# Principle of SPM - Non-Absolute Truth

The Absolute Truth is the only thing that does not need anything else for its existence. To say that the Absolute Truth is a thing, a principle, or anything else is the same as saying nothing. The Absolute Truth is that which exists, but is not invented or created in any other way, it is that which moves everything, and nothing moves it, it is the building block of everything that exists, and nothing builds it ...

The Absolute Truth is seen in the existence of every thing and in the course of every movement, every phenomenon, every experience and feeling. But everything we perceive is something else, limited, more or less dependent on certain conditions.

But enough about the Absolute Truth, which cannot be described and presented, what it really is and how - in relation to this Truth and in the absolute sense! - everything that exists exists. Because by using words, we automatically create an intellectual space in which only nonabsolute truths can exist, in a great number and variety.

Here is an example of a non-absolute truth according to the Galileo-Pinopa version.
According to the law of the free fall of bodies in the gravitational field, all bodies, regardless of their mass, in the same place in the gravitational field, fall with the same acceleration. The law of free-fall bodies usually involves small bodies falling onto a massive body. But, to put it a bit more broadly, the law of free fall of bodies in a gravitational field can be treated as the gravitational principle of Galileo, which covers various situations of acceleration and fall of celestial bodies, and thus also includes the fall of the Moon to the Earth and the Earth to the Moon, the fall of the Earth-Moon system to the Sun and the Sun to the Earth-Moon system, etc. The fall of bodies in such cases occurs only to a small extent, because only within the parameters of their orbital motion. But the mutual gravitational acceleration of these bodies takes place continuously and thanks to it their orbital motion can arise.

In each of these cases the same gravity principle works - the acceleration of the body 1 in the gravitational field of the body 2 towards its center depends only on the weight of the body 2 and not on the weight of the body 1. The same can be said about the acceleration of the body 2 in the field the gravity of the body 1 towards its center, that it depends only on the weight of the body 1 and not on the weight of the body 2.

Galileo's principle of gravity applies to both celestial bodies and the tiniest bodies. And it can also be used when there is a need to consider the interaction of fundamental components of matter. In such a situation, the gravitational principle of Galileo can be regarded as the fundamental principle of interactions in matter. For the physical principle of interaction is the same both when the interaction takes place between two fundamental components and when the interaction takes place between two bodies which are composed of the fundamental components. The same physical principle of interaction works both between very distant objects and between objects at small distances between them, down to the smallest distances.

For bodies composed of a very large number of fundamental components, however, it is necessary to take into account the conditions of the existence of these bodies as a whole, their sizes and distances between them during interaction, at which they do not yet break down. The situation is completely different in the case of the individual fundamental constituents of matter. They can be represented and described as physical fields.

On the website http://pinopa.narod.ru/FunZasMat_uk.pdf in the article entitled "The fundamental principle of matter" presents the fundamental components of matter in the form of centrally symmetrical fields (c.s. fields) and their properties, thanks to which they behave differently - according to other mathematical functions - at large and at small distances from each other.

"The research results show that the acceleration of fundamental particles is approximately (!) As follows. Namely, for larger distances, the acceleration is inversely proportional to the square of the distance

between the central points of the accelerated and accelerating fields and is directly proportional to the inertial parameter that exists as a function of the acceleration field. (The inertial parameter is simply the proportionality that exists as a function of acceleration.) The acceleration function described above can be called the gravity acceleration function.

At smaller distances, the course of the acceleration function is completely different than the one presented above. This course can be exemplified by the situation of an atom which, along with other atoms, is in a certain structural arrangement. This system was created and it is stable thanks to the mutual influence and the accelerations applied. The situation can be explained and described in such a way that each atom has in its structure something that for description and modeling can be called a potential shell. This potential shell is simply the area around the central point (central area) of the atom, which, unlike the area further away from the central point, which is described by the gravitational acceleration function, is described by a completely different mathematical function.
While in the area of gravitational acceleration everywhere there are accelerations of non-zero value, in the potential shell, at a certain distance from the atom, there are zero acceleration values. Near such a place, at points more distant from the center of the atom (than the point with zero acceleration) there is a negative acceleration, which means that at this distance other atoms are accelerated towards the "center" of a given atom, while at points closer to the center of the atom there is positive acceleration, which means that at this distance, the other atoms are accelerated "away from the center" of the given atom. An atom that is accelerated in such a place is in a state of permanent equilibrium and behaves as if it was swinging around a point with zero acceleration.

