



# The Same Set of Equations of The Great Unity Theory

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**Abstract:** The great Einstein devoted himself to the unity of force, which is also the dream pursued by human beings. He pointed out a bright and comfortable road for people, that is, the unity of force. The following is a demonstration of the unity of forces. The proof method is to find out the factors related to force from Bohr's theory, that is, the concentric circle stationary Bohr orbit. The relationship between circles and forces in Bohr orbit is found. It is concluded that the unity of forces is summed up as the derivative of a circle. From the derivatives of the circle, we can find the formulas and laws consistent with modern physics, especially the periodic law of elements. And verified with other most reliable evidence. It has also been verified by astronomical observation and electron observation. Then the unity of force promotes the unity of physics. The result of verification is to find "the same set of equations of great unity", which is the high valence derivative of a circle.

**Keywords:** grand unified theory; Bohr theory; linear harmonic oscillator; quasi particle; the same set of equations.

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## 1. Preface

Einstein devoted himself to the unity of forces. He tried to describe all the natural forces with "the same set of equations". Although his efforts for decades were unsuccessful, they greatly inspired later generations. There is still no gravity in the most perfect "standard model". The 11 dimensional space of metaphysical theory is only hopeful unification. So far, it can be said that no one has been able to complete this "unification" project, and neither has the unification of physics. The reason is that they all chose a path of great difficulty and did not use their strength to prove the unity of force, but they were all correct theories. As long as we refer to the same set of equations in this paper, they can complete the unification of forces. It is a new idea to unify force by force, which is based on Bohr's "atomic orbital" theory. According to the theory of "atomic orbital", a set of equations is established, which is the higher derivative of a circle. The derivatives of the circle are verified by some of the most reliable evidence. The results are satisfactory. It can be determined that the derivative of a circle is the same set of equations. After the unity of force is completed, the unity of physics will come into being. "Metaphysical theory" and "standard model" are also included in the equati

## 2. unity of forces,

### 2.1 unity of forces,

Bohr's theory and various experiments have proved that: "the radius of an atom is in the order of magnitude of  $10^{-10}$  meters, and it has stable orbits and splitting energy levels. Electrons can only run in a series of orbits which are split with each other in a certain size. Such orbits are said to be quantized. The energy in the orbit is quantized "[2]. The force can be derived from the energy level. Then the resulting force is also quantized. That is to say, forces can also be expressed as concentric circles. In this way, the radius circle, the energy level circle and the force circle can be converted. They have similar images, that is, multi-layer concentric circles. This gives us a hint: force is also

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quantized, strong, weak force, electromagnetic force, gravity is also the result of quantization. It can also be described as concentric circles. Concentric force circle is the essence of force and the source of wave. This is the basis of the theory. The formula of universal gravitation is:  $F = GMM$ ; where  $f$  is the force,  $G$  is the constant and  $M$  is the mass. Gravity is a stationary wave. It's also a circle. Therefore, it is written as:  $(1-x^2)^{1/2} = GMM$ ; according to "unit dimension", it can be written again;  $(1-x^2)^{1/2} = g(1-x^2)^2$ ; (1). By calculating the "derivative" of this formula, we can get the gravitation model of lower order "quasi particle". We can get a smaller "quasi particle" gravitational model by calculating the higher derivative.

If one-to-one correspondence with the known fundamental forces, the unification has been completed. (Maxwell has unified completely different electric and magnetic forces with simple derivation.).

## 2.2 verification

The formuAccording to the quantum numbers in the periodic law of elements, the 13th derivative of the circle is selected as the image of the electron.<sup>1</sup> Because this derivative is approximately a straight line (Fig. 1)  $y = KX$ , the product of positive and negative derivatives can be expressed as:  $y = KX^2$ ; this is exactly the gravitational formula of positive and negative electrons, and it is also the geometric meaning of the 13th order derivative. The force changes continuously. The order of magnitude of force is  $10^{40}$ , This is electromagnetic force and strength. which is very consistent with the textbook. (Fig. 1) 2: if the part of the circle is retained, its concentric circle can be expressed as  $y = ax^2$ , which is exactly the Bohr orbit. This is also consistent with our current physics books.

