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Universal Roulette Wheel

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ABSTRACT

In this brief paper, we have a lot of information. It uses AT Math and Einstein's Theory of Gravity. Space can be thought to be curved as the ball rolls in the roulette wheel. When the wheel spins fast enough, the Superforce is reached and gravity is opposed to keep the ball suspended at the wheel edge. Einstein's constant is $0/4233 = \text{Pi} \cdot e = \text{cuz}$. We use the mechanics of the roulette ball course to model the universe. The result is a cardioid which converges on Euler's Trig Identity and the Pythagorean Theorem.

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In this brief paper, we have a lot of information. It uses AT Math and Einstein's Theory of Gravity. Space can be thought to be curved as the ball rolls in the roulette wheel. When the wheel spins fast enough, the Superforce is reached and gravity is opposed to keep the ball suspended at the wheel edge. Einstein's constant is $0.4233 = \pi - e = \text{cuz}$. We use the mechanics of the roulette ball course to model the universe. The result is a cardioid which converges on Euler's Trig Identity and the Pythagorean Theorem.

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I. INTRODUCTION

We can model the universe as a typical roulette wheel where the ball rolls around the rotating dish. When the force on the ball is equal to the Superforce, $(8./3)$, the visible universe comes into existence.

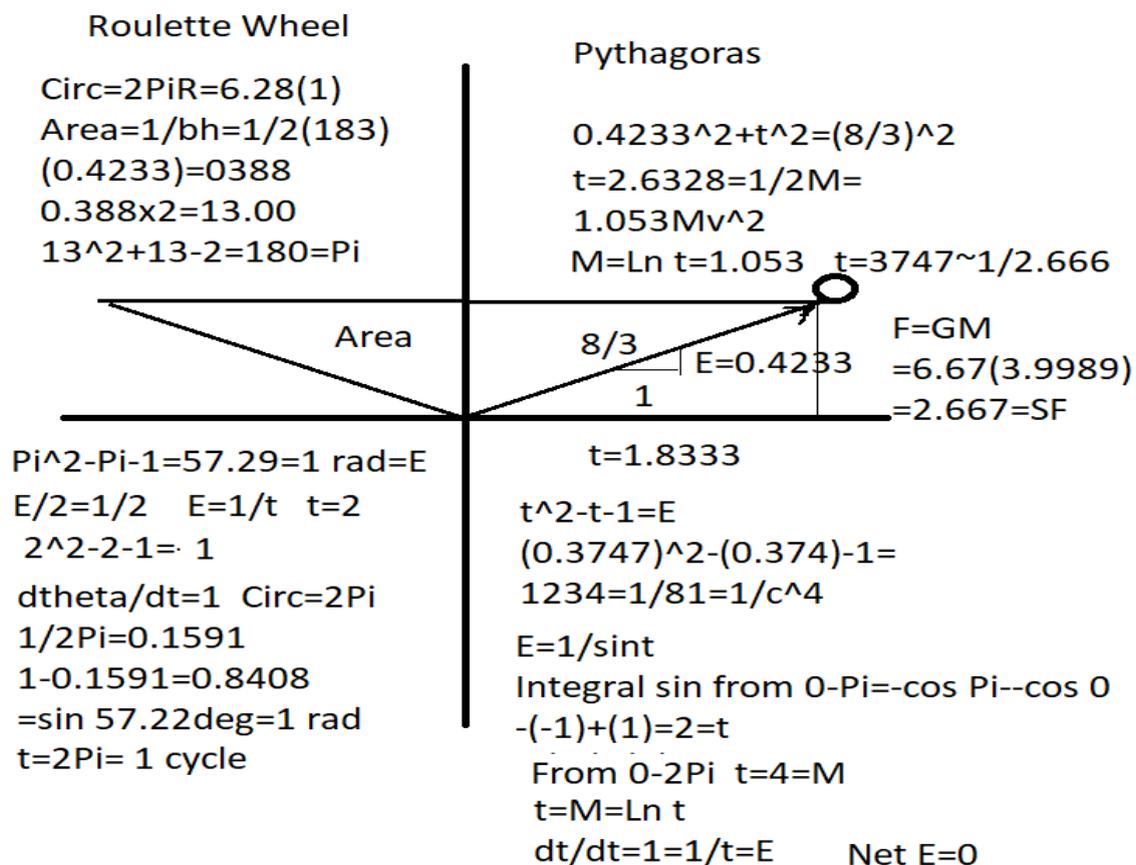


Figure 1: Is a roulette wheel in profile. The slope of the dish is $\text{cuz} = (\pi - e) = 0.4233$. the wheel rotates at $d\theta/dt = 1$.

From above:

$$x = \cos t$$

$$0 = \cos t$$

$$t = \pi/2$$

$$y = \sin t = \sin \pi/2 = 1 = y = E$$

$$\cos 90^\circ = 0 = y'$$

$$\sin 90^\circ = 1 = t$$

Circle:

$$X^2 - y^2 = R^2$$

$$2x^2 = 1$$

$$X = 1/\sqrt{2} = \sin 45 = \cos 45$$

Trig Identity:

$$\sin^2 + \cos^2 = 1$$

$$1/2 + 1/2 = 1$$

Einstein had space curved. He was apparently correct. We have the Force of gravity $F = Ma$ with $M = 4$ and $G = -2/3$. $F = \text{Superforce}$. The other formulas in Figure 1 should be familiar to the Astro theologian by now.

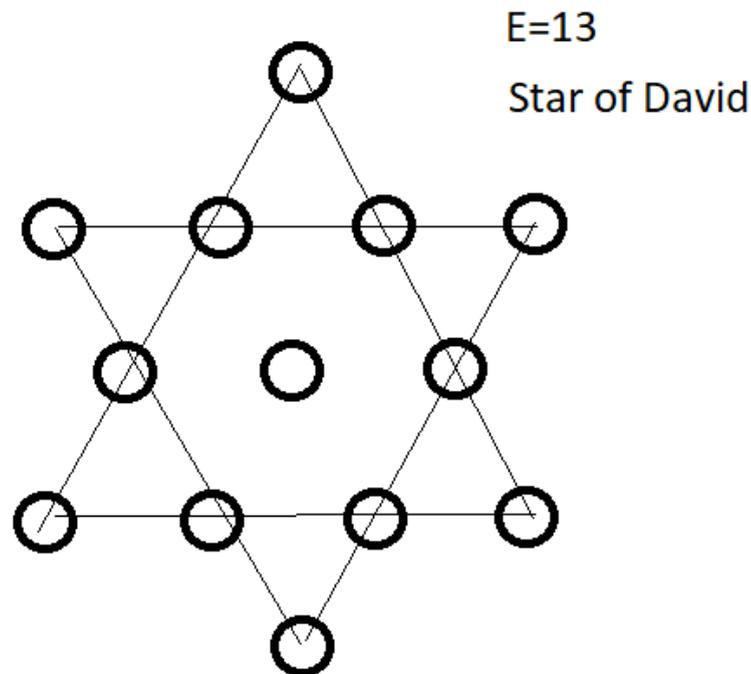


Figure 3: The Jewish Star of David has 13 points which indicates that the Hebrews knew Astrotheology Math. The star is on the flag of Israel. It is two isosceles triangles 60-60-60

$$E^2 + E - 2 = t = 1/2$$

$$E^2 + E - 2.5 = 0$$

$$E = 1.1583; -2.158$$

$$E = 1/\sin 60 \text{ deg} = 1.1547$$

$$s = t$$

$$s = |E| |t| \sin 60 \text{ deg}$$

$$E = 1/\sin 60 \text{ deg}$$

$$13^2 + 13 - 2 = 180 = \text{Pi}$$

II. CONCLUSION

The simple roulette wheel with the rolling ball can be used to model the universe. Its all very interesting, but I think I can put down my pen now!

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