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Essay

Presentation du theorem

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INTRODUCTION

From Albert Einstein to theoretical physics professor Stephen Hawking, researchers have long sought to unify the infinitely small (elementary or subatomic particles) with the infinitely large (planets, galaxies, the universe, etc.). Following a need by Professor PH-Perez in the book electromagnetism in a material medium and in a vacuum, even if it means unifying the electric constant and the gravitational constant, I have developed a theorem which unifies the infinitely small with the infinitely large. The physical formula contains four constants (the Planck constant, gravitational, gravitational, and electric) and four fields (the gravitational, gravitational, electromagnetic fields, and the Higgs field which is the unification of other fields). I have been working on this theorem for six years.

DESCRIPTION OF THE THEOREM

Inventory

-P: weight vector;
-e1, e2, e3 vectors;
-P=mg;
-Ho: Higgs boson defined in volts or newtons;
-µ0: vacuum magnetization;
-C: celerity;
-x^(y): x to the power of y;
-£o: epsilon Zero (£0 = 1/(µ0*C^(2));
-h: Planck constant;
-h = 6.62607015.10^(-34) ds;
-Rau = bulk density;
-Nabla.E (scalar nabla the field E= divergence of the vector E);
-div (-grad.V) = -Rau/£o (Rau divide by £o);
-E= -grad (gradient) V;
-V: voltage;
-(-ib): complex value of e2;
-k: electrical constant;
-Q: load;

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-r^(3) = volume of the cube;
-E: electromagnetic field;
-g: gravity constant;
-G: gravitational constant;
-G(M): gravitational field;
-g: gravity field;
-m: mass;
-T: the period;
-a: acceleration;
-f: frequency;
-QUAGMA: quarks, gluons, plasma
-delta * E = hv or E=hf;
-v: Speed;
-c: celerity;

DESCRIPTION OF THE THEOREM

Description of the ore me

In the inertia theorem we have:
mg = ma => g = a
And in gravitational interactions we have:
mg = mG => g = G
so under certain conditions we:
a = g = G
Here “a” is the acceleration of QUAGMA.

The QUAGMA grows by describing successive squares of increasing size (golden figure and Fibonacci constant). However, it contains the three interactions, namely:

-the fundamental interaction;
-weak interaction;
-strong interaction;

When we bring together or unify the strong and weak interaction as well as the electromagnetic field, they combine to give the Higgs field. Therefore it is the acceleration of QUAGMA which describes the beginnings of the universe in this theorem, but in the theorem already established they are there.

$$\Rightarrow \mathrm{div}\,(-\mathrm{grad}\,v) = \frac{-\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$

or $\rho > 0$ et $\varepsilon_0 \longrightarrow 0 \Rightarrow \varepsilon_0 > 0$ et $g > 0$

$$\hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi} \quad \text{et} \quad \vec{p} = -i\hbar\,\vec{\nabla}\cdot\vec{E}$$

$$h = \cancel{6{,}66}\ 6{,}62607015 \times 10^{-34}\ \mathrm{J\cdot s}$$

$$\text{or } \vec{E}\frac{\hbar}{2} = E\,a\,r^3\,\frac{\hbar}{2}\vec{E}$$

$$\vec{p} = -i\hbar\,\vec{\nabla}\cdot\vec{E} \quad \text{or} \quad \vec{\nabla}\cdot\vec{E} = \mathrm{div}\,(\mathrm{grad}\,v) = \frac{-\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\Rightarrow \hbar = \frac{\vec{p}}{-i\,\frac{-\rho}{\varepsilon_0}} \Rightarrow \hbar = \frac{mg}{\frac{i\rho}{\varepsilon_0}} \Rightarrow \hbar = \frac{mg\cdot\varepsilon_0}{i\rho}$$

$$\text{or } \hbar = \frac{h}{2\pi} \quad \text{et} \quad \hbar = \frac{mg\cdot\varepsilon_0}{i\rho}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{h}{2\pi} = \frac{mg\cdot\varepsilon_0}{i\rho}\ ;\ \cancel{h = \hbar \times 2\pi}$$

In this theorem the universe is described as being a growing cube always boosted by the acceleration of the QUAGMA. For the case where we have "i" instead of "-i" we will have a negative mass therefore by
Consequently, the antimatter of the universe has negative mass (like the core of the sun).

NB: vector E * h bar /2 = E ar ^(3) vector E * h bar/2 is not part of the Theorem.

