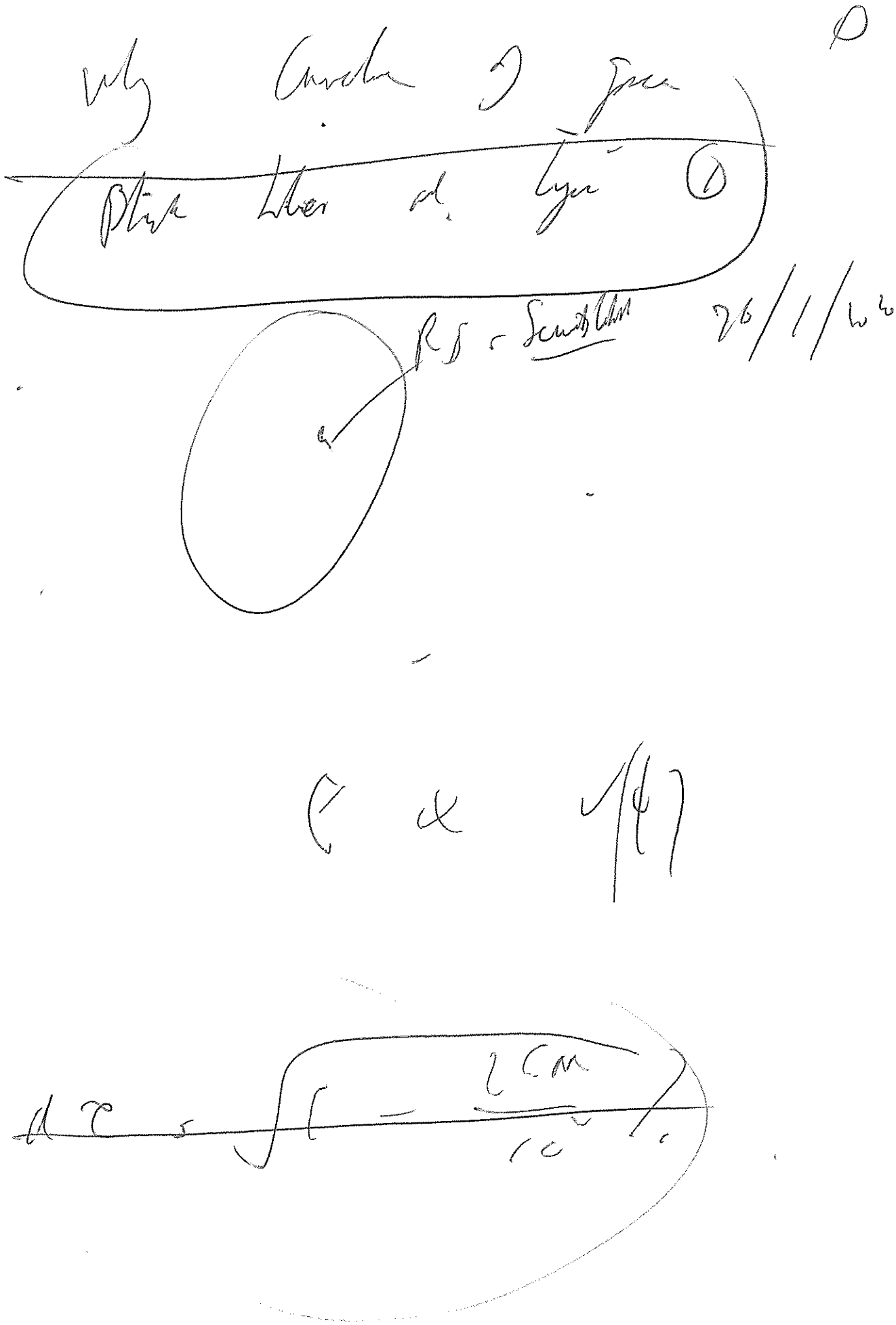
26/1/2020

This page relates to logic and the study of gravity, black holes etc.

If we refer to last page (and previous ones) the ideas may come to make some sense.

The ideas are posted for any interested person to develop. They are incomplete but may be useful



Consider ______ entity

Space / exhibition ([illegible])

