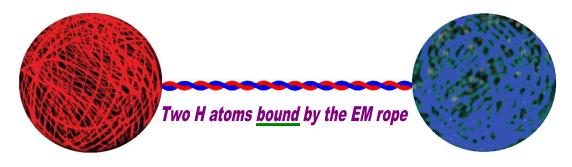
Exhibit 11 Summary of Material Plagiarized by Demystifying Science (DS)

Introduction

Mathematical physics has long ago given up on attempting to explain invisible occurrences such as gravity and magnetism with macro-world objects of our everyday experience. One important reason for this state of affairs is that the establishment simulates every phenomenon with discrete particles and abstract mathematical concepts such as *field*, *energy*, and *wave*. The Rope Hypothesis [TRH] proposes, in contrast, that light and gravity are not mediated by one-way discrete particles or transverse waves as has been held for centuries, but rather by a twined pair of physical threads that binds any two atoms: a rope. The seminal theory holds that light consists of *in situ* torsions of this DNA-like entity. The physical threads that form the EM rope also weave the atoms they interconnect. In other words, the key ingredient that TRH introduces is physical interconnectivity: all atoms in existence are physically interconnected.

The basic system underlying the Rope Hypothesis



1

¹ "I can safely say that nobody understands Quantum Mechanics. Do not keep asking yourself, if you can possibly avoid it, but how can it be like that?... Nobody knows how it can be like that... the more you see how strangely Nature behaves, the harder it is to make a model that explains how even the simplest phenomena actually work. So theoretical physics has given up on that." Richard Feynman (Nobel Prize Physics 1965), Feynman Lectures (1961-63)

² Sean Carroll, *Even Physicists Don't Understand Quantum Mechanics*, NY Times (Sep 07, 2019) https://www.nytimes.com/2019/09/07/opinion/sunday/quantum-physics.html

Under *The Rope Hypothesis* there is no actual action at a distance as our collective intuition would seem to indicate. It's that we can't see or touch the things that mediate physical transactions. The reason theorists and philosophers failed to suggest such a possibility over the centuries is that they casually used erroneous criteria to define the strategic word *object* [i.e., see/touch] without which we cannot provide physical interpretations. Not all objects can be seen or touched — certainly not the tables or chairs on the other side of the planet. The only universal property of objects is shape. The electromagnetic [EM] rope has shape, but can neither be seen nor touched. Experiments are therefore futile to unveil Mother Nature's secret agents. We will not discover their presence by observing and measuring in the lab.

Defendants Anastasia Bendebury and Michael Shilo DeLay quickly realized the potential the key feature of *The Rope Hypothesis* had for recruiting followers. It is thus that after initially providing attribution to plaintiff Bill Gaede in their earlier work (https://issuu.com/artofrationalscience), stopped doing so after they created their professional websites and Youtube channels.

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The Foundations of Physics

1. In order to explain a physical mechanism we begin with the *Golden Principle of Physics*:

"Physics requires an object: you cannot provide physical interpretations [i.e., mechanisms] without an object."

In contrast, mainstream physicists and dissidents simulate mechanisms and physical interpretations with reified mathematical concepts such as *energy*, *field*, and *wave*. In fact, most mainstream physicists dismiss physical interpretations as 'philosophy'.

2. It is thus that the first word required to be defined in Physics is *object*.

Mainstream physicists and dissidents alike casually introduce the notion of ordinary speech into their theories: *object: that which you can see or touch*

This is an irrational definition, inter alia, because:

- a. see/touch require a second object;
- b. we can't see or touch a table located at the other side of the Earth;
- c. an object is required to perform actions such as seeing and touching.

Under the definition proposed by *The Rope Hypothesis* (TRH) the criterion used is the only property that all objects share: *object: that which has shape*

The mediator of light, gravity, magnetism, etc., has shape, but cannot be seen or touched. Therefore, no experiment will reveal its architecture.

3. Physics is 'The Science of Existence'. Physics only attempts to elucidate what exists. Mathematical physics is not concerned about the invisible, intangible mediators that underlie light, gravity, magnetism, etc. Therefore, no one in mathematical physics has ever defined the strategic word exist.

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exist: physical presence (object + location)
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An object exists if there is distance between it and all others. In Physics, an object exists pursuant to this definition and does not involve opinion or belief.

4. Bendebury and DeLay copied these strategic definitions right out of the book Why God Doesn't Exist (WGDE) [https://ropehypothesis.com/book/why-god-doesnt-exist/] together with other terms that form The Foundations of Physics, to wit: distance, location, motion, concept.