From the parameter G we have:

G(m) = - GM/r^(2) is equal -GM divided by r squared

The theorem is as follows:

Having unified the infinitely small with the infinitely large, the planets and subatomic particles circulate in cubes (here the distribution is volumetric and not surface like in EINSTEIN's relativity where the stars circulate on a curved surface fabric, but here the stars circulate in cubes as in the figure that describes the universe) that is to say that they are quantified, they are arranged by level. To better support the fact that quantification, the earth for example has more than 7 levels of quantification which are: the troposphere, the ozone layer, the stratosphere, the mesosphere, thermosphere, the ionosphere, Exosphere. To have the gravitational constant in the theorem we draw the distance r in the following parameter:

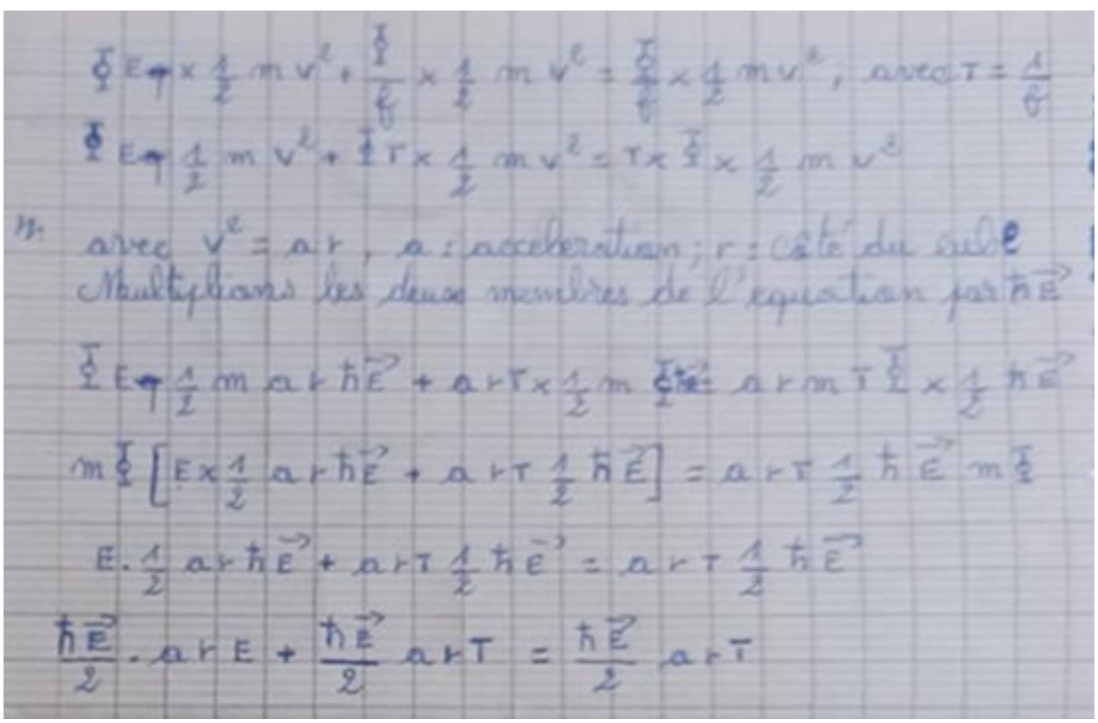
G(m) = -GM/r ^(2) we now express the distance that
we will have: -GM = G(m) * r ^(2) => r = square root
of (-GM/G(m)).
And here is the gravitational constant which contained in the distance r

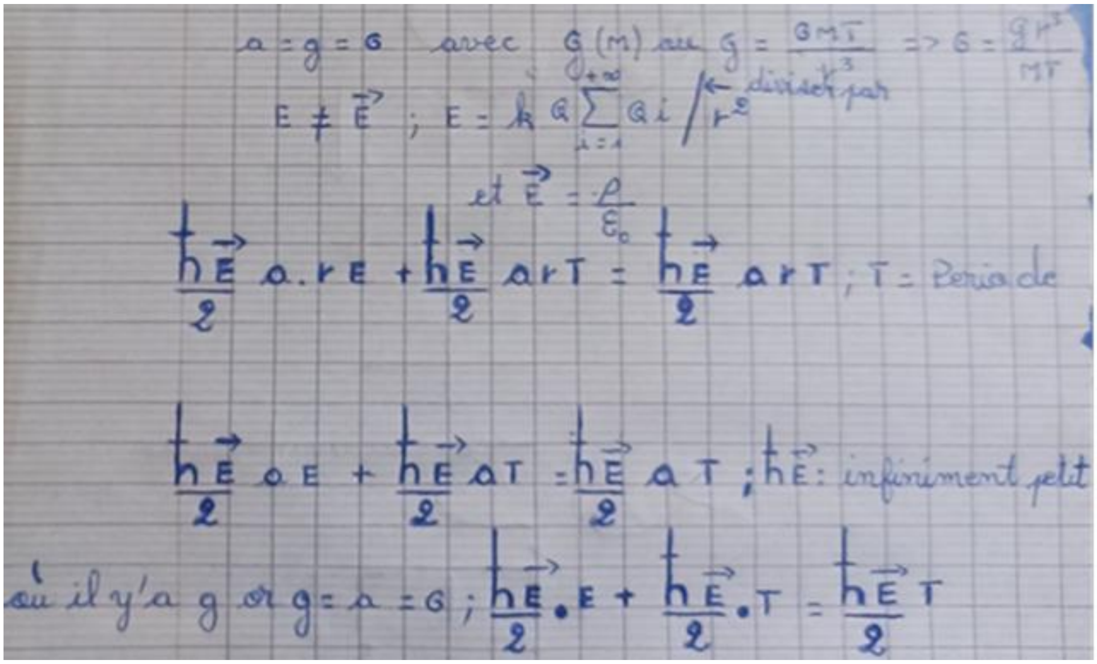
The blue colored magnetic spin decays into photon and electron, through the energy containing Planck's constant.

