



Minoans and their Mathematical Physics

Paul T E Cusack*

Canada

*Corresponding author: Paul T E Cusack, Canada

Received: 📅 April 07, 2023

Published: 📅 April 17, 2023

Abstract

In this paper, we show that Minoans could have known advanced Mathematical Physics by today's standard. They may have originated it or they may have gotten it from the Egyptians through Moses (c. 1446 BCE) who lived in a port city where the Minoans frequented when the Hebrews were in Egypt. Or perhaps the Egyptians got it from the Minoans. Expertise in these ancient civilizations will have to tell us. In this paper we provide the calculations from AT Math. The Minoans knew the metric system (1 in = 2.54 cm), the mass of water (1 g/mL = 1 g/cm³), the mass of an electron, (5.1 = 5.1099 eV) the Coulombs on an electron (1.602 C), the Gravitational constant G, (6.673 = 6.672) and the acceleration due to gravity (g = 9.086 = 9.804) for the Earth, Mass of a proton (938.7 = 938) Indeed their mathematical physics was far more advanced as proven by the things they left behind. The lesson to be learned is that even civilizations with advanced knowledge can disappear, including our own.

Keywords: Minoans; Egyptians; Hebrews; Moses; Levant; Ancient Mathematical Physics; Astro theology; AT Math

Introduction

The Egyptians as well as Moses knew the Golden Mean Parabola (GMP). They also knew of Pi and the Quadratic Equation. So

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

$$\pi^2 - \pi - 1 = 57.29^\circ = 1 \text{ rad}$$

$$2^2 - 2 - 1 = 1$$

$$t = 2 = s = 2.0 \text{ m (axe length)}$$

The height of the average Bronze Age man was 5' 6" = 66"

The head of the Minoan axe was 13" for a total of 79" = 2.007 m

They also knew the exponential function, base e. The reverse of the exponential et function is ln t = Mass.

The derivative of the Exponential function is the exponential

function. They knew this, that the function equals its derivative as evidenced by the Phaistos Disk which is a spiral from the center out to the circumference.

$$M = E = \ln t$$

$$dE/dt = dM/dt = 1/t$$

$$2 = 1/t$$

$$t = 1/2 = t \text{ min of the GMP.}$$

$$dE/dt = E$$

$$E = 1/t$$

$$t = \pi = 1/180^\circ = 555$$

From basic mechanics that they knew from building the pyramids was leverage Figure 1.

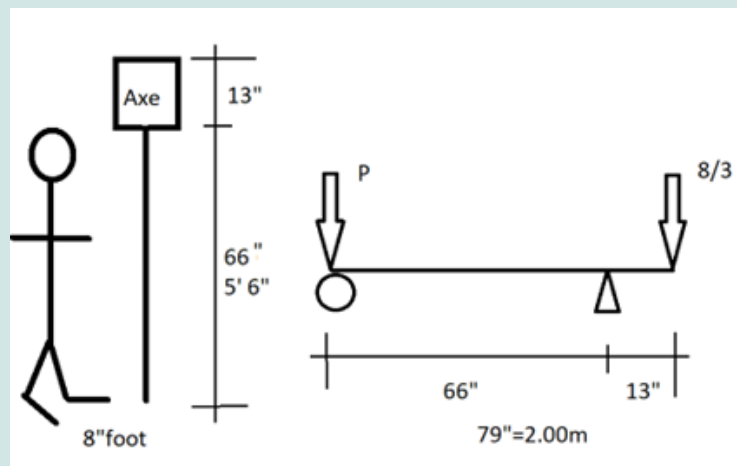


Figure 1: The Mechanics of the Minoan's (and Egyptians) and their Axe.

$$(8/3) (13") = P (66")$$

$$x=555 (3/8)/13=1.6009 \approx 1.602 = \text{Coulomb.}$$

The Minoans had Amber which they named "electron" Therefore they may have known that the Electron had a static charge of 1.601 when it was rubbed with a cloth (static electricity).

The length of their axe was:

$$2.006 \text{ m} / 79" = 0.254 \text{ m/in}$$

$$1 \text{ in} = 25.4 \text{ mm true!}$$

Now Amber:

$$1.6009 / M_e = \text{Volume of a sphere} = (4/3) \pi R^3$$

$$M_e / 1.6009 = \pi$$

$$M_e = 5.1 \text{ Cf } 5.0199 \text{ eV} = \text{Mass of an electron}$$

$$66.5 (2/\pi) = 0.4233 = (\pi - e) = k \text{ They knew Pi and base e.}$$

$$\text{Now } 1.618 = -1.601/x$$

$$x = -0.989 = 1/1.01 = E$$

$$-1.01/1.602 = -0.618 = \text{Root of GMP}$$

$$1.0106/1.601 = 631 = 1/15842 = 1/[1 - \sin 1] = 1/\text{Moment}$$

$$5.1/1.6009 \times (4/3)/(2/\pi) = 6.6721 = G \text{ Gravitational Constant}$$

The Minoans could have had knowledge of the gravitational constant [Figure 2].

