

Exhibit 11 Summary of Plagiarized Material

The Foundations of Physics

1. No one in Physics in the last 10,000 years established the *Golden Principle of Physics*:

“Physics requires an object; you cannot provide physical interpretations without an object.”

Mainstream physicists and dissidents still explain phenomena introducing abstract mathematical concepts such as *energy*, *field*, and *wave* as physical objects and then moving these reified concepts around.

2. Therefore, 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: 1. see/touch require a second object and because 2. we can't see or touch the table located at the other side of the Earth.

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

3. No one ever defined Physics as ‘The Science of Existence’. And yet, Physics only attempts to elucidate what *exists*.

4. Therefore, no one ever defined the strategic word *exist*.

exist: physical presence (object + location)

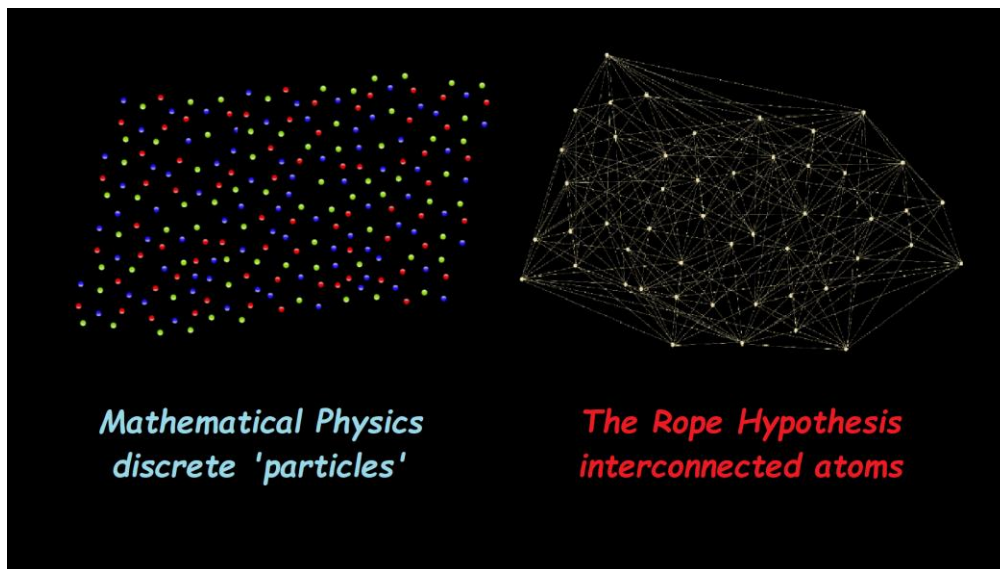
An object *exists* if there is distance between it and all others. In Physics, an object *exists* pursuant to this definition and does not involve opinion or belief.

5. Bendebury and DeLay copied these definitions right out of *Why God Doesn't Exist* (WGDE) and *The Rope Hypothesis* together with other strategic terms that form the **Foundations of Physics**: *distance, location, motion, concept*.

