

## Zero Vector and AT Math

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### Article Info

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### Abstract

From Linear Algebra we have a vector called the zero vector. It has interesting properties that lead to fundamental universal constants: the golden mean parabola; the gravitational constant, the super force and moment.

**Keywords:** Zero Vector; Astrotheology; Linear Algebra

### Introduction

The Zero Vector (0, 0, 0...0) is an interesting vector. It is perpendicular to every other vector and to itself. From this, we can derive the golden mean parabola; the gravitational constant, the super force and moment. We begin with the zero vector [1-3].

Given that:

$$\{0\} = \lambda\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\infty\}$$

$$\{0\} = \{0\}$$

Then:

$$\{0\} = \sum \lambda\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\infty\}$$

$$= \lambda \int \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\infty\}$$

$$= \lambda \infty$$

$$\sum \lambda\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\infty\} = \cos(\pi/2) = 0$$

$$[\cos \theta]' = \sin \theta$$

$$\sin(\pi/2) = 1$$

$$\cos(\pi/2) = \int \sin(\pi/2) = \int 1 + C1$$

Now,

$$\sum \lambda\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\infty\} = 0$$

$$\rightarrow \lambda = 0 \text{ or } \{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\infty\} = 0$$

$$\sum \lambda\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\infty\} = \int 1 + C1$$

$$\lambda \neq 0 \text{ or } \lambda\{a_1, a_2, \dots, a_\infty\} = \int 1$$

Let  $y = y'$

$$\int A = 1$$

$$a^2/2 = 1$$

$$A = \sqrt{2}$$

And,

$$\int A = \int 1$$

$$1/2 A^2 = A + C2$$

$$A^2 - A - 1 = 0$$

Golden Mean Parabola

$$A^2/2=A+C1$$

$$A^2=2A$$

$$A=2$$

$$A=\{2,0,0,\dots,0\}$$

$$L=\sqrt{[a_1^2+a_2^2+\dots+a_\infty^2]}$$

$$2^2=[a_1^2+a_2^2+\dots+a_\infty^2]$$

$$a_1=2$$

$$\text{Circ.}=\text{Area}'$$

$$2\pi R=\pi R^2$$

$$R=2$$

$$=a$$

$$=dM/dt$$

Pythagoras & Equation of a Circle

$$a^2+b^2=R^2$$

$$\sqrt{2^2}+\sqrt{2^2}=2^2$$

Consider:

$$\int(a^2+b^2)=R^2$$

$$a^3/3+b^3/3=R^3/3$$

$$a^3/3 + b^3/3 + 2^3/3$$

$$a=b$$

$$2a^3/3=8/3$$

$$G(8)=S.F.$$

$$2a^3=8$$

$$a=\sqrt[3]{4}=1.587$$

$$=1-\sin 1$$

$$=\text{Moment}$$

Because the Zero Vector Space is finite, the universe is finite.

## Conclusion

In the aero vector we see a convergence on a solution that gives us the universal constants and equations. It is the oddities that belie the truth about math and physics.

## References

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