Unified theory

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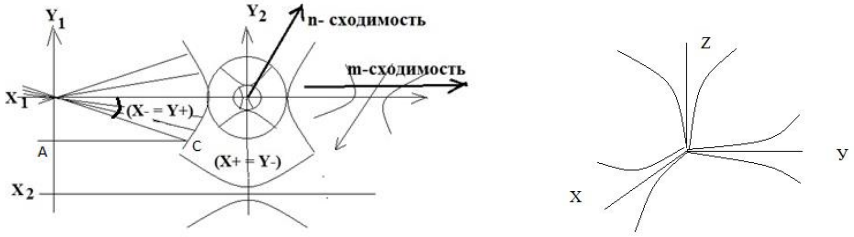
Introduction

Modern physics has a lot of different problems and facts, which go out of the frame of its theoretical views. If (+) charge of proton (p^+), in quark ($p = uud$) models is presented by a sum of fractional charges of quarks, completely the same (+) charge (e^+) of positron does not have any quarks. These and a lot of other fundamental contradictions do not have any solutions in theories.

1. Space-matter.

It is a fundamental fact, that there is no matter out of space and there is no space without matter. Space and matter is the same thing. The main characteristic of matter – movement. It is presented by dynamic space-matter with non-stationary Euclidean space. It derives from characteristics of Euclidean axiomatics. The Euclidean space loses the sense in the space-matter.



Picture 1. Dynamic space-matter

Equations of dynamics of space-matter have a view of math truth

Electro (Y+ =X -) magnetic fields. in conditions $\iint_{S_2} A_m dS_2 = 0 = \oint_{L_2} B(X-)dL_2$.

$$c * rot_X B(X-) = \varepsilon_1 \frac{\partial E(Y+)}{\partial T} + \lambda_1 E(Y+); \qquad c * rot_Y E(Y+) = -\mu_1 \frac{\partial B(X-)}{\partial T}.$$

And gravity($X+= Y-$)mass fields in conditions $\iint_{S_1} A_n(Y-)dS_1 = 0 = \oint_{L_1} M(Y-)dL_1$

$$c * rot_Y M(Y-) = -\varepsilon_2 \frac{\partial G(X+)}{\partial T} + \lambda_2 G(X+), \qquad c * rot_X G(X+) = -\mu_2 \frac{\partial M(Y-)}{\partial T},$$

It is a single math truth in a single dynamic space-matter. Induction of mass field derives from it, similar to induction of magnetic field.

Special Theory of Relativity (**STR)** is invalid in conditions:

1). Non-uniformly accelerated $\left(a^2 \neq const\right)$ motion. 2). Due to uncertainty principle $\Delta Y = c\Delta T$, inability of fixation $(a_{22} \neq a_{11}) \neq 1$, makes these transformations hopeless.

Quantum Theory of Relativity (QTR): $\overline{W_Y} = \frac{\overline{K_Y}}{\overline{T}} = \frac{a_{11}K_Y + cT}{K_Y/c + a_{22}T}$, $\overline{W_Y} = \frac{a_{11}W_Y + c}{a_{22} + W_Y/c}$,

Math truth of transition of transformation **QTR** to transformation **STR :**

For $a_{22} = (\cos(\alpha^0 = 0) = 1) = a_{11}$, $a_{22} = 1$, $a_{11} = 1$, $Y = WT$, $(\overline{K_Y} = \overline{Y}) = \frac{(a_{11} = 1)(K_Y = Y) \pm WT}{\sqrt{1 - W^2(X-)/c^2}}$

$$\overline{Y} = \frac{Y \pm WT}{\sqrt{1 - W^2/c^2}} \quad ; \quad \overline{T} = \frac{K_Y/c + (a_{22} = 1)T}{\sqrt{1 - W^2(X-)/c^2}} \quad ; \quad \overline{T} = \frac{T \pm KW/c^2}{\sqrt{1 - W^2/c^2}}$$

General Theory of Relativity (GTR) of Einstein in space-matter. In a theory tensor of Einstein (G. Korn, T. Korn) it is a math truth of difference of relativistic dynamics of two (1) and (2) points of Rimanov's space, as a fixed ($g_{ik} = const$), state of dynamic ($g_{ik} \neq const$), space-matter. $R - \frac{1}{2}R_i a_{ji} = \frac{1}{2} gradU$, or

$R_{ji} - \frac{1}{2}Rg_{ji} = kT_{ji}$, $(g_{ji} = const)$. Matrix of transformation has view: $\begin{matrix} R_1 = a_{11}Y_1 + 0 \\ R_Y = 0 + a_{YY}Y_Y \end{matrix}$,

$$a_{11} = a_{YY} = \sqrt{G}, \qquad R^2 = a_{YY}^2 Y_Y^2 = GY_Y^2$$

$Y_Y^2 = \frac{m^2}{\Pi^2}$, и $F = G\frac{Mm}{R^2}$. Или $c_Y^4 = F_Y$, $c^2T^2 - X^2 = \frac{M_Y^2}{F_Y}$, $F_Y = G\frac{Mm}{R_0^2\left(1 - W_X^2/c^2\right)}$.

constant $a_{11} = a_{YY} = \sqrt{G}$, it is math truth ($a_{11} = a_{YY} = \cos\varphi_{MAX} = \sqrt{G}$), GTR does not include it.