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 = uqd) 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 \[ \int_{S_2} A_m dS_2 = 0 = \int_{S_2} B(X-)dL_2. \]

\[
c \ast \text{rot}_x B(X-) = \varepsilon_1 \frac{\partial E(Y+)}{\partial T} + \lambda_1 E(Y+); \quad c \ast \text{rot}_y E(Y+) = -\mu_1 \frac{\partial B(X-)}{\partial T}.
\]

And gravity(X+= Y-) mass fields in conditions \[ \int_{S_1} A_n (Y-)dS_1 = 0 = \int_{S_1} M(Y-)dL_1 \]

\[
c \ast \text{rot}_y M(Y-) = -e_2 \frac{\partial g(X+)}{\partial T} + \lambda_2 G(X+); \quad c \ast \text{rot}_x G(X+) = -\mu_2 \frac{\partial M(Y-)}{\partial T}.
\]

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 \((a^2 \neq \text{const})\) 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): \[ \vec{W}_y = \vec{K}_y \frac{T}{T} = \frac{a_{11}K_Y + cT}{K_Y / c + a_{22}T}, \quad \vec{W}_y = \frac{a_{11}W_y + c}{a_{22}W_y / c}. \]

Math truth of transition of transformation QTR to transformation STR:

For \(a_{22} = (\cos(\alpha^0 = 0) = 1) = a_{11}, \quad a_{22} = 1, \quad a_{11} = 1, \quad Y = WT, \quad (\vec{K}_y = \vec{Y}) = \frac{(a_{11} = 1)(K_Y = Y) \pm WT}{\sqrt{1-W^2}} \]

\[ \vec{Y} = \frac{Y \pm WT}{\sqrt{1-W^2}}, \quad \vec{T} = \frac{K_Y / c + (a_{22} = 1)T}{\sqrt{1-W^2}}, \quad \vec{T} = \frac{T \pm KW / c^2}{\sqrt{1-W^2}}. \]

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 \((g_{ik} = \text{const})\), state of dynamic \((g_{ik} \neq \text{const})\), space-matter. \(R - \frac{1}{2} R_{\alpha \mu} = \frac{1}{2} \text{grad}U\), or

\[ R_{\alpha \mu} = \frac{1}{2} R g_{\alpha \mu} = k T_{\alpha \mu}, \quad (g_{\mu} = \text{const}). \]

Matrix of transformation has view:

\[ R_Y = 0 + a_{YY} Y_Y, \quad R_Y = a_{11} Y_1 + 0. \]

\[ R_Y = a_{YY} = \sqrt{G}, \quad R^2 = a_{YY} Y_Y^2 = G Y_Y^2 \]

\[ Y_Y^2 = \frac{m^2}{\pi^2}, \quad \text{and} \quad F = G \frac{Mm}{R^2}. \]

\[ c_Y = \sqrt{F_Y}, c^2T^2 - X^2 = \frac{M^2}{F_Y}, \quad F_Y = G \frac{Mm}{R_0^2 (1-W^2 / c^2)}. \]

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