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Optimization of the GDP Equation

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Abstract

Economics are now using Engineering Mechanics to solve Economic problems. In this paper, we use Astrotheology Mathematics to optimize the GDP equation. This Econphyscis can be used to program a computer to create a real-time computer program to solve unknown variable, such as consumption, in the broad economy.

Keywords: GDP equation; Astro-theology mathematics; Permittivity; Stiffness; Consumption

Introduction

In a previous paper and book under the title of *Physical Economics*, the author considered making use of Engineering Structural mechanics to model the economy. Different characteristic, such as the load on a simply supported beam can be thought of economically and the distribution of wealth across the economy. His deflection of the bean can be considered as the GDP growth. In a series of papers, I considered the solution to these stercoral engineering problems in a successful attempt to model the economy [1].

Things in Economics that can't be measured can be measured in Physics and vice versa. Here we consider the well-known GDP equation and its optimization. We make use of facts from Physics, such as the number of elements in the Periodic Table of the elements to calculate Y. We make us of the pervious paper by the author *Cusack US Economy equation* to solve this optimization problem so that ideal levels of government spending, Consumption, Savings and Investment can be determined algebraically [2] . This could be programmed in a computer algorithm if another paper in this economics series published in Global economics Journal is considered. We begin with the GDP equation [3,4].

$$Y=C+G+I+S+(EX-IM) \quad (1)$$

YGDP

C=Consumption

G=government Spending

I=Foreign Investment

S=Savings

Ex=Exports

Im=Imports.

We know from Cusack US Economy equation [3]

$$Y=e^{0.1315}=114.05 \quad (2)$$

And

We know from Astro-Theology Mathematics [1]

$Y=1/Y$

$Y^2=1$

$Y=1=100\%$

$Y=C+G+I+S+(EX-IM)$

$1.1405=C+G+(1/7)+(1/7)+0$

$C+G=0.3548$

$=1/M$

$=1/116.98$

=1/(Number of elements in the Periodic Table of the Elements)

Let G=17%

C=68.5%

Now

116.98 (Element) × 1623 (Mass of a Proton) $=1.8826\sim(1+\varepsilon_{0)}$

$$Y=(1+\varepsilon_0) \quad (3)$$

$=1/M$

From Permittivity in Physics ε_0:

$$\varepsilon_R \times \varepsilon_0=(1+X)\ \varepsilon_0 \quad (4)$$

$\varepsilon_R/(1+X)=1$

$=1/M$

Where:

ε=strain

M=Mass

X=0.9915

$\varepsilon_0/0.9915=0.8902\sim c^2$

$1=100\%=M(1+c^2)$

GDP=Y=116(1+8.9)

Y=23.4

$=\text{Ln}\ \pi$

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=1/cuz

=1/(π-e)

=1/k (k is Stiffness of the individual consumer, the slope of the Supply curve)

$Y=e^{\pi}$ (This is the optimum GDP condition. t=π) (5)

$Y=e^{\pi}=C+G+I+S+0$

$e^{\pi}=C+G+(1/7)=(1/7)+0$

C=G=22.8

C-17%=22.8

$C=1/\sqrt{3}=0.5774$ Or 54.47%

C=cot 60° (This is the optimum Consumption Function)

C-G=0.35.48%

22.8%-35.47%=1.268=ρ (Density of the Ether) [4]

Conclusion

We see that knowledge of physical parameters can be used to determine optimization levels for the GDP Equation. Someone may program this into a computer program to produce a model of the national or even global economy.

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