

## The Speed of Light and Astrotheology

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### Abstract

In this paper we consider some spot calculations on the variables from Astrotheology Physics. Energy, time, space, mass, and distance are used to determine the speed of light accurately. The speed of light is not dependent upon the speed of the observer; rather, it is a constant that is pinned down by the cross product of Energy and time resulting in space and consequent speed of light. Einstein had a degree of freedom that doesn't exist in our universe.

**Keywords:** Energy; Time; Space; Mass; Distance; Speed of light

### Introduction

Here we provide some interesting calculations leading to the calculation of the speed of light and why it is exactly 3.0000. We consider Energy, time, space, distance, and the speed of light. We begin with energy calculations already well know from Astrotheology Mathematics [1].

### Energy Sink

$$E=0.866$$

$$E=Mc^2$$

$$0.866=M*9$$

$$M=0.0964$$

$$0.964/79.9182/6.023=0.202=Y \text{ (BeCl}_2=79.182 \text{ gm/mole)}$$

$$E=Mc^2 \cdot 0.202=M*9$$

$$M=4.486 \text{ E}=0.858$$

### Energy Density

$$\text{Vol of Ellipsoid} = \frac{4}{3} \pi abc$$

$$= \frac{4}{3} \pi (66)(24)(3) = 19905$$

$$E_{\text{hat}} = .8515 * \pi$$

$$= 0.001344 \sim s$$

$$Y = e^{-t} * \cos(2\pi t) = 0.1281 * 0.7441 = 0.0955$$

$$s = 0.5044$$

$$\sim 1/2$$

### Gravity

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

$$dE \cdot dt * d/dt = G$$

$$\text{STRETCHED ENERGY} * \text{STRETCHED TIME} = G$$

$$\lim_{\pi \rightarrow \infty} \pi \Rightarrow \int_0^{\infty} x \, dx$$

$$\pi x + e^x = x^2/2$$

$$x^2 - 2\pi - e^x = 0$$

$$\text{QUADRATIC}$$

$$x = -6.67 = G$$

$$\text{or } x = 0.4216 = \text{cuz}$$

Now square all terms:

$$\pi^2 x^2 - x^4/4 = (e^x)^2$$

$$x^2(x^2 - 4\pi - 2.718^2) = 0$$

$$x = 0$$

$$x = 2.667 = F/10$$

or

$$x = 1.3356 = s * 10$$

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

$$(1+1/81)^{11} =$$

$$\ln(1+0.012345679) = 1.227$$

$$1/1.227 = 81.5 \sim 81$$

$$x = \ln x$$

$$1 \times 10^{11} / [60 * 60 * 365.25] * c = 253 \text{ LY}$$

Period:

$$T = 253 \text{ LY}$$

$$(E) = e^{-t}$$

$$E * dM/dt = \text{Temp} [=] \text{ J Kg/sec}$$

$$2 \sqrt{3} = \text{Temp}$$

$$\text{Temp} = 3.46$$

$$3.46 * 4.486 = 15.54$$

$$E = 0.8446$$

$$\text{If } E = 0.8415$$

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$1/0.8415=1.6551$   
 $Y_c=0.604$   
 $E=Y_c$   
 So from above,  
 $(t+1)^{11}=s * e^{-t} \cos(2\pi * t)$   
 And,  
 $d^2t/dt^2-E=Ln t$   
 $2(e^{-1/3}+1)=e^{-t} \cos(2\pi * t)$   
 $2(e^{-0.333} +1)=e^{-t}$   
 $2 * \sqrt{3}=e^{-t}$   
 $dM/dt * \text{Eigen vector Energy}=e^{-t}$   
 $1.72=e^{-t}$   
 $t=0.809$   
 $\sim 81$   
 $1/81=0.012345679$   
 This is 8 dimensions  $(1+t)^8$   
 $(1+t)^3=3$  dimensions

**How the Universe Oscillates**

$IF A=\pi$   
 $0.618/\pi=0.1967$   
 $dA/dt=2\pi R$   
 $=2\pi$   
 $If \pi * x=2\pi$   
 $x=2$   
 $e^{-1.618}=0.198 \sim 2$   
 $y=e^x$   
 $dy/dt * dx/dt=1$   
 $e^x * 1/x=1$   
 $e^x=x$   
 $e^x-x=0$   
 $x-Ln x=0$   
 $x=Ln x$   
 $1=1/x$   
 $x=1$   
 Now,  
 Integrate  
 $\int dy/dt * \int dx/dt = \int 1$   
 $y * x=1$   
 $x=1, y=1$  Or,  $t=1, E=1$   
 And,