Site

X ⟷ Y

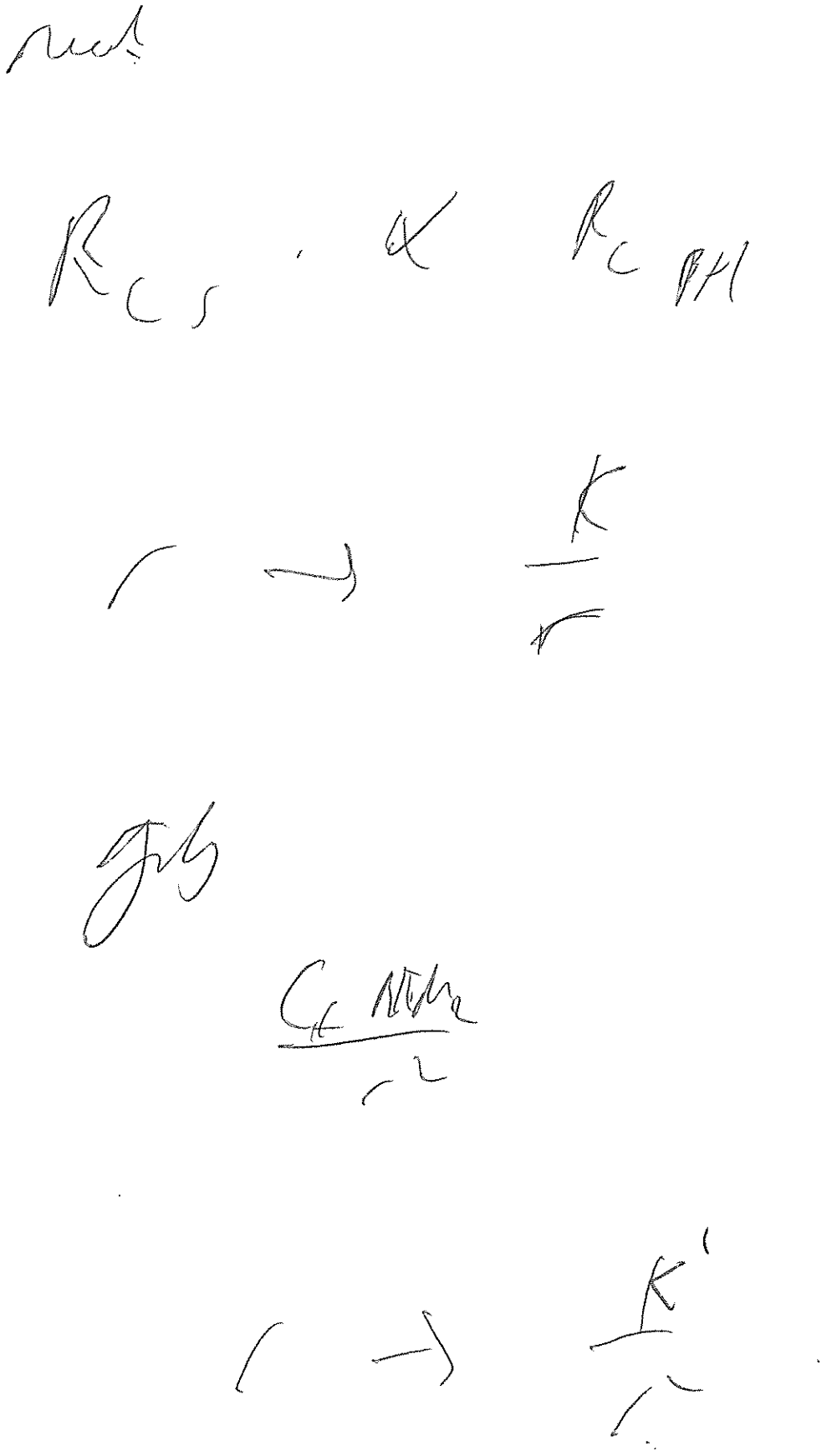
Y ∝ R [illegible] space

≤ R[illegible]

X ∝ R [illegible]

[illegible] [illegible]

≤ R[illegible]



$$F = \frac{G m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$

$$r^2 = \frac{G m_1 m_2}{F}$$

$$r = \sqrt{\frac{G m_1 m_2}{F}}$$

~~$m_1 m_2$~~
$m_1 m_2$

$$\int_a^b x^n \, dx$$

for all x and y

(5)

Propositions

Span is ability (Commutation, products, Form) comit.

F ∈ X ∈ Y

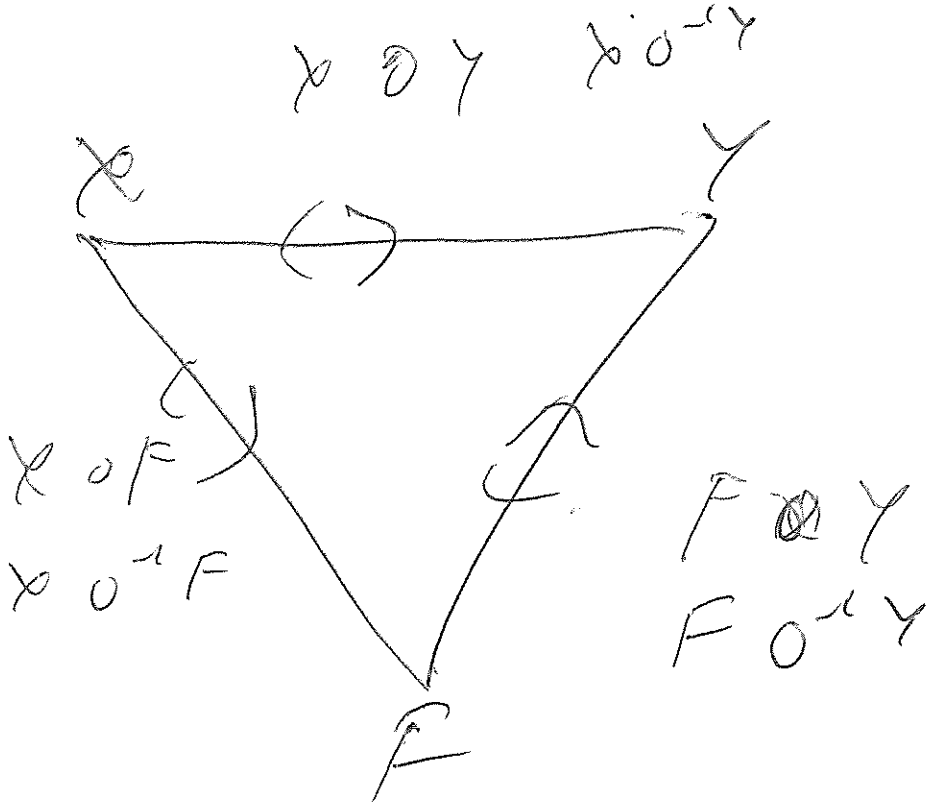
Then, Connector / Adjunct.