There are movements and flickering of particles in the universe and in the earth's atmosphere which are as follows:

1. There are particles that move in a straight line without deviation, according to Professor Stephen Hawking's model, these would be photons.
2. Then there are particles whose trajectory is not straight (they zigzag), according to Professor Stephen Hawking's model these would be electrons which sparkle around a spinor.

NB: According to my work and my research, the energy released from Planck's constant comes from a blue magnetic spin, that is to say that a photon and an electron are released. throughout the universe and in the earth's atmosphere.





$$a = g = G \quad \text{avec} \quad G(m) \text{ ou } g = \frac{GMT}{r^3} \Rightarrow G = \frac{g r^3}{MT}$$

$$E \neq \vec{E} \; ; \; E = k\, Q \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} Q_i \,/\, r^2 \leftarrow \text{diviser par}$$

$$\text{et } \vec{E} = \frac{\rho}{\varepsilon_0}$$

$$\frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2}\, a.r\,E + \frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2}\, a\,r\,T = \frac{\hbar E}{2}\, a\,r\,T \; ; \; T = \text{Periode}$$

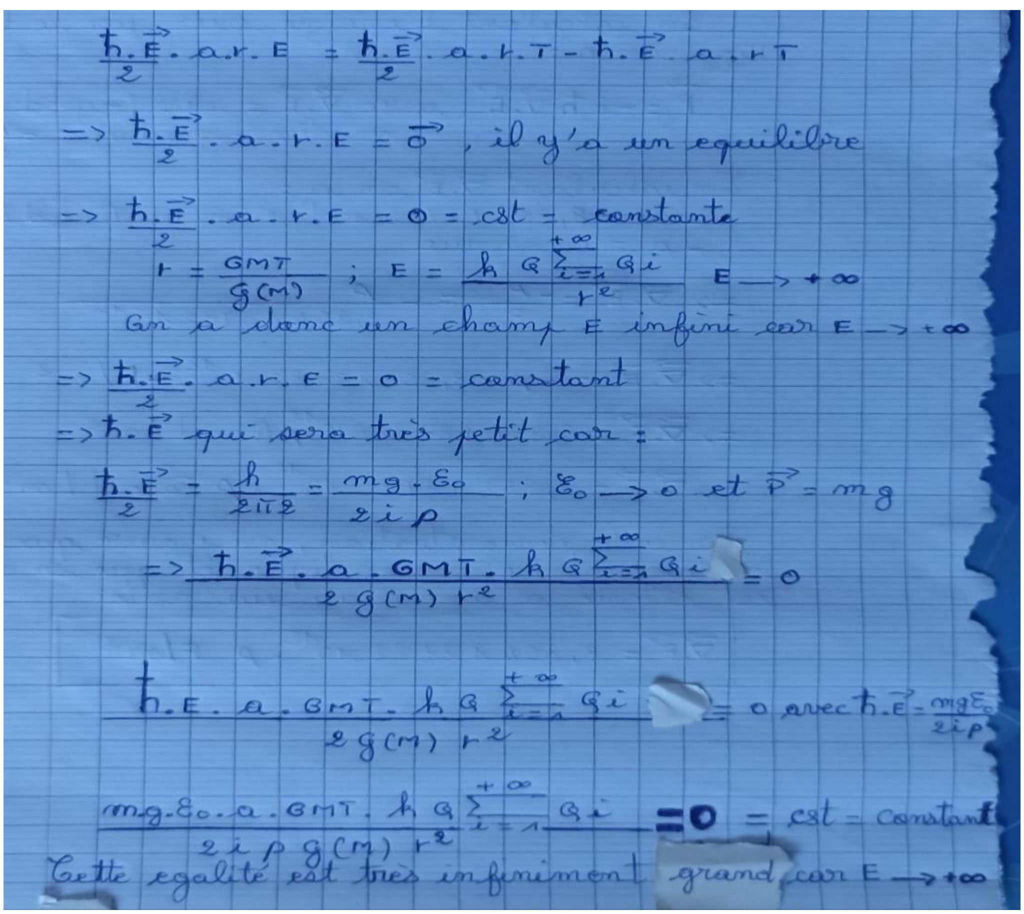
$$\frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2}\, a\,E + \frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2}\, a\,T = \frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2}\, a\,T \; ; \; \hbar\vec{E} : \text{infiniment petit}$$

$$\text{où il y'a } g \text{ or } g = a = G \; ; \; \frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2} \cdot E + \frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2} \cdot T = \frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2}\, T$$

The more condensed the size of the matter (particles, atoms, molecules, etc.), the longer the life of the Higgs boson. For example in the atmosphere of the planet Earth the matter is neither large nor condensed, on the other hand in the universe the matter is large and condensed therefore the Higgs Boson will have a long lifespan thus giving rise to matter condensed and large which is nothing other than dark energy.

