On the

Methodology of Infinitylogy

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First Version

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Introduction

Infinitylogy is the methodic study of infinity. It is not established yet as a discipline, but it could and would be so. For now, its major assignment is to verify and work on the assertions of the philosophical theory of *Infinitism*.

Through this process of examination and investigation, *Infinitylogy* will gradually establish itself and become operative as an academic discipline.

In this article, we will explain some topics related to the methodology of Infinitylogy.

One of these is how this new discipline could be inspired by the scientific research methodology. Let's develop it.

Research Methodology

The steps of a classic scientific research methodology are:

1. Initial question

2. Preliminary query
3. Formulating a hypothesis
4. Data gathering
5. Data treatment and analysis
6. **Conclusion**: Verification of the hypothesis

Infinitylogy will follow these steps in the frame of its own mission which is the verification of the Infinitist assertions. But some particularities due to the specificity of its object will impose themselves. The infinitylogical methodology will

1. transform each statement of Infinitism into an *Initial Question,*
2. It looks for the possible existing answers for this initial question,
3. If not satisfactory, it will formulate a hypothesis whose verification will assess the reliability of the assertion in question,

4. For doing so, it will gather the relevant data from different credible sources,
5. It will classify and organize the data to be treated,
6. It will define the ways of the data treatment,
7. The treatment of data will be done,
8. The analysis of the data treatment's results will be carried out,
9. Based on the conclusion of the analysis we will make a final assessment of the studied statement.

This is obvious that for each part of this research process, the methodology should be adapted to the studied case. Until now, we suggested many points on Infinitylogy's features and its methodological particulars. But here we will apply these points in the frame of the scientific research methodology to see how we could implement it as a practical approach for the philosophical theory of Infinitism.

Through these examples we will see to which extent these steps should be readjusted or redefined according to the particularities that are dictated by the infinitude as the main object of the infinitylogical methodology:

Example 1:

As a first example, we will show the most general outlines of such a methodology through one of the first statements of Infinitism.

Everything is infinitely composite.

These are the steps of our work on this assertion:

- **Transformation of the statement into an Initial question:**

Is everything infinitely composite?

- **Preliminary study (projection)**

This question should be seen first from the point of view of those who worked on this question directly or indirectly. So, it needs a bibliographic detailed study on the existing philosophical and scientific points of view about the structure of matter in order to see if there is already a consensus on that or not. (This example is here for the sake of demonstration, and we did not effectively carry out the research. We supposed to have it done in order to illustrate the steps to follow).

- **Suggesting a Hypothesis**

Based on the above –supposed- study we suggest the following hypothesis:

By going through any material reality (any phenomenon), we should be able to discover that its structure is composed of endless components.

- **Gathering data**

To gather data we should choose one specific phenomenon and then start collecting all the relevant data for checking our above hypothesis out.

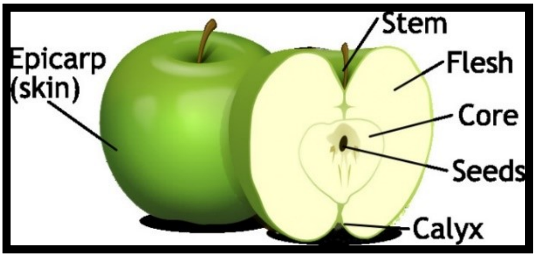
The example that we select for this demonstration can be a flower, latex paint, ant, ocean, planet HD 891733b, mouse's tale, or wheat grain. Whatever is the object you select for this task, it is encompassed by the notion of "everything".

Once we get into its details, it should be made of components and subcomponents and this should go infinitely.

Let's go through the example of an Apple:

What element we can see as the first visible approach to this phenomenon?

An apple consists of Skin, Flesh, Core, Seeds, Stem, and Calyx.[1]



Anatomical structure of apple.

The skin of an apple, called **epicarp** or "the apple peel, is composed of epidermis covered with a cuticle and a multi-layered hypodermis, i.e. a mechanical tissue".[2]

Epidermis is the outermost layer of the skin and protects the body from the environment.[3]

The epidermis consists of several cell layers whose tangent diameter exceeds the radial one, lower epidermis cells being of larger size.

A fruit surface is covered with **cutin**, which consists of lipid acids such as trioxystearine, oxystearine and dioxypalmitin.