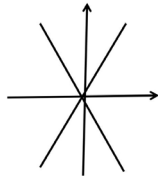


Figure 1

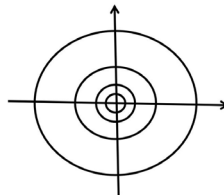


Figure 2

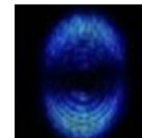


Figure 3

3: The frequency difference between the two circles is  $\nu = A/R^2 - A/R^2$ , which is exactly the formula of hydrogen atomic spectrum. This is consistent with our modern physics and also proves the theoretical basis of this paper.<sup>4</sup> We use the image of the electron, i.e., the thirteenth derivative:  $y = -x^{13}/(1-x^2)^{(25/2)} - x^{11}/(1-x^2)^{(23/2)} - x^9/(1-x^2)^{(21/2)} - x^7/(1-x^2)^{(19/2)} - x^5/(1-x^2)^{(17/2)} - x^3/(1-x^2)^{(15/2)} - x/(1-x^2)^{(13/2)}$ ; (2) as the stationary wave function in quantum mechanics. It is convenient to use it to determine the image of elements. Like helium. It's a good fit. But the difference from the Bohr orbital is that concentric circles are also on the side of the electron. Two electrons, two sets of images, two sets of concentric circles, two sets of spectra. From the thirteenth derivative, we can see that the concentric circle of electrons is composed of seven parts, forming seven principal quantum numbers (Fig. 2). This is consistent with the periodic law of elements [3]. The "sub quantum number" is also consistent. The magnetic quantum number is also consistent. Energy fluctuations are also consistent (Table 1). (Note: the concentric circles in Fig. 2 are all linear harmonic oscillators in the electric field).la 1). 5: The most powerful evidence of electron images is the Physical Review Letters (PLR) 100 [5], which reports the photos of electrons and is consistent with the description in this paper (Fig. 3). The derivative has been verified by the above physical formulas, laws and observations. Then it can be determined that the unity of forces is summed up as the derivative of the circle.

Table 1 Periodic law of elements

N	s	p	d	f	g	h	i
Z	2(1s)						
L	2(2s)	6 (2p)					
M	2(3s)	6 (3p)	10(3d)				
n	2(4s)	6 (4p)	10(4d)	14(4f)			
O	2(5s)	6 (5p)	10(5d)	14(5f)	18(5g)		
P	2(6s)	6 (6p)	10(6d)	14(6f)	18(6g)	22(6h)	
Q	2(7s)	6 (7p)	10(7d)	14(7f)	18(7g)	22(7h)	26(7i)

## 2.3 the unity of physics;

the integration of concentric circles represents the high concentration of matter. Our universe can only complete half

a circle (derivative 0). If you meet the other half of the circle, it's the big bang. There are two forms of explosion: one is point symmetry. The other is the merging of positive and negative universes into zero. The universe is born out of zero, but not out of nothing.

1: Now look at the first derivative again;  $y = x / (1 - x^2)^{1/2}$ ; both sides are multiplied by mass  $m$ , which is completely the form in Relativity: the mass transformation equation is also the wave function corresponding to the universe in this paper. 2: The second derivative is the wave function corresponding to our surroundings. It's gravity. It's classical physics. It is also the starting point of this paper. 3: The thirteenth derivative is the wave function corresponding to the electron and atom, which is quantum mechanics. The corresponding relation of wave function just explains why there is contradiction between physics. If we regard these concentric circles as "Xuan", it will become the unity of M theory. If we regard the derivative of a circle as a quasiparticle, it becomes the unification of the standard model. Then the unification of physics is beginning to bear fruit.

Because there are so many coincidences is never before, so we need to take it seriously. The derivative of a circle is like a dictionary, which can find the corresponding relationship we need and find some unknown fields.

### 3. inference, black hole,

According to the last term of the second, fourth, sixth, eighth, tenth and twelfth order derivatives of a circle, we can see that they all have a state where the magnetic quantum number  $m$  is equal to zero (i.e.,  $x \rightarrow 0$ ). There are six. It's exactly the number of quarks. The quality also corresponds. Because  $N$  equals 1, there's no information to pass on. It's just gravity, mass, spin. And because  $m$  is equal to zero, there is a zero energy, which corresponds to a weak force. If compared with the zero order derivative (singularity), it can be considered as a tiny black hole. Quarks are the materials that make up black holes. They occupy the central position in any place. They can also be considered as tiny black holes. Black holes are also a part of dark matter.

### 4. Conclusion

through the concept of "atomic orbital" in Bohr's theory, the same set of equations is found for the first time, the four known forces are unified, and Einstein's unfinished project is completed. "The same set of equations" leads to various fields of science. It also embodies the concepts of "M Theory", "standard model" and mathematics. It can also explain some difficult problems. There are also many ways to find the same set of equations. As long as we organize a larger team to work together, we can improve the subject of "grand unification theory".

① conversion of force and energy: According to the energy level formula of Bohr orbital theory:  $E = 2\pi^2 m e^4 z^2 / (4\pi \epsilon)^2 n^2 h^2$ , where  $z^2 / 4\pi \epsilon$  is the force.

② The derivation of the thirteenth derivative concentric circle:

the interpretation of the same heart circle: After the expansion of the elements in the derivative, a circle or ellipse can be obtained. For example; The last of the third-order derivatives:  $3xy^2 / (y^2 + x^2)^{5/2}$ , Can be expanded to:  $3xy^2 - 1 / (y^2 + x^2)^{5/2} + 1 / (y^2 + x^2)^{5/2}$ ; The latter item is an ellipse.  $\ln(X^2 + Y^2)^{0.5}$ ; The graph of the circle can be seen in the continuous derivative, but most of the circles are converted to dumbbells. So the concept of concentric circle can continue to expand.

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Brief introduction of the author: