

Non-Parametric Description of the Natural Phenomena According Theory of New Axioms and Laws

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Abstract

The parametric approach is well known in technical systems. Mathematical parametric equations describe processes in technology by introducing and controlling many external parameters. This is an ideal approach for describing technical systems. But it has a disadvantage.

A disadvantage is when parametric approach is also applied to describe even the Natural systems. This is incorrect and therefore leads to errors and inaccuracies

The external parameters and externally controllable parameters are alien, artificial and unusual for essence of Nature phenomena. Thus, the parametric approach or external description of Natural phenomena leads to inaccuracy and distortion of conclusions.

Using his Theory of new Axioms and Laws, the author proposes that Natural phenomena be described using nonparametric equations. Unlike technical processes, Natural processes contain two qualitatively different movements - Velocity of longitudinal vector and Amplitude of vortex. They are mutually orthogonal in Space and Time. The non-parametric approach uses only one internal parameter - the proportion of the Golden section. This proportion describes the transformation of quality the Velocity into the quality of Amplitude in one and the same Space (point) and Time (simultaneously), or in opposite order. Using nonparametric approach, we can describe even very complex phenomena such as Gravity, so called "Free energy", as well as different structure in Time-Spaces and their contacts.

Keywords: Non-parametric Approach, Parametric Approach, Theory of New Axioms and Laws, Velocity and Amplitude Transformation, Longitudinal and Transverse Vortices.

Received: October 16, 2025;

Accepted: October 23, 2025;

Published: October 30, 2025

Comparison of the Parametric and Non-parametric Approach

The Parametric Approach

a) Classical Axiom according of Theory of Electromagnetic Field

There is one single Classical Axiom. It makes the Classical Theory of the Electromagnetic field (of Maxwell) true [1].

The Classical Axiom states that: when tangent vector (E) rotated by the rotation (rot E) along closed loop, the change (div) in length or amplitude of this rotating vector (rot E) is zero: $\text{div}(\text{rot E}) = 0$.

Thus, the motion along a closed vortex is uniform. The Classical Axiom of Theory Electromagnetic Field proves a uniform

motion. This means that the entire Theory of the Electromagnetic Field describes only the uniform motions. Therefore, all Laws of Electromagnetic Field describe uniform movements that moves with constant velocity: $\mathbf{V} = \text{const}$.

b) Externally Control

According Wikipedia: The Parametric process is "A process that is defined by a set of parameters whose values can vary".

Thus, the Parametric process is a process that can be externally controlled by an engineer, experimenter, or scientist by changing the parameters. It describes the external nature of the process, but not the internal causal process and driving force.

Citation: Valentina Markova (2025) Non-Parametric Description of the Natural Phenomena According Theory of New Axioms and Laws. J Modr Sci Scient Res 1: 1-7.

c) It is Included an External (Third) Object

The Parametric process connects the external environment and internal processes through a third object - the experimenter. Parametric modeling of a process does not describe the internal causes of the process, but only the external causes and factors in the form of variable parameters.

d) The Phenomenological Approach

The Parametric description of the process fully reflects the so-called Phenomenological approach as a philosophical basis. In the words of phenomenology: "We do not know what kind of things there are, but we know how they seem to us (how they appear to our consciousness)". It is not concerned with "reality", but with how we perceive it [2].

It is known that the Phenomenological approach to phenomena and processes represents an external description of phenomena.

The Key word is subjective perceptions. For example: The description of such as how much speed is the acceleration and how they change, but not why; what is the color and how it changes, but not why, how much is the length, weight, volume and how it changes, but not why it changes and so on. The Phenomenological approach fits and fully corresponds to Classical Science. It does not deal with internal causes, but only with the external measurements, observations and results of unknown internal processes, movements and phenomena. The Key word is unknown internal processes [2]. Thus, the parametrical approach describes only external results, but not internal causes like internal causal links.

e) Heavy Mathematical Equations

The parametric description of phenomena leads to long and heavy mathematical equations with many external parameters. They cannot touch the physical essence of the phenomenon and often give a very conditionally, inconclusive or doubtful results. Thus, they distorted idea of the phenomenon.

f) Negative Feedback Brings the Parametric System into Stability

It is already known that the parametric system is controlled by many external parameters. These parameters are introduced by the engineer or observer in order to track the behavior and stability of this system when changing various parameters. The Classical Theory of Automatic Regulation establishes that in order to bring the parametric system into a state of stability (a stable operation mode) the Negative Feedback must be used.