Mechanisms and Causes

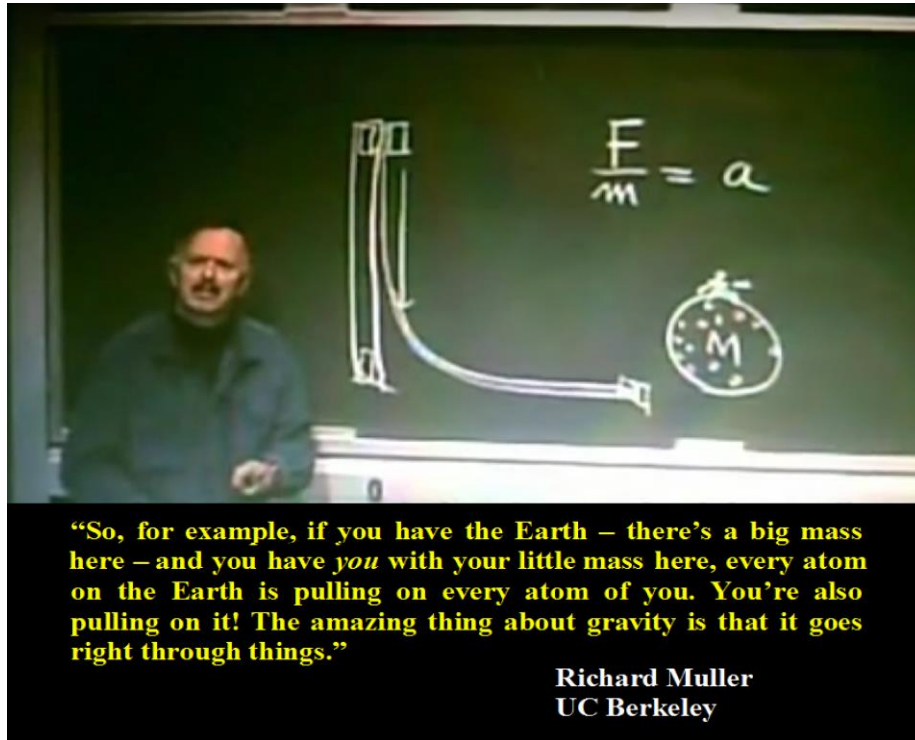
Gravity

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.



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 to provide alternative physical interpretations to mainstream physics (which is what they studied at Columbia University) and incorporated it in ‘their’ physical interpretations of light and gravity. They interconnect their atoms 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.*”

Light

Bill Gaede

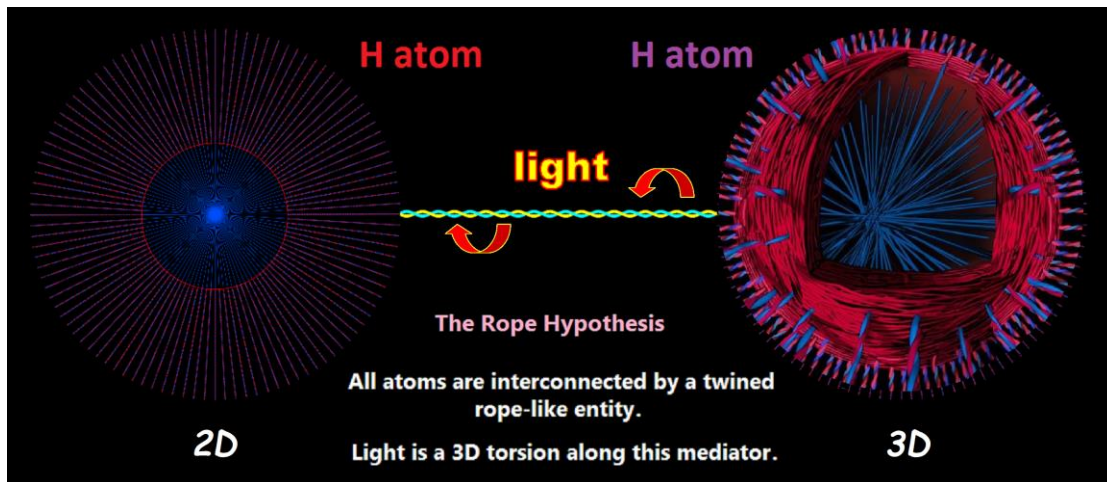
1998 Why God Doesn't Exist (WGDE)

Jan 2020 The Rope Hypothesis (TRH)

