Review Article

Solving 'The Last Challenge of Modern Physics'

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Abstract

A Physicist in Quebec (A. Michaud) calls for the resolution of the "Last Challenge of Modern Physics." We provide the solution to electromagnetism, mass, gravity and space in what follows.

Keywords: Modern Physics; AT Math; Astrotheology

Introduction

In this paper, we apply our knowledge of Astrotheology Mathematics to solve for what is called for by Michaud. It is assumed that readers are familiar with AT Math [1,2].

Clairnaut ODE:
$d^2E/dt^2 - E = 0$
$d^2E/dt^2 - G = 0$
$d^2E/dt^2 = G$

$t^2 - t - 1 = E \Rightarrow GMP$
$2t - 1 = dE/dt$
$d^2E/dt^2 = 2$

But we know $dM/dt = 2 = d^2E/dt^2$ $M = 1/81 = 0.012345679$ Add $1/7(7) + 2 = 9$

We know, when $t = \pi$,
$E = \pi^2 - \pi - 1 = 57.29° = 1$ rad

$t^2 - t - 1 = E = 1$
$t^2 - t - 1 = 1$
$t^2 - t - 2 = 0$
$(t-2)(t+1) = 0$
$t = 2; -1$

$t = 2 = dM/dt = d^2E/dt^2 = G$

Planck's

$E = \hbar\nu$
$1 = 6.626\nu$
$\nu = 1/\hbar = 1/6.626 = 0.1509$ (Mass Gap)

$M = Ln\ t = Ln\ \pi = 23.027$

$E = \hbar\nu$
$M = \hbar\nu$
$Ln\ \pi/\hbar = \nu$
$M = Ln\ \pi/\hbar = \sqrt{3} \Rightarrow$ eigenvector

$(\sqrt{3})^2 - (\sqrt{3}) - 1 = 2.67 = SF$

Space:

$s = E \times t$
$s = |E||t|\ \sin\theta$

We know $s = t$

$E = 1/\sin\theta = 1/F = 1/SF$

$t^2 - t - 1 = E = 1/SF$

And,

$t/Ln\ t = \pi/Ln\ 1.618 = 6.528 \approx G0$

$Ln\ \pi/\hbar = 0.347$

$1 - 0.347 = 6.52 = G0$

Einstein's Cosmological Constant $= (\pi - e1)$
$t - TE = -PE$
$TE = KE + PE$

$1/2 Mc^2 - 1.5Mc^2 = Mc^2$

$0.5 - 1.5 = -1.0$

Now the energy Density is:

$\rho = -1/19905 \approx -1/2$

$0.5-1.5=-1.0$
$0.5+1.0=1.5$
$\rho+E=1.5$

Expansion Rate:

$\sqrt{\rho}=\sqrt{(-0.5)}$
$\sqrt{\rho}=-\sqrt{(1/2)}$

$-\sqrt{\rho}=1/\sqrt{2}$ Contraction

$=v=a=s=\sin 45°=\cos 45°$

$VF=1/2\rho v^2$
$=1/2(-1/2)(1/\sqrt{2})^2$
$=-1/8$
$=-1.25$
$=E_{min}$

Conclusion
Thus ends Modern Physics.

References

1. Michaud. A. (2017). The Last Challenge of Modern Physics. J. of Phys. Math. DOI 10.4172/2090-0902.
2. Cusack, PTE (2016). Astrotheology, Cusack's Universe. J of Phys Math.

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