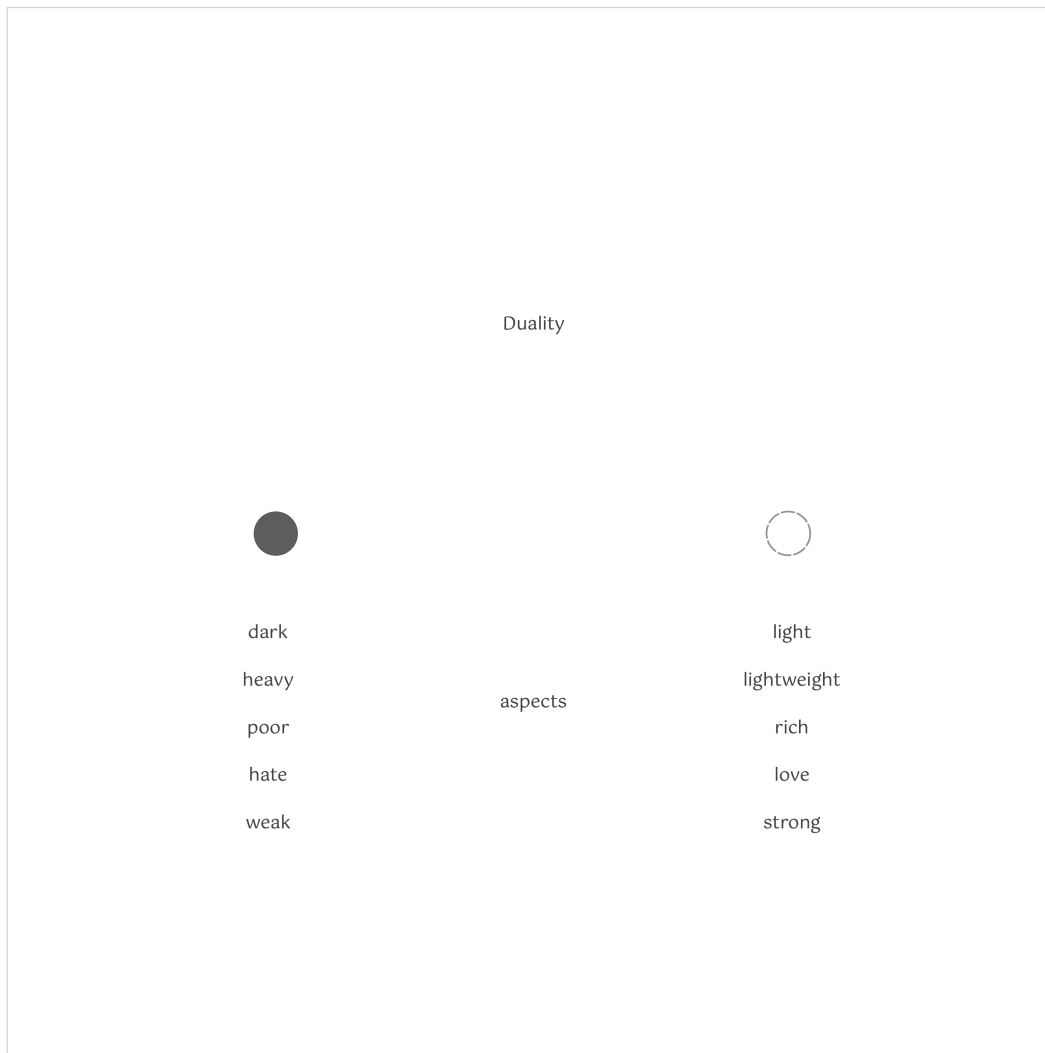


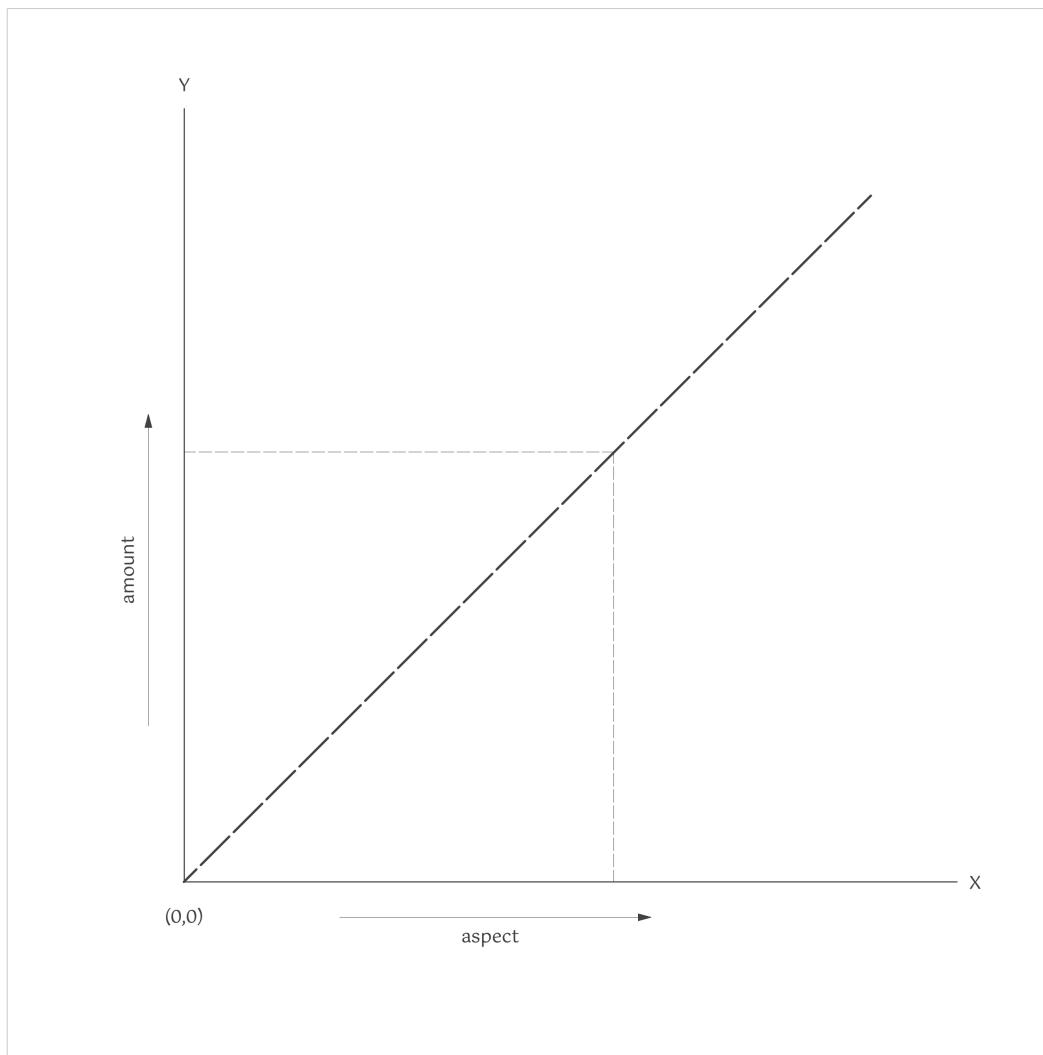
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## DUALITY

As a general concept we have been taught that we live in a universe of duality. There are many aspects that can be divided in two opposing features: black and white, dark and light, heavy and lightweight, hate and love, poor and rich, weak and strong and many other examples. This can be shown as:

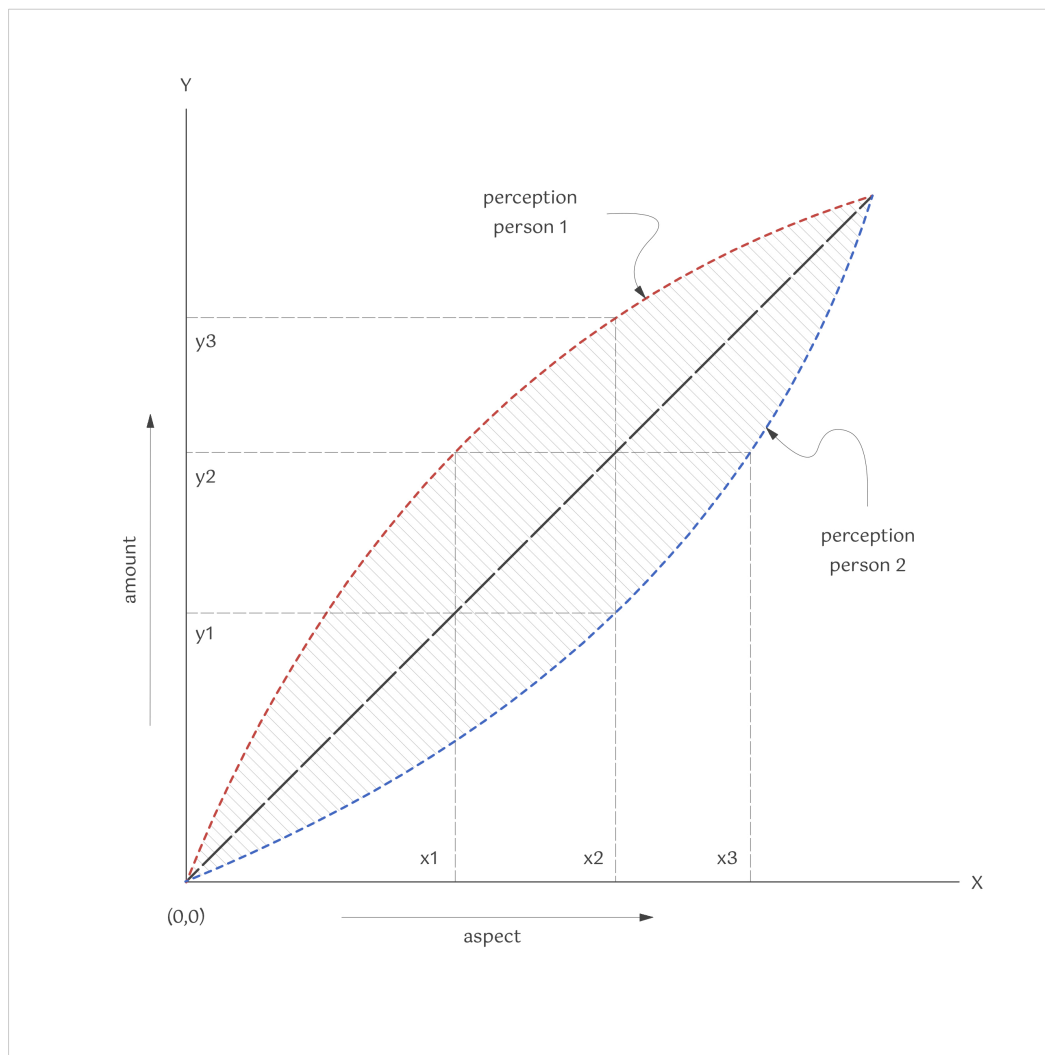


In this image we see two opposing sides of different aspects. But is this not a very limited perspective of