CONSTANTS OF THE UNIVERSE:

After a reasonable amount of time, we can predict where the waves are headed; thus, we can predict that the " **redshift** " is like the entanglement of waves existing within dark matter; they are$\sim$ *black bodies*.

Space telescopes can detect small fluctuations within the Universe that are worth noting and may represent its beginning as we know it now.

Knowing that the more matter the universe contains, the larger the radius: $2GM/c^2 = R$, we can see that if ρ = density= M/volume, and we assume that the Universe is spherical, then volume= $(4/3).\ \pi\ .R^3$ and

$R^2 = c^2/[\ (8/3)\ \pi\ \rho G$

Let us assume that ct_0 = distance from the Universe.

Because $\infty + \infty = \infty$, $\infty + 1 = \infty$, $\infty^2 = \infty$...

t_0 EQUIVALENT TO ANOTHER UNIVERSAL CONSTANT (?).

De Sitter, Lemaître , Milne

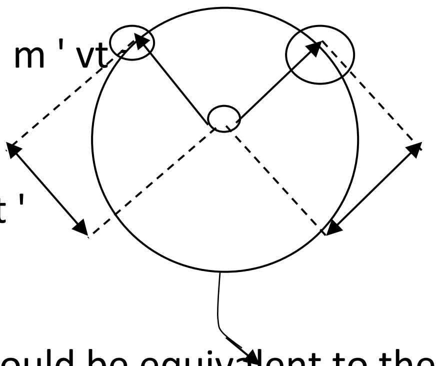
He argued that the Universe is irreversible.

Reactions occur that, like a ladder, procreate; the finite Universe travels towards infinity (remember anisotropy).

In the first third of the 20th century, Eddington theorized that the Universe is not empty, it is not known how much time $\emptyset = \overline{U}$.
"it" must interact or react with space to continue expanding.

m m ' vt

t t '



would be equivalent to the event horizon.

Also, too much more time. $P=mg$, $v= wr$ $g=a = v/t$

The greater the density of the Universe, the smaller the radius. Assuming a spherical universe, is there an upper limit? Do light rays emitted... return? These were the beliefs of Einstein and Eddington.

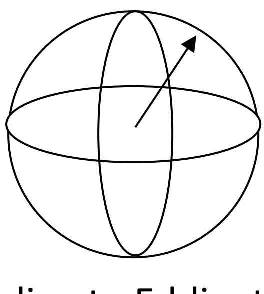
Let's assume N particles in the Universe (it could be considered another universal constant! Just like we did with Faraday, Plank, Bohr, Rydberg...) and also N states of lower energy.

There are ½ N = total number of protons. $nº_{p^+} = nº_{e^-}$

$N(m_{p^+}+m_{e^-}) \rightarrow m_{p^+} N \frac{1}{2} \approx M$= neutral mass

(since $m_{p^+} >>>> m_{e^-}$).

E, R



According to Eddington $[mv^2/r]=[Z^+ .Z^- .q^+ q^- /r^2]$

$Z^+ . q^+ = Z^- . q^-$ represent the number of particles multiplied by their charge, both positive and negative .

We see that $Z^+ + Z^- = N$ $Z^+ = Z^- = (N/2)$ $Z^+ . Z^- = \frac{N^2}{4}$

$Mc^2 . r = e^2 . \frac{N^2}{4}$ $(N/2).\ m_{p^+} . (c^2/r) = e^2 . \frac{N^2}{4}$

$m_{p^+} . (c^2/r) = e^2 . (N/2). \frac{q^2}{r^2}$ $N = 2.\ m_{p^+} . c^2 . r/q^2$