The universe East made up of a mixture of matter and antimatter coexisting together.

In the formula found in the image below replace r by its veritable value which has been changed to G(m) = -GM/r ^(2) and we express r.



$$\frac{\hbar.\vec{E}}{2}.a.r.E = \frac{\hbar.\vec{E}}{2}.a.r.T - \hbar.\vec{E}.a.r\,T$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\hbar.\vec{E}}{2}.a.r.E = \vec{0} \text{ , il y'a un equilibre}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\hbar.\vec{E}}{2}.a.r.E = 0 = cst = \text{constante}$$

$$r = \frac{GMT}{G(M)} \; ; \; E = \frac{k\, Q \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} Q_i}{r^2} \quad E \rightarrow +\infty$$

On a donc un champ E infini car $E \rightarrow +\infty$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\hbar.\vec{E}}{2}.a.r.E = 0 = \text{constant}$$

$\Rightarrow \hbar.\vec{E}$ qui sera très petit car :

$$\frac{\hbar.\vec{E}}{2} = \frac{h}{2\pi 2} = \frac{mg.\varepsilon_0}{2 i \rho} \; ; \; \varepsilon_0 \rightarrow 0 \text{ et } \vec{P} = mg$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\hbar.\vec{E}.a.GMT.k\,Q \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} Q_i}{2\,G(M)\,r^2} = 0$$

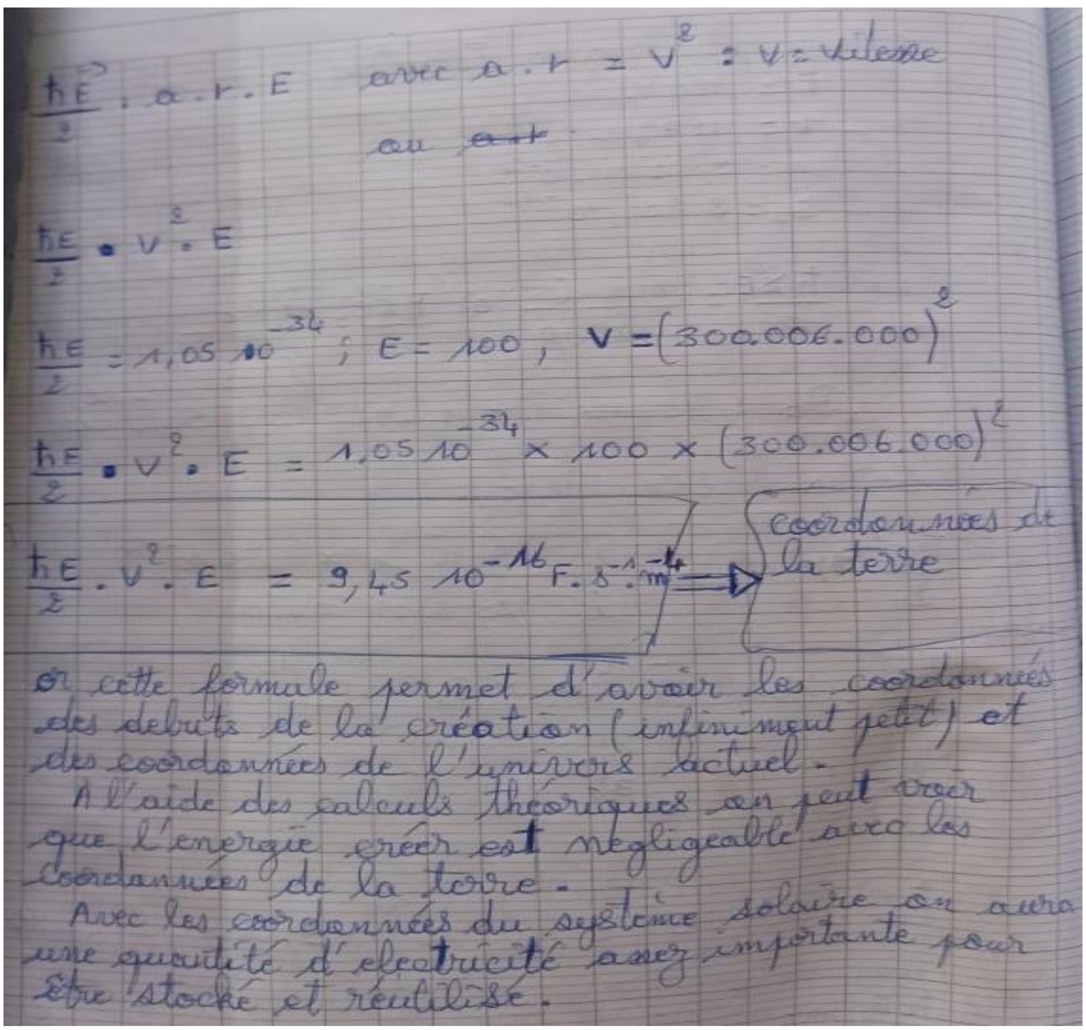
$$\frac{\hbar.E.a.GMT.k\,Q \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} Q_i}{2\,G(M)\,r^2} = 0 \text{ avec } \hbar.\vec{E} = \frac{mg\varepsilon_0}{2 i \rho}$$

$$\frac{mg.\varepsilon_0.a.GMT.k\,Q \sum_{i=1}^{+\infty} Q_i}{2 i \rho\, G(M)\, r^2} = 0 = cst = \text{Constant}$$

