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Universal Ode's and Their Solution

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Abstract

This paper presents a solution to the ODE's that govern our universe. It also discusses the Mass Gap, Free Will, the Speed of Light, and the stable universe. The mathematics of time travel is presented. In addition, the solution to the Second Order DE is presented when the constants are equal.

Keywords: ODE; Stable universe; Time travel; Second ODE; Primes; Singularity

Introduction

The Universal ODE is presented as well as its solution. Finally, a treatment of Prime Numbers and their significance is presented. The universe is shown to be a singularity.

The Distance Ordinary Differential Equation and the eigenvector Time

The Laplace transform for the second order linear differential equation is the famous distance equation in physics (Figures 1-4).

$d=vit+1/2\ at^2$

$s=st+1/2\ s''t^2$

$s=1/2s''t2+st$

$t=1$

$s=1/2s''+s'$

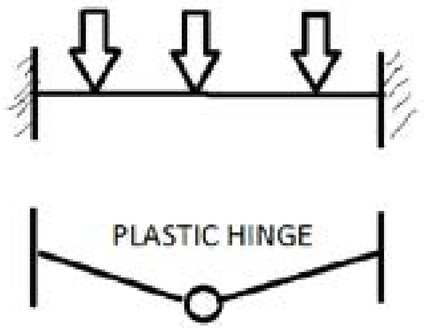

Figure 1: Plastic hinge breaks universe to free will yet minimizes energy.

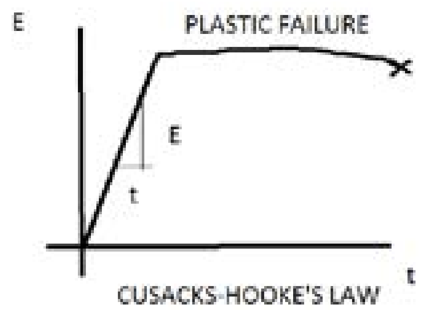

Figure 2: Plastic falure=de/dt=0 minimum energy.

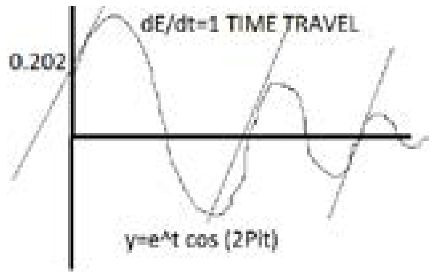

Figure 3: Time travel at de/dt=1.

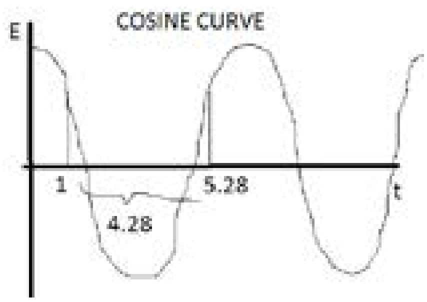

Figure 4: Cosine curve.

Let s'=et & multiply by $(e^t)^2$

$1/2\ s''\ (s')^2 + (s')^3$

If y=y'=y'=e-t

Then

$1/2e^t(e^t) + e^t)^3$

$=1/2\ (e^t)^3-(e^t)^3$

Now, Divide by $(e^t)^2$

$s=-(e^t)^3$

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$s'=3/2*(e^t)^2$

$s''=1.5(2)/2(e^t)$
$s=-(e^t)3$
$s'=3/2*(e^t)2$
$s''=1.5(2)/2(e^t)$
$=1.5e^t$
MassGap=1.5
$s=s't+1/2s''t^2$
$s=1.5(e^{-t})^2*t+1/2(1.5(e^{-t})*t^2$
$s/t=s'=(e-t)+0.75(e-t)t$
$t=1$
$v=e^{-t}+0.75(e^{-t})(1)$
$v=1.75(e^{-t})$
Where

1.75~Eigenvector
$d=e^{-t}$
$v=d/t$
$1.75(e^{-t})=e^{-t})/(t)$

Wheret=1.75
Eigenvector For {1,0,0; 0,1,0; 0,0,1} Time is the Eigenvector [1].