$X \quad \Gamma^{\wedge} \in X$

$\Gamma^{\wedge} \in Y$

$\frac{1}{\Gamma^{\wedge}} \in X$

$\frac{1}{\Gamma^{\wedge k}} \in Y$


X
Y
F

For an interested person some (1)

figures may [illegible]

[illegible]

$$S = \frac{k_B A}{4 l_p^2}$$

$$l_p = \sqrt{\hbar G / c^3}$$

Planck length

$\hbar G = (4 \times 10^{-53})$ [illegible]

$$S = \frac{k_B A}{\sqrt{\hbar G / c^3}}$$

Planck length

2

[illegible]

$$\frac{\Delta t_\infty}{\Delta t_0} = \frac{\nu_\infty}{\nu_0} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2GM}{rc^2}}$$

$X \propto t$ ... [illegible]

$Y \propto \nu$ ... [illegible]

$$d\tau = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2GM}{rc^2}} \cdot \frac{ds}{c}$$

[illegible]

$dX \to dY$

$$\frac{d\tau}{dt} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{2GM}{rc^2}}$$

$(ds \propto d\tau) \in [t, x, y, z]$

Entropy Constant

$\frac{ds}{dt}$ $Q = \int T\, ds$

$ds = \frac{Q}{T}$

cycle

mass ~~[illegible]~~ general

Smallest limit of mass = m_0

$E = m_0 c^2$

$E = mc^2$

Lim $m \to 0$

$$\frac{E^2}{T} = \frac{mc^2}{T} = ds$$

c any value

See

$\delta[?]\ \frac{x - [illegible]}{x^2}$

Cal

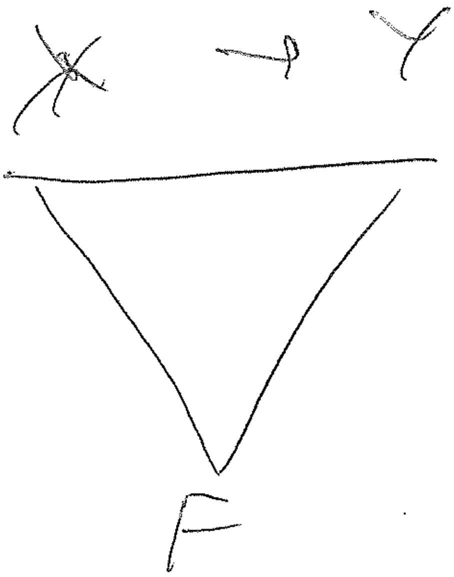
[illegible]

$$\frac{mc^2 \delta^2}{T} = \frac{mc^2}{T} = ds$$

Lat

why → $\frac{K [illegible] t}{4 [illegible]/c^3}$

$\beta[?]\ G(-n \ldots n \ldots n)$



$Y \to X^{-1}$

$Y \to X^{-1}$

Spec $X^{u} X^{v}$

[illegible] a [illegible]
([illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible] [illegible])

$\int$ [illegible] $\int^{n}(\ldots)^{n}$ $\frac{\int^{n}(\ldots)(x-a)}{n!}$

Chirag (13)

$X \to Y$

$dt \to dt \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Gm}{rc^2}}$

$v = \frac{x}{t}$ $\qquad f = \frac{x}{v}$

(v varies)