It returns the positive change from the output of the system as a negative change in the input of the system and thus it is stabilized (and vice versa). Therefore, any kind of oscillations (of amplitude, frequency or phase) at the output are stabilized by **Negative Feedback** to input.

i) An Element of Interpretation

We saw that the third participant intervenes as an objective device and (or) subject, an observe and (or) recorder. Thus, the parametric method becomes subjective, not objective. It describes an unknown process - as it subjectively appears and is interpreted by the observing specialist. And even more-he uses observing and measuring instruments with limited capabilities. The Key word is

interpretation. For these reasons, the knowledge obtained from the parametric method is distorted.

Nonparametric Approach

According the Preview Description of Theory of new Axioms and Laws

Nonparametric process is almost opposite to Parametric process: A process that is not determined by a set of external parameters whose value can vary.

a) An Example of a Nonparametric Phenomenon from Everyday Life

-When an ordinary river flows with a delay across a plain, the water experiences friction in the boundary zone. Along the axis of the fluid flow, the movement is delayed and rectilinear with a speed (V). Delaying, the central rows expand and push the peripheral part outward. The central rows **emit to periphery decelerating vortices** with an amplitude of (W). Therefore, the water in the peripheral line begins to separate and swirl. It forms whirlpools, swirling with a delay from the inside to the outside with an amplitude of (W). These peripheral vortices carry rock and sand mass from the inside to the outside and form shoals and islands. The reason is first: that the river moves with a delay and second that: the flow is separated into longitudinal layers, with the movement along the axis being rectilinear and the movement in the periphery being swirled.

When an ordinary river flows accelerating down the mountain, the water also experiences friction in the boundary zone. Along the axis of the fluid flow, the movement is accelerating and rectilinear with a speed (V). The central flows accelerate and they **suck from periphery accelerating vortices** with amplitude (W) from the outside- inward. Therefore, the vortices in the periphery with amplitude (W) are sucked accelerating inward. These peripheral vortices suck in rock and sand mass from the outside inward and undermine the banks by forming deep canyons. The reason is first: that the river moves accelerating and second: that the flow is divided into longitudinal layers, where along the axis the movement is rectilinear and in the periphery the movement is swirling.

b) Generally According the Theory of New Axioms and Laws.

The Theory of new Axioms and Laws contains 2 new Axioms and 8 new Laws.

Axiom1: An open vortex is one which, the monotone rotation (rot) of its tangent vector (rot E) along open loop the changes of this vector (div) are not zero: **div (rot E) is not 0.**

Thus, the movement along an open vortex it turns out to be not uniform [2].

Therefore, the new motions are with variable velocity or: **V is not constant.**

Thus, the new Axiom 1 describes a monotone accelerating or decelerating movement in an open vortex, which can be in a plane (2 D) or in a volume (3 D). As results we immediately obtain 4 kind movements: transverse vortices in plane (2D), which can be decelerating or accelerating and longitudinal vortices in volume (3D), which can be decelerating or accelerating.

Axiom2: It describes the pair of accelerating and decelerating (and in opposite direction) transverse vortices like a resonant system [2,3].

