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Opinion

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Topology & astrotheology

Abstract

In this brief paper, take a brief look at how Topology might apply to the Astrotheology Math. Much more work in this area remains to be done.

Keywords: topology, Alexander's Knot, parametric equation, astrotheolgy

Volume 1 Issue 6 - 2018

Paul TE Cusack
Independent Researcher, Canada

Correspondence: Paul TE Cusack, BScE, Dule 23 Park Ave, Saint John, NB E2J 1R2, Canada, Email micheal@hotmail.com

Received: October 02, 2018 | **Published:** November 30, 2018

Introduction

In this brief paper, we examine the Universal Parametric Equation as an Alexander Know. We see that the there is a topological invariant of "1" which of course, is equal to the Energy and time in Astrotheology (Figure 1).

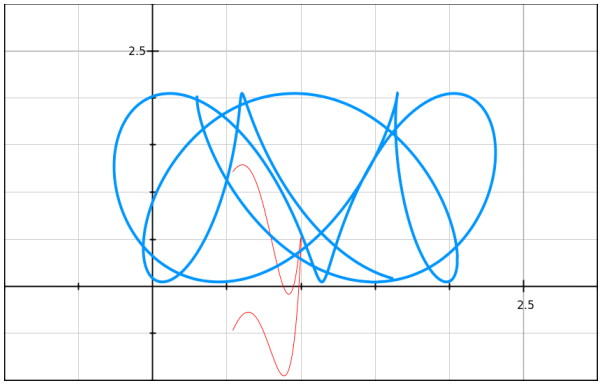

Figure 1 The universal parametric equation.

The Universal Parametric Equation:

$$(x,y)=\sin(t)+1/3\cos[17t+\pi/3],\sin[17t+\pi/3]$$

Let $t=1$

$$=1.158^2+(-7193)^2=1.858$$

$$=1+sin\ 59^0$$

$$\approx Moment.$$

$$R=\sqrt{Mom.}=\sqrt{1.858}=1.363$$

But R=2

So $R=\sqrt{Mom}\ /\ 2=68.15=2\sigma$

Alexander's polynomials

Reef or granny know

$$x^2-2x+3-2/x+1/x$$

Let $x=t=1$

$$=1^2-2(1)+3-2/1+1/1$$

$$=1$$

In fact, all of Alexander's Knots result in a the same answer =1, including the unknot.

The unknown is a circle. So the universal parametric equation is a knot.

Euler's formula for polyhedra

$$F-E+V=2=R^2=x^2+y^2$$

For a circle Face $F=2$, $Edges=0$, $Vertices=0$

$$2-0+0=2\ True!$$

$$R=\sqrt{2}$$

This is the 45^0 Triangle where $E=t=1$

$$R^2=x^2+y^2=a^2+b^2\ \text{(Pythagoras)}$$

$$\sqrt{2}+\sqrt{2}=2\sqrt{2}=4=|D|$$

$$a^2+b^2=c^2\Rightarrow 1^2+1^2=c^2$$

$$c=2=dM\ /\ dt$$

Conclusion

We see that once again Occam's razor applies this time to Topology and astrotheology.[1–5]

Acknowledgments

None.

Conflicts of interest

Author declares that there is no conflicts of interest.

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Citation: Cusack PTE. Topology & astrotheology. *Open Acc J Math Theor Phy.* 2018;1(6):239–240. DOI: 10.15406/oajmtp.2018.01.00041