$dt \to \frac{dx}{dv} \sqrt{1 - \frac{2Gm}{rc^2}}$

δ ' (or) = $\frac{dx}{dv}$

Taylor (studies of) equations

Taylor Series

$$R_n = \frac{d^n f(a)}{dx^n}(x-a)^n$$

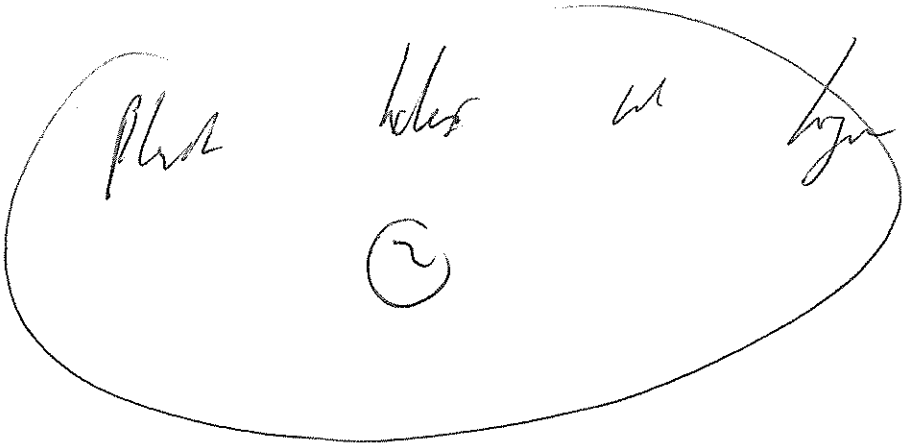
$$n!$$

$$x = vt$$

$$\delta' f_m = \frac{d\hat{y}}{dx}$$

$$\zeta = f_m$$

$$v = \frac{x_c}{t}$$

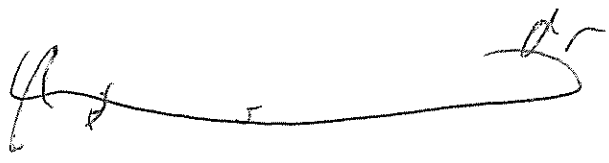


24/11/2016

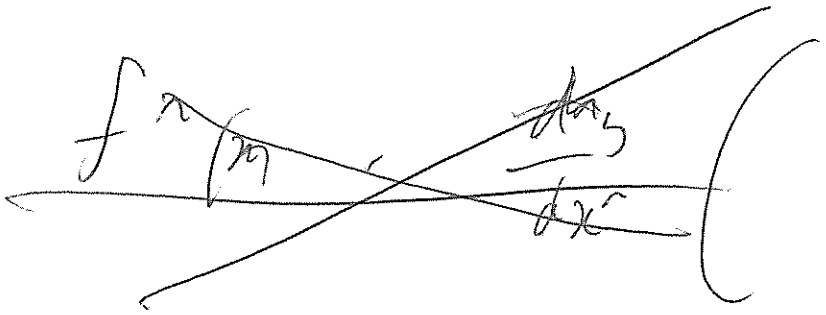
~~$R_S = \int f(a) K -$~~

$R_j \propto \dfrac{\delta(r_0)(r - r_0)}{n!}$; Some function (taylor)

finitude $n < \infty$



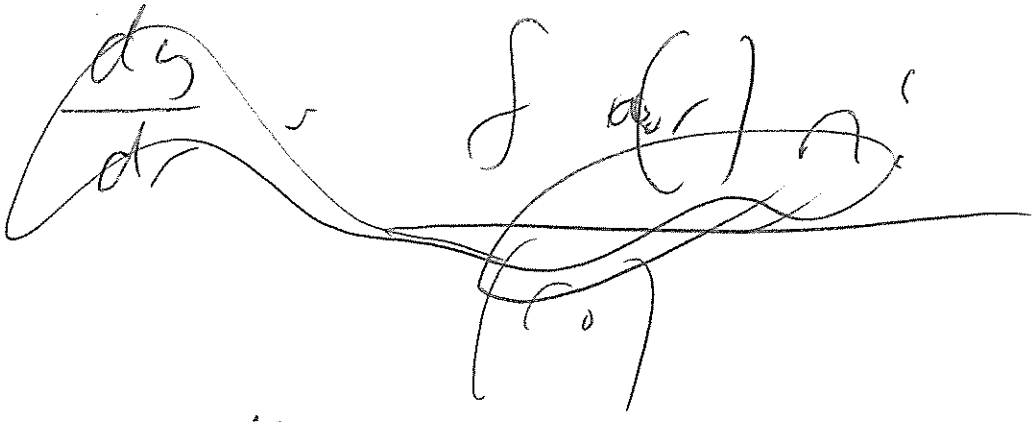
$$dt = \frac{dr}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{2Gm}{rc^2}}}$$



