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Theory of Everything

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1. Preface

To describe a possible body or to be a complete body there have two things in the universe, reflection and it's shadow.

Every particle of the universe is moving for that also the universe itself and shows a well balance. In case of balance we know a moving possible body become stable if along with it will has an another possible thing same as the possible one oppositely(principle of equivalence). And that is it's reflection. Because reflection fulfills all categories what needed to follow principle of equivalence.

The math:

a = a

=>a – a = 0

=>a + (-a) = 0

i.e., The space is, A. A´ cos θ = 0 $\longrightarrow$ (i)

Possibilities are in set form:

Cosmology shows an empty set because everything is contained by space. In Ø, let the unique possibility is A. Then there exist at the same time another possible possibility oppositely is A´(reflection follows principle of equivalence). Combined both the possibility A is complete.

i. e, Ø = { $Ø_1$, A, A } $\longrightarrow$ (ii)

[(ii) is minimum math and maximum]

The Ø is in the form

$$\begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}$$

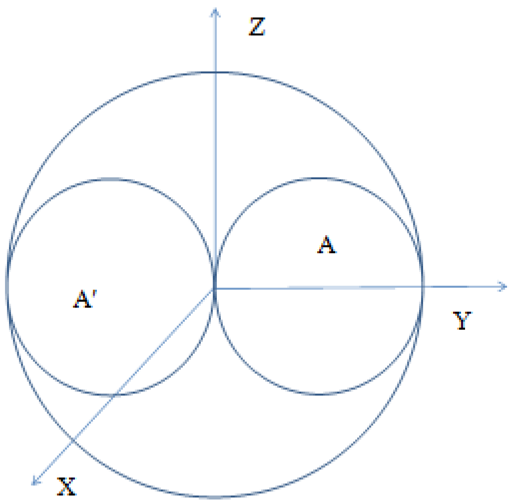

Diagram: Ø (x, y, z)

Again from (ii),

$Ø_1$ = {$Ø_2$, A, A´} $\longrightarrow$ (iii)

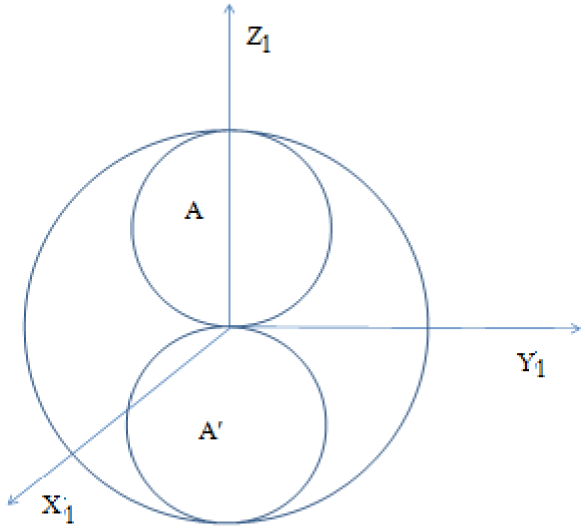

Diagram: $Ø_1(x_1, y_1, z_1)$

Now from (ii) and (iii)=>

Ø = $Ø_2$ $\longrightarrow$ (iv)

The set analysis shows the duality concept, and Ø is complete.

Since, $Ø_2 \in Ø$, from (ii), (iii) and (iv)

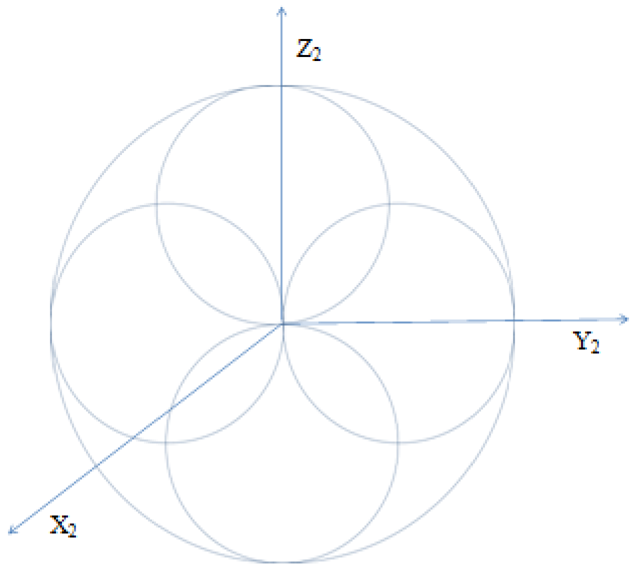

Diagram: $Ø_2 (x_2, y_2, z_2)$

Description:

