

Research Article

CHAN'S SECOND DOG RANDOM WALK HYPOTHESIS EQUATION AND THE PROPERTY OF THE WAVE FUNCTION

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Abstract

Quantum physics has the property of wave function and dual wave particle characteristics, which, when you measure it, the wave will collapse and become a particle. These wave-like particles are the fundamental mechanical hypothesis in Quantum physics [1][2][3]. In this research paper, we try to introduce a Space Dog random walk hypothesis, postulating the "Space Dog," "Head," and "Tail" situation. We explore the "Head" and "Tail" condition states and the hypothesis model, hoping to bridge the gap between quantum physics, classical physics, and relativity.

**Keywords:** Dual wave particle, "Head" and "Tail", Condition states, Chan's Second Dog Equation, Space Random Walk Hypothesis.

INTRODUCTION

Albert Einstein said, "Imagination is more important than a solution," which means that, although a solution is intended to be important, imagination is much more valuable. Quantum physics involves the property and potential of wave functions and dual waveparticle characteristics. When measured, the wave function collapses and transforms into a particle. These wave-like particles create a duality, which is a key interpretation in quantum physics.

DISCUSSION

In our Chan 2 Dog assumption, we propose that there are two dogs: one is real, and the other is virtual. These two dogs include one sitting or staying inside the Earth Box (we assume the Earth acts like a box), while the other, Space Dog, is traveling in a spaceship (a spaceship box) outside the Earth. Simultaneously, if we imagine this Space Dog (Virtual One) floating in the outer Galaxy at the edge of space, we understand that the Universe is expanding at an accelerated rate. Therefore, the Space Dog is likely to accelerate correspondingly (at a certain level).

In this research paper, we introduce a space random walk hypothesis to explain the "Space Dog", "Head", "Tail" situation, which the Head-Tail Random Walk Hypothesis Model may bridge the gap in-between quantum and classical physics theory problems.

Independent or Sub-consequence Trail Experiment:

Independent 1/2  
 Or

Tend to be 0

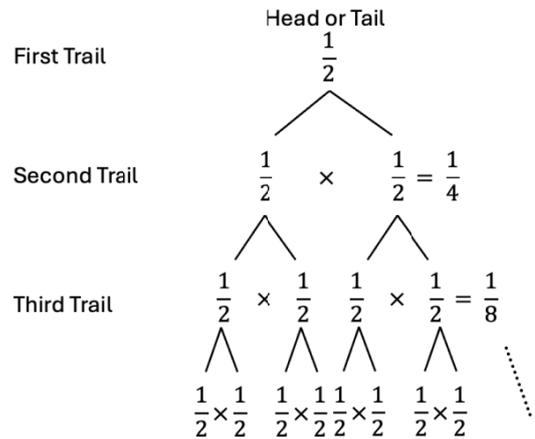


Figure 1. Trail Experiment

Dependent Case nor Independent Case

Dog duality

Law of Diminishing Head or Tail Continuous results setup  
 Continuous Head or Tail tends to be 0  
 Not close nor far

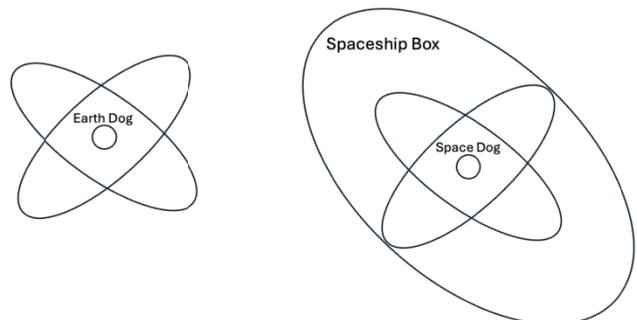


Figure 2. Earth Dog and Spaceship Dog Entanglement

This Head, Tail test shows that whether continuous homogeneity in the head state or tail state condition, the probability will tend to be zero. Assuming the Earth Dog is in state (R), and the spaceship dog (i) is either in a consecutive

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Head or Tail condition, we may find that the probability of either Head or Tail tends to be zero, even if you measure it or not, since it is derived from probability.