These two Axioms makes the all Laws of new Theory true. They allow to deepen into the diverse qualities of movements. Thus, they expand the quantity of different movements. They can describe motions that moves with monotone- increasing or monotone- decreasing velocity, in plane or in volume and **form fractals** as different packets, resonant systems and repeating groups.

c) Internally Control

The Nonparametric approach controls only the relation(f) between velocity(V) of longitudinal vortex (decelerating or accelerating) and amplitude (W) of transverse vortices (emitted or sucked). The Nonparametric process is a process that cannot be externally controlled by the engineer and the experimenter or scientist by changing the parameters. It cannot be interpreted by external observer. Because it describes the internal processes and driving forces, it reveals real essence of the process [4].

d) Does not Include the Third Object

The Nonparametric process does not connect the external environment and internal processes and does not include a third object - the experimenter. The Nonparametric modeling of a process describes only and entirely the internal causes of the process, and not the external causes and factors in the form of variable parameters, it excludes the subjective approach to experimentation, observation and interpretation of the results [3,4].

e) The Causal Approach uses the Phenomenological Approach

The Nonparametric description of a process or phenomenon does not coincide with and does not use the so-called Phenomenological approach. The reason is that the Nonparametric description is primarily interested in internal causes and not external manifestations. Thus, the Nonparametric description uses so called Causal approach [5].

It is obvious that the Classical Science does not use the Nonparametric description by Causal approach. It uses the easier Phenomenological approach, except partially in Nonparametric statistics, when the statistical distribution is not known in advance. That is why the Nonparametric description use the Causal approach that is just opposite to the Phenomenological approach

f) Simpler Mathematical Equations Expressed by a Single Parameter as Golden Ratio (f).

The Nonparametric description of phenomena leads to simpler mathematical equations. They touch on the physical essence of the phenomenon and give a much clearer and more natural idea of the phenomenon. Therefore, it is not surprising that such phenomena as Gravity, so called "Free energy", etc. cannot avoid being described by anything other than by a nonparametric description.

The reason is that the Nonparametric approach of the phenomenon

describes only the internal parameter or parameters that drive the change and transformation of the internal variables. The main internal parameter which describes the Causal relationship is the so-called Golden ratio (f). For example, in Law3 and Law4 this unique ratio (f) shows that by what percentage the cause is reduced (for example the velocity V of the longitudinal vortex) by that percentage the result is increased (for example the amplitude W of the transverse vortex) and vice versa [4-6].

The Proof for Nonparametric Processes, According the Theory of New Axioms and Laws

The Essence of New Axiom1 and Axiom2

It is not superfluous to repeat the axiom from the previous point: Axiom 1: In the rotation (rot) along open loop, the monotone change (div) of its tangent vector (rot E) is not zero: **div (rot E) is not 0.**

Result: Axiom1 Describes the Movement Along an Open Vortex which is not Uniform

Therefore, the new Axiom 1 describes a monotone accelerating or decelerating movement in an open vortex. It can be in a plane (2 D) or in a volume (3 D). It makes all Laws of the Theory of new Axioms and Laws true. It allows to deepen into the diverse qualities of movements and expands the quantity of different movements.

Result: Axiom1 describes open vortex in 2D and 3D which velocity (V) is not constant

Axiom1 allows all Laws of new Theory to describe motion that moves with monotone- increasing or decreasing velocity or with variable velocity in plane (2D) or volume (3D) [2].

Axiom2: The accelerating and decelerating transverse vortices form a resonant system of transverse objects, emitting and absorbing transverse waves that transfer matter and energy in two opposite directions.

Result: Axiom2 form systems

Axiom1 and Axiom2 allow to pack transversely and group this different moves in different kind of Time -Spaces [3].

Transverse Vortices are Packed in System of Transversely (2D) Vortices Pairs.

For Example:

Uneven transverse vortices in 2D (when pulsating in Time) emit transverse waves that propagate at a constant speed equal to the speed of light (c): ($c = \text{const.}$).

Except during the pulsating in Time, the proton transfers energy to the electron directly through the direction of the acceleration of the transverse wave - from the proton to the electron. Accelerating transverse vortices form a transverse eccentric body (for example of the proton) with a Gravitational center in the first (I) quadrant. Decelerating transverse vortices form a strong eccentric body (for example of the electron) with a Gravitational center in the second (II) quadrant.