Let, A = ds and A´ = Rds

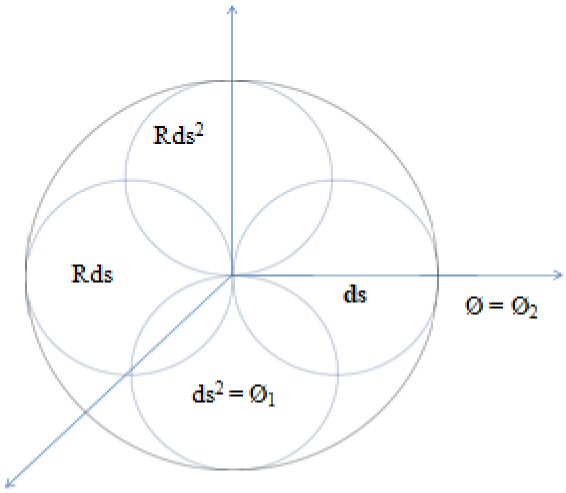

Diagram 1

(i) =>ds.Rds cos θ = 0 ⟶ (v)
and ds^2.Rds^{2}cos θ = 0 ⟶ (vi)

(v) and (vi) => ds.Rds cos θ = ds^2.Rds^{2}cos θ
=> Rds^{2}cos θ = Rds^{4}cos θ
=> ds^2 = 0

Let, ds^2 = Ø$_1$ ⟶ (vii)
And, Ø = Ø$_2$ ⟶ (viii)

From equation (vii) and (viii) =>
Ø.Ø$_2$cos θ = Ø$_1$ ⟶ (ix)
[from eq^n (i)]

Where,

$Ø = \int dØ_1 + \int_0^\infty [(1+R) + Rds]\, ds$

$Ø_2 = \int dØ_1 + \int_0^\infty [(1+R) + Rds']\, ds'$ [since Ø$_1$and Ø$_2$ opposites of each other]

$= \int dØ_1 + \int_0^\infty ds' + \int_0^\infty Rds' + \int_0^\infty R(ds')^2$

$= \int dØ_1 + \int_0^\infty ds' + \int_0^\infty Rds' + \int_0^\infty R(ds')^2$

$= \int dØ_1 + \int_0^\infty (1+R) + Rds]\, ds$

Now, (ix) => $Ø = \int dØ_1 + \int_0^\infty [(1+R) + Rds]\, ds$

=> $Ø_1 + K = Ø - \int_0^\infty [(1+R) + Rds]\, ds$

=> $Ø_1 = (Ø+K) + \int_0^\infty [(1+R) + Rds]\, ds$

=> Ø$_1$ = Ø+K [where K is a character of Ø]

=> Ø$_1$ = 0 [Since Ø => A.A´ Cos θ]

Ø$_1$ = 0 [since Ø => A.A´cos θ = 0]

Therefore Ø$_1$ is singularity

From eq^n (ix) =>

$\left(\int dØ1 + \int_0^\infty [(1+R) + Rds]ds\right).\left(\int dØ2 + \int_0^\infty [(1+R) + Rds]ds\right) \cos\theta = \int dØ_1 + \int_0^\infty (1+R) + Rds]\, ds)$

=> $\int dØ_1 + \int_0^\infty [(1+R) + Rds]$ ds $= \frac{\int dØ1 + \int_0^\infty [(1+R) + Rds]ds}{\int dØ2 + \int_0^\infty [(1+R) + Rds]ds Cos\theta}$

=> $Ø_1 = \frac{Ø1+K}{Ø2+K}$

=> $Ø = \frac{Ø2+K}{K}$

=> Ø = Ø$_2$ + 1[where 1 is a constant character of Ø$_2$]

=> Ø = Ø$_2$