The Mass Gap and the Gravitational Constant

F=Ma
dE2/dt2=G=dF/dt
dE2/dt2-dF/dt=0
dE2/dt2-dF/dt=0
G-dF/dt=0
G=dF/dt
SinceF=Sinθ
G=Sinθ
6.67=sinθ

θ=41.8°=0.7302radians
$\sqrt{\theta}$ =0.8545=E
1/G=SinE
1/G=1.5(MassGap)
1/G*G=1.0000

The Speed of Light

Here is why

c=2.9979~3

$$\text{R Vector} = \sqrt{\{3^2+24^2+66^2\}} = 6.64981$$

Resistance
R=0.4233=cuz
E=0.8414=Sin1=Cos1
V=iR
0.8415/0.4233=198.8
66.4981/198.8=2.98949~3~c=speed of light

The Stable Universe and Free Will

Here is why the universe is stable and will last forever. It is also why humans have free will (Figures 5 and 6).

L=2(L/2+δ)
L=L/2Stress/Strain
L/2=F/(AE)
LAE=2(26.666)
LA=Volume=2F/R

125.999/19855=6.67=G
At G, the universe becomes a plastic hinge. We have free will. The Second Order Ode and The Taylor Series Solution [2-4].

The Solution to the Second Order Linear Ode is a Taylor Series That Gravitates Toward π –E. π-E Is Geometry Less Numbers To Base 10. Since Numbers are Simply Geometry in the Cartesian plane, Then We Have Geometry Less Geometry=0. This is a singularity. The Universe is therefore a Singularity. We See this in dE2/dt2 -E=Ln t=0 Ln t=0

Plastic Hinge Breaks Universe to Free Will Yet Minimizes Energy (Figures 7 and 8). Plastic Failure=De/Dt=0 Minimum Energy

Time Travel and the Singularity

At dE/dt=1

dE/dt=1 =Time Travel

$y=e^t\text{Cos}(2\pi t)$

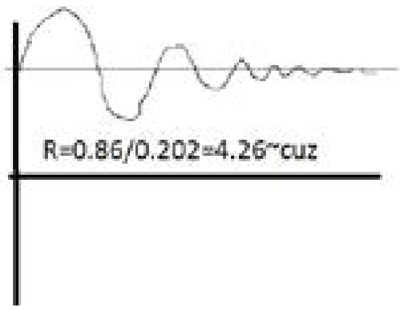

Figure 5: Dampened cosine curve.

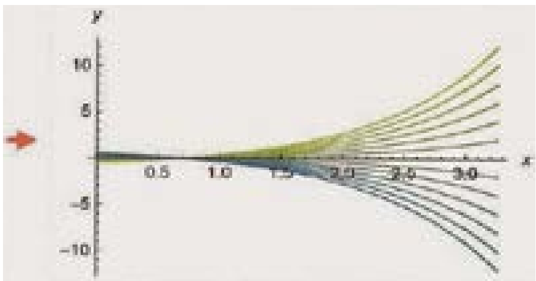

Figure 6: The plot of energy vs. time converges at t=0.7 mathematics.

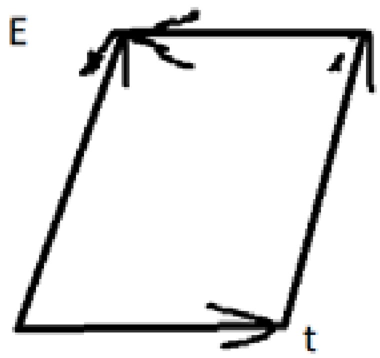

Figure 7: Vector space.

$y'=e^t$ (1)

$y=y'$

$e^t=1$

t=Ln t=Ln 1=0

cos (2πt)=1

$t=\cos^{-1}(1)/(2\pi=0.5403/2\pi=0.086=E/10$

dE/dt=0.86/0.086=10

R=4.26

$R^2/2=4.26R$

R=8.52

58.47°~59°

1/R=0.2018/0.86=0.1292

1/*X*=0.1292

Ln R=0.1292

R=2.298~23=prime

From the above estimation it can be stated that universe Gravitates Toward Opposite Poles.

A Unique Solution to the Equations Which Govern our Universe

If there existed anything at all, including space, then the Universe would necessarily exist exactly the way it does. Nothing is left to chance including me typing and you reading. Energy is what exists. And time is Energy stretched. Space is the cross product of Energy and time [5-7].

$$\sqrt{M}=G$$

E x t = ||E|| ||t|| sinθ

$R^2=[(1 \times 8 \times 22)*3]^2=12$

12=π* t*sin 57.29

t=4.539

1/t=0.2203

2*0.2203=0.4406

44.06/44=100.14

$100.14^{(1/25)}=1=E$

So what n is $3^4=81=c^4$

1/81=0.012345679

Now,

$t=M/c^2$

$t=1/c^2 *M$

$t=1/(1+t)^N$ N=11

$1/c^2=1/(1+t)^{11}$

The Universal Compounding Formula

$(1+t)^{11}=M/t$

And, $E=Mc^2$

$M\,c^2/c^4=t=1/T=1/\text{Period}$

π/100.14=31.8=Human Perception

The differential equation that summarizes our universe. linear homogenous differential equation with constant coefficients [8,9].