The object: a rope-like, DNA-like entity

Mechanism: the EM rope torques *in situ*

Light: bidirectional torsions along the rope

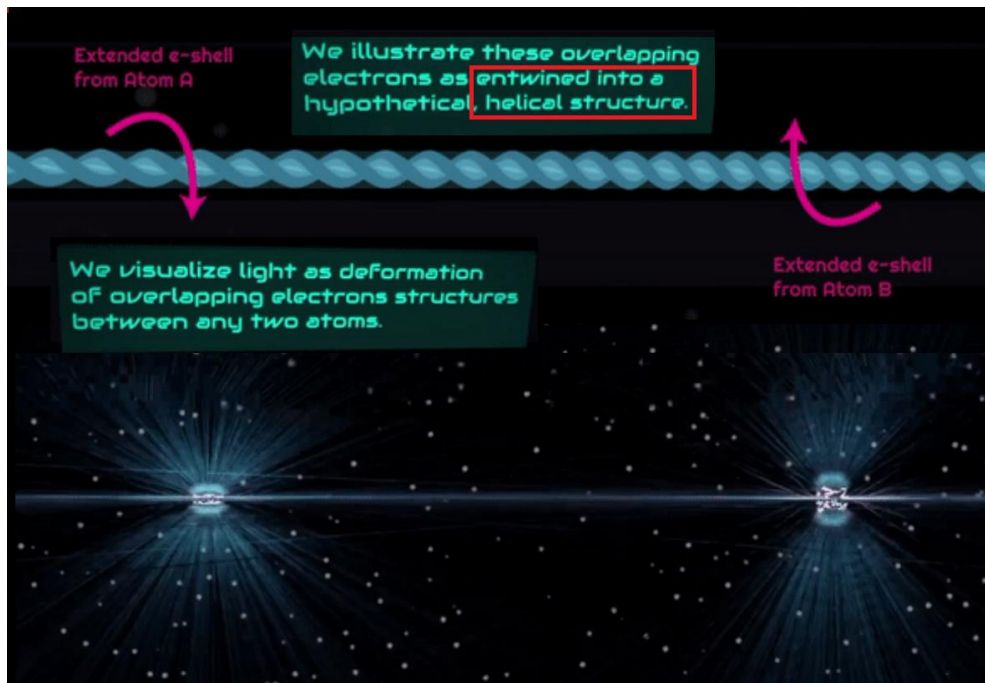


Bendebury & DeLay

May 2020 Demystifying Science

The object: a rope-like helical entity

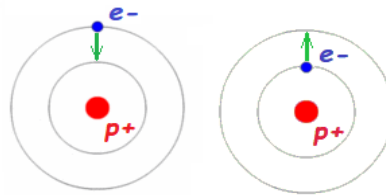
Mechanism: bidirectional torsions of this interconnecting medium



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 U.