$$f^{(n)}(r) = \frac{d^n s}{dr^n}(r_0)(r-r_0)^n$$

$$n!$$

$$y \in Y : f(x)$$



$$\frac{d^n s}{dr^n}(r_0) = \frac{f^{(n)}(r_0) n!}{(r-r_0)^n}$$

$$\frac{d^2 G}{dr^2}(r,r') = \delta(r-r')$$

$$x = ct$$

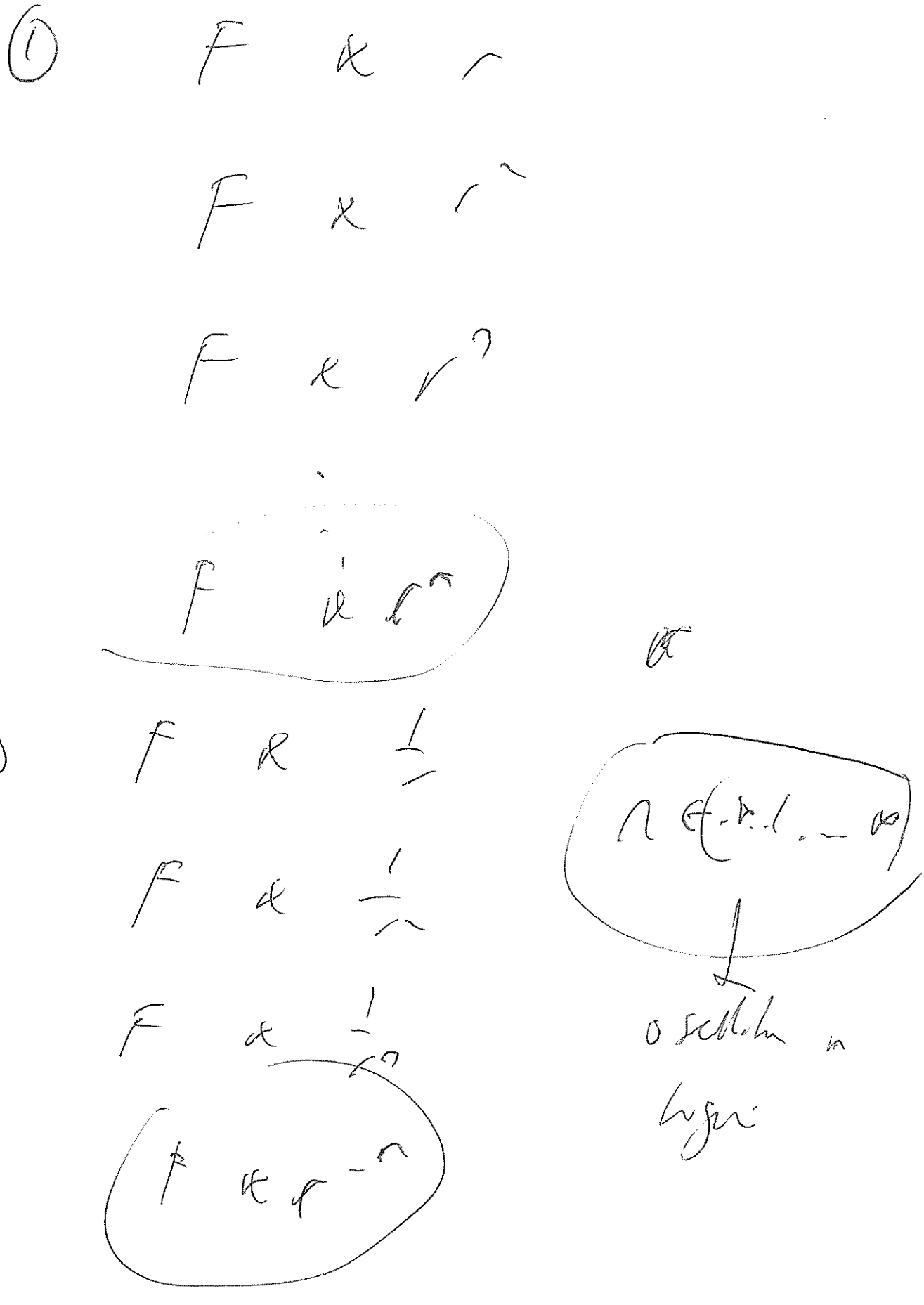
$$dx = \frac{dr}{dv}$$

$$r \in Y \qquad \frac{1}{r^2} \in X$$

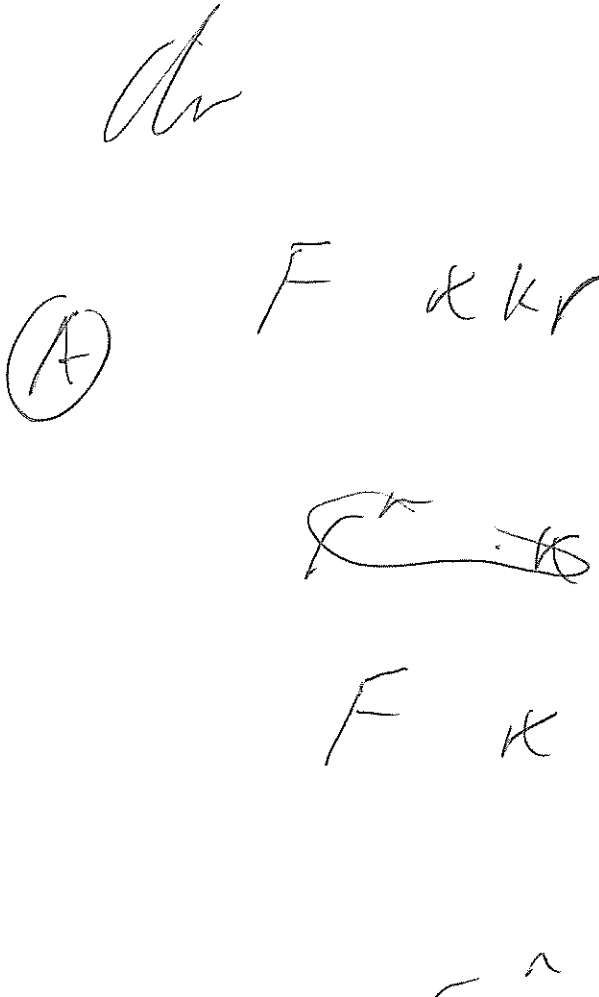
$$F = \frac{k}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial r} = \frac{d}{dr} k r^{-2}$$