[1] akihikoy.net/info/res/cook.php
[2] ncbi.nlm.nih.gov/pmc/articles/PMC3659274/
[3] training.seer.cancer.gov/melanoma/anatomy/layers.html

A layer of soft wax is located under cutin, and firm wax grains are on an uneven surface.[4]

Each of the above components of cutin is shaped by a molecular structure. For instance, the Oxystearin's molecular formula is: C12H6Cl4

The latter is composed of these elements: C for Carbon, H for Hydrogen and, Cl for Calcium.

- Element is composed of atoms.
- An atom is composed of Protons, Neutrons, and Electrons.
- Proton, Neutron, and Electrons are made of Leptons and Quarks.

Leptons are made of…, wait! We don't know yet since science is considering Lepton as "without internal structure"[5] or

[4] actahort.org/books/746/746_64.htm
[5] particleadventure.org/leptons.html

“elementary particles; that is, they do not appear to be made up of smaller units of matter”.[6]

While the formal science stops there, the scientific works have been going on to show that there are quite some components the leptons are made of.

Haim Harari, an Israeli theoretical physicist, said in 1983: “They have been considered the elementary particles of matter, but instead they may consist of still smaller entities confined within a volume less than a thousandth the size of a proton”.[7]

Whatever is the case study we select to work to examine this assertion of *everything is infinitely composite* we land on this molecular structure, atomic particles, and their subparticles. As strangely the science did not want to go far to look for the

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[6] britannica.com/science/lepton

[7] Harari, Haim. “The Structure of Quarks and Leptons.” *Scientific American*, vol. 248, no. 4, Scientific American, a division of Nature America, Inc., 1983, pp. 56–69, http://www.jstor.org/stable/24968875.

subcomponents of these so-called ‘elementary particles’ we get institutionally stuck there.

So, is there a solution for getting away from this impasse?

We have two possibilities for it: **Inductive approach** and **Deductive one**.

The Inductive approach necessitates that we go from the particular instances to the general laws. This means that we should be able to figure out what the inner structure of Leptons and Quarks is made of. What are the smaller particles that compose them. And once is done, we must keep going with their smaller components as well. Can we do that? Theoretically yes, but we are not there yet. We don’t have, right now, the scientific grounds and technological tools to do so. Therefore, we should put aside for the time being the inductive approach and use the deductive one.

The Deductive approach leads us to infer the particular instances from a general law. We develop the idea that with the progress of knowledge, science, and technology we get to the more detailed and more accurate acquaintance of the material reality. This is what happened in history.

Our argument is as simple as the following:

- Along with the progress in history, we discovered smaller components of matter in microcosm and bigger components in macrocosm;
- If the history continues with increasing progress;
- We will discover more components both in micro and macro echelons of matter in the universe;
- This trend would be endless.

So if the progress are limitless so are the components of the matter to be discovered. And, If there are always some more components to be discovered, this might mean that: *the structure of matter is infinitely composite*; or, *the structure of matter is compositely infinite*.

To see how this probability is reliable let's go through the history of science and technology to see how we could get. Here is the historical pathway:

Timeline on Atomic Structure[8]

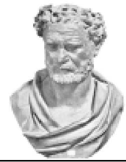
400 B.C. Democritus' atomic theory posited that all matter is made up small indestructible units he called atoms.

1704 Isaac Newton theorized a mechanical universe with small, solid masses in motion.

1803 John Dalton proposed that elements consisted of atoms that were identical and had the same mass and that compounds were atoms from different elements combined together.

Democritus

~450 BC



Greek philosopher

All matter around us is made of indivisible tiny particles- "atomos"

[8] https://www.barcodesinc.com/articles/timeline-on-atomic-structure.htm

1832 Michael Faraday developed the two laws of electrochemistry.

1859 J. Plucker built one of the first cathode-ray tubes.

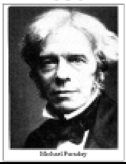
1869 Dmitri Mendeleev created the periodic table.

1873 James Clerk Maxwell proposed the theory of electromagnetism and made the connection between light and electromagnetic waves.

1874 G.J. Stoney theorized that electricity was comprised of negative particles he called electrons.

Michael Faraday

1839



English chemist

The structure of atoms is somehow related to electricity.

