Nobel Schrödinger's Dumb Equation

Derived from F = m γ = 0
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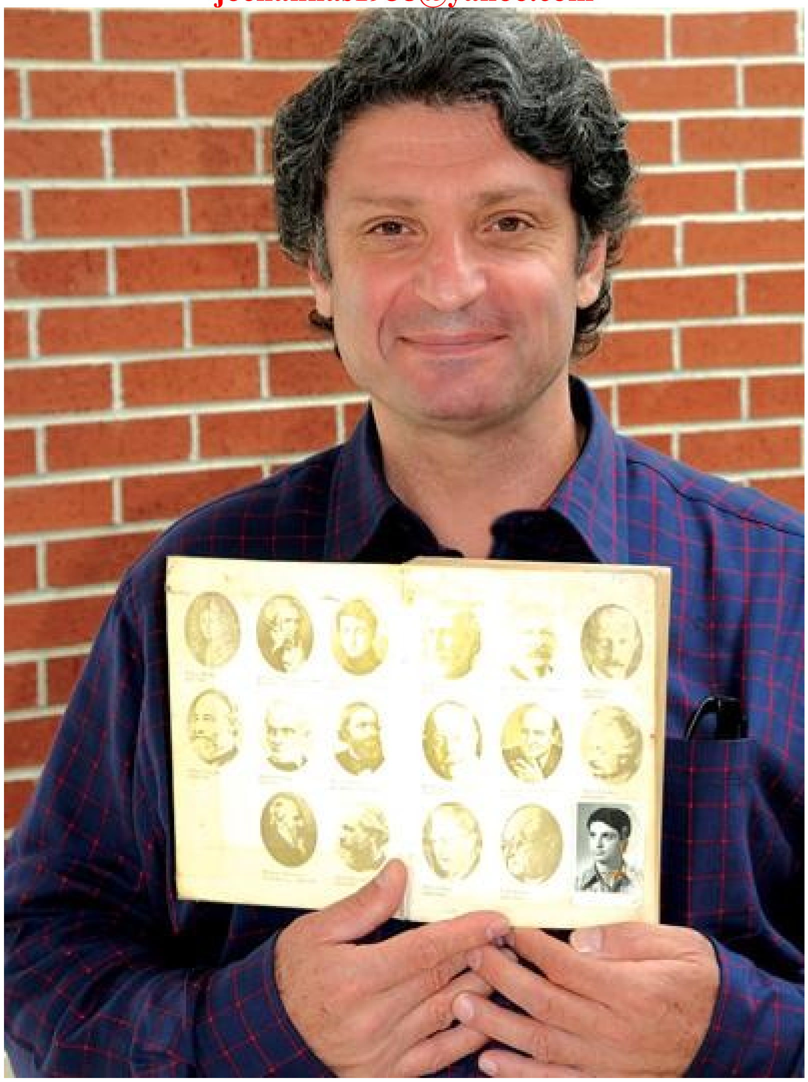

This is me Joe Nahhas October 2009 showing my 1979 thermo book stapled picture whispering that there could be one and only one mechanics.

Abstract: Main stream Dummies Physicists physics writings literature brags about the erroneous notion that Newton's - Kepler's particle mechanics is a limit case of quantum wave - mechanics. I am going to prove the direct opposite of their claim that quantum wave - mechanics is not a mechanics but a silly exercise in Newton's - Kepler's particle mechanics. In this article we will Consider Newton's - Kepler's mechanics: **F** = m $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ **= 0** to derive Schrödinger's equation: $(-\hbar/i)\, \partial \psi (r, t)/ \partial t = (- \hbar^2/2m)\, [\partial^2 \psi (r, t)/ \partial r^2] + U (r, t)\, \psi (r, t)$

Real time Universal mechanics solution.

Dumb Nobel Prize winner physics and Physicists think because this physicist is from a different nationality then a different physics has to be used to solve the same problem.