$y=e^x$   
 $x=1$   
 $e^{1.618} * 0.618=e^1$   
 $\sin \theta = \sqrt{c/E}$   
 $\cos \theta = t/E$   
 $||E||t|| \cos \theta = 1$   
 $E=1-\cos \theta * \text{freq} * t$   
 $\sin \theta = \cos \theta = E$   
 $\sin^2 + \cos^2 t = 1$   
 $G(E^3)-Ln(\text{freq})=s$   
 $F=Ma$   
 $P=Mv$   
 $E=Mc^2$   
 $\text{Temp}=xe^{-t}$

The speed of light is the square of the eigen vector for ets where t is the golden mean function and is equal to its derivative (ie  $t^2-t-1=2t-1$ )

For the Vector space ,  
 $||E||t|| \cos 60 = E * 1/t * 1/2 = 1/2$   
 $1=dM/dt \cos 60 = t/E$   
 $dM/dt=1 \ \& \ c=3$   
 $c=s/t=d/0.222$   
 $d=0.666=G=EVIL, EVIL, EVIL$

**Space**

The whole universe can be reduced to vectors energy and time. The space vector is the cross product of E-t

$||E||t||s|| \sin 60 = 0.866$   
 $s=0.866$   
 $E=1/t$   
 $t^2-t-1=1/t$   
 $t^2-t-(1/t)-1=0$   
 $Lett=1$   
 $E=3=c=ds/dt$   
 $E=ds/dt=c$   
 $E=c$   
 $Mc=1$   
 $c=3$   
 $M=1/3$   
 $M=1/3 * 4.486=1.5$  Mass Gap

**Time Travel is Possible at E=t**

TIME STOPS AT E=1/t



$t=3.89 \sim |D|$   
 T Period  $\sim 257$   
 $F=Ma=M(a+\alpha) 2.666=M(0.84)+M(1.618)$   
 Eigen Vector  $\wedge x = \text{Determinant}$   
 $\{\sqrt{3}\}^{\wedge x} = 4$   
 $3^{\wedge(x/2)} = 4$   
 $3^{\wedge x} = 4^{\wedge 2}$   
 $3^{\wedge x} = 16$   
 $x \text{Ln } 3 = \text{Ln } 16$   
 $x = 2.523 = \text{Period } T$   
 $M = (1/7 + 7e^{\wedge t})$   
 $dM/dt = 2$   
 $e^{\wedge t} = 2/7$   
 $t = 1.2528$   
 $t = -E \text{ min}$   
 Oct 26  
 $396 \times 396$   
 $4(396) = 1586$   
 $1586/10000 = 0.1586 = s$   
 $1 - 0.1586 = 0.8414 = \sin 1 = \cos 1 \text{ GOOD Meets Evil}$   
 $s = 2E + 2t$   
 Integrate  
 $s^{\wedge 2}/2 = E^{\wedge 2} + t^{\wedge 2}$   
 $E = t \text{ from } E = 1/t$   
 $\cos 60 \text{ degrees} = E^{\wedge 2} + t^{\wedge 2}$   
 $1/s^{\wedge 2} = 2E^{\wedge 2}$   
 $s^{\wedge 2} = 4E^{\wedge 2}$   
 $s^{\wedge 2} = |D| E^{\wedge 2}$   
 Now,  
 $||E|||t|| \sin 60 \text{ degrees} = E = G \text{ (Clairnaut)}$   
 $Et = 2G$   
 $s^{\wedge 2} = |D| E^{\wedge 2}$   
 $= |D| (2G/E)^{\wedge 2}$   
 $s^{\wedge 2} = |D| 2G^{\wedge 2}/E^{\wedge 2}$   
 $E^{\wedge 2} s^{\wedge 2} = 8G^{\wedge 2}$   
 $E^{\wedge 2} s^{\wedge 2} = 8(2/3)^{\wedge 2}$   
 $= 44.4$   
 $E^{\wedge 2} s^{\wedge 2} = 3.555$   
 $E^{\wedge 2} = 6.3$   
 $E = 2.5111 = \text{Period } T$

$t = 1/T = 0.3981 \sim 396$   
 $E = t = 0.396$   
 Dimension of property  
 Now God and the devil meet at  $T = E$   
 That is the hinge point  
 Q-ED  
 $E = y = x/\sin x = 2\text{Pi}$   
 $C = 3$   
 $Y = e^{\wedge x}$   
 $E = x/\sin x \sim \text{csc}(3) = \text{csc}(171.88 \text{ degrees}) = 2.232 \times 10^{\wedge 74}$   
 $\text{Vol of ellipsoid} = 200.86 (10^{\wedge 29}) = Y$   
 $E/\text{vol} = 248/200.86 = 1.23469 \sim 1/81$   
 $1/81 = e^{\wedge 0} + e^{\wedge 1} + e^{\wedge 1} = \dots = 1/7 + 7e^{\wedge 1} = \text{Mass (see above)}$   
 Therefore  
 $E/\text{vol} = \text{Mass}$   
 $E/Y = \text{Mass}$   
 $Y = E/\text{Mass}$   
 Dampened Sin curve.