John Dalton

1803

English schoolteacher

Dalton's Atomic Theory

1) Elements are made of tiny particles called atoms.
2) Atoms of one element are identical while atoms of different elements are different.
3) Conservation of atoms—rearrangement in RXN (Lavoisier previously stated this in terms of the Law of Conservation of Matter)
4) Different atoms form compounds in **constant ratios.** (Proust previously stated this in terms of the constant mass ratios)

1879 Sir William Crookes' experiments with cathode-ray tubes led him to confirm the work of earlier scientists by definitively demonstrating that cathode-rays have a negative charge.

1886 E. Goldstein discovered canal rays, which have a positive charge equal to an electron.

1895 Wilhelm Roentgen discovered x-rays.

1896 Henri Becquerel discovered radiation by studying the effects of x-rays on photographic film.

1897 J.J. Thomson determined the charge to mass ratio of electrons.

1898 Rutherford discovered alpha, beta, and gamma rays in radiation.

1898 Marie Sklodowska Curie discovered radium and polonium and coined the term

J. J. Thomson

1896

English physicist

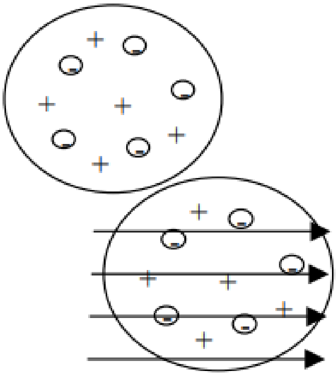
Discovered atoms have negative particles (electrons) using a cathode ray tube.

Discovered electron's charge to mass ratio: 1.76 x 10^8 C/g

(p. 97-98)

Thomson's Plum Pudding Model, 1900

Electrons are dispersed in a uniform positive charge. (p. 62 & 101)



radioactivity after studying the decay process of uranium and thorium.

1900 Max Planck proposed the idea of quantization to explain how a hot, glowing object emitted light.

Niels Bohr

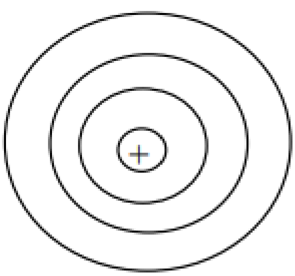
1911

Danish physicist

<u>Bohr's Orbit Model</u>

*Electrons orbit the nucleus.
*Model based on the hydrogen atom
*Energy of the electrons is quantized.

(p. 136-138)



1900 Frederick Soddy came up with the term "isotope" to explain the unintentional breakdown of radioactive elements.

1903 Hantaro Nagaoka proposed an atomic model called the Saturnian Model to describe the structure of an atom.

1904 Richard Abegg found that inert gases have a "stable electron configuration."

1906 Hans Geiger invented a device that could detect alpha particles.

1914 H.G.J. Moseley discovered that the number of protons in an element determines its atomic number.

Henry Moseley

(1887-1915)

English scientist
Rutherford student

Moseley's Atomic #

Each element contains a unique number of protons. (atomic #)

1919 Francis William Aston used a mass spectrograph to identify 212 isotopes.

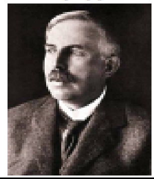
1922 Niels Bohr proposed an atomic structure theory that stated the outer orbit of an atom could hold more electrons than the inner orbit.

1923 Louis de Broglie proposed that electrons have a wave/particle[9] duality.

1929 Cockcroft / Walton created the first nuclear reaction, producing alpha particles

Ernest Rutherford

1909



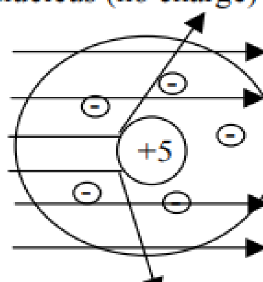
New Zealand scientist

Rutherford's Nucleus Theory

Positive charge is not like a pudding, but concentrated in the nucleus as shown in the **Gold Foil (alpha particle) experiment**

*Most of an atom is empty space

*1919- named positive charge the proton (+1)
*1932- Rutherford and James Chadwick discover neutron in nucleus (no charge)



9 sas.upenn.edu/~dbalmer/eportfolio/nature_timeline.pdf

Robert Millikan

1909

American physicist
University of Chicago

Measured the <u>charge</u> of an electron using oil droplets.