$y=c1*e^{(\lambda 1x)}+c2\,e^{(\lambda 2x)}$

$=3*e1+3e^{(1)}$

$=6e^1=16.30$

1/1.630=0.613

From above:

Norm=||a||||b||sin 1 radian

=(0.8415)(0.8415)(0.8415)

=0.6133

y=kcosh (λ1)t+ k sinh (λ2) t

General Solution

0.8415=k cosh (1)(t) + k sinh(1) (t)

0.8415/k=1.5431+1.1752

k=3.02 ~3 speed of light c

T=2.54~2.53

The plot of Energy Vs time converges at t=0.7 mathematics

1.7=0.1420 1-0.1420=0.858

Eigen Vector = 2.2467=t

Let t=1 $E=y=e^{0.224}$ Cos (2π*t)=1.2514 =-E

Euler: c=3,

t=0.224=Eigenvector

1/t=Mass M=4.486

$$1/2\left(e^{-0.7}\right)\{\left(1-2\left(0.7\right)\right]=\sqrt{3}\ \sqrt{c}$$

The universe is simply described by 11 equations that break down into 4 equations. They are

P=Mv=F=Ma

$d=vit+1/2\,at^2$

Sqrt c/E=F=P

Time t is the Eigen vector. As energy rotates relative to it, there comes a point at 60° where $E=\sqrt{3}=\sqrt{c}$. That is the $1-2-\sqrt{3}$ triangle [5].

$\sqrt{3}/\ 0.201.8=0.858$ 0.2018 is the initial condition for the dampened cosine curve $y=e^t$ [Cos(2πt)]

$\sqrt{3}=\sqrt{c}$ F=P with M constant v=a=0.8415

It is simply modeled by waling up an up going escalator. Half the distance is due to velocity; the other half by acceleration. And that is the simplest way to understand our material universe.

$$\sqrt{c}=1/2e^{-x}\left(y'\right)^2$$

Laplace =Euler

The Ultimate Universal Equation

$$\sqrt{c}=\sqrt{2}*\|\mathrm{E}\|\|\mathrm{t}\|\mathrm{Cos}\,\theta$$

$$\mathrm{P}+\mathrm{F}=\sqrt{\left[\mathrm{E}^2+\mathrm{t}^2\right]\ *\mathrm{s}}$$

$$\mathrm{F}+\mathrm{P}=\sqrt{2}*0.8415$$ =1.4142+0.8415=2.25

M=2,25/1.73=13

$\mathrm{M}=[\sin\ +\cos]/\sqrt{3}$

(||E||||t|| cosθ

1.73=Sqrt 2 *s

P+F=R*s

0.8415+0.8416=[(1,1,1) + 2 eigen vectors)]*s

2 sin 1=[2 sin 1 +2 Eigen Vectors] *s

Solving,

2Sin1 (1-s)=(2 * Eigen vectors)*s

0.8(0.1334)/0.1334=Eigen Vector

Vectors F=P

So, if we imagine a plot of P and F, Eigen Function=1.73=P+F

Fn.=Ma+Mv

=M(v+a)

M=1

F=P=Eg. Fn=M(v+a)

Derivative

Eg fn.'=dM/dt(a+a')

1.73=dM/dt (C1+C2)=sin +cos

INTEGRATE

1.73=C3M=sin +cos

$$\mathrm{M}=[\sin\ +\cos]/\sqrt{3}$$
$$\mathrm{M}=[\sin\ +\cos]/\sqrt{c}$$

So, Eg. Fn=sin +cos

Eg. Fn '=-cos +sin

Max=0

0=sin-cos

sin =cos

v=a

P=F

Finally,

Eg. fn=M(v+a)

Eg. fn'=dM/dt(v'+a')

0=a+a'

a=a'

y=y'

The Series solution to the ODE is a Singularity. It is 1/R=1/0.4233=1/cuz.

