They require imaginative leaps
- Understanding what we are seeing is complicated by filters

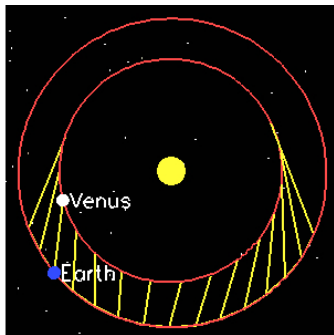
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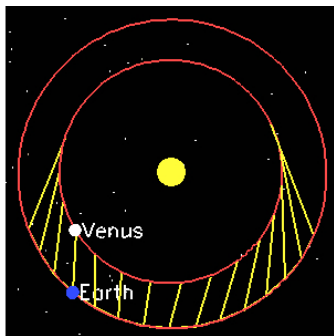


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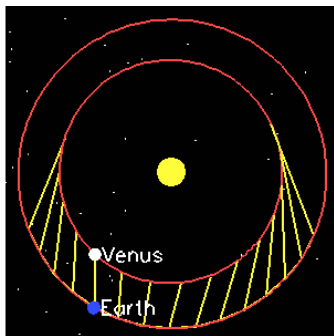




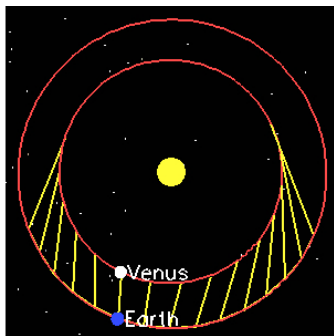
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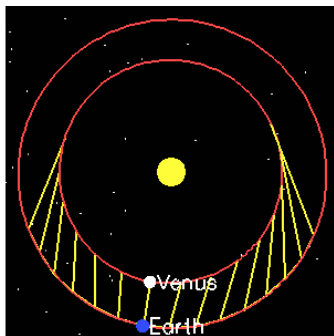
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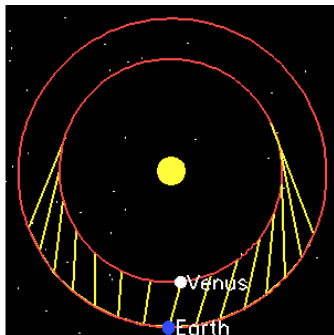
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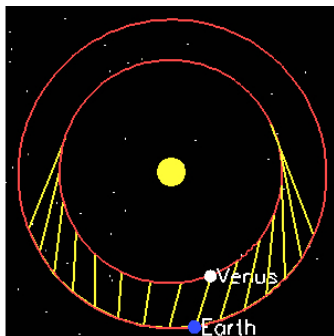
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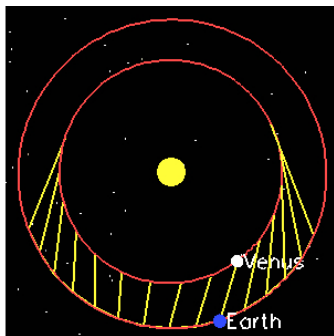
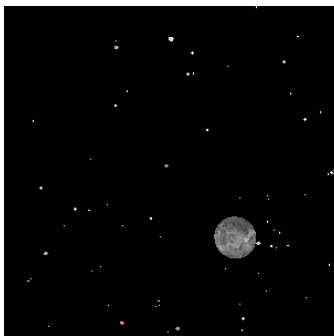
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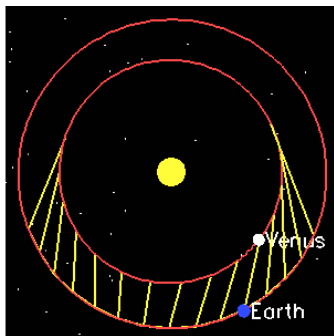
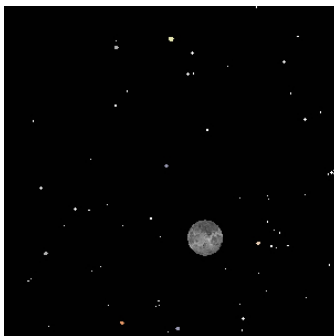
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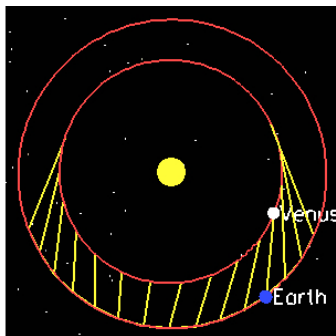
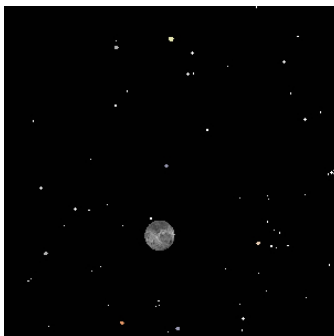