Electron's charge:
1.60×10^{-19} C

Electron's mass:
9.11×10^{-28} g

Louis de Broglie & (Schrödinger)
1924

French graduate student

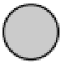
<u>Wave Mechanical Model</u>

*Electrons can act like <u>particles</u> and <u>waves</u> (just like light)

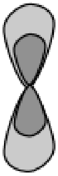
*Electrons occupy orbitals. **Orbitals are nothing like orbits.** They are areas of <u>probability</u> (90% of electron probability)

*Clinton Davisson and Lester Germer performed experiments to support the wave mechanical model.

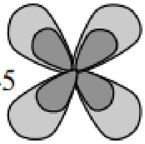
S orbital P. 142



P orbital P. 142



D orbital P. 145



1930 Paul Dirac proposed the existence of anti-particles.

1932 James Chadwick discovered neutrons, particles whose mass was close to that of a proton.

1938 Lise Meitner, Hahn, Strassman discovered nuclear fission.

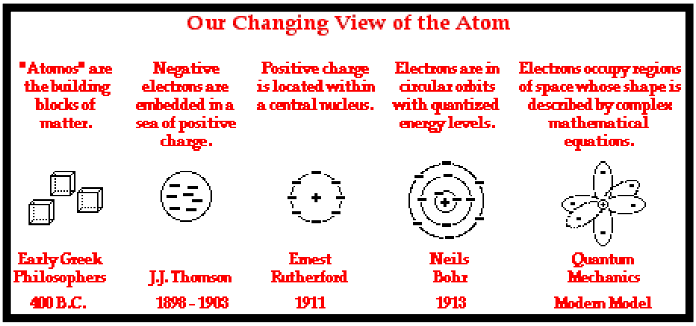
1941-51 Glenn Seaborg discovered eight transuranium elements.

1942 Enrico Fermi created the first man-made nuclear reactor.[10]

1951 Nuclear medicine and I-131 Glenn Seaborg, many discoveries of the transuranium elements, as well as many advances in nuclear medicine, including the development of I-131 for thyroid disease.

1964 Elementary particles smaller than the atom Murray Gell Mann proposes the quark model (independently George Zweig does as well), which describes elementary particles that have no substructure (and therefore can't be split)".

From the time we had this farfetched claim of particles without any substructure there is some stagnation in this field even though it is not to last as such. Our view on Atom changed over time [11]



[10] barcodesinc.com/articles/timeline-on-atomic-structure.htm
[11] physicsclassroom.com/class/estatics/Lesson-1/The-Structure-of-Matter

Our theory is very simple:

The atomic theory has changed over time as new technologies have become available. This has never stopped. Why it should stop now? It would continue and as long as we are putting resources on our discoveries we will meet more and more particles and this never ends.

The same happens at a macro-level where we can see that mankind discovers more and more about the universe and one can ask where it will stop if there are always men and women on the earth making progress in philosophy, science, and technology.

But before any final conclusion let's see how such an evolution could also be observed in the macrostructure of the universe. Here is the example of cosmology in which we can see that with more tools and theory the universe became, in the frame of the human mind, bigger and more complex. And here again, we suppose that with the continuation of our effort like sending the telescopes like the James Webb, this picture of the universe will be much vaster and huger.

Major developments in the history of the science of cosmology

Date	Description
1543	**Nicolaus Copernicus** publishes his *On the Revolutions of the Heavenly Spheres*, challenging the dominant geocentric view of the universe and ushering in the Copernican Revolution with his heliocentric model.
1633	French philosopher, **René Descartes**, resurrects the ancient Greek atomist model in his *The World*. He sees the universe composed of corpuscles of matter that constantly swirl in vortices and fill up all of space.

Date	Description
1739	**Alexander Baumgarten**, in his *Metaphysics*, argues that cosmology properly belongs to metaphysics because it contains the first principles of psychology, physics, theology, teleology and practical philosophy.
1755	**Immanuel Kant**, in his *Universal Natural History Interior of the Heavens: Essay on the Constitution and the Mechanical Origins of the Whole Universe According to Newtonian Principles*, advances the idea that stars and planets form from slowly rotating gaseous clouds that gradually collapse and flatten due to the effects of gravity.
1905	**Albert Einstein** publishes his Special Theory of Relativity, generalising Galileo's Principle of Relativity to apply not only to terrestrial mechanics but to all the laws of physics. He posits that space and time are not separate continua and that the speed of light is the same for all frames of reference.

