An idea about the forces

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All of the forces may be a reflection of electromagnetic force in different scales, if the opposite charges attract was very faintly larger than like charges repel.

About various forces[1], including van der Waals force[2-4] that has not been thoroughly understood, here a crude idea was that if in electromagnetic force the opposite charges attract was very faintly larger than like charges repel, i.e.

$$e^-e^+ > \quad e^+e^+ \text{ or } e^-e^-,$$

it could give rise to van der Waals force:

$$F = 2n(e^-e^+) - n(e^+e^+ + e^-e^-),$$

where n is an integer and e^- *or* e^+ is electron mass (9.10938356×10^{-31} kg, $5.48579909070\times10^{-4}$ u, ~ 1/2000 of proton mass).

Whereas this seems to concern nucleon (elementary particle) structure, which is too wide to further interpret. Briefly, to widen to gravitational and nuclear strong, weak forces, a premature formula was:

$$F = k[2n(e^-e^+) - n(e^+e^+ + e^-e^-)] / r^{1\text{-}10},$$

where k is a mix of gravitational and Coulomb's constant, if possible, and $r^{1\text{-}10}$ is not inverse-square (r^2 that Kepler has proposed[5] in 1612) (e.g. $F = A / r^2 + B / r^3$ of Clairaut[6-7]) that was a function of distance from 10^{24} m to 10^{-24} m (e.g., gravitational scale, $r^{1\text{-}2}$; van der Waals scale, $r^{2\text{-}3}$; nuclear scale, $r^{7\text{-}8}$). But a very hard problem is that how to estimate and balance a value of k and $r^{1\text{-}10}$ now.

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