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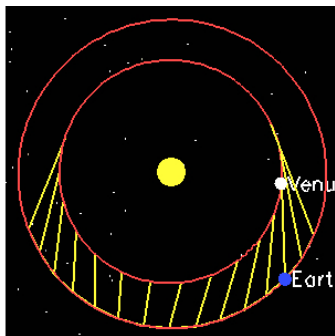
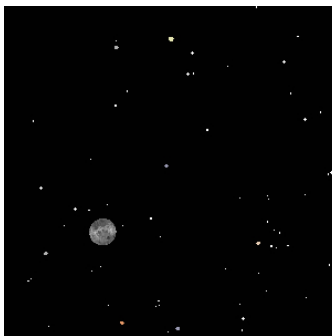




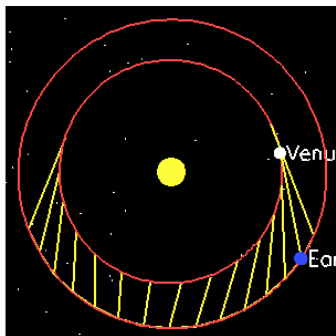
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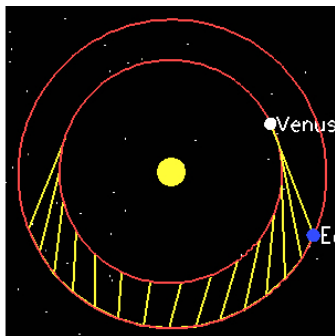
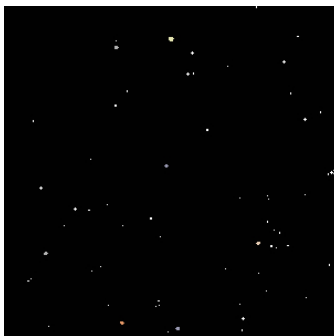
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- a) Yes and I have a good reason why
- b) Yes but I am unsure of why
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**Critiques:** Experimental error, light rays bend with gravity, triangles too small, convenience sample

## Diverse Experiments? Angle Sum Experiments

- Gauss: Hoher Hagen, Inselsberg, and Brocken



- Nikolai Lobachevsky: star Sirius  
 $180^\circ$  – sum of the angles =  $3.727 \times 10^{-6}$  (should be  $10^{-8}$ )