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

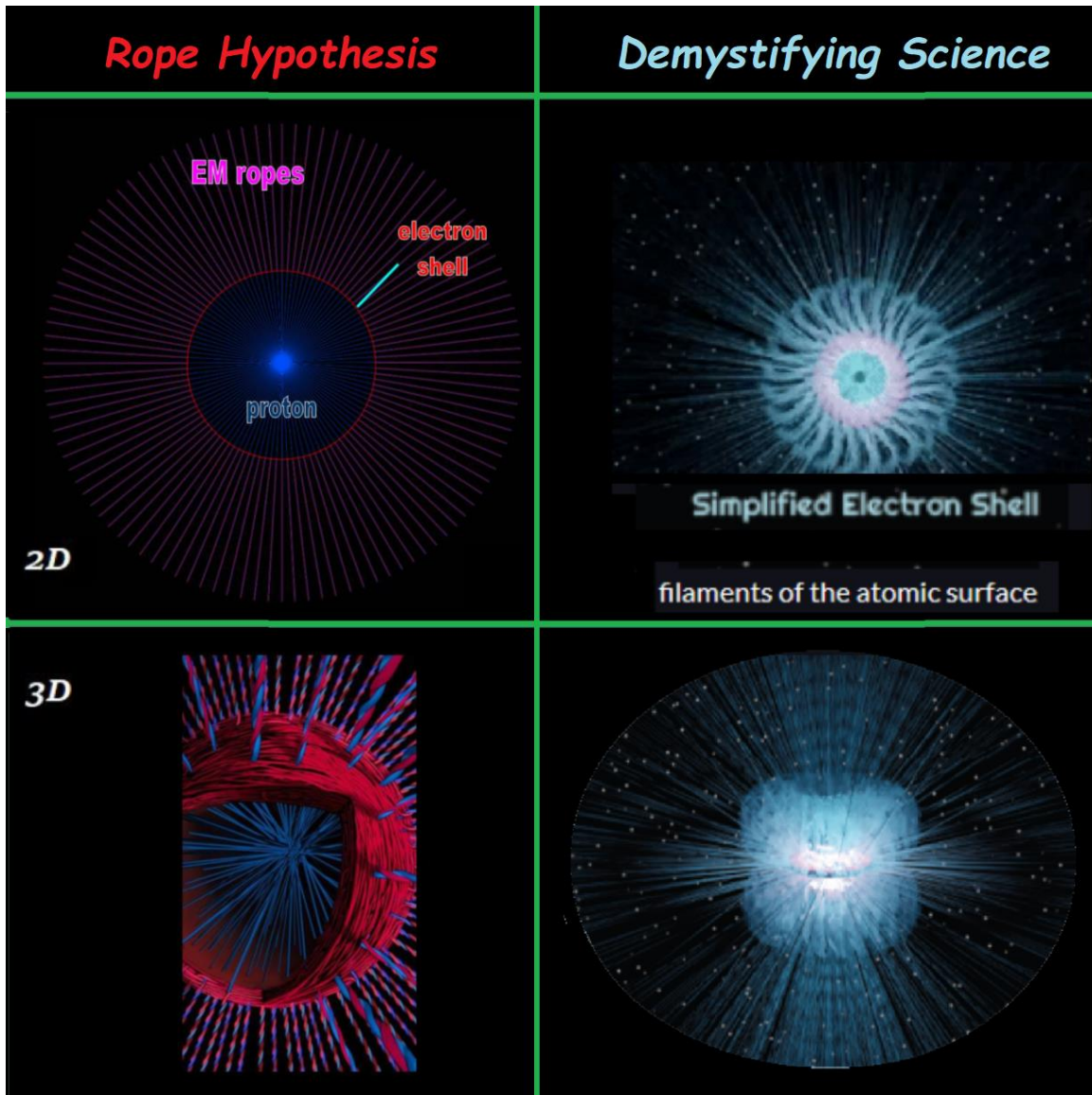
Gaede Quantum 'pumping'

vs.

Bendebury/DeLay Quantum 'breathing'

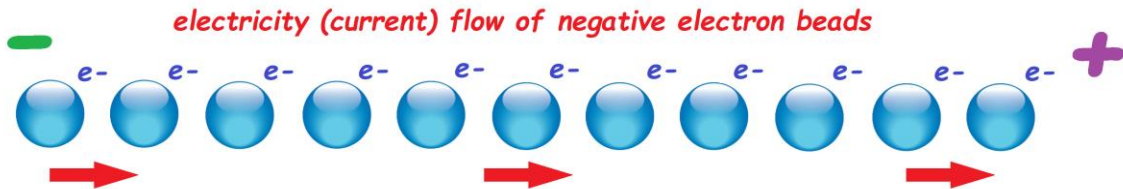
<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=niBpTAdJ2E4>

Comparing Atomic Structure



Electricity

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).



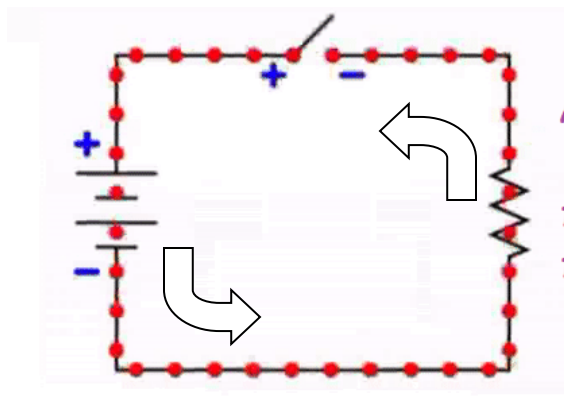
8. TRH proposes that a live wire consists of long strings of consisting of many atoms. The electron shells/membranes of these atoms merge/blend with each other. **Electricity (current)** consists of clockwise (CW) and counter-clockwise (CCW) rotating strings of merged electron shells. There is no flowing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

