

1.0 Abstract

What is the Ultimate Answer to Life the Universe and Everything? According to the “Hitchhiker’s Guide to the Galaxy” an advanced race of beings invented a supercomputer called Deep Thought, which after 7.5 million years came up with the answer of 42.

The answer could very well be related to 42. Sphere theory is a theory where the universe is made of spheres, which are made of spheres etc. It is also a theory where perfection and imperfection are in competition, where perfect packing is cuboctahedron packing and imperfect packing is spheres packed around spheres. This imperfect packing always results in the imperfect amount of packing is nearly equal to the outer layer of spheres, which is likely related to the holographic principle. This paper shows that this spherical structure of nature is followed until the structure becomes a cuboctahedron with an outer layer of 42 spheres. The Hubble Sphere was found to have a surface area $1.047987 \cdot 10^{80}$ Planck spheres. The Planck Spheres were found to have a surface area of $6.588269 \cdot 10^{40}$ Kaluza spheres. This paper works to help explain where these quantities come from.

2.0 Calculations

It was found in “Evidence for Granular Spacetime”(3) that the amount of Kaluza Sphers on the outer layer of the Planck Sphere is $6.57920 \cdot 10^{40}$ and in “New Evidence for the Eddington Number, and the Large Number Hypothesis, and the Number of Particles in the Universe”(1), that the amount of Planck Spheres on the surface of the Hubble Sphere is $1.0471 \cdot 10^{80}$.

In this paper we use a Gravitational constant of $6.67401 \cdot 10^{40}$ instead of the CODATA value of $6.67408 \cdot 10^{40}$ which yields a slightly altered number of N shown in Equation 2.1, below. This ends up being a prediction of the Gravitational Constant of $6.67401 \cdot 10^{40}$.

Equation 2.1 $N = \frac{2\pi^3 hc}{GMn^2} = 6.57927 \cdot 10^{40}$ (3) outer layer components of the Planck Sphere

$$M = \text{particlesofthediscontinuitiesoftheHubbleSphereUniverse} = \frac{3h^2 c^2 \pi^3}{G^2 Mn^4} = 1.047100 \times 10^{80} .$$

In "How can the Particles and Universe be Modeled as a Hollow Sphere"(2) it was show that the amount of discontinuities in packing for a sphere packed with spheres would be as shown in Equation 1b as follows.

$$Sd = 4\pi i(x^2 + x)$$

It is proposed here that the equation for finding the outer surface layer of each sphere made of sphere is as follows. Where Mp= proton mass, Mn=neutron mass, and Me=electron mass, G=gravitational constant, h=Planck's constant, and c=speed of light in a vacuum.

$$\left(\frac{4}{3^{0.5}} * N * \frac{1}{\frac{Mp}{Mn} - \frac{Me}{Mn}}\right) = X^2 + X \text{ except for the Planck Sphere layer, which is as follows}$$

$$\left(\frac{Mp}{Mn} \frac{4}{3^{0.5}} * N * \frac{1}{\frac{Mp}{Mn} - \frac{Me}{Mn}}\right) = X^2 + X$$

The calculations are shown below for finding the Layer 1, 2 layer, Cuboctahedron of the Spacetime construction.

$$(0.998623478 \frac{4}{3^{0.5}} 6.57927 * 10^{40} \frac{1}{0.99807961}) = X^2 + X$$

$$Layer5 = 389903228337536073310 \text{ spheres}$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{3^{0.5}} * 389903228337536073310 \frac{1}{0.99807961}\right) = X^2 + X$$

$$Layer4 = 3.0036235850449 \times 10^{10} \text{ spheres}$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{3^{0.5}} 3.0036235850449 \times 10^{10} \frac{1}{0.99807961}\right) = X^2 + X$$

$$Layer3 = 263626.4731024 \text{ spheres}$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{3^{0.5}} * 263626.4731024 \frac{1}{0.99807961}\right) = X^2 + X$$

$$Layer2 = 780.519161640 \text{ spheres}$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{3^{0.5}} * 780.519161640 \frac{1}{0.99807961}\right) = X^2 + X$$

$$\text{Layer1} = 42.000000196 \text{ spheres}$$

Where X=42 exactly with a tiny adjustment to the value of the gravitational constant.

3.0 Discussion

This Calculation shows that the ultimate answer to the universe, life, and everything could be related to 42. It also predicts a more accurate value for the Gravitational Constant, which could be predicted to the same accuracy of the mass of the neutron. For this paper it is only predicted to the value of $6.67401 * 10^{-11} \frac{m^3}{kgs^2}$.

42 is the number of spheres on the 2nd layer of a cuboctahedron, further suggesting that the universe is cuboctahedral packing of spheres which is suggested in the paper "Underlying Cuboctahedron Packing of Planck Spinning Spheres Structure of the Hubble Universe correlation with Higgs, W boson, Z boson, bottom Quark and top Quark Masses a structure like Buckminster Fuller's Vector Equilibrium"4). It may be that the value $3^{0.5}$ may actually be related to the fine structure constant mass ratios $\$T\$$ as defined in Equation 2.1 "Evidence for Granular Spacetime" (3)

$$T = \sqrt{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \left(2^{0.5} \frac{\pi M_e}{3 * 3 M_n}\right)^2} \left[\left(\frac{M_p - M_e}{M_n}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{M_n}{M_n}\right)^2 + \left(\frac{M_n}{M_n}\right)^2\right]}}$$

This will be work for further study and may help with a derivation for the number 42 found in this paper.

4.0 References

1. <http://vixra.org/pdf/1408.0177v4.pdf>
2. <http://vixra.org/pdf/1601.0103v1.pdf>
3. <http://vixra.org/pdf/1601.0234v5.pdf>
4. <http://vixra.org/pdf/1404.0035v2.pdf>