So, this phenomenon means that past events are, to a certain extent, independent and may not influence the future, while future cases can affect current instances. That means although the past will certainly affect the future, in a particular case, the future can interfere the present.

If we interpret these Chan Second Space Dog assumptions as common Head and Tail scenarios, the flying "Space Dog Box" is decided by a coin flip to determine whether the Dog is in a Head or Tail condition. As a result, these conditions had an equal 50-50 chance of being a Head State or a Tail State.

Our assumption is that since the coin flips were random, there will be no overall trend to indicate. We believe that the Space Dog condition state is just as random as flipping, but overall, it may tend to zero probability when all the flips are Heads or all Tails.

Space Dog Random Walk Hypothesis (Head, Tail) Equation Condition

(Chan 2 Dog) Special Condition Moment Equation:

$$\psi_{t+1} = \psi_t + E_u \Delta E_t \psi_t + \sigma \sqrt{\Delta E_t} \psi_t X_i$$

Where

$\psi$  is a wave function

$E_u$  is a Expect (Experiment) constant of drift

$\sigma$  is the standard deviation of the flips

$\Delta E_t$  is the change in Expected (Experiment) time

$X_i$  is an random variable satifying

$Y_i \sim N(0,1)$  level condition state

This (Chan 2 Dog) Space Dog Random Walk Hypothesis (Head Tail) Equation states that the condition of Head and Tail in the Spaceship Dog is a random likelihood, but if there is a certain level of condition change (acceleration) either in space or time, the quantum state will change to a particular level over time. Therefore, the dual parity will coexist in a 50/50 manner, but when a consecutive phenomenon occurs with either the Head or the Tail, it will tend to have a zero probability of happening due to our Space-Ship Dog Head and Tail Test Assumption.

So, it means one of the possible outcomes is information, maybe faster than the speed of light, which causes the future to affect the current (in a certain limited State Condition Moment). Second, it may derive a future interference from the current state of condition.

Third, two states (zero & one) may be in the same state, but in different dimensions of Space. (At certain level, State) (At Bruce Angle), which is in the co-exist condition.

In other words, they occupy the same space and time but exist in different dimensions.

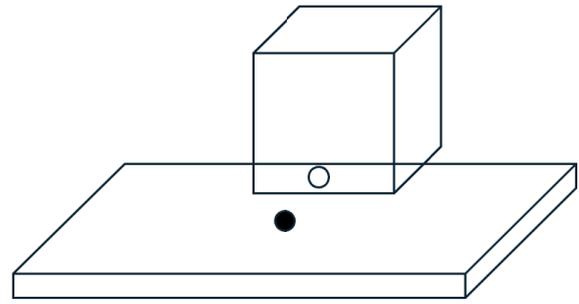


Figure 3. Dual dimensions in a spot (virtual spot, real spot)

Overall, in the short run, it may not preserve the law of Energy, but in the long run, it must preserve the law of Energy conservation, equilibrium.

## RESULT

First of all, zero and one may co-exist in a certain level state, since we can't rule out the possibility of zero in either consecutive head or consecutive tail condition. In the same universe box.

Second, in the co-current condition, if the space dog travels farther than the light years, then when we measure the earth dog (Earth Box dog), the other side of the space dog (Space Box dog) will immediately change its spin direction, which means it may be possible that some (Siri inter collect particle) could be faster than light. We call it (this research paper) say "acceralatum."

In most cases, all photons cannot travel faster than the speed of light, but in some special instances, a small number of particles can move faster or slower than the speed of light. (At a particular Flipping Moment). Currently, there is a difference in distance, but they are in the same position state. Alternatively, there is a difference in distance while in the same position state, but spinning in opposite directions. (At a particular Flipping Moment).

There exists a long-range connection where time encompasses space, space contains time, you hold me, and I hold you.

## Conclusion

This research aims to express that random is not random like; random can be manipulated to a certain Level of state. When "acceralatum" and "Siri particle" are considered, and if a certain level of circumstance is allowed, we might bridge the gap between quantum physics and classical physics, as well as relativity.

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