Cette egalité est très infiniment grand car $E \rightarrow +\infty$

Electrostatic field is the interaction of all particles that exist on one particle and vice versa, that is, the interaction of a single particle on all other particles. The electrostatic field induces total conduction if the object that must levitate has a significant gravitational field and a significant probability of presence. In the electrostatic field formula, the induced field becomes a probability of presence. That is to say that here it is the probability of presence that counts and not the position of the particle itself. So, in the general formula, the electric field E becomes a probability in mathematics.

Determine the value of the electrostatic field by calculating the probability of the presence of particles (electrons). Use the mathematical formula for calculating probability to calculate the probability of the presence of particles (electrons).
Very important NB: The passage of a very massive body produces electricity (electrostatic field) by creating a disintegration of the matter. The disintegrated matter gives electrons therefore consequently the presence of an electrostatic field. The electrostatic field works through a probability of presence, that is to say that the presence of a particle (electrons) can vary from 0 to 100% or from 0 to 1. It can be present in several places at the same time like a wave. but everything depends on the value of its probability of presence. Which induces or creates the tunnel effect. The tunnel effect is the fact that a particle has not reached the potential barrier necessary to cross this barrier but crosses it anyway. Since the weight is governed by electricity, the direction of the weight can be changed from vertical to horizontal. you will see below the theoretical calculations of the creation of energy that the formula allows to determine.
NB: the probability of the presence of particles from the field E must be calculated separately just to have an overview of the density that the particles contain. After having calculated it, you will have the probability of the presence of the particles, that is to say the density of probability. It should not be mixed with the theorem below.



$\frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2} = a \cdot r \cdot E$ avec $a \cdot r = v^2$; v = vitesse

ou ~~a.t~~

$\frac{\hbar E}{2} = v^2 \cdot E$

$\frac{\hbar E}{2} = 1{,}05\ 10^{-34}$; $E = 100$, $V = (300.006.000)^2$

$\frac{\hbar E}{2} = v^2 \cdot E = 1{,}05\ 10^{-34} \times 100 \times (300.006.000)^2$

$\frac{\hbar E}{2} \cdot v^2 \cdot E = 9{,}45\ 10^{-16}\ F.s^{-1}.m^{-4} \Longrightarrow$ coordonnées de la terre

Or cette formule permet d'avoir les coordonnées des débuts de la création (infiniment petit) et des coordonnées de l'univers actuel.
A l'aide des calculs théoriques on peut voir que l'énergie créer est négligeable avec les coordonnées de la terre.
Avec les coordonnées du système solaire on aura une quantité d'électricité assez importante pour être stocké et réutilisé.

The units assigned to the theoretical calculation are inaccurate. The correct units are at the bottom in the second to last image at the bottom.

$$\frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2} a \cdot r \cdot T = \frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2} a \cdot r \cdot T + \frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2} a \cdot r \cdot E$$

$$\frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2} \cdot a \cdot r \cdot E = \vec{0} \Rightarrow \frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2} \cdot a \cdot r \cdot E = \text{cste}$$

$$\frac{\hbar E}{2} a \cdot r \cdot E = \cancel{*} 9,468148958 10\ 10^{-16}$$

$$\Rightarrow \frac{\hbar E}{2} \cdot v^2 \cdot E = 9,468148958 10\ 10^{-16}$$

$$\Rightarrow E = \frac{9,468148958 10\ 10^{-16} \times 2}{\hbar E\ v^2}$$

$$E = \frac{9,468148958 10\ 10^{-16} \times 2}{(300.006.000)^2 \times 1,054571818 10\ 10^{-34}}$$

$E = 199,5074121$ V/m d'ou $E = 200$ V/m

Dans l'univers le champ electrique ~~est~~ ou champ electrostatique est de 200 v/m

Determinons maintenant la taille de l'univers

on aura :

$$\frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2} \cdot v^2 \cdot E = 1,054571818 10\ 10^{-34} \times \overset{199,5074121}{\cancel{200}}\ V \times (300.006.000)^2$$

$$\frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2} \cdot v^2 \cdot E = 1,893629792\ 10^{-15}$$

$$\hbar \vec{E} \cdot v^2 \cdot T = \left(1,893629792\ 10^{-15} + 1,477034237\ 10^{-33}\right) \times$$

$$\frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2} \cdot v^2 \cdot T = 3,787259583\ 10^{-15}$$

$$\text{on a : } v^2 = \frac{3,787259583\ 10^{-15}}{\hbar E \times T}$$

$$v^2 = \frac{3,787259583\ 10^{-15}}{1,56\ 10^{-22} \times 1,054571818 10\ 10^{-34}}$$

