

**The Mathematical Laws of Natural Science**

*“unification is dead – long live unification!”*



By

Keith Dixon-Roche

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## Preface

Michael Faraday once said; **“Nothing is too wonderful to be true, if it be consistent with the laws of nature”**.

Einstein and Bohr, both ignored Faraday (and all earlier scientists) and declared it acceptable to claim that the phrase *“the laws of physics do not apply”* may be used to justify any and all irreconcilable theories.

They then announced incomprehensible concepts; that the scientific community swallowed *‘hook-line-and-sinker’*, remain unproven over a hundred years later and can be easily disproved. It is because of this situation that I have decided to include Appendix A6; “What Went Wrong?”. Technological development will remain in stagnation until the scientific community returns to reality and progress.

As a reference guide, this book is limited to statements of fact. Those of you interested in the narrative, discussions and arguments that led to its creation, will find them in my previous publications (refer to Appendix A1).

All the theories in this book are provable, mathematically and logically and also interrelate; without exception.

There is no need for any *‘unification’* or *‘sub’*-theories.

It is important that you (the reader) understand that everything included in this book is based upon, and emanates from, the work done by the *Heroes* listed in Appendix A5. And except for one man; Max Planck – without whom none of this work would have been possible – it ignores all 20<sup>th</sup> and 21<sup>st</sup> century physicists.

We now have a single theory that applies to all aspects of nature; from atomic particles to the Big-Bang, and (apart from Planck) all of it was known and available before the 20<sup>th</sup> century.

Newton and Faraday were not only visionary; they were also correct: **the laws of nature really are simple and consistent!**

Keith Dixon-Roche  
2020

# 1 Introduction

All of the **Laws of Nature** (without exception) must be:

- 1) universal,
- 2) simple,
- 3) invariable,
- 4) provable,
- 5) necessary,
- 6) complementary,
- 7) reflected in what we sense about us.

Before 1905 these rules were strictly obeyed, and science progressed.  
After 1905, these rules were ignored; and scientific progress died.

We know no more about natural science today than when Henri Poincaré revealed his famous formula  $E=mc^2$  and Crooke created his Tube.

The following are now indisputable facts of nature:

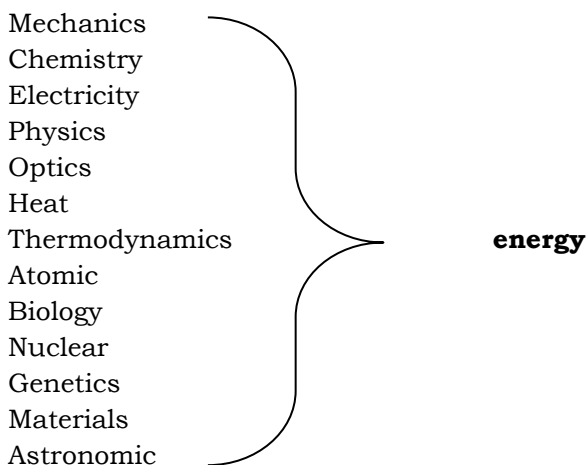
- 1) everything in the universe is energy,
- 2) *mass* is magnetic charge,
- 3) *gravity* is magnetism,
- 4) electricity and magnetism are essential converses,
- 5) there are only 2 particles in the universe; the electron and the proton,
- 6) there are no such things as photons; light is electro-magnetic energy,
- 7) there are no such things as; dark matter, black-holes, event horizons, sub-atomic particles, uncertainty, anti-matter, etc.

And finally:

Because all the laws of nature are now explained, scientific progress can and must be resumed.

**One Law Fits All:**

Numerous independent scientific fields and sub-fields have emerged over the last century, each of which generates its own nomenclature, formulas, units, laws, rules, etc. almost none of which interrelate, i.e.;



They are, however, simply different versions of the same theory; **energy**.

All of the above theories can be mathematically described using exactly the same formulas, exactly the same four constants, exactly the same two ratios and exactly the same units (refer to Chapter 2).

The above fields and sub-fields have evolved because the true nature of the atom and its particles remain a mystery to the scientific community even today.

But that should no longer be the case. All of physics can and should be united under one subject: **The Mathematical Laws of Natural Science**, which are all based upon energy.

Whilst it is understood that the above fields have their place in the world with regard to their *use* of these mathematical laws, the building blocks remain the same for all of them, for example:

Organic and inorganic chemistry apply to different forms of matter, but they both rely on the same proton-electron pairs, atoms and molecules, that react according to the same electrical and magnetic fields & charges. In other words; whilst one may apply to the treatment of *life* and the other to the treatment of *matter*, the chemical reactions are identical.