

## Getting High on God

An Essay by Christopher Bek  
christopher.bek@gmail.com

**Summary**—This essay studies God's thoughts by examining Platonic Forms as arguments for God, the self, fractals, portfolio theory, relativity theory, the Pythagorean theorem, quantum theory, the theory of one.

**Quotation**—Truth is power. But one can see that only in rare instances, because it is suffering and must be defeated as long as it is truth. When it has become victorious others will join it. Why? Because it is truth? No, if it had been for that reason, they would have joined it when it was suffering. Therefore, they do not join it because it has power. They join it after it has become a power because others have joined it.

—*Søren Kierkegaard*

In Ancient Greece Thales is said to have famously predicted a solar eclipse, now dated 28 May 585 BC, that brought a battle between the warring Lydians and Medes to an end. The eclipse ended not only the battle but brought to an end their fifteen-year war as well. Thales used the laws of nature to affect positive change on two warring factions. He introduced a monolith to the scene in order to initiate a paradigm shift. Paradigm shifting means telling the radical truth. My radical truth involves describing an elementary conceptual picture of the universe, represented by Matryoshka dolls, in order to bring World Peace. They are also known as babushka dolls and nesting dolls, and are sets of wooden dolls, decreasing in size so that each piece fits inside another. Matryoshka means fertility as in Mother Nature, God, and the laws of nature. With a singularity at the centre, the universal domains from the inside out are: the subatomic realm,

the atomic realm, the event horizon, and the electromagnetic realm.

## Arguments for Getting High.

The three arguments for the existence of God are: the teleological argument, the cosmological argument and the ontological argument. The teleological argument employs design and purpose, and explains the universe in terms of a goal. The cosmological argument argues that the universe Being-in-Existence means that someone must have created it. The ontological argument is an a priori argument for the existence of God, asserting that the conception of the perfect being implies the existence of that being outside the mind of man. The crux of the argument lies with the notion that a perfect being must necessarily exist for that being to be considered perfect. For otherwise the being would lack an essential component of perfection, namely existence. The argument compels man to create God in his mind through the effort of conception—by imagining the perfect Being. Albert Einstein said "God is the sum total of the laws of nature." To study the laws of nature is to know God's thoughts. Einstein also said, "I want to know God's thoughts, the rest are details." To know God's thoughts is to meditate on existence, individuality and reality.

**The Cartesian Cogito.** Jean-Paul Sartre wrote "There can be no other truth to take off from this—I think; therefore, I exist—ie. the Cartesian cogito. There we have the absolute truth of consciousness becoming aware of itself. Every theory which takes man out of the moment in which he becomes aware of himself is, at its very beginning, a theory which confounds the truth, for outside the Cartesian cogito, all views are only probable, and a doctrine of probability which is not bound to a truth dissolves into thin air." Saint

Thomas discussed the terms: essence and existence. In Christianity, essence precedes existence. In existentialism, existence precedes essence. Altered states of consciousness are desirable and are embodied by the red pill.

**Fractals.** In mathematics, fractals represent a branch of chaos theory used to describe geometric shapes containing detailed structure at arbitrarily small scales, where fractals appear similar at various scales. The exhibition of similar patterns at increasingly smaller scales is called self-similarity. In mathematics, a self-similar object is exactly or approximately similar to a part of itself. Many objects in the real world, such as coastlines, are statistically self-similar, as parts of them show the same statistical properties at different scales. Coastlines with higher fractal dimensions are more complex and irregular. In addition to coastlines, fractals in nature include animal circulatory systems, snowflakes, lightning and electricity, plants and leaves, geographic terrain and river systems, clouds, and crystals.

**Portfolio Theory.** In modern portfolio theory, the efficient frontier is an asset and liability portfolio construct which occupies the efficient parts of the risk-return spectrum. It is the set of portfolios which satisfy the condition that no other portfolio exists with a higher expected return but with the same standard deviation of return or risk. The efficient frontier was first formulated by Harry Markowitz in 1952 as a component of his model. The Markowitz model (also called the mean-variance model) is a portfolio optimization model that aids in the selection of the most efficient portfolio construction by analyzing various possible portfolios of the given elements. By choosing assets and liabilities that do not move in lock-step, the Markowitz model shows

managers how to optimize their portfolio for a given level of risk. The Bernoulli Model is a postmodern realization of modern portfolio theory.