$v^2 = 2,302100682\ 10^{41}$ avec $v^2 = a \cdot r \Rightarrow r = \frac{v^2}{a}$

L'acceleration du Quagma ou du plasma est de $10^{14}\ x$ avec x l'inconnue. Quand on la derive on a :

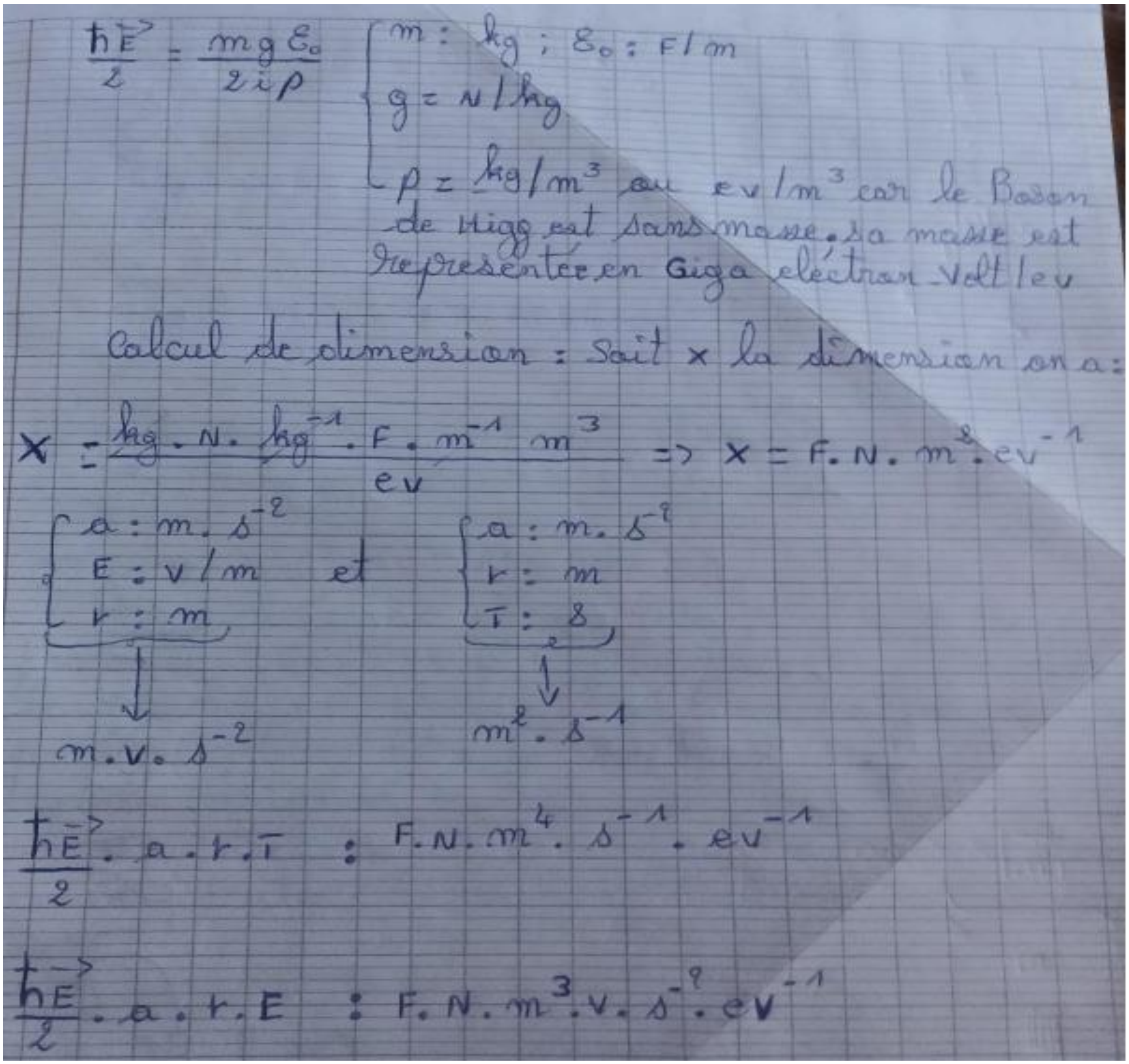
$$v = 10^{14}\ m/s$$

Calculons

$$r = \frac{v^2}{a} \Rightarrow r = \frac{2,302100682\ 10^{41}}{10^{14}}$$

$r = 2,302100682\ 10^{27}$ m ou $r = 2,302100682\ 10^{24}$ km

In other models (theorem that can calculate the coordinates of the universe) , the size of the universe is 8.7987 10^23 (8.7987 ten to the power of 23). For me the size of the universe is r se found above in the image just above. The universe is a cube in my model and grows following the path of the golden number which is 1.618. To levitate you have to deviate the direction of the weight from vertical to horizontal. This is possible because weight itself is a force, but in electricity we can change the direction of waves, particles, and forces.