1+0,84+1/2(0.84^2)(1)+1/6 (0.84)^3(1)+1/24(0.84)^4(1)=2.3143 =1/cuz

y(0)=y'

1/R=y'

y=Ln R

y=Ln (2.3143)=0.8319~0.84=sin 1=cos 1

The material universe is the inverse of cuz. prime numbers and our universe

Difference

1, 1,2, 2, 4,2, 4,2,4

Or

1 1 2 2 2^2 2 2^2 2 2^2

2+2^{10}=2^{11}

(1+t)^N

t=1

N=11

Now, Ln 2^{11}=7.6241

1/7.62=0.1312 or 0.868sin60°

Consider that $\sqrt{2}$ is the minimum energy vector.

Ln $2^{0.5}$

= $\sqrt{12}$ $=\sqrt{|\mathrm{D}|}$

And

FL=Moment=π

Ln 0,.2667 *Ln L=Lnπ

=0.2018=Minimum Energy=y=e^{t}cos (2πt)

Etsc *Ets=12

(1-cEts)=12

(1-3)(Ets)=12

-2 Ets=12

Ets=-12/2=6 cycles of time

dM/dt=2=Es

s=0.1334

Es=2=0.1334 (E)

E=15

1/E=t=0.666

Now M * dM/dt=c

4.486 (2)=8.972=c^2

Integrate

$M^2/2 * M = s$

$M^3 = F = 0.2668$

M=0.6441

0.6441/4.486=7

1/7=0.1436 0.856

$0.1334^x = e\pi$

x Ln 0.1334=Ln eπ =π

x=0.0662~0.666

space = s = ||E||||t||cos 60=1/2

0.1334=1/2 y=0.2668=Force f

F/x=4.03 ~4=|D|

det |A- lambda I|=|D|

det |A-Lambda I| Pi=F

|D|=F/Geometry

det |A-Lambda I| Geometry =F

det |A-Lambda I| s=Ma

Units m^2s^2/kg

F L=N*m=Moment

So

det |A-Lambda I|=Moment

Moment *π =F

FL*π =F

L=1/π (31.8 Human Perception)

Moment *π =F

12*π =F

6*2π =F

6 cycles of time

sin 12π =0

cos 12π =1

So v=0 and a=1

$d = vit + 1/2\ at^2$

0.134=0+1/2 (1)(1)^2

0.1334*2=F

d=Moment *π

π =E

Moment=d/E

E=s/Moment=0.1334/0.856=0.15-1-Moment

s/Moment=1-Moment

$s/x = 1 - x$

$x/s = 1/(1-x)$

1/0.1334=1/(1-0.1334)

(1/7.49)-1 =1/1.1539=sin 60 degrees

Minimum Energy and the Singularity

The singularity is $1/x$

From the $1-2\sqrt{3}$ triangle,

x= $\sqrt{3}$

1/x=1/ $\sqrt{3}$

=0.5774

3761BCE -1+2015 AD=5774 =1/ $\sqrt{3}$

t * Eigen Vector = 1

$E^2 - \sqrt{2}\ E^2 - 2^2 = 0$

E=2

E=1/t

t=1/E=1/2

Energy Parabola - Golden Mean

$x^2 - x - 1 = 0$

$1/.2)^2 - 1/2 - 1 = 0$

-1.25=t

M/MT=7

s/M=7

1/7=M/s=E

E=M/s M=Es =0.856(0.1334)=0.1142

0.858

The only real numbers are prime numbers. We know 23 is the 10th prime number.

So Ln 23=3.1355~π

$e^\pi = 23.1406$

y=y'

$e^x = 1/x + C$

x=t=π

C1=72.69 (72 rule)

E=dE/dt+dE/dt

E=2dE/dt

E2=4E

$$E - 2\sqrt{E} + dM/dt = 0$$

dM/dt=2

(E-2)(E-2)=0

E=2

That's the $1-2\sqrt{3}$ triangle with t=1 and E=2

So π =1, E=2π =1 cycle.

$e^\pi = 1/\pi$

$e^x = \text{Ln}\ x$

$e^\pi = \text{Ln}\pi$

Derivative

$e^\pi = 1/\pi + C1$

C1=0.1359

0.8641 or 60°

As the Energy Vector rotates contraclockwise from the eigenvector t=1, when Resultant E=0.86, E=4.02 = |D|=FL

So t*FL =E and t=1,

The universe occurs at the singularity as illustrated above.

Ln π =e^{π}

1.1447=23.1406

23.1406/1.1447=0.1358

0.8642

60 degrees

e^{23}.1406]/[Ln 23.1406=0.1358

0.8642

Conclusion

So here we presented the solution to the ODE's that govern our universe. The other variables including Mass, Time, space and the Singularity and prime numbers are provided as to why they are important in our stable universe.

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