what our universe consists of? Following this concept something is either dark or light, heavy or lightweight. Someone is either rich or poor, weak or strong. We know however that this can not be the case. Someone can be neither rich nor poor. Or neither weak nor strong but simple somewhere in between. This image does not allow somewhere in the middle and therefore does not represent reality. Maybe 'duality' is a simplification of something more complex. Let us look at a more appropriate way to present this concept:



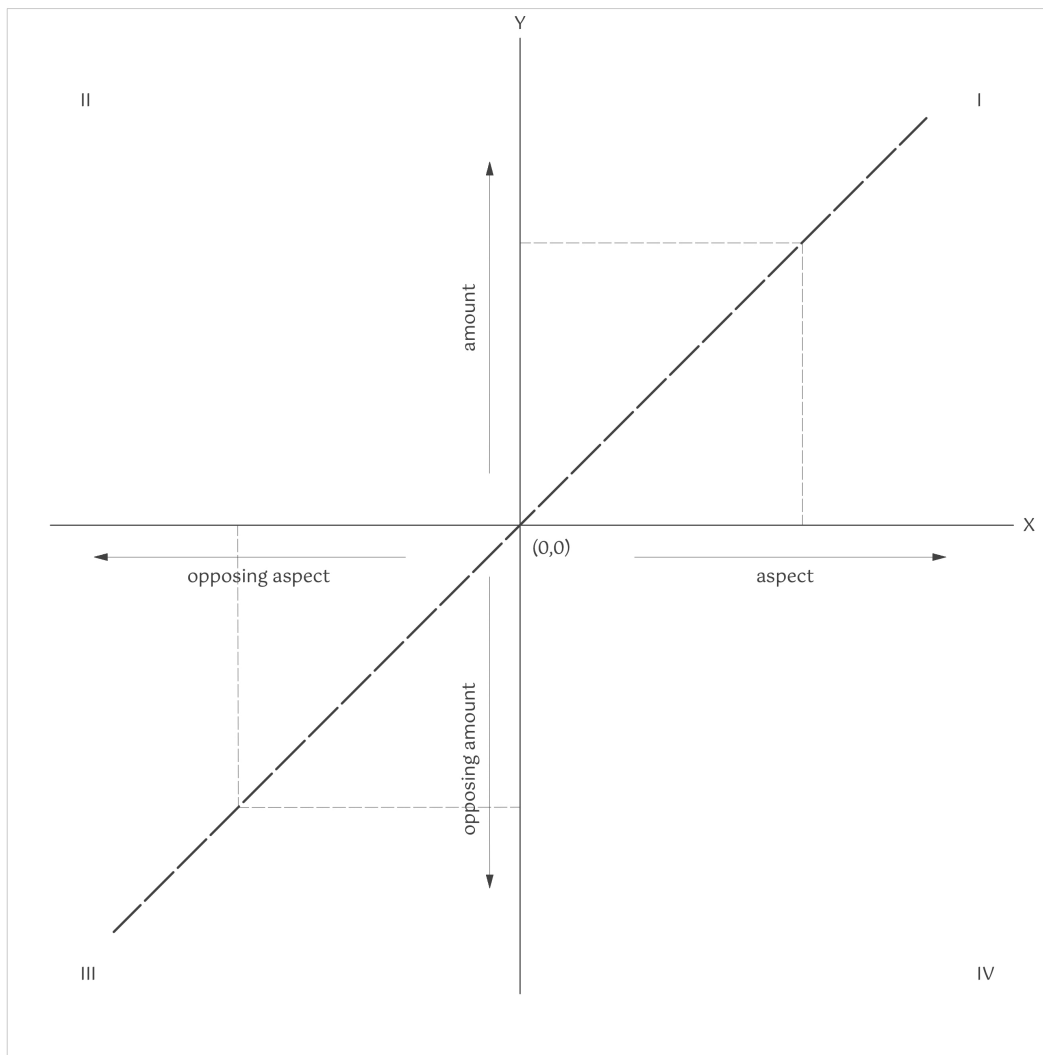
In this graph we see the relation between the aspect (X axis) and the amount (Y axis). In the case of rich and poor we can substitute the 'aspect' with wealth and 'amount' with the number of dollars someone possesses. At the zero point (0,0) this person owns no dollars and we can safely state that this person is poor (moneywise). The more dollars this person collects, the richer he or she becomes. Therefore wealth is a function of the amount of dollars, presented by the dashed line. A small amount of dollars equals poor. A huge amount of dollars equals rich. According to this image a person can neither be rich nor poor. The amount of wealth defines where a person appears on the dashed line. The closer you get to the zero Point (0,0) the poorer you are. The further away you get from this point the richer you may be. We may conclude from this observation that both poor and rich are the same aspects with only a different value in respect to the amount with which they manifest. Does this apply to other opposing aspects as well? It appears to be applicable to many other aspects like dark and light, lightweight and heavy and weak and strong. These are functions of the amount of light, weight and strenght respectively.