$$\frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2} = \frac{m g \varepsilon_0}{2 i \rho} \quad \begin{cases} m : kg \; ; \; \varepsilon_0 : F/m \\ g = N/kg \\ \rho = kg/m^3 \end{cases}$$

ou ev/m^3 car le Boson de Higg est sans masse, sa masse est représentée en Giga électron Volt (ev)

Calcul de dimension : Soit x la dimension on a :

$$x = \frac{kg . N . kg^{-1} . F . m^{-1} \; m^3}{ev} \Rightarrow x = F . N . m^2 . ev^{-1}$$

$$\underbrace{\begin{cases} a : m . s^{-2} \\ E : v/m \\ r : m \end{cases}}_{\downarrow \; m . v . s^{-2}} \quad \text{et} \quad \underbrace{\begin{cases} a : m . s^{-2} \\ r : m \\ T : s \end{cases}}_{\downarrow \; m^2 . s^{-1}}$$

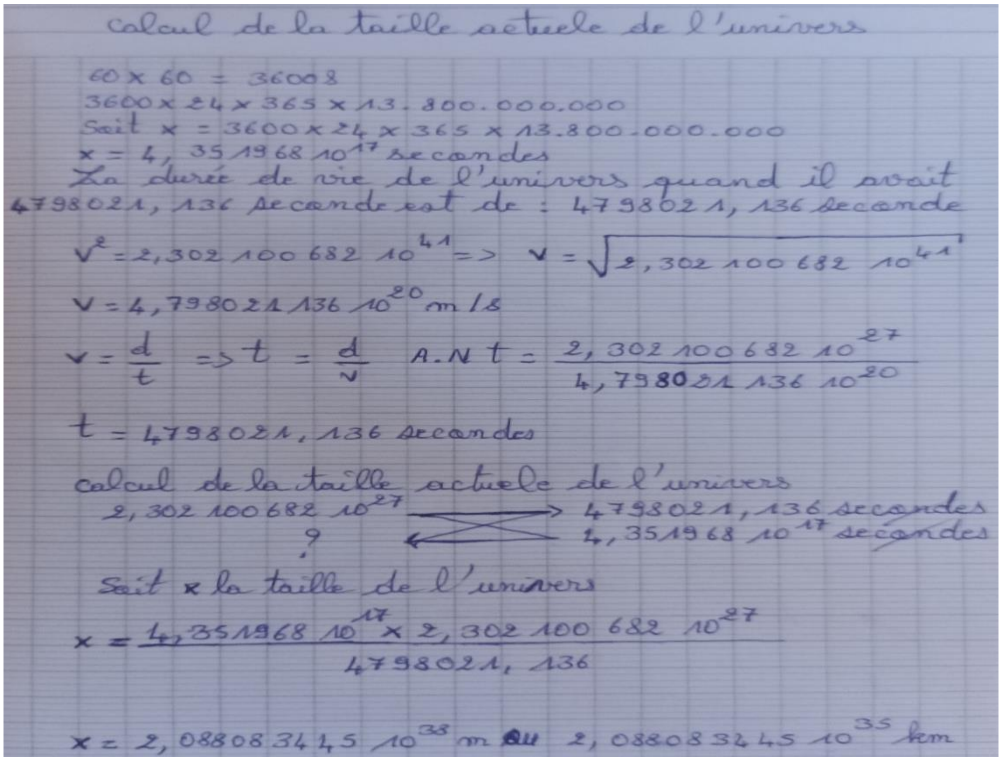
$$\frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2} . a . r . T : F . N . m^4 . s^{-1} . ev^{-1}$$

$$\frac{\hbar \vec{E}}{2} . a . r . E : F . N . m^3 . v . s^{-2} . ev^{-1}$$

The theorem describes the beginnings of the universe and its expansion to the present day, just as Gaussian expansionist theory describes the beginnings of the universe.

The blue colored magnetic spin releases a photon and an electron from which the photon travels through a wormhole and the electron remains where it was produced or vice versa. The photon carries information and we manipulate (because it is entangled) this photon which becomes a wave throughout the entire earth (this photon will arrive instantly at its destination) through the electron with which it was produced. Associate the probability of presence for the transmission of information. This will help develop the telecommunications sector. It's a new way of transferring information.

