

Curvature Dispersions – 8 Theory

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Abstract:

By analyzing the primordial equation of the coupling constants series in its first representation alongside the insight regarding Bosons to be net curvature on the manifold, it is possible to construct a new way of explaining scattering of electrons by photons, i.e. to state that curvature distributions are being dispersed by fermions. The more dense the curvature distribution, meaning the shorter the wavelength, the stronger the effect and the more noticeable.

Introduction

$$F_{V=0} = 8 + (1) \quad (1)$$

$$F_R \# = \left(8 * \prod_{V=1}^{V=R} N_V + (3) \right) + N_V = 30:128:850:9254.. \quad (1.1)$$

$$N_V = 2 \left(V + \frac{1}{2} \right); \quad V \geq 0 \quad (1.11)$$

$$N_V \in \mathbb{P} \cup (+1); \quad \mathbb{P} \rightarrow \text{Set of Primes}$$

$$N_V = P_{max} \in [0, \mathbb{R}] \cup (+1); \quad P_{max} \in \mathbb{P}$$

$$8 + (1): (24 + (3)) + 3: (120 + (3)) + 5: (840 + (3)) + 7 ... \quad (1.12)$$

$$[(24 * 5) + (3)] + 5 \rightarrow [(24 * 5) + (e)] + \gamma \quad (1.13)$$

It is possible to describe the wavelength as the summation of photons per unit circle

$$\sum_{i=1}^M \gamma_i = \sum_{i=1}^M \delta g_i > 0 \quad (1.14)$$

$$\lambda = \frac{2\pi}{\sum_{i=1}^M \gamma_i} \quad (1.15)$$

We can analyze the phenomena in two different ways. As we did before we can describe the photons getting absorbed into the electron, interaction associated with vanishing or: $(3) + 5$, causing him to oscillate and emit a new photon, has been done in physics. We can go to a different route just as for purposes of trying to understand it from a different angle. Suppose we knew nothing about electrons, only about photons and curvature on the manifold and matter which do not have any curvature due to the condition of stationarity of arbitrary variations to vanish.

$$\sum_{i=1}^N \delta g_i = 0 \quad (1.16)$$

We could have said that photon packets are being dispersed by matter in the sky, and the more dense the packet, the stronger the effect of dispersion. The more dense the packed, the more photons we have per unit circle and the shorter the wavelength, that is why the sky are blue. Of course its unusual route to explain it without the absorptions and without electrons either but the point was to look at the world from another angle and try to understand it in a new way, with photons as net curvature as given to us by the primordial coupling constants series and the 8T. Overall, we can state that the dispersions would be proportional to the photon summation and to the amount of matter in the sky assuming we knew nothing about absorptions and electrons.

References

- [1] O. Manor. "8 Theory – The Theory of Everything" In: (2021)
- [2] O. Manor. "Curvature and wavelength" In: (2021)