

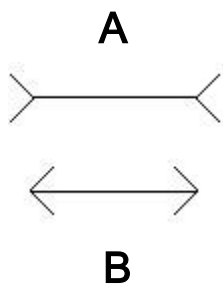
A world of illusion

Joseph Wu, 1965 NCKU Chemistry

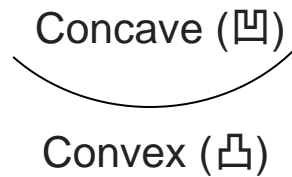
We have learned about the world through our Five Senses. However, since the revelation of Quantum Physics in 1900, the scientific worldviews or "paradigms" have been changed to a more mind-boggling than ever that the everyday life or social reality we have experienced is a kind of illusion. Each object "out there" we know is veiled in some degree of mystery. As Max Planck, the founder of quantum physics, said: Science cannot solve the ultimate mystery of nature. And that is because, in the last analysis, we ourselves are a part of the mystery that we are trying to solve."

就像中國臉譜色調的演變魔法。每次拿掉一個面具，不同臉型，不同個性；不同臉色，不同人物。

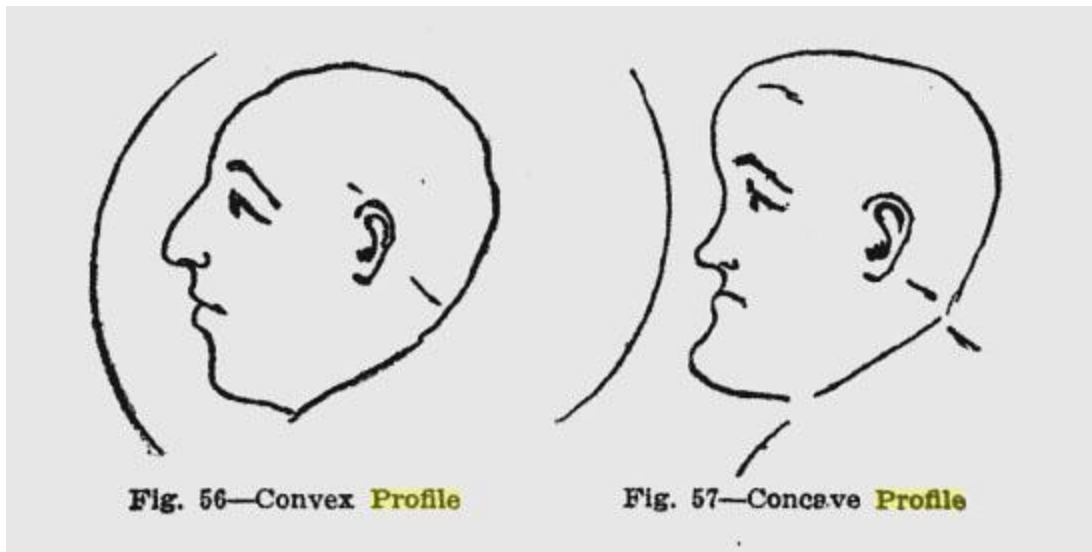
Let's look at the most famous example below. If you look at line A and line B, you will think line A is longer than line B. but they are actually the same length, because we are deluded by the line with the signs (> and <) on either side.



The following curve, if you say it is a Concave (凹), but another person would say it is a Convex (凸) depending on which way you look at. In reality, we cannot draw just concave or convex.