Date	Description
1912	**Vesto Melvin Slipher** measures the Doppler shift of receding galaxies. These measurements were later used by Edwin Hubble to demonstrate empirically that the universe is expanding.
1915	**Albert Einstein** publishes his General Theory of Relativity in which he unifies Special Relativity and Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation and describes how gravity is a property of the curvature of four-dimensional space-time. Key predictions of his theory are the deflection of starlight by the gravity of the Sun and the advance of the precession of the perihelion of Mercury.
1917	**Albert Einstein** publishes his paper, 'Kosmologische Betrachtungen zur allgemeinen Relativitaetstheorie', introducing the 'cosmological constant' into his General Theory of Relativity. He thought this move necessary in order to account for the observation that the universe is not collapsing; a move he later regretted, calling it his 'greatest blunder'.

Date	Description
1917	**Willem de Sitter**, in his paper 'On Einstein's Theory of Gravitation and Its Astronomical Consequences: Third Paper', provided the first model of an exponentially expanding universe dominated by the cosmological constant.
1919	During an expedition to view a solar eclipse, **Arthur Eddington** records the deflection of starlight by the Sun's gravity, confirming Einstein's General Theory of Relativity. The results were confirmed again by **William Wallace Campbell** with his observations in 1922.
1922	**Alexander Friedmann**, using Einstein's General Theory of Relativity field equations, plots the expansion of the universe backwards to the Big Bang. For a universe with positive curvature (spherical space), the equations result in an oscillating universe.

Date	Description
1923	**Edwin Hubble** settles the debate about the nature of spiral nebulae and the size of the universe with his measurement of distances to some nearby spiral nebulae. His measurements locate them far outside our Milky Way galaxy and shows that the universe is composed of many thousands of such galaxies.
1927	Physicist and Roman Catholic priest, **Georges Lemaître**, uses Einstein's field equations to propose an expanding universe before Hubble's corroborating evidence in 1929 and to derive Hubble's Law. He successfully predicted the value of the Hubble constant.
1929	By measuring the red shift of galaxies, **Edwin Hubble** determined that galaxies are receding from us at a rate proportional to their distance, as predicted by the Big Bang theory. He formulated Hubble's Law: $V = HD$ (where $V =$ velocity; H is a constant; $D =$ distance).

Date	Description
1933	**Georges Lemaître** traces the expanding universe back in time to when space and time themselves began with quantum fluctuations in a vacuum; back to the time of the Big Bang.
1933	**Fritz Zwicky** and **Walter Baade** propose that supernovas are a transitional phase in a star's life cycle from a normal star to a neutron star. A key prediction of their model is the emission of cosmic rays from supernova.
1933	Applying the virial theorem to his observations of the Coma cluster of galaxies, **Fritz Zwicky** deduces the existence of dark matter holding galaxies together. He accurately calculated that galaxies are comprised of 90% dark matter and predicted the effects of gravitational lensing.
1948	Using the cosmological principle, **Fred Hoyle**, **Thomas Gold** and **Hermann Bondi** propose a steady state universe in

Date	Description
	opposition to the standard Big Bang model. In a steady state universe, matter is constantly created and inserted as the universe expands, thus maintaining a constant density.
1948	**Ralph Alpher**, **Robert Herman** and **George Gamow** analysed the conditions moments after the Big Bang to propose how complex elements are formed from nucleosynthesis. They accurately predicted the temperature of the residual cosmic microwave background (CMB) radiation.
1950	**Fred Hoyle** uses the term 'Big Bang' for the first time to contrast it with his steady state model.
1961	**Robert Dicke** introduces the weak anthropic principle; the principle that we as observers can only exist in a universe where the force of gravity is weak, allowing stars to burn for eons and carbon-based life to evolve.

Date	Description
1965	**Arno Penzias** and **Robert Wilson** from Bell Telephone Laboratories measure the cosmic microwave background (CMB) radiation generated 380,000 years after the Big Bang. The measurements validate the predictions of Ralph Alpher, Robert Herman and George Gamow in 1948 and disprove Fred Hoyle's steady state model of the universe.
1966	**James Peebles**, in his 'Primordial Helium Abundance and the Primordial Fireball. II', shows how the Big Bang model predicts the correct abundance of helium in the current universe.
1967	**Robert Wagoner**, **William Fowler** and **Fred Hoyle**, in their 'On the Synthesis of Elements at Very High Temperatures', show how the Big Bang model predicts the correct abundances of deuterium and lithium in the current universe.

