

Zero Vector and AT Math

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Abstract

From Linear Algebra we have a vector called the zero vector. It has interesting properties that lead to fundamental universal constants: the golden mean parabola; the gravitational constant, the super force and moment.

Keywords: Zero Vector; Astrotheology; Linear Algebra

Introduction

The Zero Vector (0, 0, 0...0) is an interesting vector. It is perpendicular to every other vector and to itself. From this, we can derive the golden mean parabola; the gravitational constant, the super force and moment. We begin with the zero vector [1-3].

Given that:

$$\{0\} = \lambda\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\infty\}$$

$$\{0\} = \{0\}$$

Then:

$$\{0\} = \sum \lambda\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\infty\}$$

$$= \lambda \int \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\infty\}$$

$$= \lambda \infty$$

$$\sum \lambda\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\infty\} = \cos(\pi/2) = 0$$

$$[\cos \theta]' = \sin \theta$$

$$\sin(\pi/2) = 1$$

$$\cos(\pi/2) = \int \sin(\pi/2) = \int 1 + C_1$$

Now,

$$\sum \lambda\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\infty\} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda = 0 \text{ or } \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\infty\} = 0$$

$$\sum \lambda\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\infty\} = \int 1 + C_1$$

$$\lambda \neq 0 \text{ or } \lambda\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\infty\} = \int 1$$

$$\text{Let } y = y'$$

$$\int A = 1$$

$$a^2/2 = 1$$

$$A = \sqrt{2}$$

And,

$$\int A = \int 1$$

$$\frac{1}{2}A^2 = A + C_2$$

$$A^2 - A - 1 = 0$$

Golden Mean Parabola

$$A^2/2=A+C1$$

$$A^2=2A$$

$$A=2$$

$$A=\{2,0,0,\dots,0\}$$

$$L=\sqrt{[a_1^2+a_2^2+\dots+a_\infty^2]}$$

$$2^2=[a_1^2+a_2^2+\dots+a_\infty^2]$$

$$a_1=2$$

$$\text{Circ.}=\text{Area}'$$

$$2\pi R=\pi R^2$$

$$R=2$$

$$=a$$

$$=dM/dt$$

Pythagoras & Equation of a Circle

$$a^2+b^2=R^2$$

$$\sqrt{2^2}+\sqrt{2^2}=2^2$$

Consider:

$$\int(a^2+b^2)=R^2$$

$$a^3/3+b^3/3=R^3/3$$

$$a^3/3 + b^3/3 + 2^3/3$$

$$a=b$$

$$2a^3/3=8/3$$

$$G(8)=S.F.$$

$$2a^3=8$$

$$a=\sqrt[3]{4}=1.587$$

$$=1-\sin 1$$

$$=\text{Moment}$$

Because the Zero Vector Space is finite, the universe is finite.

Conclusion

In the aero vector we see a convergence on a solution that gives us the universal constants and equations. It is the oddities that belie the truth about math and physics.

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