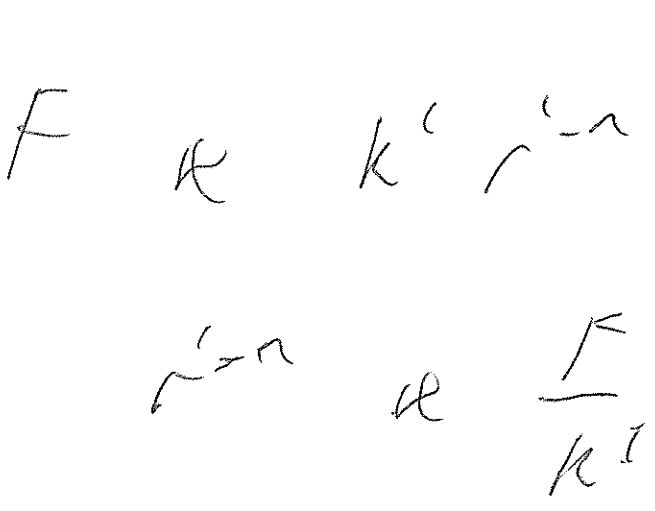
$$\frac{dF}{dr} = -2k r^{-3}$$



(A)



(B)

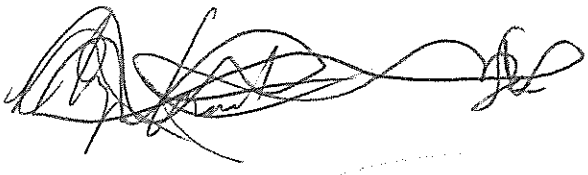


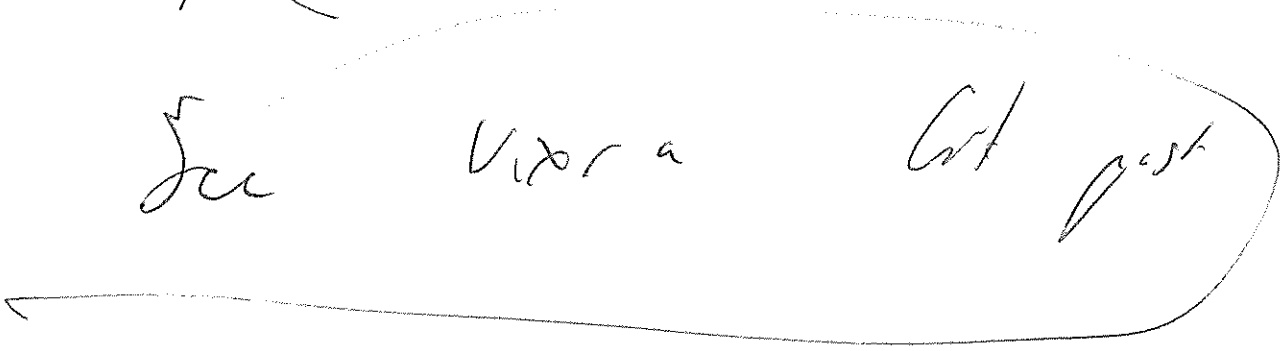
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial r} = n k r^{n-1}$$

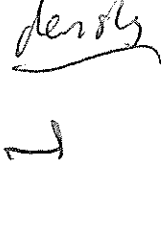
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial r} = n k$$

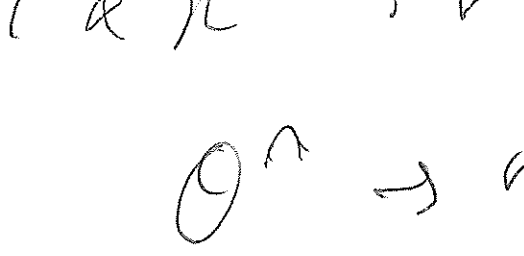
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial r} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r} k r^{-n}$$

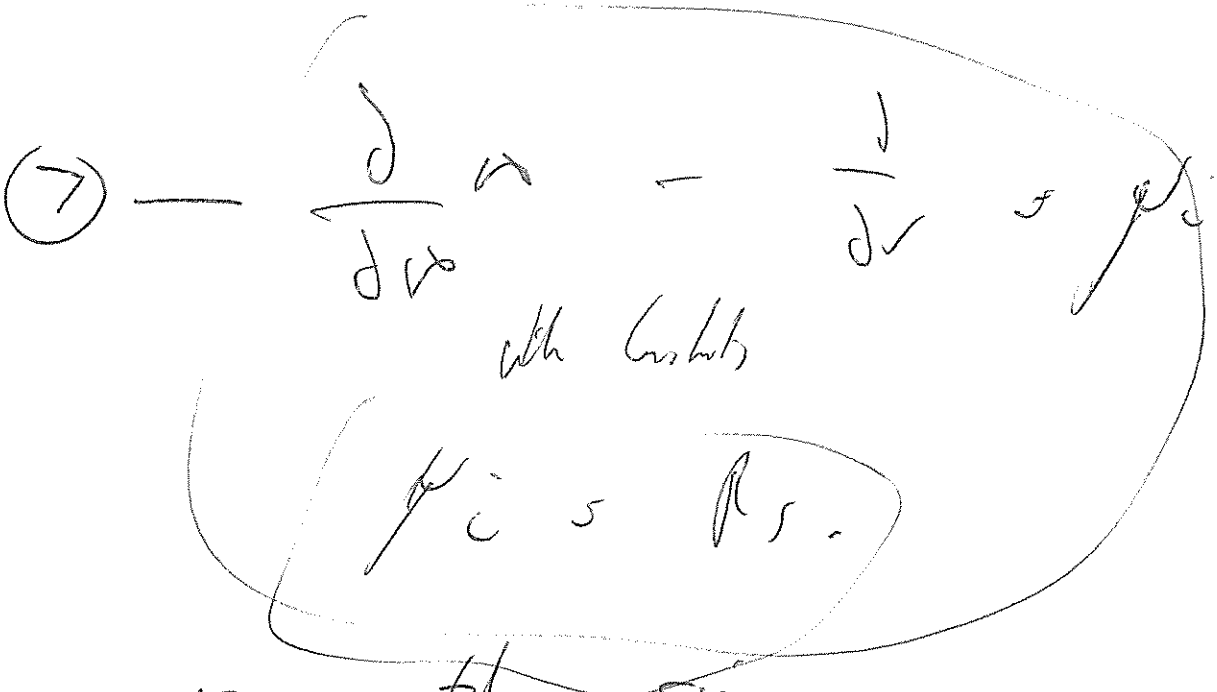
$$\frac{\partial F}{\partial r} = -n k r^{-n-1}$$