Comparing **electricity**: Bendebury/DeLay vs. Gaede

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>



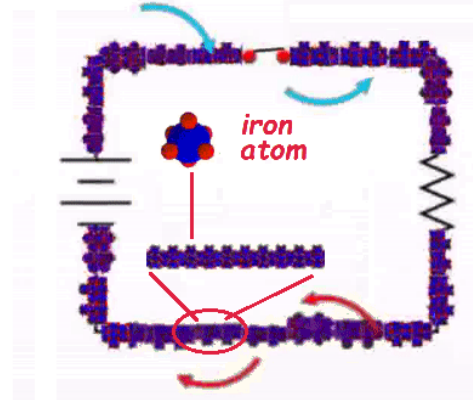
*Mathematical Physics
and dissidents
flow of electron beads
from planetary atom
to atom.*

The Rope Hypothesis

Electricity

Merged electron shells
that rotate
clockwise/counterclockwise
in situ.

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

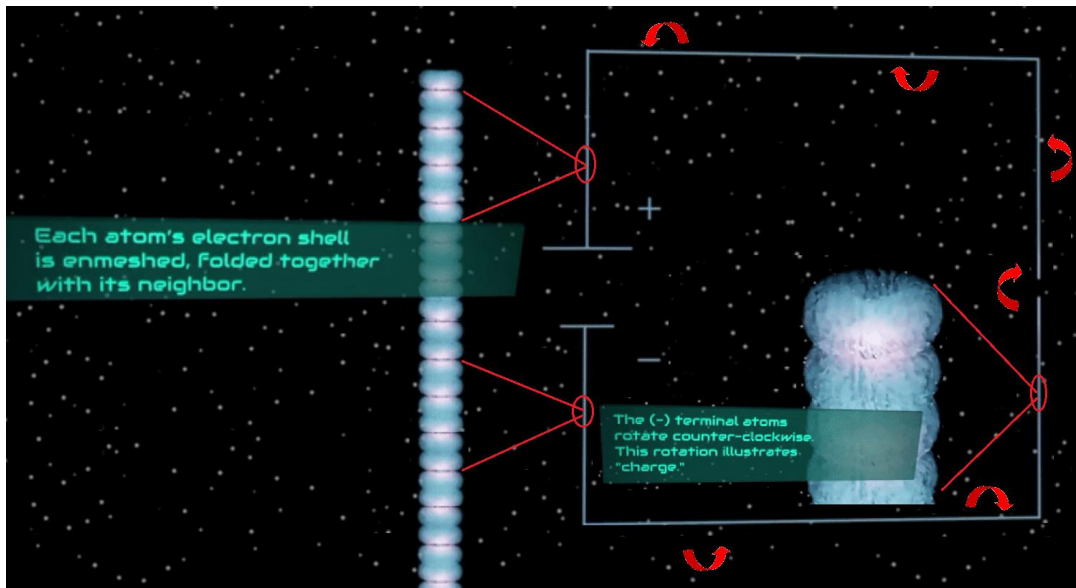
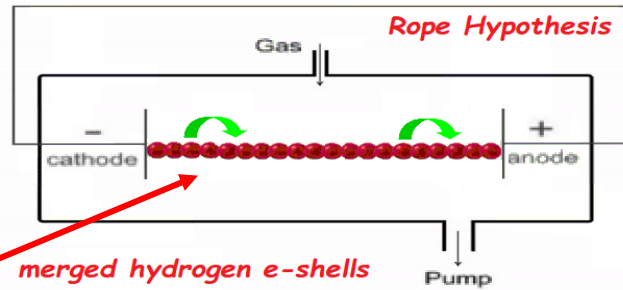


Demystifying Science

Electricity

Merged electron shells
that rotate CW/CCW
wise *in situ*.