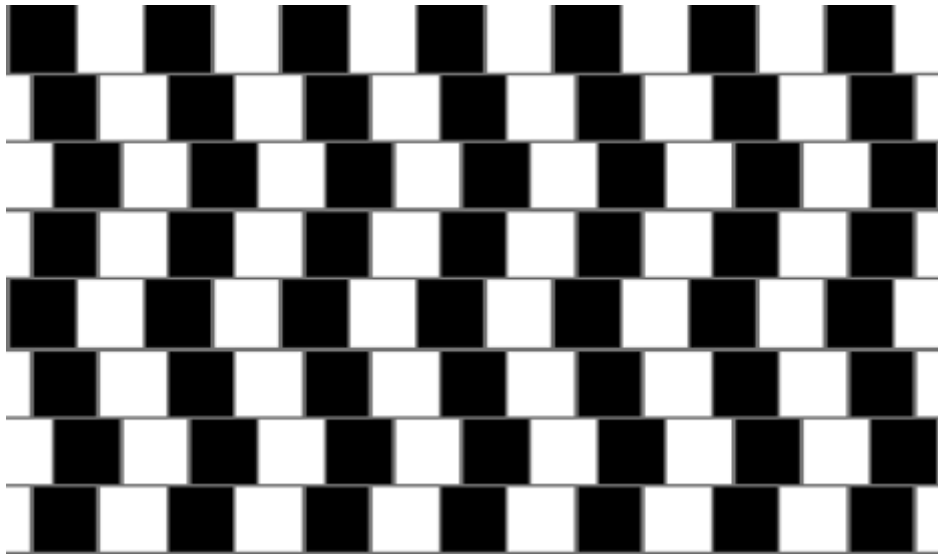
The world has many kinds of possibilities, and there are many kinds of people with different faces by a slight change genetically from nature (or God).



Therefore, the appearance of the picture below can have a different impression with either Convex (凸) or Concave (凹), so as a person could twist his face to be happy or sad.



In the picture below, it seems that the lines separating each row of tiles are bent, but the truth is that all the lines are parallel to each other. This optical illusion is caused by the uneven alignments of black tile in each row, but our brains will interpret the clutter as the resulting of the lines being uneven, resulting in sliding and shifting of the black tiles.



Before 1900, it was a Newtonian physics world. As the world we see, we believe it is as a reality, such as table, basketball, people, etc. However, after 1900, it has been called quantum physics world, due to a great German Physicist Max Planck in 1900 discovered in a subatomic situation that the energy level in an atom should be discrete from 1 to 2 to 3, etc. There is nothing in between, such 1.2 or 1.5, etc. Then in 1927 Werner Heisenberg, also a German physicist at age of 26 discovered the “Uncertainty Principle,” which rocked and stunned the world. It implies that when observing subatomic phenomenon, it is impossible to separate the observer (the person who is doing the experiment) from it is being observed. There are really no “objects” in this world but only

vibration of energy and consciousness. All happens within consciousness and nowhere else, since our physical objects (table, people, etc.) are made up of nothing but quantum objects (subatomic particles).

The ancient poem” 古人不見今時月，今月曾經照古人。” In terms of Newtonian physics, it is alright to say so but it is meaningless in terms of quantum physics. Without an observer, there is “nothing out there.” Einstein said, “I like to think that the moon is there even if I am not looking at it.” Einstein only liked to think the moon was out there but he was not sure.

難怪莊子夢蝴蝶時,不知他夢蝴蝶，還是蝴蝶夢他。或是他變成蝴蝶，還是蝴蝶變成他。所以莊子認為人不可能確切地區分真實和虛幻。

Therefore, we are not sure that we are in the world or the world is in us. Similarly, we are not sure that we are in our mind or the mind is in us. If you are looking at a rose, it is a beautiful red one. What does it look like to a honeybee? The honeybee has different dimension of the sense that you and I sense.

The existence of different worlds in different dimensions has been described as quantum facts. The powerful wave function in quantum physics has revealed the existence of extra-sensory perception (ESP), telepathy, clairvoyance, sixth sense. The term described implies the acquisition of Information from the past to present instantly regardless of how far away or seemingly unconnected. This is one of the most shocking conclusions from quantum physics.

It was likely with the above capacity that it had brought about Beethoven to hear and compose the great Fifth Symphony when he was walking in the park, Einstein to see the $E=MC^2$ while he was biking, Helen Keller to touch the words to become a great American writer, Pablo Picasso or Salvador Dali to see the marvelous world in their paintings, 釋迦牟尼和禪宗惠能大師的頓悟, 因而“明心見性”會通佛法, so on and so forth.

橫看成嶺側成峰,遠近高低各不同。人生不也是如此嗎?
蘇東坡早就領會到了,這才是廬山真面目呀!

我相信世界上沒有“不美麗”的事物,只是我們沒有靈敏的眼睛和不從心的雙手而已。