References:

https://ropehypothesis.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Exhibit-14-Comparing-Object-Exist.pdf

https://ropehypothesis.com/foundations-of-physics/

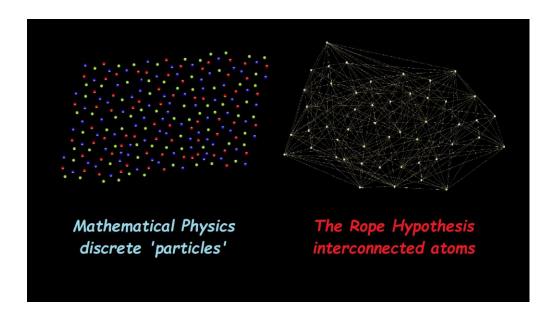
Mechanisms and Causes

A. Gravity

Here is a more detailed comparison:

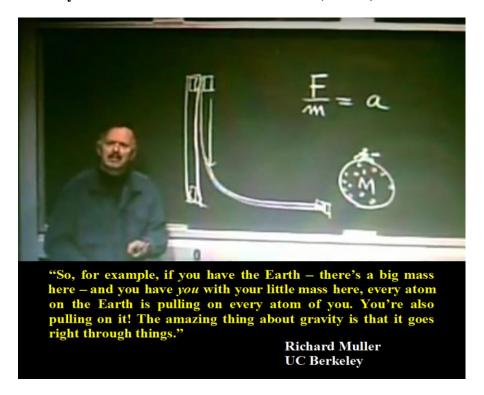
https://ropehypothesis.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Exhibit-19-Comparing-Gravity.pdf

1. No researcher or theorist in Physics ever proposed that all atoms are PHYSICALLY interconnected. This is the seminal proposal of WGDE and TRH. The establishment still simulates EVERY phenomenon with either discrete particles or transverse waves that flow in one direction.



- 2. This key ingredient (physical interconnectivity) allows us to visualize what Mathematical Physics can't explain: action at a distance (specifically, the force of PULL). How do you pull with rocks? How does the Sun prevent the Earth from flying away by throwing discrete stones at it (i.e., gravity)? Why does a pen fall to the floor if not that all its atoms are physically connected to every atom on Earth?
- 3. Berkeley Physics Professor Richard Muller emphasizes the two issues a physical interpretation of gravity needs to address...

Berkeley Physics Professor Richard Muller synthesizes the Action-At-A-Distance (AAAD) dilemma



Muller @ Berkeley: https://youtu.be/BKH6CBmHFuQ?t=1529 (@ 25:30)

Only if every atom is physically bound to all others can we explain why 'gravity goes through things' and why every atom on Earth is pulling on you 'from a distance'.

- 4. Bendebury and DeLay realized the importance of this seminal discovery. It provides an alternative physical interpretation to the mainstream version of gravity (which is what they studied at Columbia University). They plagiarized the material and incorporated it as 'their' physical interpretation of light and gravity. [See https://ropehypothesis.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Exhibit-19-Comparing-Gravity.pdf] Their atoms are interconnected with a pair of twined threads: a DNA-like rope (as proposed by TRH) that mediates light. Pursuant to their own testimony in the Business Insider article they published:
 - "...rendering visualizations of light, gravity, and electromagnetism... people loved *our* scientific explanations 17,000 people came to read about them in the first month and we received hundreds of likes and shares on social media... in the first two weeks, we're on track to cover our rent...

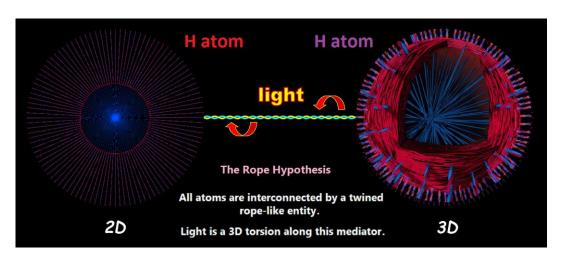
Editorial comment: They're [Bendebury and DeLay] the creators of Demystifying Science, a science literacy organization devoted to providing clear, mechanistic explanations for natural phenomena."