(8)

$$dr = dt\sqrt{1-\frac{2Gm}{rc^2}}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sqrt{1-\frac{2Gm}{rc^2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x^\mu} = \frac{\partial}{\partial r}$$

$$\frac{\partial x}{\partial t} \quad \frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{dy}{dt}$$

Second derivative

$$= \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\frac{dx}{dt} - \frac{\partial}{\partial t}\sqrt{1-\frac{2Gm}{rc^2}}$$

$$\frac{d}{dm}\left(-\frac{1}{r}\right) = \frac{1}{r^2}$$

$$\frac{dx}{dt} = \sqrt{1-\frac{2GM}{rc^2}}$$

$$\frac{dy}{dx} = \left(1-\frac{2GM}{rc^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$r \to \frac{k}{r^2}$$

Kindly ([illegible] – [illegible] [illegible])

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\,\text{[illegible]} - \frac{\partial}{\partial r}\right) = \left(1 - \frac{2am}{r^2}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\left(\frac{\partial}{\partial r}\,r - \frac{\partial}{\partial r}\,r\right) = \left(1 - \frac{2am}{r^2}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x}\,X - \frac{\partial}{\partial r}\,Y = \left(1 - \frac{2am}{r^2}\right)^{\text{[illegible]}}$$

$= Rs =$ [illegible]

$$\frac{d}{dx^n} x^n = n x^{n-1} = \frac{d}{dx} x$$

$$\frac{d}{dx} x^{-n} = -n x^{-n-1} = \frac{d}{dx} x$$

$$\frac{d}{dy^n} y^n = n y^{n-1} = \frac{d}{dy^n} y$$

$$\frac{d}{dy} y^{-n} = -n y^{-n-1}$$

For Jour

$$\frac{d}{dr} k r^{-1} = -k r^{-2}$$

$$F = -\frac{k}{r^2} = -k r^{-2}$$

$\frac{d}{dr} kx^{-1}$ (2)

$= -kx^{-2}$

$r = x \hat{r}$

$\vec{F} = \frac{-k}{r^2}$ (inverse Square)

with mass

$= -\frac{kMm}{r^2}$

Blue hecker d Lege 16/1/2020

(?)

$$\frac{d^i y}{dr^n}(r_0) = \frac{f(r)\, n!}{(r - r_0)^n}$$

$n = d$ or x

$n = -1$

$$\frac{d}{dr} r^n$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} r^i \quad sf$$

$n \leftrightarrow -n$

i)

the field with

a source

the fact is (point)

$$\frac{\partial \hat{r}}{\partial r} \to k\hat{r}, \quad \frac{C \text{ m/s}}{\hat{r}}$$

then $|\hat{r}| = 1$

$\frac{\partial}{\partial r}$ then

$$\frac{\partial}{\partial x} x = 1 \quad -(1)$$

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial x} = \left(1 - \frac{2Gm}{rc^2}\right)^{-1}$$

$$x \in X$$

$$\frac{d}{dr} \; k r^{-\frac{1}{2}}$$

$$= -\frac{1}{2} k r^{-\frac{3}{2}}$$

or

$$\left(\frac{dr}{dr}\right)^2 = 1 - \frac{2Gm}{rc^2}$$

Now we work out

$$\frac{\partial r}{\partial r} \quad \frac{dr}{dr}$$

(problem may be spurious this)

or

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial x}{\partial y}$$

~~$\partial y \; \partial x$~~

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial x} = \frac{\partial y}{\partial r}$$

or

$$\frac{\partial y}{\partial r} = \left(\frac{\partial y}{\partial y}\right)^{-1} \quad a\, y + x^{-1}$$