All there is in the Universe is objects of mass m moving in space (x, y, z) at a location $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}$ (x, y, z). The state of any object in the Universe can be expressed as the product <u>$\mathbf{S} = m\,\mathbf{r}$; State = mass x location:</u>

$\mathbf{P} = d\,\mathbf{S}/d\,t = m\,(d\,\mathbf{r}/d\,t) + (dm/d\,t)\,\mathbf{r}$ = Total moment
= change of location + change of mass
$= m\,v + m'\,r$; v = speed $= d\,r/d\,t$; m' = mass change rate

$\mathbf{F} = d\,\mathbf{P}/d\,t = d^2\mathbf{S}/dt^2$ = Total force
$= m\,(d^2\mathbf{r}/dt^2) + 2(dm/d\,t)\,(d\,\mathbf{r}/d\,t) + (d^2m/dt^2)\,\mathbf{r}$
$= m\,\boldsymbol{\gamma} + 2m'\mathbf{v} + m''\mathbf{r}$; γ = acceleration; m'' = mass acceleration rate

In polar coordinates system

$\mathbf{r} = r\,\mathbf{r}_{(1)}$; $\mathbf{v} = r'\,\mathbf{r}_{(1)} + r\,\theta'\,\boldsymbol{\theta}_{(1)}$; $\boldsymbol{\gamma} = (r'' - r\theta'^2)\mathbf{r}_{(1)} + (2r'\theta' + r\,\theta'')\boldsymbol{\theta}_{(1)}$
$\mathbf{r}$ = location; $\mathbf{v}$ = velocity; $\boldsymbol{\gamma}$ = acceleration
$\mathbf{F} = m\,\boldsymbol{\gamma} + 2m'\mathbf{v} + m''\,\mathbf{r}$
$\mathbf{F} = m\,[(r''-r\theta'^2)\,\mathbf{r}_{(1)} + (2r'\theta' + r\,\theta'')\,\boldsymbol{\theta}_{(1)}] + 2m'[r'\,\mathbf{r}_{(1)} + r\,\theta'\,\boldsymbol{\theta}_{(1)}] + (m''\,r)\,\mathbf{r}_{(1)}$
$= [d^2\,(m\,r)/dt^2 - (m\,r)\,\theta'^2]\,\mathbf{r}_{(1)} + (1/mr)\,[d\,(m^2r^2\theta')/d\,t]\,\boldsymbol{\theta}_{(1)}$
$= [-GmM/r^2]\,\mathbf{r}_{(1)}$ **------------------------------** Newton's Gravitational Law
Proof**:**
First $\mathbf{r} = r\,[\text{cosine}\,\theta\,\hat{\imath} + \text{sine}\,\theta\,\hat{J}] = r\,\mathbf{r}_{(1)}$
Define $\mathbf{r}_{(1)} = \text{cosine}\,\theta\,\hat{\imath} + \text{sine}\,\theta\,\hat{J}$
Define $\mathbf{v} = d\,\mathbf{r}/d\,t = r'\,\mathbf{r}_{(1)} + r\,d[\mathbf{r}_{(1)}]/d\,t$
$= r'\,\mathbf{r}_{(1)} + r\,\theta'[-\,\text{sine}\,\theta\,\hat{\imath} + \text{cosine}\,\theta\hat{J}]$
$= r'\,\mathbf{r}_{(1)} + r\,\theta'\,\boldsymbol{\theta}_{(1)}$

Define $\boldsymbol{\theta}_{(1)} = -\text{sine}\,\theta\,\hat{\imath} + \text{cosine}\,\theta\,\hat{J}$;
And with $\mathbf{r}_{(1)} = \text{cosine}\,\theta\,\hat{\imath} + \text{sine}\,\theta\,\hat{J}$

Then $d\,[\boldsymbol{\theta}_{(1)}]/d\,t = \theta'\,[-\,\text{cosine}\,\theta\,\hat{\imath} - \text{sine}\,\theta\,\hat{J} = -\,\theta'\,\mathbf{r}_{(1)}$
And $d\,[\mathbf{r}_{(1)}]/d\,t = \theta'\,[-\text{sine}\,\theta\,\hat{\imath} + \text{cosine}\,\theta\,\hat{J}] = \theta'\,\boldsymbol{\theta}_{(1)}$