It had to because the exponential function  $y = e^{\wedge x}$  is robust. A question remains if the plots in the above graph prove that there are other universes which work in reverse or in negative energy?

$$a/\sin \theta = a/[b/c] = e^{\wedge x}$$

$$a/\sin \theta = e^{\wedge x}$$

$$x/\sin x = e^{\wedge x}$$

$$x = \text{Ln}(\text{Csc}[x])$$

$$x = \text{Ln } x = \text{Ln}[\sin x]$$

$$\text{Let } t = 1, \text{Ln } x = 0$$

$x = \text{Ln}[\sin x] \quad x = 1.73 = \text{eigen vector and the side of the } 30\text{-}60\text{-}90 \text{ triangle.}$

This is where the universal parametric equation  $y = y'$  and all the physical constants drop out.

### The Laplace Transform

For the second order linear differential equation is the famous distance equation in physics.

$$d = vit + 1/2 at^{\wedge 2}$$

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

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

$$t = 1$$

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

$$\text{Let } s' = e^{\wedge t} \text{ \& multiply by } (e^{\wedge -t})^{\wedge 2}$$

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

$$\text{If } y = y' = y'' = e^{-t}$$

Then	$-2.5t=3.5$
$1/2e^{-t}(e^{-t}) + e^{-t}^3$	$t=1.4=1+0.40$
$=1/2 (e^{-t})^3-(e^{-t})^3$	$x(x^2-1)=2$
Now, Divide by $e^{-t}^2$	$x^3-x=20$
$s=-(e^{-t})^3$	$x=1=t$
$s'=3/2 *(e^{-t})^2$	$M=0$
$s''=1.5 (2)/2(e^{-t})$	$M+dM/dt=E \text{ \& } c=3$
$=1.5e^{-t}$	$E=0+2$
Mass Gap=1.5	$E=2$
$s=s't+1/2s'' t^2$	The $t=1/\sqrt{3}$ and the $E=\sin 60 \text{ deg}=0.866$
$s=1.5(e^{-t})^2 *t +1/2 (1.5 (e^{-t}))^2 t^2$	
$s/t=s'(e^{-t})+0.75(e^{-t})t$	

**Here is why  $c=2.9979\sim 3$**

R Vector= $\text{SQRT } \{3^2+24^2+66^2\}=6.,64981$   
 Resistance  $R=0.4233=\text{cuz}$   
 $E=0.8414=\text{Sin}1=\text{Cos } 1$   
 $V=iR$   
 $0.8415/0.4233=198.8$   
 $66.4981/198.8=2.98949\sim 3\sim c=\text{SPEED OF LIGHT}$   
 $y=y'$   
 $E=E'$   
 $dM/dt=E=E'$   
 Integral  $dM/dt=\text{Integral } E'=E$   
 $E=M + C1$   
 $E=M +dM/dt$  when  $c=3$   
 Integrate E parabola  
 $x^3-2x^2/2-x=M$   
 $x^3-1/2 x -1=M/2$   
 $6/2 x^2-1=dM/dt$   
 $3x^2-1=dM/dt$   
 $x(x^2-x-1/2)-3/2=E$   
 But,  $E=Mc^2$   
 $c^2=1$   
 $c=1$   
 $C1=2$   
 $x(x^2+3x-1/2)=2+3/2=3.5=dM/dt +\text{Mass Gap}$

**Speed of Light Accuracy**

$c+dV/dt=2.9953+0.8660=2.9953+0.0026=2.9979 \text{ cf } 2.997929 \text{ OK}$   
 $M +dM/dt=4.486 +2=6.486 2 *0.08660=0.1732$   
 $0.1732/6.486=0.0267$   
 $6.486*0.00267=6.6592$   
 $E=Mc^2$   
 $6.6592 * 2.9979^2=26.9433$   
 $26.9433/26.667=0.0276$   
 $0.9962 +0.00276=0.9990$  1 part in 1000 to 4 significant digets.  
 $F/s=26.667/0.1334=199.9$  1 part in 1000 to 4 significant digits  
 EigenVector= $\text{sqrt } 3/1=\text{tan } 60 \text{ degrees } / 1=\text{sqrt}3$   
 Why is the speed of light  $c=3$ ?  
 $E/t=E*1/t=E^2=(\text{sqrt } 3 )^2=3=\text{EigenValue}$   
 The universe exists where the eigenvalue= $c=\text{eigenvector}=\text{sqrt } 3$   
 Sine Ets= $\text{sqrt } 3$ , this is why the speed of light is exactly 3.00000000

**Conclusion**

We see that Energy, time, space and mass and distance and the speed of light are all interrelated in Astrotheology mathematics.

**References**

1. Cusack, P (2015) Astrotheology Cusack's Universe, The Missing Link (Book 4) Lulu Press, Inc, Raleigh, USA.