B. Light

Here is a more detailed comparison:

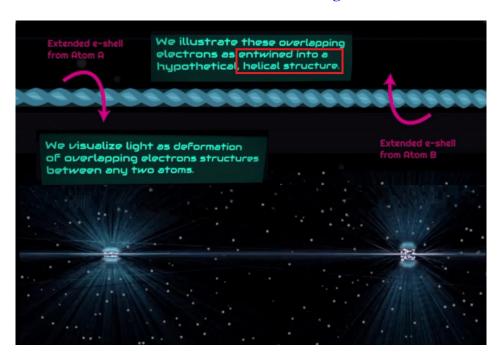
https://ropehypothesis.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Exhibit-15-Comparing-Light-2.pdf

Bill Gaede 1998 Why God Doesn't Exist (WGDE) Jan 2020 The Rope Hypothesis (TRH) The object: a rope-like, helical entity Mechanism: the EM rope torques *in situ* Light: torsions of the rope



Bendebury & DeLay
May 2020 Demystifying Science

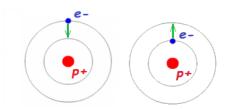
The object: a rope-like helical entity Mechanism of light: torsions of this interconnecting medium



C. The atom and Quantum Jump

5. In 1911, Niels Bohr proposed that atoms do what today is known as *Quantum Jump*: the electron bead jumps back and forth between energy levels that encapsulate the proton bowling ball. This is what Bendebury/DeLay learned @ Columbia University.

Quantum Jump in Niels Bohr's planetary model (still valid today)



6. Under TRH there is no bead and there is no bowling ball. The electron is a balloon: a physical membrane that encapsulates the proton STAR. The electron membrane and the urchin-like proton are made of the same threads that constitute the electromagnetic (EM) rope. *Quantum jumping* works as follows: The electron balloon expands and contracts. By doing so it torques the EM rope. Torsion propagates bidirectionally to the atoms at opposite ends.

Comparing

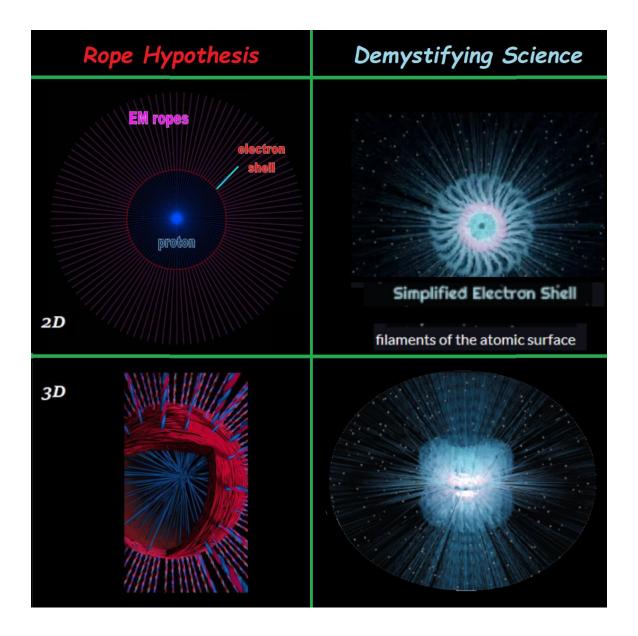
Gaede Quantum 'pumping'

vs.

Bendebury/DeLay Quantum 'breathing'

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=niBpTAdJ2E4

Architecture: Comparing the Atoms



The following link contains a more detailed comparison:

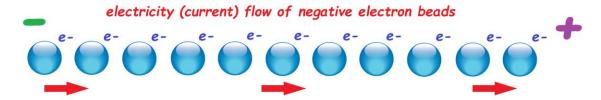
https://ropehypothesis.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Exhibit-16-Comparing-The-Atom.pdf

D. Electricity

Here is a more detailed comparison:

https://ropehypothesis.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Exhibit-17-Comparing-Electricity-2.pdf

7. Under Mathematical Physics (which is what Bendebury/DeLay learned at Columbia University), electricity consists of a flow of electron beads from one end of the wire (negative pole) to the other (positive pole). Negative and positive still have no physical interpretation.



8. TRH proposes that a live wire consists of long strings of consisting of many atoms. The electron shells/membranes of these atoms merge/blend with each other. Electricity (current) consists of clockwise (CW) and counter-clockwise (CCW) rotating strings of merged electron shells. There is no flowing of electron beads. The merged electron shells spin *in situ*. Defendants Bendebury & DeLay copied this model verbatim. If not, they need to explain to the trier of fact what novel features they introduced into this model.