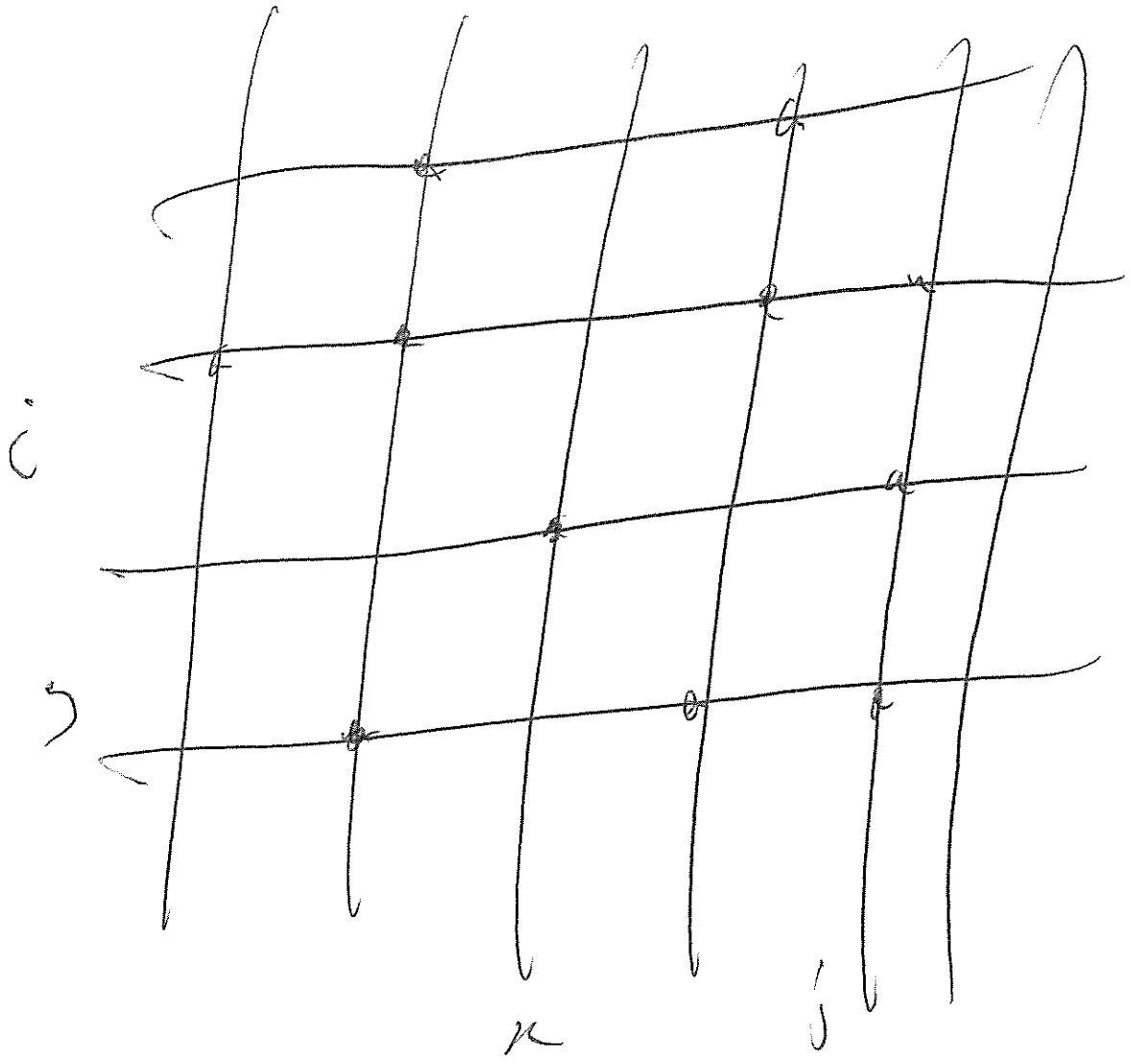
$r\, y, r^{-1}$

and also inversion (duality)

Problems R.s.!!
(Needs reasoning)

Now we
write derivatives
of curvilinear as :

Grid



the $\frac{\partial^n}{\partial \xi^n}$ at (i, j)

and ξ_i, ξ_j

See Local Surface Index

Also

2

{ Structure → Taylor
([illegible] [illegible])

↔ grid.

at [illegible]

$$\frac{d^n g(r_0)\,(r - r_0)^n}{n!}$$

$$\to \frac{d^n g}{d r^n}$$

The [illegible] structure in
Space (especially Black holes
([illegible] [illegible])

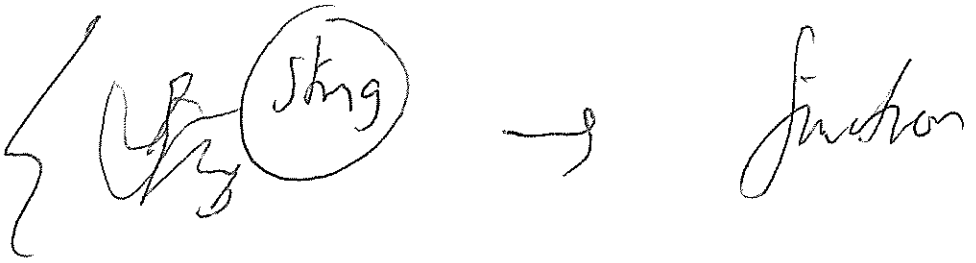
Thus firm produces
agree the collapse
to a decision.
As Q are unit

$$dS = S[z] \frac{x - p(z)x}{x^2} \text{ (entropy)}$$

where $z \in \{ \vec{I}, \vec{P}, \vec{C} \}$

then Q are able
consciousness (awareness) to decisions
(selection of states) and
consciousness may be some
set of unstable process.
(NP problem in [illegible])

Is a string or
system of strings produces
a structure -
Here can be masses
or not?



Ausgerons

0. Osthe, C. Intro to modern astrophysics.

① Sussman, L. All standard letter in order.