DS used hydrogen
atoms as a model. This
was plagiarized from WGDE.



Magnetism

9. Mathematical Physics has no explanation for how a magnet attracts another from a distance. Watch Nobel Prize Richard Feynman (first 2 minutes) confess to this effect.

<https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=Pq9wDVFajYo>

10. TRH illustrates magnetic attraction and repulsion with flying colors 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. 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 (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.

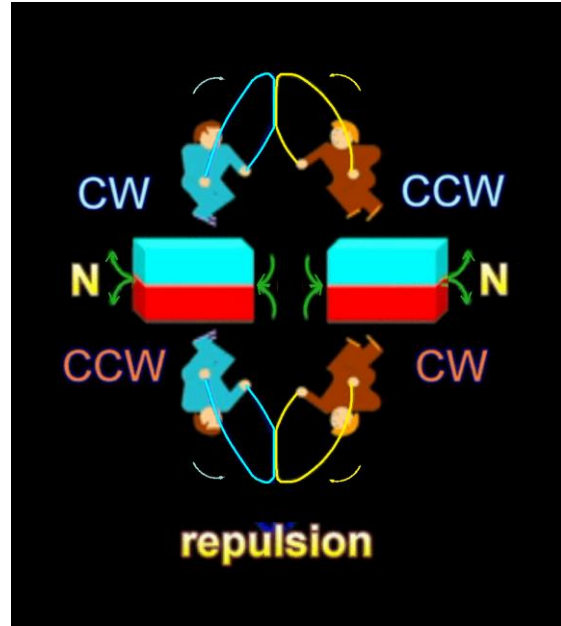
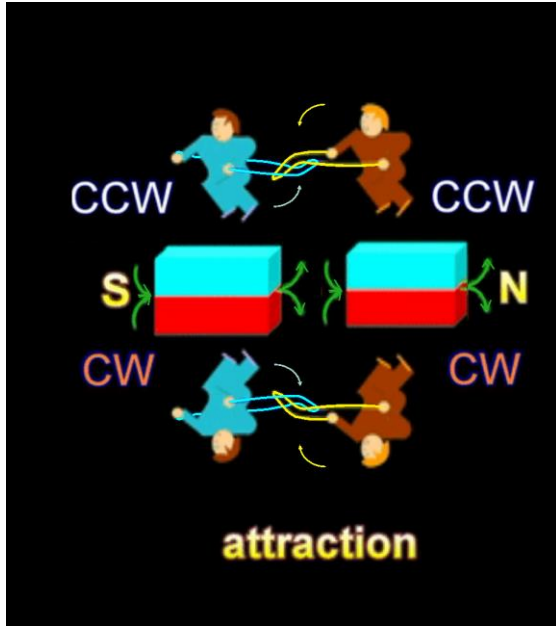
Bendebury and DeLay realized the importance of this discovery, gave credit to WGDE and Gaede in their 2018/19 papers (<https://issuu.com/artofrationalscience>), but somehow forgot to mention these references when they went pro.

Comparing **magnetism**: Bendebury/DeLay vs. Gaede

Attraction: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=wRC5OFleG2M>

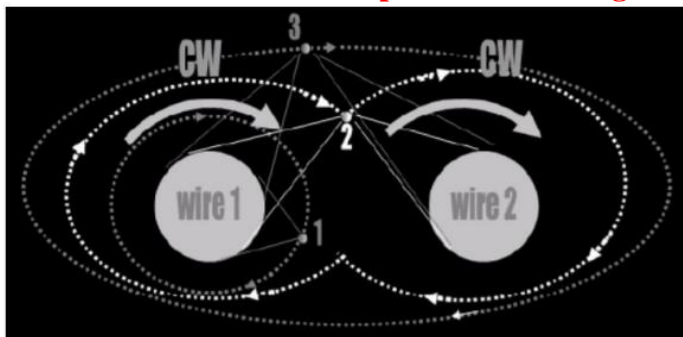
Repulsion: <https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=vqum76cjAKI>

The Rope Hypothesis Magnetism

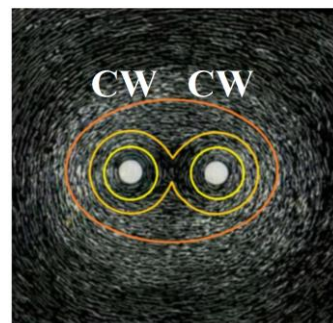


Attraction

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.