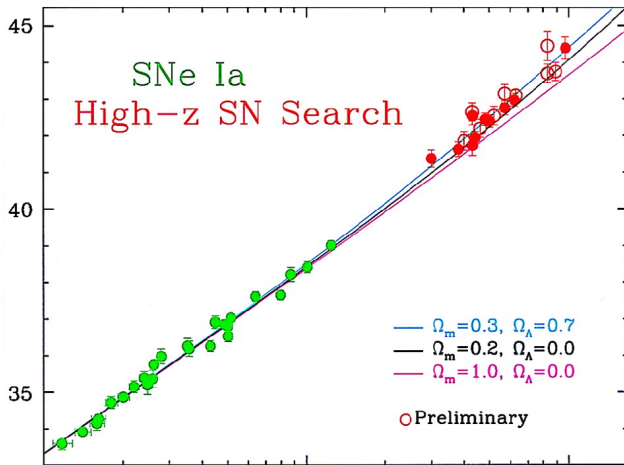
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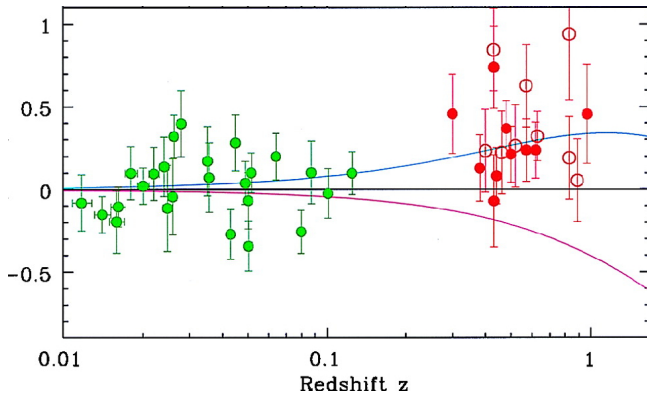


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 $180^\circ$  – sum of the angles =  $3.727 \times 10^{-6}$  (should be  $10^{-8}$ )  
 Euclidean =  $180^\circ$ , spherical  $> 180^\circ$ , hyperbolic  $< 180^\circ$
- **Critiques:** margin of error, light rays bend with gravity, triangles too small, convenience sample

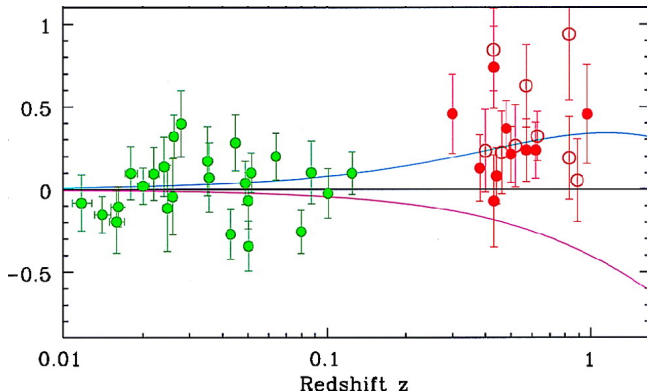
## Diverse Experiments? Supernova Experiments



Euclidean inverse square law: brightness  $\sim \frac{1}{\text{distance}^2}$

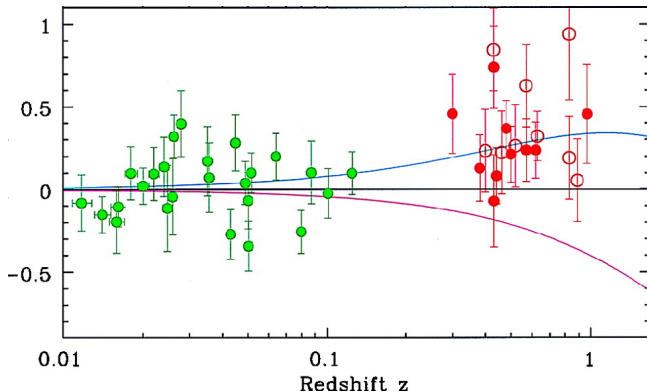


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**Critiques:** Experimental error, no perfect model, not necessarily exploding at the same brightness

## Diverse Experiments? Density: WMAP & Planck

- Cosmic Microwave Background: small temperature fluctuations due to primordial plasma density
- Density equation
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- missing fluctuations on large scale better fit a large spherical dodecahedral space [Jeff Weeks] or hyperbolic [Ron Cowen]
- **Critiques:** convenience samples, observable, experimental error, difficulty agreeing on the meaning of the data, neutrino mass, dark energy, speed of light?



# Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP)