According to Axiom 2, the accelerating and decelerating transverse vortices package in orthogonal pair. They form a resonant system of transverse objects emitting and absorbing

transverse waves. This is done when accelerating transverse vortex of proton emits transverse waves and decelerating transverse vortex of electron receive the transverse waves.

It turns out that Man was created in an environment of transverse waves. Man, lives in an environment of transverse vortices where light waves limit the speed to (c). The structure of his thinking apparatus is created to work with transverse waves and in the process of evolution adapts better and better. The intellectual development of man moves within the given time-space [4,5].

Transverse waves characterize the Time-space in which Man lives and thinks. All points of the transverse waves move at the same speed and at the same time It is possible that this algorithm also determined the structure of DNA - double-stranded and double-twisted.

Result: This System of Emission and Absorbing forms the Transverse Space-Time in which We Live and Think

Longitudinal Vortices are Packed in System of longitudinally (3D) Vortices in Funnels.

Transverse vortices form large Space because transverse vortices arranged next to each other.

Longitudinal Vortices (unlike transverse vortices) are packed by inserting themselves into each other longitudinally according to the magnitude of their longitudinal speed. This happens as the fastest longitudinal spiral is inserted into the center of the accelerating Funnel, the slower spiral is wound outside it, and the slowest spiral is twisted into the periphery.

Result: The accelerating Funnel is formed as the fastest longitudinal vortex is sucked into the center, the slower spiral is wound outside it, and the slowest- into the periphery
The accelerating vortices form accelerating Gravitational Funnels that suck Space from the outside towards themselves. The decelerating longitudinal vortices form decelerating Gravitational funnels that repel Space from themselves outwards. The uneven longitudinal vortices form longitudinal Funnels that work as Gravitational Space-Time. This Gravitational Space-Time has completely different properties compared to the time-space of transverse waves.

As a basis, this new time-space contains speeds much higher than the speed of transverse waves of light with (c). Even more - in longitudinal direction it can transport the Energy better than Matter and in transverse direction it can attract or repel Space around its [6,7]

Result: The uneven longitudinal vortices form longitudinal Funnels that work as Gravitational Space-Time

Law3 for Transformation of Quality (Redistribution) of Velocity (V) and Amplitude of Vortex (W) by Golden Proportional (f).

a) The essence of Law3.

The redistribution of the velocity (V) and amplitude(W) of the longitudinal and transverse and vortices is described by Law 3.

Law3: In one and the same point of Space and at the same Time, a complex vortex moves **decelerating** as it transforms the quality of the current Velocity (vn) of longitudinal vortex to quality of the Amplitude (wn) of the transverse vortices by the Golden proportion ($f=1.62$). And in inverse: the complex vortex moves accelerating as it transforms the quality of the current Amplitude (wn) of transverse vortex to quality of the current Velocity (vn) of the longitudinal vortices by Golden proportion ($f=1.62$).

b) The Redistribution of the Velocity as Acceleration and Amplitude as Mass

In decelerating longitudinal vortex, as much percent parts ($f=1.62$) of energy of the current velocity (vn) are returned, as much percent parts of a mass are added to the current amplitude (wn) of transverse vortex. During several steps (n) the current velocity (v_n) will decrease and reduces (f^n) times or will equal to: $v_n = V_0 / f^n$ or $V_0 \cdot (1/f^n) = V_0 \cdot (1/1.62^n) = V_0 \cdot (0.62)^n$, where V_0 is starting value.

During the same several steps (n) the current transverse vortex (w_n) increases and (f^n) equal to:

$$w_n = W_0 \cdot f^n = W_0 \cdot (1.62)^n, \text{ where } W_0 \text{ is starting value.}$$

Thus, the decreasing current velocity (V_0 / f^n) returns energy of longitudinal vortex back (by emitting back) and multiplies current amplitude (w_n) to (f^n) times. Thus, the amplitude of current transverse vortex (w_n) receives one and the same proportion: $w_n = (W_0 \cdot f^n)$ (by emitting back) through returning energy of current velocity: $v_n = (V_0 / f^n) = V_0 \cdot 1/1.62^n = V_0 \cdot (0.62)^n$, which is reduced ($1/1.62^n$) times, where V_0 is starting value (Figure1b).