Date	Description
1970	Measuring spiral galaxy rotation curves, **Vera Rubin** and **Kent Ford** reveal galaxies to contain 90% dark matter. This data vindicates Fritz Zwicky's dark matter predictions made in 1934.
1980	**Alan Guth** and **Alexei Starobinsky** independently propose a modification of the standard Big Bang model to incorporate a period of rapid inflation in order to solve the horizon and flatness problems of the Big Bang model.
1981	**Viatcheslav Mukhanov** and **Gennady Chibisov** propose that the initial quantum fluctuations at the time of the Big Bang result in the large scale structure in an inflationary universe. Their model predicted the degree of temperature fluctuations in the cosmic microwave background (CMB) radiation.

Date	Description
1982	**James Peebles**, **J. Richard Bond**, **George Blumenthal** and others propose that cold dark matter makes up about 80% of the matter in the universe.
1983	**Mordehai Milgrom** proposes his rival Modified Newtonian Dynamics (MoND) theory to the existence dark matter. On his theory, attractive gravitational forces become very small at large distances from the galactic centre.
1985	**M. Davis**, **G. Efstathiou**, **C. S. Frenk** and **S. D. M. White** run large computer simulations of the formation of cosmic structures. The simulations match closely observations related to cold dark matter but fail for hot dark matter.
1990	Preliminary results from NASA's COBE mission confirm with a precision of one part in 10^5 that the cosmic microwave background (CMB) radiation is consistent with a blackbody spectrum. This

Date	Description
	result disproves the integrated starlight model proposed for the CMB by steady state model theorists.
1992	Further COBE measurements reveal the miniscule anisotropy of the cosmic microwave background (CMB) radiation. The observed fluctuations of 1 part in 100,000 or 1°K across the universe show the seeds of large-scale structure when the universe was around 1/1100th of its present size and 380,000 years old.
1998	**Saul Perlmutter**, heading the Supernova Cosmology Project, and **Brian Schmidt**, heading the High-Z Supernova Search Team, independently discover cosmic acceleration based on distances to Type Ia supernovae. These observations provide the first direct evidence for a non-zero cosmological constant and an accelerating expansion of the universe.

Date	Description
1999	The BOOMERanG experiment and others make finer measurements of the cosmic microwave background (CMB) radiation, providing evidence for oscillations (the first acoustic peak) in the anisotropy angular spectrum. These results are predicted by the standard Big Bang model of cosmological structure formation and show the geometry of the universe to be close to flat.
2001	The Two-degree-Field Galaxy Redshift Survey (2dFGRS), headed by **Matthew Colless**, **Steve Maddox** and **John Peacock**, shows that the matter density in the universe is nearly 25% of the critical density. Conjoined with the results for a flat universe, the results provide independent evidence for a non-zero cosmological constant and for dark energy.
2002	High resolution measurements of the cosmic microwave background (CMB) radiation obtained with the Cosmic

Date	Description
	Background Imager (CBI) in Chile reveal an anomaly with measurements expected using the standard Big Bang model at high-l multipoles (CBI-excess).
2002	Using M-theory, superstring theory and brane cosmology, **Paul Steinhardt** and **Neil Turok** propose a variation on the inflating universe model. On this cyclic model, the universe expands and contracts in cycles.
2003	Measurements of the brightest cosmic microwave background (CMB) fluctuations by NASA's Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) confirms that the universe is 13.7 billion years old and that the topology of the universe is flat.
2005	The Sloan Digital Sky Survey (SDSS) and 2dF redshift survey both detected the baryon acoustic oscillation feature in the galaxy distribution, a key prediction of cold dark matter models.

Date	Description
2006	Release of the three-year Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) data on the temperature and polarization of the cosmic microwave background (CMB) radiation confirms the standard flat Big Bang model and reveals new evidence in support of inflation.
2008	Release of the five-year Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) data shows new evidence for the cosmic neutrino background. It also lent support to the theory that the first stars reionized the universe after more than half a billion years after the Big Bang and added additional constraints on cosmic inflation.
2010	Release of the seven-year Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) data confirms that the universe is made up of 73% dark energy, 23% dark matter and 4% ordinary, baryonic matter.
2012	Release of the nine-year Wilkinson Microwave Anisotropy Probe (WMAP) data shows that 95% of the early universe is composed