The existence and functioning of such potential shells around each atom results in the dynamic stability effect of the relative position of atoms in space. The mathematical acceleration function in the potential shell region can be called the shell acceleration function.

The "non-absolute truth" presented here concerns the structure of matter, the components of matter and the interactions between these components. But it is not complete yet. It can be said that the cause of the interaction of c.s. fields and mutual acceleration (according to the fundamental principle of matter) is unknown and will never be known. But that can only be said of an absolute cause. Existence of c.s. fields as components of matter, their interaction with each other leading to the formation of stable structures of matter, their various ways of manifesting their properties in various physical phenomena, all these fall within the categories of nonabsolute truth. So there should be a conceptual, logical way to represent the cause of mutual acceleration and c.s. motion. half. Because to say that a particle of matter, i.e. these c.s. the field, it moves as a result of the potential of other particles, is not enough.

Cause of movement c.s. fields are revealed when one analyzes the changes of the resultant potential that occur in space, while c.s. the fields interact with each other and accelerate each other. The cause of the movement is the action of space, which consists in accelerating the centrally symmetrical fields located in it in such a way that the minimization (reduction) of these cs takes place. resultant fields of potentials. Hence, the operation of space can be described briefly as the operation of the principle of space (S) potential (P) minimization (M) (implicitly, the gravitational potentials), i.e. the operation of the SPM principle.

The MPP principle applies to the same phenomenon that is described by the law of the free fall of bodies in a gravitational field or the gravitational principle of Galileo. But in this case, the phenomenon of the interaction of bodies, particles or c.s. fields, is considered globally as a result of the MPP rule. From this point of view, it is not the centrally symmetrical fields, not particles, not celestial bodies that "know" how to accelerate and move other cs. fields, particles and celestial bodies. From this point of view, the acceleration and movement of the c.s. fields, particles and celestial bodies are governed by the space in which they are located.

In this context, space plays the role of "Absolute Truth" or "Tao" to some extent. But by presenting and describing the interactions as taking place according to the MPP principle, we can say that, although not

completely, we know something about the basic cause of all motion in matter.