Still the graph does not truly represent poorness or richness in an absolute way. You may think someone is rich while somebody else does not consider that same person to be rich at all. Perception defines wealth as is shown in the following graph:



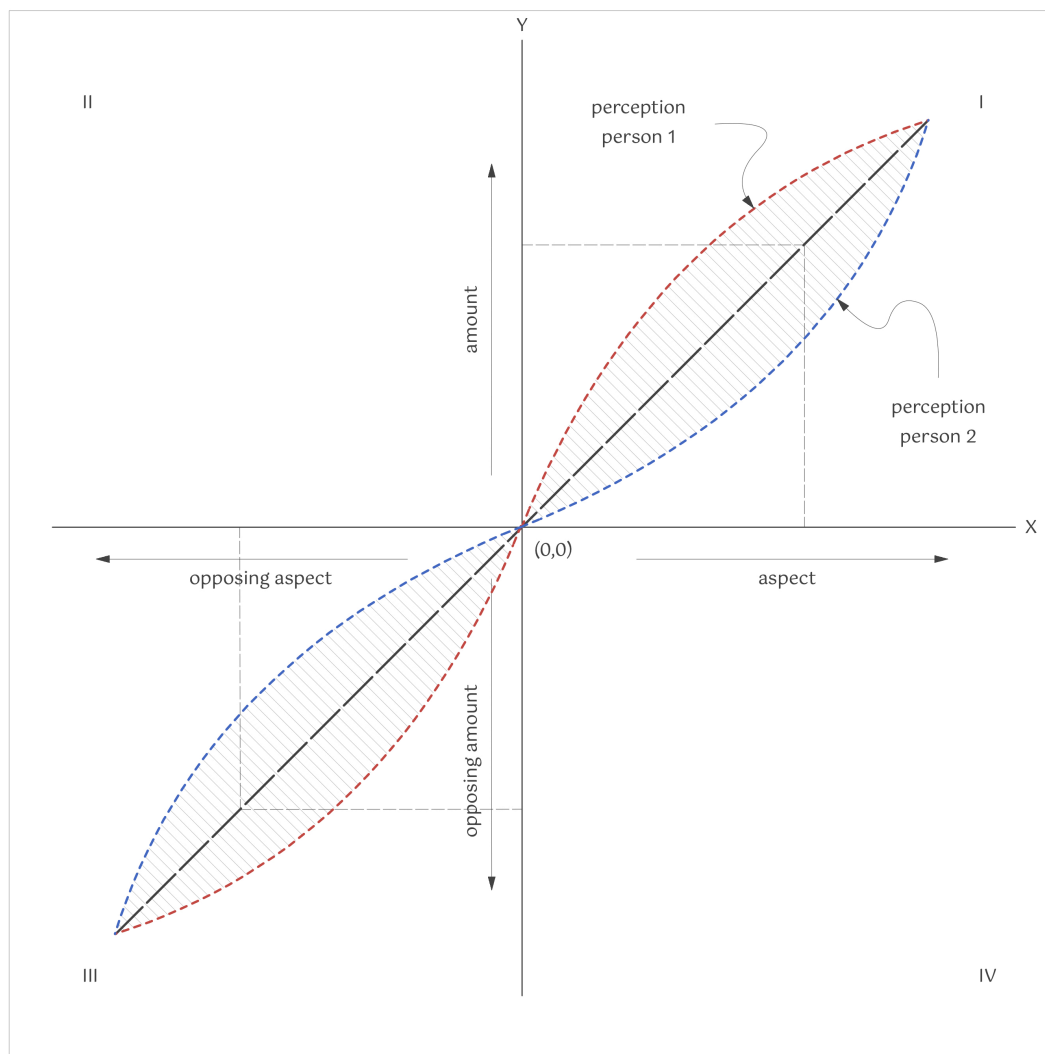
A very rich person (person 1) may consider others to be poor or poorer (with  $y_2$  amount of money you are relatively poor at  $x_1$ ) while at the same time someone else (person 2) may think he or she is rich having much less money than person 1 (with  $y_2$  amount of money you are relatively rich at  $x_3$ ). The hatched area depicts all the options in between. Both persons agree that poor is close to the zero point  $(0,0)$  and rich is at the end of the dashed line. We may conclude that perception ultimately defines what poor or rich means. The same goes for aspects like small and big. As an example you can have a small elephant and a big ant. Still the elephant is also considered to be big and the ant to be small. The perception of size depends on the observer.

So, do we now have an accurate representation of the aspects? In mathematics the graph shown above is part of a bigger system of axes, consisting of four quadrants. The graph only depicts the first quadrant. Let us take a look at what four quadrants looks like:

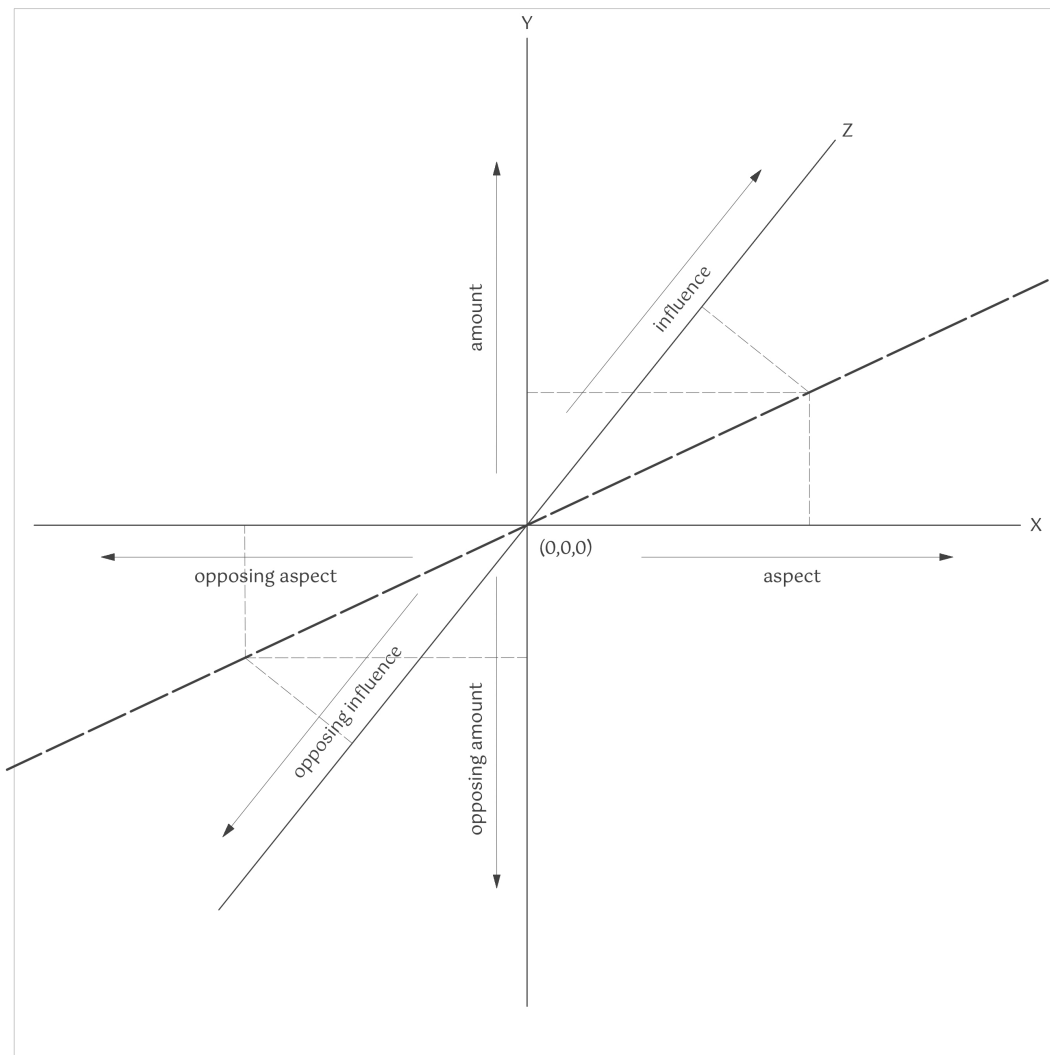


The dashed line in this graph passes from the first quadrant in the upper right corner through the zero point  $(0,0)$  straight into the third quadrant in the lower left corner. This is a mathematically correct image representing the relation between 'amount' and 'aspect'. But how can we comprehend this when we consider for instance wealth? Can someone have 'opposing wealth'? Well, actually that is possible. It is called debt. Someone can be indebted and still have an amount of dollars at hand. Unfortunately this changes once again the definition of poor and rich. At least it shifts the position of poor on the axes. 'Poor' may slide on the 'opposing aspect' axis to the left. If you have only debt you will surely be considered to be poor. If your debts equal the amount of dollars in your possession which coincides with the zero point  $(0,0)$  you may be neither poor nor rich.

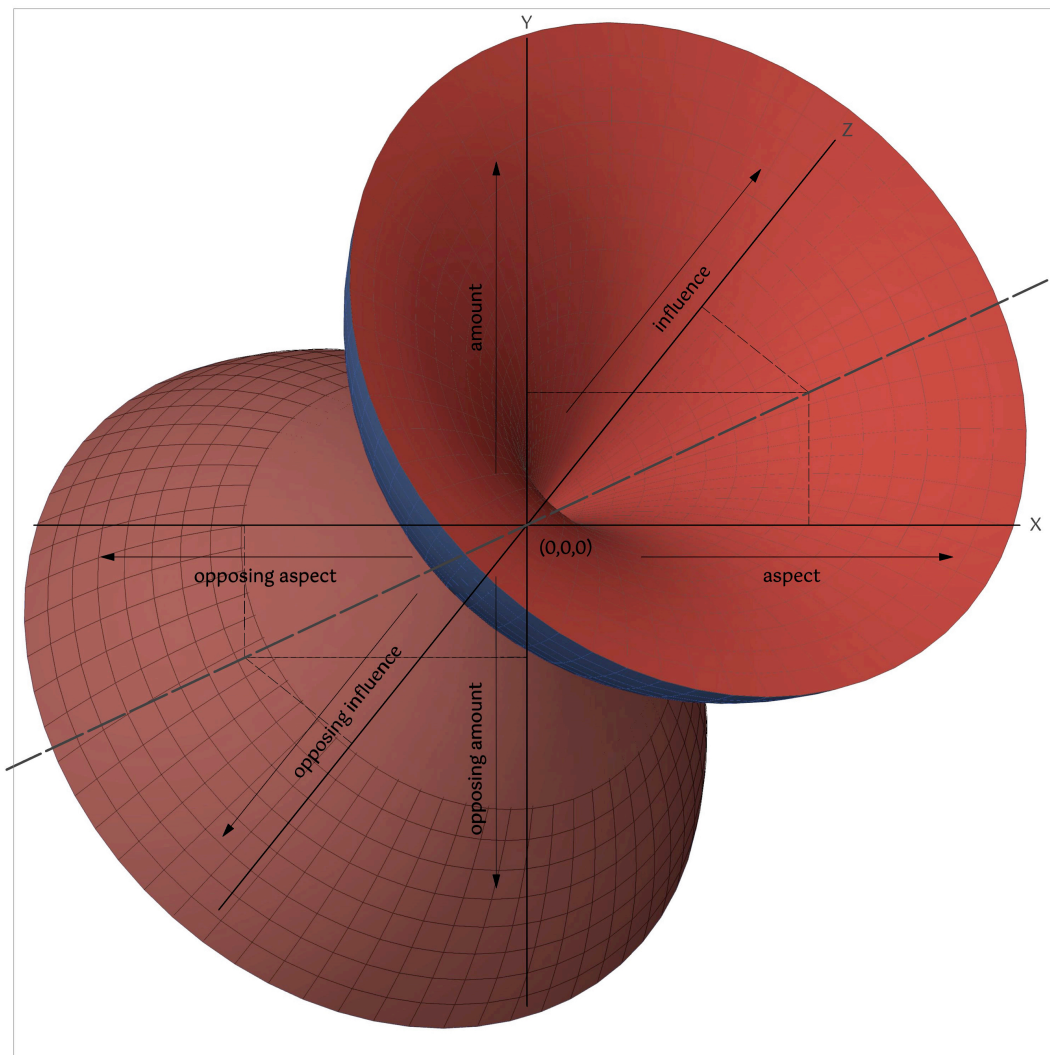
Although being correct this representation is harder to imagine for other aspects. How do we see the graph in the case of strength and weight? That is pretty hard to comprehend. Light and dark may be more easily understood as a function of emitting light. Like debt may be the opposing value of possession, absorption may be the opposing value of emission. And then of course perception plays the same role as shown in the previous graphs:



Again the hatched area shows all possibilities. The question to ponder on is whether there could be situations in which the graph shows lines or realtions in the second and fourth quadrant? Another subject we may ponder on is provided by the black holes in the universe. These holes seem to attract, collect and absorb all matter into a zero point (0,0) that is also known as the singularity point. If given the graph shown above the aspect in the first quadrant is matter would it then be logical to consider the opposing aspect to be anti-matter? Might we suspect then that white holes emitting (anti) matter on the opposite side also exist? In the graph we can more easily distinguish love and hate, being each others opposing aspects. At the zero point (0,0) there is neither hate nor love. Is it muteness at this point? Still, what is see above is a two dimensional presentation. Our dense reality knows at least one other dimension. So maybe a three dimensional graph better represent the possibilities of our aspects:



The introduction of a Z axis allows for further influence on the aspects we consider and four more quadrants to behold. It also makes it a bit more complicated to comprehend how aspects can be seen. Let us try to deconstruct this image by example. We have seen the aspect of wealth. How can this aspect be influenced? You may think of the influence in terms of (economical) time, distance from economical power centers, policies. All these affect the wealth a person possesses on a certain point in time and whether this person is poor or rich. Time of the day, energy obtained by food and tiredness may influence the strenght of a person. And then, there is always the perception of the observer that can be shown with evolved body in the next graph:



This is just one image of the three dimensional reality we experience but can be generated separately for all different influencing aspects. Mathematically and maybe in our true reality many more dimensions exist. Although difficult to imagine this possibility can by no means be excluded. This means that many more options can form the tissue of our existence and our perception of it. It just goes to show that our universe and our reality can not simply be considered as consisting of simple opposing aspects with nothing in between. That would be to simple an assumption for what is way more complex and so much more beautiful.