In accelerating vortex, the order is opposite: The current amplitude of transverse vortex (w_n) returns the same amount of mass that positive acceleration of velocity (v_n) of the longitudinal vortex sucks it to itself (Figure1a). Thus, while current velocity (v_n) increases (f^n) times and equal to:

$$v_n = (V_0 \cdot f^n) = (V_0 \cdot 1.62^n), \text{ where } V_0 \text{ is starting value.}$$

The current amplitude reduces (f^n) times (by sucking ahead) and equals to:

$$w_n = (W_0 / f^n) = (W_0 / 1.62^n) = (W_0 \cdot 0.62)^n, \text{ where } W_0 \text{ is starting value.}$$

Both processes are avalanches, are uninterrupted and spontaneously. At the end of both avalanche process (decelerating by emitting and accelerating by sucking) is entered a **saturation phase** and the transfer of energy and mass ceases (Figure2b).

c) The Essence of Golden Proportion (f)

According Law3 the **decelerating vortex** has a single internal parameter and it is named Golden proportion (f) (Figure1d): (f^2)ⁿ = w_n / v_n .

For example:

In first point if transformation ($n=1$): (f^2)¹ = $w_1 : v_1 = 1.62 : 0.62 = 2.62$; $f^2 = 2.62$; $f = 1.62$,

In second point if transformation ($n=2$): (f^2)² = $w_2 : v_2 = 2.62 : 0.38 = 6.89$; $f^2 = 6.89$; $f = 1.62$,

In third point if transformation ($n=3$): (f^2)³ = $w_3 : v_3 = 4.24 : 0.24 = 17.67$; $f^2 = 17.67$; $f = 1.62$.

According Law3 the **accelerating vortex** has a single internal parameter and it is named Golden proportion (f) (Figure1c): $(f^n)^2 = v_n / w_n$.

For example:

In first point if transformation $(n=1)$: $(f^2)^1 = v_1$; $w_1 = 1.62$; $0.62 = 2.62$; $f^2 = 2.62$; $f = 1.62$,

In second point if transformation $(n=2)$: $(f^2)^2 = v_2$; $w_2 = 2.62$; $0.38 = 6.89$; $f^2 = 6.89$; $f = 1.62$,

In third point if transformation $(n=3)$: $(f^2)^3 = v_3$; $w_3 = 4.24$; $0.24 = 17.67$; $f^2 = 17.67$; $f = 1.62$.

Result: Only Golden proportion (f) fulfills the condition: $1 + (1/f) = f$.

The Theory of new Axioms and Laws describes minimum 2 or more not homogeneous motions in Nature. They are like complex motions (longitudinal and transverse) linked and depending by only 1 internal transforming parameter (f). This single internal parameter (f) is the proportion called the Golden proportion (f) (Figure1c, d).

d) The Essence of Golden Proportion for Velocity (V) and Amplitude (W).

For decelerating vortex, the velocity (V) equation is: $1 + (1/V) = V$. This equation has 2 roots: 1.62 and $1/1.62 = 0.62$. Because current velocity decreases the root (v_n) of equation: $1 + (1/V) = V$ have to take 1 value equal to $1/1.62 = 0.62$. Therefore: $v_n = V_0 \cdot (0.62)^n$.

The amplitude (W) equation is: $1 + (1/W) = W$. This equation has 2 roots: 1.62 and $1/1.62 = 0.62$. Because current amplitude increases the root (w_n) of equation: $1 + (1/W) = W$ have to take 1 value equal to 1.62. Therefore: $w_n = W_0 \cdot (1.62)^n$.

Result: For decelerating vortex, the current velocity is equals to $v_n = V_0 \cdot (0.62)^n$, and current amplitude is equals to: $w_n = W_0 \cdot (1.62)^n$

For accelerating vortex, the velocity (V) equation is: $1 + (1/V) = V$. This equation has 2 roots: 1.62 and $1/1.62 = 0.62$. Because current velocity increases the root (v_n) of equation: $1 + (1/V) = V$ have to take 1 value equal to 1.62. Therefore: $v_n = V_0 \cdot (1.62)^n$.