Define $\boldsymbol{\gamma} = d\,[r'\,\mathbf{r}_{(1)} + r\,\theta'\,\boldsymbol{\theta}_{(1)}]\,/d\,t$
$= r''\,r_{(1)} + r'd\,[\mathbf{r}_{(1)}]/d\,t + r'\,\theta'\,\mathbf{r}_{(1)} + r\,\theta''\,\mathbf{r}_{(1)} + r\,\theta'd\,[\theta_{(1)}]/d\,t$
$\boldsymbol{\gamma} = (r'' - r\theta'^2)\,\mathbf{r}_{(1)} + (2r'\theta' + r\,\theta'')\,\boldsymbol{\theta}_{(1)}$

With $d^2\,(m\,r)/dt^2 - (m\,r)\,\theta'^2 = -GmM/r^2$ Newton's Gravitational Equation   (1)
And $d\,(m^2r^2\theta')/d\,t = 0$ Central force law   (2)
If m = constant
<u>(2)</u>: $d\,(r^2\theta')/d\,t = 0$
Then $r^2\theta' = h$ = constant

Differentiate with respect to time
Then $2 r r'\theta' + r^2\theta'' = 0$
Divide by $r^2\theta'$
Then $2(r'/r) + \theta''/\theta' = 0$
And $2(r'/r) = -2[\lambda(r) + i\,\omega(r)]$
And $\theta''/\theta' = 2[\lambda(r) + i\,\omega(r)]$

Also, $r = r(\theta, 0)\, r(0, t) = \rho(\theta, 0)\, e^{-[\lambda(r) + i\,\omega(r)]t}$
With $r(0, t) = e^{-[\lambda(r) + i\,\omega(r)]t}$

Then $\theta'(\theta, t) = h/[r^2(\theta, 0)]\, e^{\{2 i [\lambda(r) + \omega(r)] t\}}$ ---------------------------------- I
And $\theta'(\theta, t) = \theta'(\theta, 0)\, e^{\{2 i [\lambda(r) + \omega(r)] t\}}$ --- I
And, $\theta'(\theta, t) = \theta'(\theta, 0)\, \theta'(0, t)$
And $\theta'(0, t) = e^{\{2 i [\lambda(r) + \omega(r)] t\}}$
Also $\theta'(\theta, 0) = h/\rho^2(\theta, 0)$
And $\theta'(0, 0) = h/r^2(0, 0)$

<u>With (1)</u>: $d^2 r/dt^2 - r\,\theta'^2 = 0$
Or $d^2 r/d\theta^2 - r = 0$
Then $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}(0, 0)$ cosine $\theta\, e^{-[\lambda(r) + i\,\omega(r)]t}$
With
$E = T + U$
And $\psi(\theta, t) =$ cosine $\theta\, e^{-[\lambda(r) + i\,\omega(r)]t}$
With $\theta = k r$
Then $\psi(r, t) =$ cosine $k r\, e^{-[\lambda(r) + i\,\omega(r)]t}$
And $\partial \psi(r, t)/\partial t = -i\,\omega(r)\,\psi(r, t)$
And $\partial \psi(r, t)/\partial r = -k$ sine $k r\, e^{-[\lambda(r) + i\,\omega(r)]t}$
And $[\partial^2 \psi(r, t)/\partial r^2] = -k^2\,\psi(r, t)$
Then $E\,\psi(r, t) = T\,\psi(r, t) + U\,\psi(r, t)$

And $(-\hbar/i)\,[-i E/\hbar]\,\psi(r, t) = (-\hbar^2/2m)\,[P/\hbar]^2\,[\psi(r, t)] + U\,\psi(r, t)$
With $E/\hbar = \omega$ and $\lambda = h/mc = h/p$; $k = p/\hbar$; $T = p^2/2m$

Or $(-\hbar/i)\,[-i\,\omega]\,\psi(r, t) = (-\hbar^2/2m)\,[i P/\hbar]^2\,[\partial^2 \psi(\theta, t)/\partial r^2] + U\,\psi(\theta, t)$

And $(-\hbar/i)\,\partial \psi(r, t)/\partial t = (-\hbar^2/2m)\,[\partial^2 \psi(r, t)/\partial r^2] + U\,\psi(r, t)$

This is Schrödinger equation

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