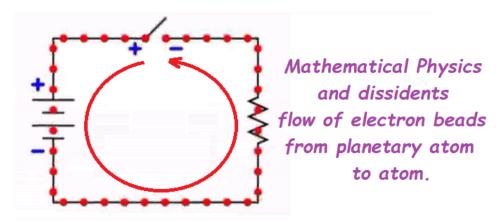
Comparing electricity: Bendebury/DeLay vs. Gaede

https://ropehypothesis.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Exhibit-17-Comparing-Electricity-2.pdf

Circuit (rotating merged electron shells) https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=P6wqVY0dQAc

Merged shells: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=PSRC28dQtrQ

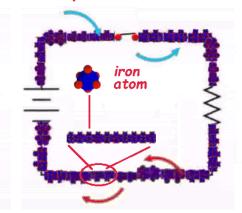
Electricity: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=_RQn-r0jLLE



The Rope Hypothesis Electricity

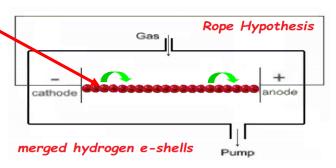
Merged electron shells
that rotate
clockwise/counterclockwise
in situ.

Long strings of merged electron shells spin CW/CCW in situ



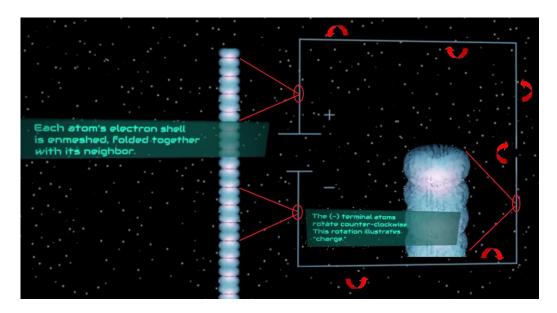
DS used hydrogen, atoms as a model.

This was plagiarized from WGDE.



Demystifying Science Electricity

Merged electron shells that rotate CW/CCW wise in situ



E. Magnetism

Here is a more detailed comparison:

https://ropehypothesis.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Exhibit-18-Comparing-Magnetism-2.pdf

9. Mathematical Physics has no explanation for how a magnet attracts another from a distance. Nobel Prize Richard Feynman candidly confesses that this is indeed the case:

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pq9wDVFaJYo

(first 2 minutes)

10. TRH illustrates magnetic attraction and repulsion so that anyone can understand these mechanisms. When the electron shells rotate *in situ*, they swing around themselves the threads that make up the electron shells and the EM ropes that comprise the EM ropes that interconnect them. A magnetic 'field' is comprised of countless threads swinging in the region between two magnets.

Two parallel live wires are exactly like two magnets: they attract if current travels in the same direction and repel if current travels through them in opposite directions (phenomenon discovered by Ampere in 1820).

What happens is that if current flows in the same direction on the two wires, the gazillions of electron shells spin in the same direction and they swing the countless threads in the same direction. While the threads of one wire come down, those of the other come up. They interact like two gears turning in the same direction and the wires attract each other. If we turn one of the wires around, now the threads clash against each other: repulsion.

Bendebury and DeLay realized the importance of this discovery, gave credit to WGDE and Gaede in their 2018/19 papers (https://issuu.com/artofrationalscience), but then omitted to mention these references when they went pro.

Comparing magnetism: Bendebury/DeLay vs. Gaede

https://ropehypothesis.com/wp-content/uploads/2022/03/Exhibit-18-Comparing-Magnetism-2.pdf

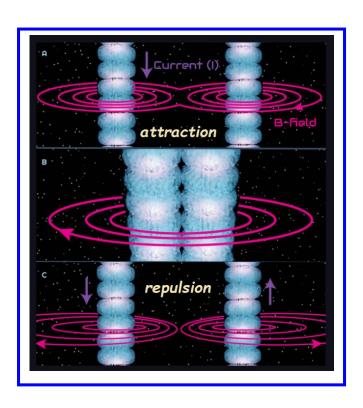
Attraction: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wRC50FleG2M

Repulsion: https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vqum76cjAKI

The Rope Hypothesis Magnetism

Attraction Pattern left by iron filings sprinkled over two parallel wires 'carrying current' in the same direction. Repulsion Pattern left by iron filings sprinkled over two wires 'carrying current' in opposite directions.

Demystifying Science Magnetism

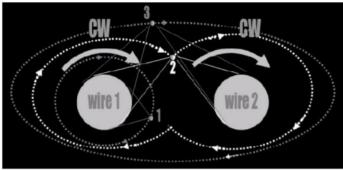


The Rope Hypothesis Magnetism (from Why God Doesn't Exist)

[https://ropehypothesis.com/book/why-god-doesnt-exist/]

Attraction

TRH Attraction (current in the same direction)
As threads on the left come down at 2, they interact
with the threads on wire 2 coming up. Friction
between countless threads pulls the wires together.



Pattern left by iron filings sprinkled over two wires carrying current in the same direction.



Repulsion

TRH Repulsion (current in opposite directions)
Threads swinging around the wires travel in opposite directions and clash against each other. As a result the wires push each other away.