The amplitude (W) equation is: $1 + (1/W) = W$. This equation has 2 roots: 1.62 and $1/1.62 = 0.62$. Because current amplitude decreases the root (w_n) of equation: $1 + (1/W) = W$ have to take 1 value equal to $1/1.62 = 0.62$. Therefore: $w_n = W_0 \cdot (0.62)^n$.

Result: For accelerating vortex, the current velocity is equals to $v_n = V_0 \cdot (1.62)^n$, and current amplitude is equals to: $w_n = W_0 \cdot (0.62)^n$.

e) Positive Feedback

The accelerating longitudinal vortex un interrupted sucks in more and more transverse vortices from outside that accelerate further the longitudinal vortex more and more and so on (Figure 2a).

Thus, the longitudinal vortex increases of acceleration and at the same time it increases self - mass at the exit. The increasing the acceleration in exit polls and increase of the acceleration and mass to the entrance to inward. This increasing in exit makes increasing in entrance through so called the Positive Back of the amplifying connection. This mechanism of amplification is known in Cybernetics as Positive Feedback (Figure 2b).

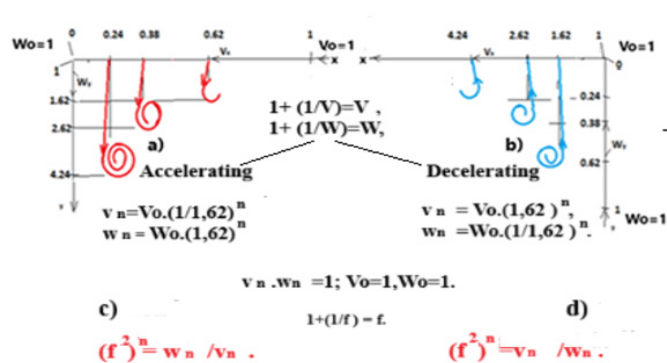


Figure 1: 1a) Decelerating Movement, 1b) Accelerating Movement, 1c) Golden Proportion: $(f^2)^n = w_n / v_n$ for decelerating vortex, 1d) Golden Proportion: $(f^2)^n = v_n / w_n$ for accelerating vortex.

f) Avalanche Process

Law3 shows that the decelerating longitudinal vortices is decelerated and accelerating longitudinal vortex is accelerated only by a single coefficient-Golden proportion (f) [3]. For example: According Positive feedback in accelerating vortex in every next (i) point ($i=n$), the current velocity (v_n) of longitudinal vortex increases as much ($V_0 \cdot f^n$) as much the current amplitude (w_n) of transverse vortex decreases ($W_0 \cdot (1/f)^n$), (Figure 2b).

Result: These uneven movements working in complex describe by Nonparametric process using Positive Feedback.

For example: A main accelerating longitudinal vortex sucks in with acceleration (a) the transverse vortices, called Primary transverse vortices. In start moment ($t=0$) acceleration: $a_0=0$. At in the end moment ($t=t_n$) the acceleration of the Primary transverse vortex becomes maximum: $a_{max} \gg 0$. In the same time the current amplitude (w_n) becomes almost zero: $w_n = W_0 \cdot (0.62)^n$ (Figure2b)

Result: The acceleration of each primary transverse vortex increases from zero to maximal and adds to acceleration of main accelerating vortex.

Result: The mass of the primary transverse vortex (quant) is added to mass of the main longitudinal vortex accelerating it further more and more (Figure 2b). The accelerating movement is an excellent example of the avalanche process. The reason is that in every next cycle the accelerated longitudinal vortex again sucks next portion (quantum) of the primary transverse vortex and so on.

Result: The Positive Feedback turns a usual process to an avalanche process.

Only in Nature we can observe generation processes instead simple acceleration or simple deceleration in artificial systems. The Positive Feedback turns the process of amplification to a process of generation

Result: The Positive Feedback turns the avalanche process from an Amplifier process to a Generator process and man can construct an Energy Generator.

