

The Termination of Physical Constants in Proton Mass

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Abstract

In this brief paper, I reduce the irrational physical constants in terms of energy. I show mathematically, how the constants terminate in the mass of a proton. The energy balance terminates the irrational numbers; especially important is the golden mean.

Keywords: Physical constants; Dampened cosine; Golden mean; Period; Super force

Irrational Physical Constants

$$\Pi \{ \text{Irr. Numbers} \} = \{ \sqrt{3} \cdot \sqrt{2} \cdot e \cdot \pi \cdot c \cdot F \}$$

$$= 1.67228 + 1/0.222 \sim 1672621898 \text{ kg}$$

Mass of a proton

Where $c = 2.997929$ and $F = 8/3 = \sin 60^\circ = \text{Super force}$

$$1.672 \cdot G = 1.672 \cdot 6.67 = 1.115 = 1/c^2$$

$$1/c^2 = E/c^2 = M \text{ (Einstein's Equation)}$$

So,

$$M/G = \Pi \{ \text{Irr. Numbers} \}$$

Continuing:

$$\Pi \{ \text{Irr. Numbers} \} / F = 6.27106 \sim 2\pi$$

$$1/(2\pi) = 1.595 \sim 0.1585 = 1 - \sin 1 = \text{Moment} = F \cdot d = \text{Work}$$

Work $\cdot F = 0.1585 \cdot (8/3) = 0.4227 \sim \text{cuz} = (\pi - e) = R_m$ (Resistance to Mass Formation)

The Golden Mean and the Dampened Cosine

$$1/0.616161\dots = 1.623$$

$$1.623 - 1.618 = 0.0054 = 1/201.9 = 1/Y$$

$$\text{Where } Y = e^t \cos \theta = e^{-1} \cos 1 = 0.1988 \sim 0.2 = dM/dt$$

Given

$$M_{p^+} = 938.27208$$

$$R_m = 0.4227$$

$$dM/dt = 0.1988$$

$$G = \pi / (\ln 1.618) = 6.52$$

$$G + \text{Nuclear} = 6.67$$

$$\text{Period } T = 251.2$$

$$M/G - \sin 60^\circ = E$$

$$= R_m \cdot M_{p^+} / 6.52 + dM/dt / 6.52 + \text{Nuclear} - \text{Period } T = 1/t = E$$

$$= 6.0829 + 0.03049 + 0.0062533 - (1/2512)$$

$$= 616$$

$$= 1/0.16234$$

$$1.618 - 1.6234 = 0.0054$$

$$1.672621898 - 0.0054 = 1.618 = t$$

$$t - (1/M_p) = \infty$$

$$1.618 - 1.624 = 1/1.196 = 1/\infty = 0 = \text{Energy Balance}$$

Irrational Numbers terminate at 196. And

$$\text{Super force} = \sin 60^\circ = 0.866$$

$$0.616 - 0.866 = 0.250 = T = 1/t = E$$

Conclusion

The Physical Constants terminate in the mass of a proton which is shown using Energy and time formula [1,2].

References

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