



Telescopic Statistics

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Abstract: This is an important paper that shows how we can go from an input random events to a telescopic output. This is important because the universe can be thought of random events that go toward a goal. The universe is mindless, but not without purpose. We use the Gaussian Distribution, the Binominal tree; the golden mean parabola to prove that DNA, the Brain and the universe are telescopic. There is no need for a “designer” of the universe; random events will produce a design of its own.

Keywords: Telescopic DNA; Brain; and Universe; Gaussian distribution; binominal tree; golden mean parabola.

1. INTRODUCTION

In this paper we show that the universe, DNA, and the brain are telescopic even though they are based on the Gaussian Distribution. We do so using the binominal decision tree that is fitted to the mind. We will see the familiar golden mean parabolas, where that function is equal to its derivative. We begin with the Gaussian Distribution.

Probability Function for a Bell normal distribution

$$p(x)=y=1/[\sigma\sqrt{(2\pi)}]e^A \quad \text{where } A=-\frac{(x-\mu)^2}{2\sigma^2}$$

$$p(x)=1/[\sigma\sqrt{(\sqrt{2\pi})}]e^{A=-1/2(0)^2}$$

$$p(x)=1/[\sigma\sqrt{2\pi}](1)$$

$$p(x)=1/[0(\sqrt{2\pi})(1)$$

$$p(x)=1/0$$

$$p(x)!=1!/0!$$

$$p(x)!=1$$

$$p(x)=0; 1$$

$$p(x)=1$$

$$\int p(x)=p^2(x)/2=1$$

$$p^2(x)=2$$

$$p(x)=\sqrt{2}$$

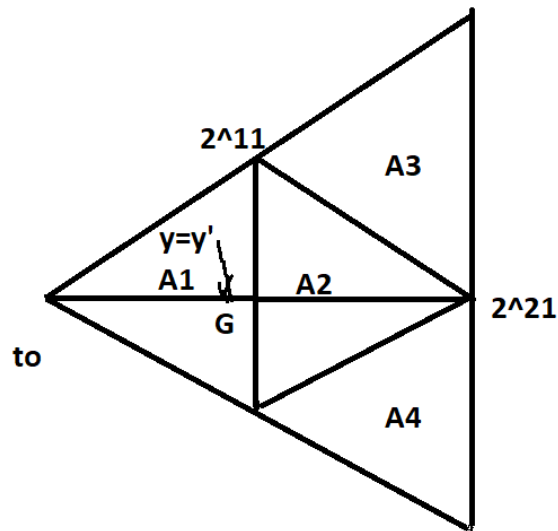


Figure1. Binominal Decision Tree Models the Mind

$$A \times 4 =$$

$$4(1/p(x) \cdot 2^{11}) = 5792$$

$$\ln 5792 = 0.866 = \sin 60^\circ = t \text{ (mon-telescopic)}$$

$$y = y' = G$$

$$\int y' = y = \int G$$

$$y = G^2/2$$

$$p(x) = \sqrt{2} = G^2/2$$

$$2\sqrt{2} = G^2$$

$$G = 2 = p(x)^2$$

$$= y = y' \Rightarrow \text{Golden Mean Parabola}$$

$$SE = SE' \quad t=3; E=5$$

$$y = y'$$

$$1/t = \ln t$$

$$1/t = \ln 5792 = 0.866 = E$$

$$s = |E|t \sin 60$$

$$s = 0.866(1/1/\sin 60 \sin 60)$$

$$s = 0.866$$

$$= 4A$$

$$A1 = 1/2bh$$

$$= 1/2(2)(2^{11})$$

$$= 2048$$

$$A2 = 4096$$

$$4A = 8192$$

$$A2/A4 = 0.5 = t_{\min} \text{ of the Golden Mean Parabola (telescopic)}$$

$$4A/4A = 0.866/8192 = 105.7 = Mv \text{ of the Human Nervous System i.e., Brian}$$

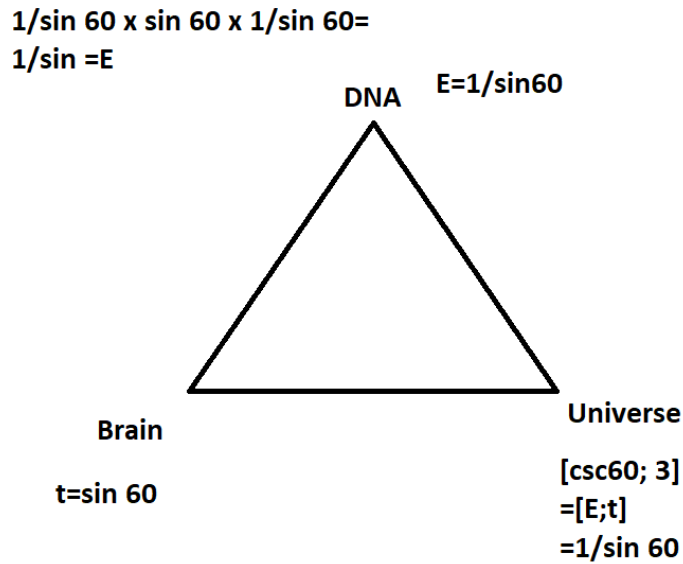


Figure2.

$$s = Et \sin 60^\circ$$

$$= (1/\sin 60^\circ)(\sin 60^\circ)(\sin 60^\circ)$$

$$= \sin 60^\circ$$

$$= t$$

$$= s$$

$$1/t = E = 115.47 = 1/\sin 60 = \text{DNA (Telescopic)}$$

Necker's Cube: Where the Universe meets the mind is summarized by Euler's Identity:

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

$$1 - \sin^2 \theta = \cos^2 \theta$$

$$1 - 0.84 = \cos^2 \theta$$

$$\sqrt{0.16} = \cos \theta$$

$$0.04 = \cos \theta$$

$$\theta = 66.42^\circ$$

$$= 115.9 \text{ rads}$$

$$\sim 1/\sin 60^\circ = E \text{ Universe (Telescopic)}$$

$$115.47/0.866 = 1333 = s$$

$$s = |E| |t| \sin 60^\circ$$

$$1.333 = (1/\sin 60^\circ)(t)(\sin 60^\circ)$$

$$= t = 1.333 = s$$

$$t = 1.333 \text{ Universe (Telescopic)}$$

$$A = 1/2bh$$

$$= 1/2(2^{21})(2^{21}) = 2097152$$

$$A_4 \times 1/2 = 104.8 \sim 105$$

$$= 1048 \sim 105 \text{mV} = \text{Brain (Telescopic)}$$

$$1048 \times 2 = 215 = \text{DNA (Telescopic)}$$

2. CONCLUSION

This is an important paper. It shows that the universe, DNA and the Brain are telescopic, which are derived from the random Bell Normal Curve.

REFERENCES

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