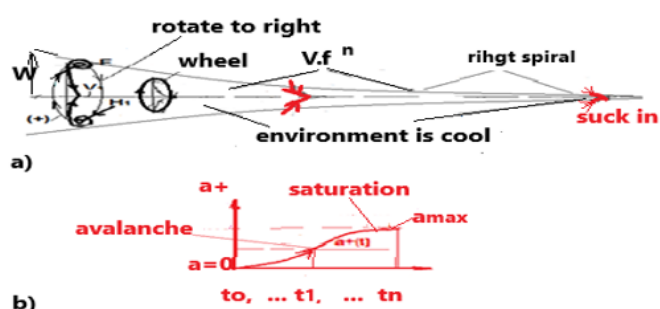


Figure 2: Positive Feedback, 2a) Accelerating vortex, 2b) Avalanche process

Law4 for Conservation of Power

a) The Simultaneous Action of Two Homogenous Vectors ($V(t_n)$, $W(t_n)$) According Classical Mechanics

In Technical structures and other Artificial (not natural) structures there are two qualitatively equal movements at the same time(moment) and in one and the same place (point). In Classic Mechanics the simultaneous operation of two homogeneous vectors is equal to the sum of these vectors. In Classic Mechanics the simultaneous operation of two homogeneous vectors is equal to the sum of these vectors.

Result: The Key word is homogenous vectors.

The vectors describe one and the same homogenous movements. In the Classical Mechanics the simultaneous action of these two homogenous variables ($V(t_n)$ and $W(t_n)$) must describe by geometric addition ($V(t_n) + W(t_n)$).

Result: The simultaneous action of two homogenous variables ($V(t_n)$, $W(t_n)$) describes by geometric addition of these vectors: ($V(t_n) + W(t_n)$).

These vectors describe one and the same homogenous movements.

b) The Simultaneous Action of Two not Homogenous Vectors ($V(t_n)$, $W(t_n)$), According Theory of New Axioms and Laws

In Nature there are two qualitatively different movements at the same time (moment) and in one and the same place (point). The reason is that the Positive Feedback (Law3) turns the process from discrete to avalanche kind of process. (Figure 2b). These qualitatively different movements are named not homogenous movements or objects of Nature.

Result: The Key word is not homogenous movements.

The Theory of new Axioms and Laws describes these not homogeneously movements.

According Law3 the transformation of quality the one vector (V) into a vortex (W) (and vice versa) is a nonparametric process. This transformation is done by Internal Law using the single parameter (f), but not by setting parameters from outside. Thus, in Nature is observed the nonparametric transformation of velocity (V) of longitudinal vortex to amplitude (W) of transverse vortex. They are not homogeneously movements. The velocity (V) demonstrates longitudinally unevenly movement and describes by velocity of **vector** in line (1D). But amplitude (W) describes transverse unevenly movement by amplitude of **curve**

in plane (2D). According the Theory of new Axioms and Laws the simultaneous action of these two not homogenous variables ($V(t)$ and $W(t)$) must describe by the product ($V(t_n) \cdot W(t_n)$). Thus, the simultaneous action of 2 not homogenous variables must describe by multiplication: $V(t_n) \cdot W(t_n)$.

Result: The simultaneous action of 2 not homogenous variables ($V(t_n)$, $W(t_n)$) describes by their product: $V(t_n) \cdot W(t_n)$.

c) The essence of Law4

Law 4: For an uneven (accelerating or decelerating) longitudinal vortex with current velocity (V_n) and current amplitude of the transverse vortices (W_n), the product ($V_n \cdot W_n$) is a constant in every (i) step and it is equal to the power (P) of the uneven longitudinal vortex: $P = (V_n) \cdot (W_n) = \text{const.}$, where $n=0,1,2, \dots, \infty$.

