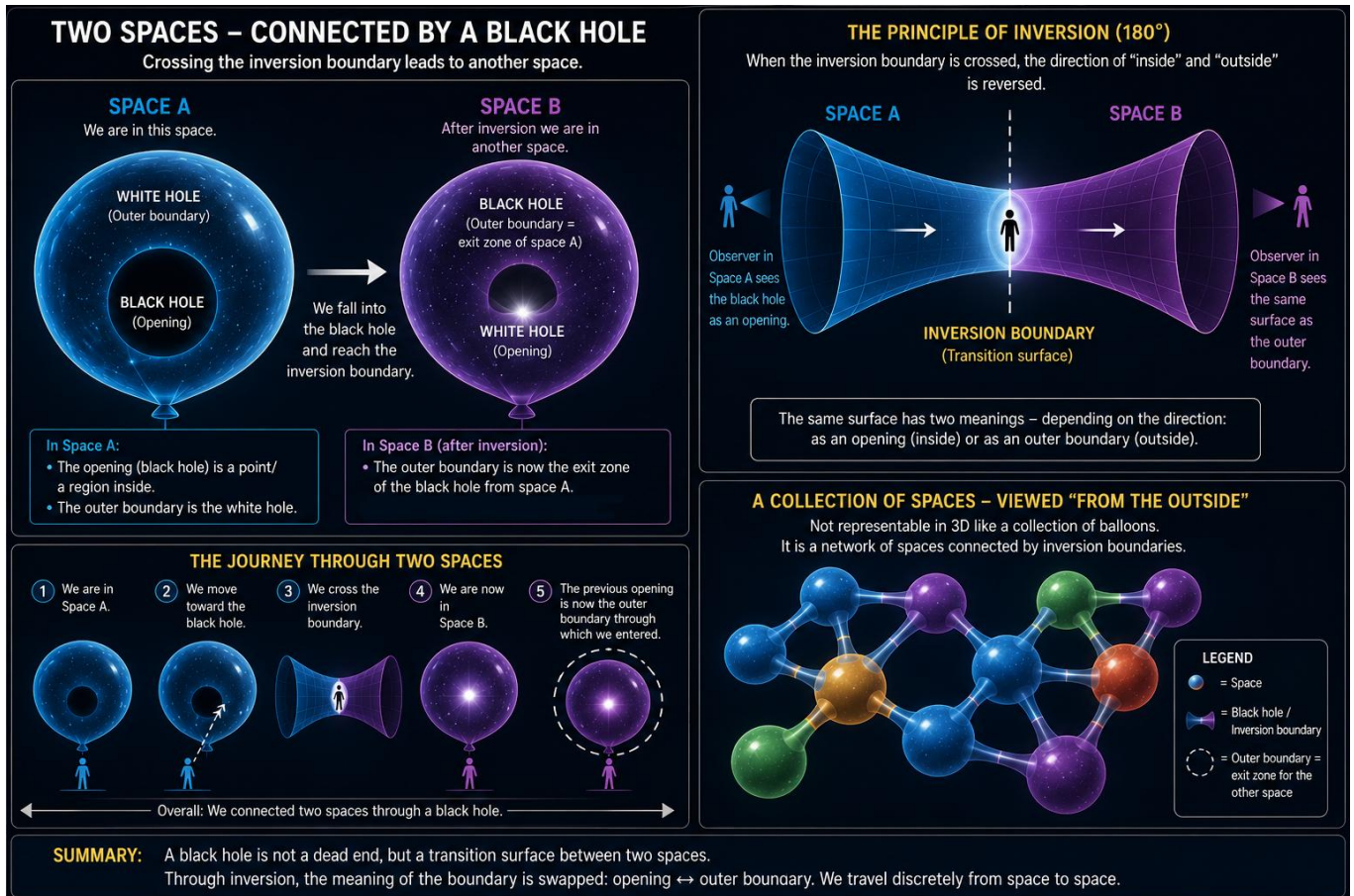


Meta-Model of the Universe-Structure

A self-consistent notational and conceptual framework



1. One-line overall formula

$$B = (\cup_{i \in I} M_i, I(M_i), \Gamma), M_i = (S_i, T_i, g_i), \Gamma = \{ (M_i \leftrightarrow M_j, \tau_{ij}, \phi_{ij}) \mid T_{ij} \}$$

2. Basic structure

$$B = (\cup_{i \in I} M_i, I(M_i), \Gamma)$$

3. Individual universe

$$M_i = (S_i, T_i, g_i)$$

4. Network structure

$$\Gamma = \{ (M_i \leftrightarrow M_j, \tau_{ij}, \phi_{ij}) \mid T_{ij} \}$$

Meaning of the components

- M_i = individual world space
- S_i = spatial structure (geometry / dimensions)

- T_i = temporal structure (process / causality)
- g_i = metric / geometric properties
- $I(M_i)$ = inversion or boundary structure ("wall", transformation boundary)
- Γ = network of all possible connections between world spaces
- T_{ij} = existence of a transition relation between M_i and M_j
- φ_{ij} = concrete mapping/transformation from S_i to S_j
- τ_{ij} = type of transformation (e.g. projection, inversion, curvature, mapping)

Interpretation (as a model idea)

This model describes an abstract, but now additionally transformatively and geometrically interpretable structure consisting of multiple world spaces, each possessing its own definitions of space and time, and interconnected via explicit transformation relations (φ_{ij}) and their classification (τ_{ij}); the inversion boundaries $I(M_i)$ mark the points at which a purely internal description of a space transitions into a mapping-based external or target-space perspective.

Visual Transition Description of the Inversion Boundary

Upon entering a transition region along the relation Γ , and in particular when crossing an inversion boundary $I(M_i)$, the change between two world spaces does not present itself as a discontinuous jump, but rather as a continuous reconfiguration of the surrounding geometry. From the perspective of space A, the target structure initially appears as a highly compressed focal point marking the transition, while with increasing proximity the surrounding spatial structure progressively reorganises itself around the observer. In this process, the geometry of space A gradually loses its role as a global reference frame, while the mapping structure φ_{ij} increasingly takes over the entirety of perceptual space, until space B is no longer experienced as a region "in front", but instead stabilises as a completely new, all-encompassing spatial environment. The transition is therefore not experienced as movement through space, but as a complete replacement of the spatial frame of reference itself.