

Dimensional Disproof and Proof of Poincare Conjecture

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Abstract: One dimensional manifolds are not homeomorphic to 3 dimensional 3 spheres. Different dimension manifolds would not be homeomorphic to 3 spheres. Dimensions are how to identify the coordinates of a point. A point on a line is in 1 dimension- one characteristic or measure tells where the point is. A point on a square is in 2 dimensions-length and width tell where the point is. A point on a cube is in 3 dimensions-length, width and height describe where the point is.[1] A point in a tesseract, that is 2 cubes that are connected, would be in 4 dimensions that is 4 measures describe where the point is. So put a 3 sphere in a line and a manifold in a tesseract. The 3 sphere that is in the line is not the same structure as the manifold that is lying in a tesseract.

1. DISCUSSION

A Manifold in a tesseract of 4 dimensions is not similar structure to a 3 sphere in a square or a cube. Manifolds and 3 spheres in different dimensions are not homeomorphic or not the same structure.

Let's consider the supposed proof of Dr. Grigori Perelman born in Russia. [2] Even if the Ricci flow can make a manifold into a 3 sphere, if the manifold is one dimension then the Ricci flow will not make the manifold the same as the 3 sphere that is in a different dimension. Different dimensional placement of manifolds and 3 spheres make the shapes not

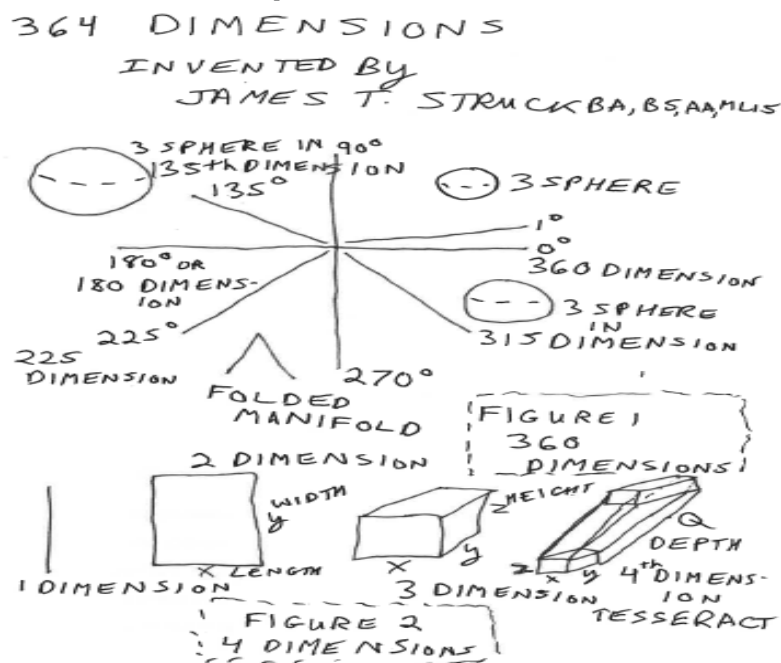
homeomorphic or not the same structure. Ricci was just a mathematician from Italy talking about heat. Ricci's discussion of heat flow really is NOT directly linked to the Poincare conjecture. Whether or not heat flows really does not mean that a manifold is the same as 3 sphere. Heat flow actually can be a disproof. Different heat flow in a 3 sphere is different than heat flow in a manifold.

3 sphere placed in a tesseract is NOT the same a manifold in a 20 dimensional object as one 3 sphere is in tesseract and one manifold is in 20 dimensions

Different dimensional placement of objects makes the manifold and 3 sphere different and not the same.

Let us consider a 3 sphere in a line and compare it to a manifold that is a 3 sphere in a square. The 3 sphere in one dimension is different than the manifold 3 sphere in a different dimension. Dimensional differences are a counterexample to the Poincare conjecture. A manifold in one dimension like a square that is in 2 dimensions is different than a 3 sphere in a different dimension.

A manifold with many forms and parts in general by the definition of manifold as being with many forms and many parts would not be similar in structure to a 3 sphere. [3] Something like a manifold that has many forms and parts would not be similar structure to a one shape structure geometric figure 3 sphere.



2. A PROOF AS WELL FOR SIMILAR DIMENSION MANIFOLDS AND 3 SPHERES

A 3 sphere in 3 dimensions can be seen as the same as a manifold in dimension 3, so Poincare conjecture can be proven for manifolds and spheres that are in the same dimension too! Place a manifold 3 sphere in a 2 dimensional square that manifold 3 sphere in a 2dimensional square would be a one to one map to a 3 sphere that is in a 2dimensional square. Poincare conjecture be proven using the same dimensions.

3. 364 DIMENSIONS ARGUE FOR

I invented 364 Dimensions. We have traditional length, width, height, depth involved in the tesseract and the 360 degrees of a sphere, that some of us learned about in geometry, can be seen as 360 dimensions. A manifold that is in dimension 135 is not the same as a 3 sphere in dimension 55. A folded paper in dimension 260 is not one to one to a 3 sphere in dimension 60. 364 dimensions discovery can be used to disprove Poincare conjecture. Every different degree can be seen as a different dimension as the degree is needed to locate the point. I also argued for new notation of 1^{23} to show one in the 23rd dimension.

See the work of "*Flatland: A Romance of Many Dimensions*" is a satirical novella by the English schoolmaster Edwin Abbott Abbott, first published in 1884 by Seeley & Co. of London." [4] The short story discusses issues in interaction of different dimensions.

4. CONCLUSION

Manifold and 3 spheres in different dimensions are not similar structures. 2 dimensional manifold is not the same as a 3 sphere in a 5 dimensional object. If a manifold lies in a 100dimensional object that is different than a 3 sphere that lies in a 200 dimensional object.

The blinking, colored, changing, altering, growing, shrinking, blue, one chemical, two chemical, one material, one matrix, one emission, one absorption, one undulating, disappearing, bending, folding, dying, oscillating, twisting, fluctuating manifold in one dimension is also different than the 3 sphere even in the same dimension. Changing manifolds are different than stable 3 spheres.

Changing and folding of manifolds make these manifolds different than stable 3 sphere. Manifolds are not the same as 3 spheres-the 2 manifolds and 3 spheres are different so Poincare conjecture can be disproved.

A manifold made of Beryllium is not the same structure as a 3 sphere made of titanium. A manifold made of neon, helium gas would not be the same as a 3 sphere made of iron. The neon or helium manifold is a gas and the iron 3 sphere is a metal. Manifolds do not need to be homeomorphic to 3 spheres.

Proof and disproof of Poincare Conjecture can be done! Poincare also thought his homology sphere was a disproof, so there is nothing wrong with showing both proof and disproof.

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- [3] See Webster's New World Dictionary, 1995, Pocket Books, New York, p.358
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