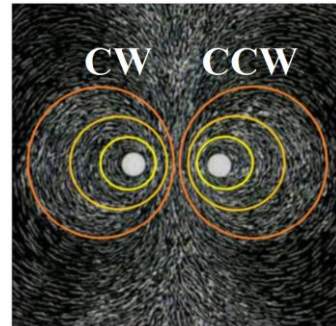
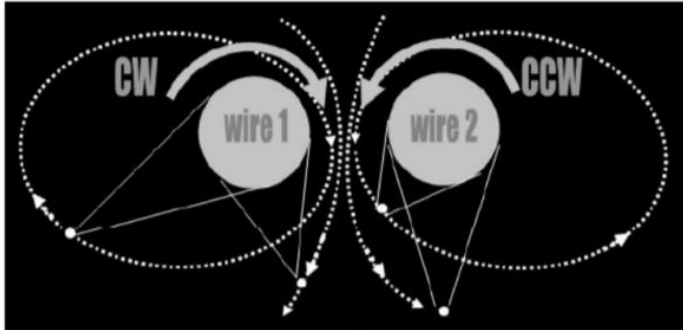
Pattern left by iron filings sprinkled over two wires carrying current in the same direction.



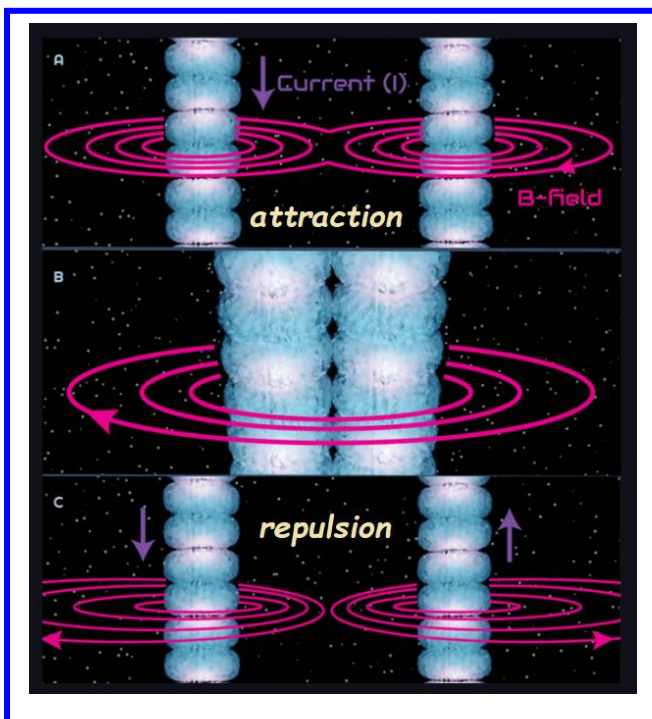
Repulsion

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.

Pattern left by iron filings
sprinkled over two wires carrying current in opposite directions.



Demystifying Science Magnetism



We imagine the physical extensions of the atomic surface are responsible for the action-at-a-distance. Lateral magnetic motion of conductive rotating e-shells thus synergizes between current-aligned wires, pulling them together as shown in Figure 2 below (panels A and B). This illustrates the basic principle of magnetic attraction. By inverting one of the wires, we find that currents are now opposed, as are the magnetic actions of each column's atoms (Fig 2C). The clash of opposing effort between e-shells in each column drives the wires apart and illustrates magnetic repulsion.