Result: For decelerating vortex current velocity decreases ($-V$) but amplitude of transverse vortex increases ($+W$) so that power: $P = (-V) \cdot (+W) = \text{const.}$

Result: For accelerating vortex current velocity increases ($+V$) but amplitude of transverse vortex decreases ($-W$) so that power: $P = (+V) \cdot (-W) = \text{const.}$

d) Two not Homogenous Movements ($V(t)$ and ($W(t)$) are Mutual Orthogonal

The velocity (V) and amplitude (W) are mutual orthogonal in Space and in Time. This means that in Space the velocity (V) is perpendicular to the amplitude (W). And dynamic in Time of the vector ($V(t)$ and dynamic of the amplitude ($W(t)$) are de-phased on 90° . Or when $V(t)$ increases the $W(t)$ decreases and inverse. The reason is that equations from roots from Figure1a) and Figure1b) are mutual orthogonal in Space and in Time.

In Space: The direction of velocity of the longitudinal vortex (V) is perpendicular to the direction of the amplitude (W) of the Primary transverse vortices and, respectively, to the direction in which the transverse vortices (Figure2a).

In Time: The velocity (V) and amplitude (W) pulsate in Time in phase of 90° [4].

Conclusion

What does the Parametric Description Miss?

What does the parametric description miss? The parametric description of phenomena is closely related to the process of observation. The more the devices and methods of observation are improved, the more the description of the phenomenon is improved (the Phenomenological description). But this observation will always remain external. It is good to observe from the outside, but it is wrong that conclusions are made about total internal connections and undeniable structures. Very often the impossibility of reaching this knowledge is replaced by probability distributions of parameters and objects. They only provide external knowledge (quantitative description) about the objects and do not explain their structures (qualitative description). These conclusions are very often incomplete and even wrong. They direct further research to a subjective and incorrect direction. The fact that the objects and phenomena in the world are objective. This means that they not depend from their description by man.

Just 2 Examples for Nonparametric Approach According Theory of New Axioms and Laws

Example1: The electron rotates around the proton not because of an outlined ellipse in Space has a minimal **Potential** energy.

The order is just in opposite: According Axiom1 the reason the electron to rotate around the proton due to the strong eccentricity of its open decelerating transverse vortex that moves outward – in. The electron's Gravity center is moved than Geometric center and Gravity center is located in **second** quadrant. According Axiom1 the proton also has eccentricity of its open accelerating transverse vortex that moves inward-out. But eccentricity is much less than in electron. Proton's Gravity center is moved than its Geometric center and it is located in **first** quadrant. But the proton has much more mass than electron (approximately 2000 times more). Therefore, the electron having big eccentricity, less mass and Gravity center in second quadrant rotates around proton having less eccentricity, bigger mass and Gravity center in second quadrant. Thus, the strong eccentric electron rotates around less eccentric proton. According Axiom2 the electron and proton are mutually orthogonal and work in resonance by exchanging matter and energy. Thus Electron-proton form a mutually orthogonal resonant system [6].

Example 2: Gravitational Repulsion or Attraction are not Due to the Distortion of Space According to the Classical Theory of Gravity

The order is just in opposite: The reason is negative or positive **acceleration**, but result is repulsion or attraction and following distortion of Space, The Gravitational repulsion is due to negative acceleration of their transverse structures or longitudinal Funnels. Gravitational attraction is due to positive acceleration of their transverse structures or longitudinal Funnels.

Therefore, it is not surprising that to describe the Nature phenomena we have to use nonparametric approach. The reason is that it uses **causal description** for internal structure of elementary particles, internal structure of Gravity phenomenon or "Free energy", etc. The causal description means to put the reason before and consequence after [5,6].

Assumption

Only in Nature we can observe generation processes instead simple acceleration or simple deceleration in artificial systems.

Probably this generative effect of the Positive Feedback was used by Nikola Tesla in the construction of the electronic block for his electro mobile. His electro mobile original engine worked in generator mode and needed a battery only at start up.

The Positive Feedback (from longitudinal to transverse vortex or inverse) turns the process of amplification to a process of generation. The Positive Feedback can be a base for constructing an **Energy Generator** [6,7].

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