Date	Description
	of dark matter and energy and that the curvature of space is very close to flat.
2014	The BICEP2 experimental data tentatively supported the theory of cosmic inflation by detecting gravitational waves. The results were dismissed in early 2015, attributing the initial positive result to noise emission from galactic dust.
2016	The two aLIGO (Advanced Laser Interferometer Gravitational-Wave Observatory) instruments independently detect gravitational waves for the first time from a pair of merging black holes.[12]

So the evolution as described in the above timeline suggests a question: What the CERN[13] changed in our understanding

[12] .rationalrealm.com/science/physics/history-cosmology-timeline.html
[13] European Council for Nuclear Research (in French *Conseil Européen pour la Recherche Nucléaire)*

of microcosm and what the telescope James Webb will change in our apprehension of macrocosm? This is what will happen if humans could just survive without a retrograding event like a third atomic world war.

Conclusion

These are our conclusions:

- With time we will discover more components in the microcosm.
- With time we will discover more components in macrocosm.
- As there is no end for these two sets of discoveries, one can infer that both microcosm and macrocosm are infinitely composite.
- Interchangeability of Microcosm and Macrocosm is a fact of relativeness of existence where proportions are just our anthropic fabrication.

- The discovery of the ways the components of Microcosm and Macrocosm will interact will show us how we could alter the interconnections to modify the structure of matter, the function of the inner process, and in a word, how to redefine the fabric of reality to give birth to a different universe and project a new existential horizon.
- There is no limit for the human being can do if they can assure its survival.
- The infinitist perspective will open new horizons where all that we have been doing loses its sense for the benefit of a new kind of being; a higher level of being simply human.
- The methodology of improvement of entities according to the infinitist scheme of the structure of matter:

    a. Rearranging the components

b. Weakening the negative components

c. Strengthening the positive components

d. Removing the negative component if possible

e. Adding more positive components if possible

The methodology of Infinitylogy or more accurately, its methodologies, will be elaborated by emphasizing what and where the science stands for and then, what could be done afterward.

The particularity of Infinitylogy is that it is not any limit and always goes farther to see what is the next levels of microstructure and macrostructure of the universe to be discovered. Once a piece of knowledge is well-established Infinitylogy will ask what the next step to move forward is.#

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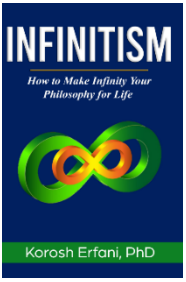
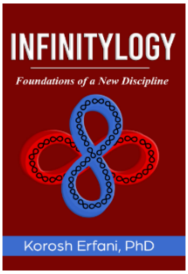
- PS. This text is supposed to be constantly updated with new data. (First Version: 2 January 2022)

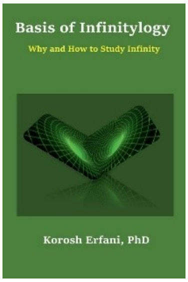
Books published so far:



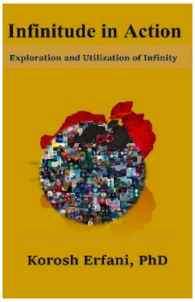
Infinitism: How to make Infinity your philosophy for life, ILCP Publishing House, 2021, 375 pages.



Infinitylogy: Foundations of a New Discipline, ILCP Publishing House, 2021, 148 pages.



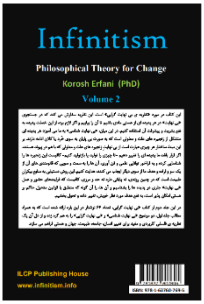
Basis of Infinitylogy: How and why to study Infinity, ILCP Publishing House, 2021, 148 pages.



Infinitude in Action: Exploration and Utilization of Infinity, ILCP Publishing House, 2021, 200 pages.

Our books in other languages

- ***Infinitism: The Philosophical theory to change***, (Book in Persian), ILCP Publishing House, 2020, 1018 pages. (possible translation in the future)



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- The CRDI plans translating these mentioned English books in French in the future.

www.thecrdi.com

CRDI

THE CENTER FOR RESEARCH AND DEVELOPMENT OF INFINITYLOGY

Our Websites

- **Website on the philosophical theory of *Infinitism* and its applications.**

www.infinitism.info

- **Website on *Infinitylogy* as a new discipline and its establishment:**

www.infinitylogy.com

- **Website on the *Center for Research and Development of Infinitylogy* (CRDI)**

www.thecrdi.com

- **Website of the ILCP Publishing House**

www.ilcpbook.com