The electrical energy created in the earth's atmosphere from the infinitely small is 2268.224314 volts/cubic meter.



calcul de la taille actuele de l'univers

$60 \times 60 = 3600\,s$

$3600 \times 24 \times 365 \times 13.800.000.000$

Soit $x = 3600 \times 24 \times 365 \times 13.800.000.000$

$x = 4,351968\ 10^{17}$ secondes

La durée de vie de l'univers quand il avait 4798021,136 seconde est de : 4798021,136 seconde

$v^2 = 2,302100682\ 10^{41} \Rightarrow v = \sqrt{2,302100682\ 10^{41}}$

$v = 4,798021136\ 10^{20}\ m/s$

$v = \frac{d}{t} \Rightarrow t = \frac{d}{v}$ A.N $t = \frac{2,302100682\ 10^{27}}{4,798021136\ 10^{20}}$

$t = 4798021,136$ secondes

calcul de la taille actuele de l'univers

$2,302100682\ 10^{27} \rightarrow 4798021,136$ secondes

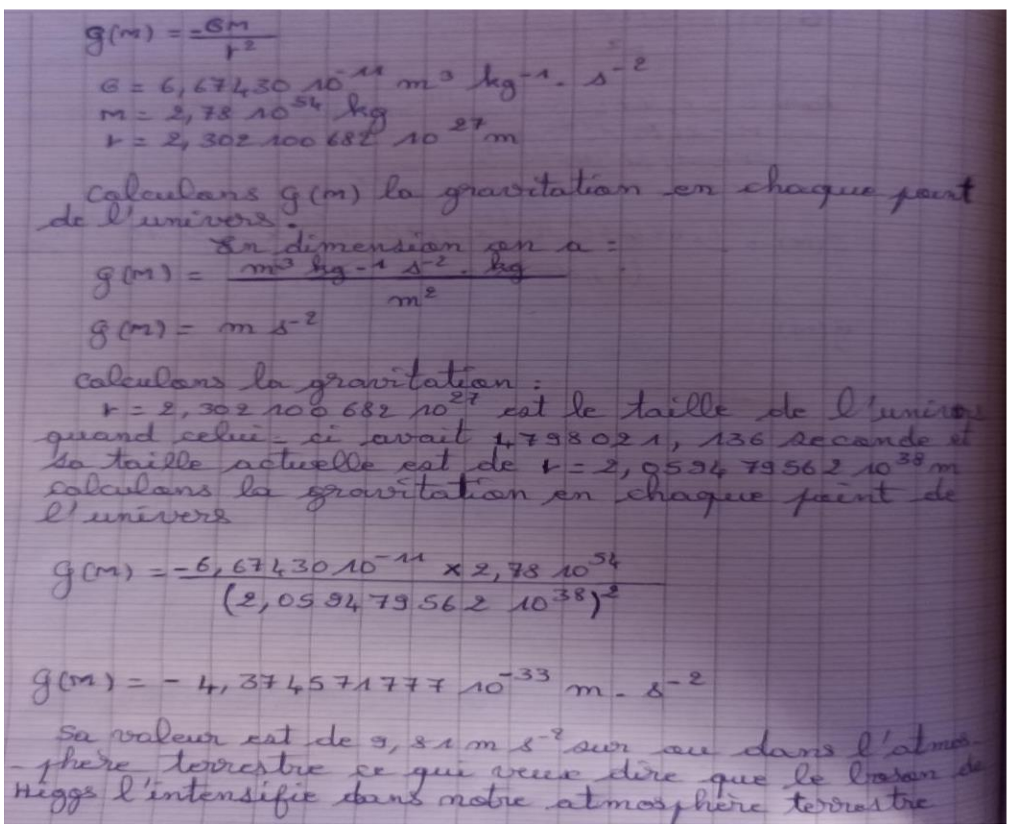
$? \leftarrow 4,351968\ 10^{17}$ secondes

Soit x la taille de l'univers

$x = \frac{4,351968\ 10^{17} \times 2,302100682\ 10^{27}}{4798021,136}$

$x = 2,088083445\ 10^{38}\ m$ ou $2,088083445\ 10^{35}\ km$

NB: Just like in string theory (cannels), there are strings in the infinitely small forming the bricks of the universe. There are several shapes and sizes.



$g(m) = \frac{-GM}{r^2}$

$G = 6,67430\ 10^{-11}\ m^3\ kg^{-1} . s^{-2}$

$M = 2,78\ 10^{54}\ kg$

$r = 2,302100682\ 10^{27}\ m$

Calculons g(m) la gravitation en chaque point de l'univers.

En dimension on a :

$g(M) = \frac{m^3\ kg^{-1}\ s^{-2} . kg}{m^2}$

$g(m) = m\ s^{-2}$

calculons la gravitation :

$r = 2,302100682\ 10^{27}$ est le taille de l'univers quand celui-ci avait 4798021,136 seconde et sa taille actuelle est de $r = 2,059479562\ 10^{38}\ m$ calculons la gravitation en chaque point de l'univers

$g(m) = \frac{-6,67430\ 10^{-11} \times 2,78\ 10^{54}}{(2,059479562\ 10^{38})^2}$

$g(m) = -4,374571777\ 10^{-33}\ m . s^{-2}$

Sa valeur est de $9,81\ m\ s^{-2}$ sur ou dans l'atmosphère terrestre ce qui veux dire que le boson de Higgs l'intensifie dans notre atmosphère terrestre

CONCLUSION

The design of this theorem will make it possible to solve many problems in the field of physics. However, it can be used in the field of health and many other areas.