Solution of Schrodinger's Equation

By Professor Kwaku Boateng

Introduction

This is a discussion of the solution of Schrodinger's equation without probability and the enormous cosmological benefits arising out of it. A summary of some of such benefits are given below.

Benefits

The solution of the equation describes physical reality in the universe as deterministic. This is what Einstein fought for; that is for the first time, Science can give an interpretation of the wave functions of Schrodinger's Equation.

The solution of the equation is quantized and obeys any necessary Hermitian or Hamiltonian conditions.

It puts an end to the EPR 1935 argument which was started by Einstein, Polosky, and Erwin, which proclaimed that probability solution was irrealistic, indeterminate and incomplete.

(a) It supports some basic requirements or the foundation of **Superstring Theory**.

(b) It cuts across **Loop Quantum Gravity** by way of bridging **Quantum Mechanics** and **Cosmology.**

There are many cosmological breakthroughs. This theory can explain many scientific puzzles in a nutshell

e.g
I: BIG BANG THEORY.

II: Ripple or Inflation in Cosmology.

IIIa: The Cooling of Gravity from Infinity to finite
IIIb: Proves negative and positive gravity.

IV: Creation of New Matter
eg the formation of Stars within Stars.

V: Quasars

VI: Black Hole,
VII: Dark Matter
VIII: Cosmic DNA

IX: Multi Domain or Overlapping Universes.

X: Parallel Universes

XI: Establishes mathematically that the universe is cyclic.

The next two tables give us a comparison between super quantum mechanics and relativity.

During Expansion

(eg. Big Bang)

Variable	Relativity	SQM
Density	Less than a critical value and the geometry is curved	Density decreases from infinity to zero.
Energy	**?**	Energy decreases from infinity to zero.
Gravity	The cosmological constant of Einstein $\Lambda>0$. [Gravity can be repulsive.]	Gravity increases from minus infinity to zero. It is negative. It causes the universe to accelerate.
Time	Relativity breaks down below Planks constant.	Time increases from zero to infinity.(Quantization)

During Contraction

(eg. Black Hole Formation)

Variable	Relativity	SQM
Density	More than a critical value the body or universe lasts until it re collapses in a big crunch.	Density increases from zero to infinity.
Energy	**?**	Energy increases from zero to infinity.

Gravity	The cosmological constant of Einstein $\Lambda>0$. [Gravity can be repulsive.]	Gravity increases from zero to infinity. It is positive and attractive. It causes the universe to re collapse.
Time	Relativity breaks down below Planks constant.	Time decreases from infinity to zero.(Quantization)

The next table gives us a comparison between super quantum mechanics and string theory.

Superstring	**New Quantum**
(1)* According to string theory the properties of an elementary particle its mass and its various force charge are determined by precise resonant pattern of vibration that its internal string executes.	(1)* According to New Quantum Mechanics the properties of an elementary particle are determined by precise resonant pattern of vibration that its internal string executes.
(2)* The energy of a particular vibrational string depends on its amplitude- the maximum displacement between peaks and troughs and its wavelength the separation between one peak and the next.	(2)* The energy of a particular vibrational string depends on its amplitude, and its wavelength.
(3)* The greater the amplitude and shorter the wavelength the greater the energy more frantic vibrational patterns have more energy while less frantic ones have less energy.	(3)* The greater the amplitude and longer the wavelength the less the energy. *The shorter the amplitude and shorter the wavelength the greater the energy.
(4)* Particles like photons, weak gauge bosons, and gluons are yet other resonant patterns of string vibration. These are a billionth of trillionth of Planck energy	**(4)*** Particles like leptons, quarks, massless particles, are examples of particles with string vibration.
(5) * Each elementary particle is composed of a single string and all strings are identical.	(5) * Each elementary particle is composed of a single string. Each resonant solution corresponds to a

Each resonant pattern should correspond to a particle.	particle.
(6)* Differences between the particles arise because their respective strings undergo different resonant patterns	(6)* Differences between the particles arise because their respective strings are of definite different resonant patterns