**Relativity Theory** (1905) encompasses two interrelated theories by Einstein, special relativity and general relativity. Special relativity applies to all physical phenomena in the absence of gravity, and general relativity is the geometric theory of gravitation. Special relativity is the generally accepted and experimentally confirmed physical theory regarding the relationship between space and time. It postulates that the laws of physics are invariant in all inertial frames of reference, and the speed of light in a vacuum is the same for all observers regardless of motion. Special relativity has wide-ranging implications including length contraction, time dilation, relativistic mass, mass-energy equivalence, a universal speed limit, the speed of causality and relativity of simultaneity. With general relativity, Einstein compared a cat in a box either on Earth (gravity) or being accelerated through outer space (inertia). Einstein concluded that the cat could not perceive a difference between being in either box, thereby establishing the equivalence of gravity and inertia.

**The Pythagorean Theorem.** The Lorentz transformation is the kernel of relativity and is based on the Pythagorean theorem:  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$ . For relativistic length contraction:  $(v/c)^2 + L^2 = 1^2$ ,  $v$  = velocity,  $c$  = light speed,  $L$  = length. If  $v = 0$ ,  $L = 1$ ; if  $v = .87c$ ,  $L = .50$ ; if  $v = c$ ,  $L = 0$ . Going from zero to light speed is like the hour-hand on a clock going from 12 to 3, where the hour-hand represents the hypotenuse of a right-angle triangle. If we reach light speed, we literally exit spacetime—meaning light speed is a boundary of the universal sphere. The

Pythagorean theorem was known long before Pythagoras but he may have been the first to prove it. In any event the proof attributed to him is a simple proof by rearrangement. Imagine a square 2D box of dimensions:  $x + y$  containing four identical right triangles of sides:  $x$ ,  $y$ ,  $r$ . The triangles are first arranged in the corners of the box with the space in the middle representing  $r^2$ . It is then a simple matter of rearranging the triangles to show the equivalence of the spaces proving that  $x^2 + y^2 = r^2$  thus yielding the Pythagorean theorem. The reader may try it for triangles of sides: 3, 4, 5;  $3^2 + 4^2 = 5^2$ ;  $9 + 16 = 25$ . QED.

**Quantum Theory.** While relativity theory (1905) describes the universe as a whole, quantum theory (1925) describes the universe inside the atom. Quantum theory explains the nature and behavior of matter and energy at the atomic and subatomic levels. With quantum theory, energy, momentum and angular momentum are quantized, objects are both particles and waves, and there are limits of precision with which quantities can be measured, known as the uncertainty principle. In 1925 Erwin Schrödinger constructed an atomic model based on matter waves—while Werner Heisenberg constructed a model based on matrices. Paul Dirac then nailed down quantum theory once and for all by proving that the two are equivalent. In quantum theory, wave-particle duality is the concept that every particle or quantum entity may be described as either a particle or a probability wave. Schrödinger set forth his classic cat-in-a-box thought problem in 1935 with the intention of demonstrating the absurdity of the probabilistic interpretation once and for all. He argued that the cat must be both alive and dead until the observer

opens the box. The thought problem leads to the counterintuitive conclusion that the observer's consciousness is what determines the fate of the cat.

**The Theory of One** (2001) is my evolving theory uniting the macrocosmos of relativity theory with the microcosmos of quantum theory. It describes the universe as a sphere-shaped phenomenon that houses Being (matter, life, consciousness and self-awareness) as its primary function. The theory of one tracks all the way back to before the big bang where God commanded Adam not to eat an apple from the tree of knowledge. Adam and Eve were beings of light or photons living in Eden who disobeyed God by eating the apple—and the big bang was an orgasm where Adam exploded inside Eve. This contained singularity developed naturally like sex and the gestation that follows from it. Made up of concentric spheres, the universe endeavours to present a 3D movie to consciousness. Also, The Standard Model of particle physics and The Periodic Table of elements are most naturally represented in circular forms that are in keeping with the theory of one.

**Closing Arguments.** William Hubben wrote in his 1952 classic pocket-book: Dostoevsky, Kierkegaard, Nietzsche & Kafka, "The religious existentialists of our time recognize the claim of God, or the Absolute, upon man, while realizing that man is acting largely in the dark when he attempts to serve God's will. But in this darkness man is touching the seam of God's garment, and he will not end in despair. He has faith in God's ultimate victory." My faithful and reasonable attitude looks at the universe and tries to see it whole—so that Everyone Sees what God Sees—Knows what God Knows—And then there will be World Peace.