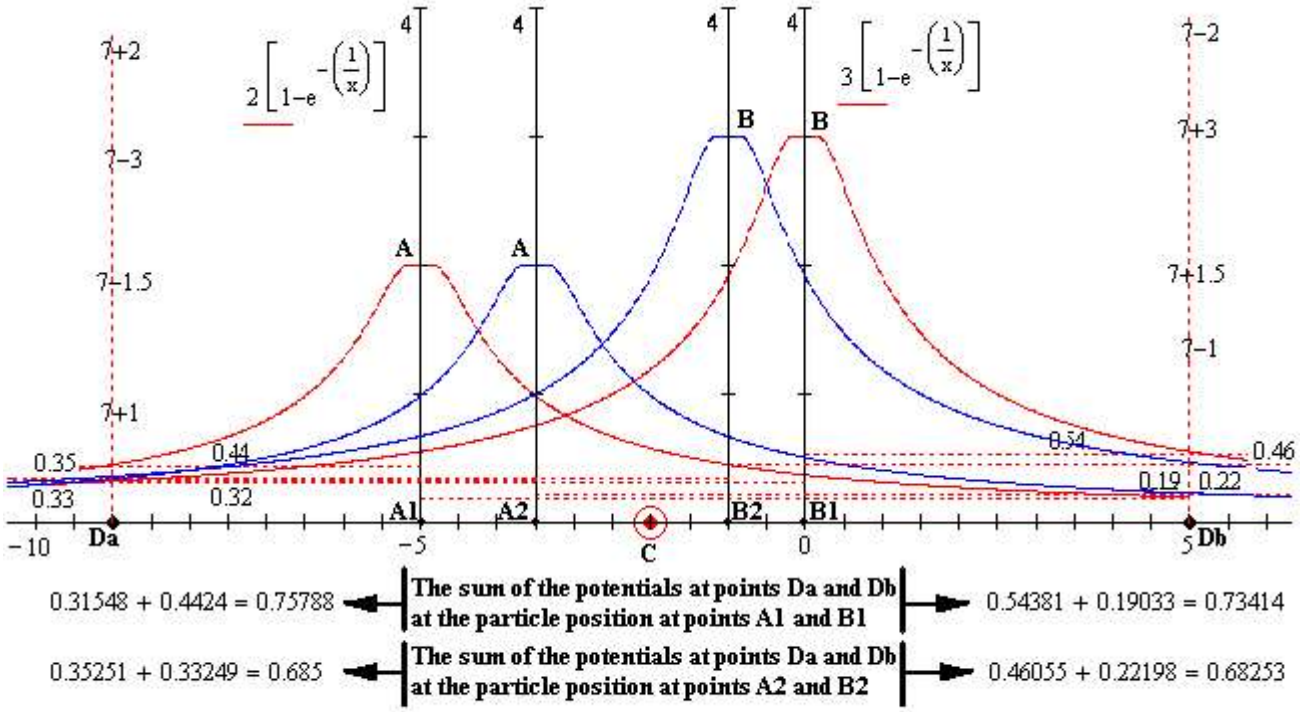


**Fig. 1. Illustration of the Principle of Space Potential Minimization**

The figure above shows schematically the location of two centrally symmetrical fields and the diagrams of their potentials. With the help of these graphs it is possible to trace how the resultant potentials change from these two cs fields and see the principle of minimizing the potentials of space. The operation of the SPM principle leads to mutual acceleration of c.s. fields towards each other, so if their central points were previously at points A1 and B1 (coinciding with them) - Situation 1 - graphs of red potentials, then after some time these central points will be in points A2 and B2 - Situation 2 - blue potential graphs.

Both centrally symmetric fields are described by an identical exponential function, and they differ only in the proportionality coefficient that exists as a function of both fields - these are the values 2 and 3.

In the presented illustration, the potential is checked at the points Da and Db, which are distant by a value of 7 from the point C, which in a special way is related to the physical space in which everything that exists is located. This is the point to which both c.s. flap. In physics, if c.s. fields should be assigned a property called the weight, this point should be called the center of gravity or it should be called the center of mass if (in this case) the proportionality coefficients 2 and 3 should be assigned a property called mass. In Situation 1, the resultant potential at point Da is 0.31548 + 0.4424 = 0.75788, and at point Db is 0.54381 + 0.19033 = 0.73414. However, in Situation 2, the resultant potential at point Da is 0.35251 + 0.33249 = 0.685, and at point Db it is 0.46055 + 0.22198 = 0.68253. The comparison shows that the resultant potentials at points Da and Db in Situation 2 are smaller than the corresponding resultant potentials at those points that existed in Situation 1. And this is the effect of reducing the resultant potentials at points in space to which space is heading physical, accelerating and bringing closer to each other located in its "volume" c.s. fields, particles and celestial bodies.

It may seem that the SPM principle is not of great importance in the considerations of matter, even when it concerns objects on a scale of the size of planetary systems. But when it comes to gas clouds and galaxies, the SPM principle should be taken into account when evaluating their interaction at long distances, their magnitude, and other related parameters. Because on this dimensional scale, at the same distances from the center of mass of these objects, the interaction of a gas cloud or a galaxy is much greater than that of an object of the same mass, if it existed in a state of high concentration, densification of matter.

For an outside observer, the densification of matter resulting from the action of space and the implementation of the SPM principle may give the impression that this process is related to the loss of matter mass. This is the phenomenon of apparent mass loss, and it is (in its nature and underlying cause, the SPM principle) identical to what occurs on the scale of the size of atoms and is known in physics as the mass defect. The presented illustration of the SPM principle is therefore also an illustration of the actual cause and the apparent nature of the mass defect.

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