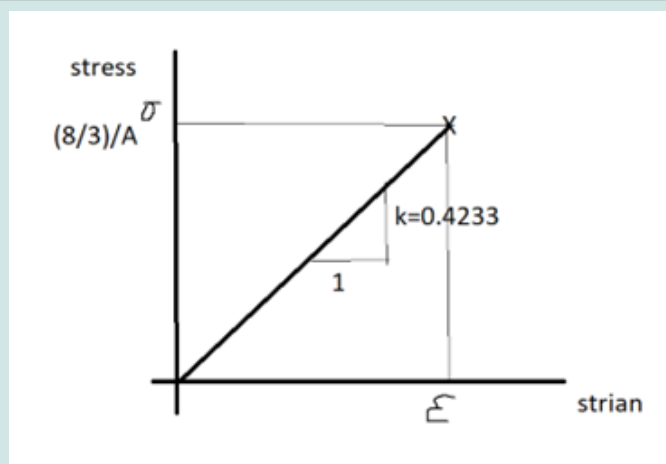


Figure 2: The Stress -strain plot for the cosmos.

$$\rho = M/\text{Vol} = 5.1 / (4/3) (\pi(1)^3)$$

$$= 1.2175$$

$$t/t = 2/\pi \times 5.1 = 2.666 = 8/3 = \text{Super force}$$

$$\text{Stress} = \text{Young's Modulus (cuz)} \times \text{Strain}$$

$$\sigma = E \epsilon$$

$$(8/3)/1 = 0.4233 \epsilon$$

$$\epsilon = 62.99 \approx 63 = 1/1587 = 1/\text{Moment} = 1/(F \times d)$$

$$\text{Moment} = 1 - \sin 1 = F \times d = \text{Work} = E \times t = -1.25(8) = -1$$

$$t^2-t-1=-1$$

$$t^2-t-1-(-1)=0$$

$$t^2-t=0$$

$$t(t-1)=0$$

$$t=0; 1=KE=1/2Mv^2$$

$$2(5.1) (1/\sqrt{2}) =1/1386=KE$$

$$1/0.1386+0.5=122=Cu \text{ ingots on shipwreck.}$$

$$1/0.1836+1/0.1386=12.66$$

$$12.66 \times 4=5.054 \cdot 5.1=Me-$$

$$\text{Moment}=1-\sin 1$$

$$=1-0.8414$$

$$t=1$$

$$E-\sin 1$$

$$M=PE$$

$$M=\sin 1=0.8414=Mc^2$$

$$5.1+\chi=Mc^2$$

$$.51+\chi=(0.8414)(2.9979)^2$$

$$\chi=1/\sqrt{2}=1/E=t=\sin 45^\circ+\cos 45^\circ$$

$$=\bar{F}+\bar{P}$$

$$=M(v+a)$$

$$1/\sqrt{2}=\sqrt{2}M$$

$$M=1/2=t_{\min} \Rightarrow GMP$$

$$\text{Now water } 1 \text{ g/ml}^3=1 \text{ g/cm}^3$$

$$1\text{cm}=2.54\text{cm}$$

$$2.541/3=1.363=1/0.733=1/(1-0.733)=1/2.666=1/F=E$$

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

$$(0.3747)^2-(0.3747)-1=1.234=1/81=M$$

$$3.74^2-3.74-1=9.29$$

$$9.29+0.51=9.804 \approx g=9.806$$

$$F=Ma$$

$$=Mg$$

$$=938(9.804)$$

$$=76$$

$$=\sin \theta$$

$$\theta=t=49.46=1/2.02=2((1.0108))=H2$$

$$\Rightarrow \text{Hydrogen}$$

$$1.0078 \times 2=2.0156=2.02$$

$$2.02+1.6009=3.62$$

$$0.362^2-0.362-1=-1.23=1/81=M$$

$$-0.12309(938) = 1.1546=1/0.866=1/\sin 60.00^\circ$$

The Standard Mass reference used around the Mediterranean Sea was between 930 -940. It should actually be 938=Mp+ The Minoans knew of the Mass of a proton going back to at least the Bronze Age. Jesus knew these secrets of Moses. He was given the purple cloth during His crucifixion to symbolize the knowledge of the Minoans who made purple cloth from dyes on the Island of Crete [1].

Conclusion

The Minoans were trading Amber as early as 1785 BC. Their axe goes back to the Bronze Era. Whether the Minoans originated the AT Math or whether it was the Levant, or the Egyptians remains to be discerned.

References

1. Menzies G (2011) The Lost empire of Atlantis. Great Britain, Swordfish pp. 1-380.



This work is licensed under Creative Commons Attribution 4.0 License

To Submit Your Article Click Here: [Submit Article](#)

DOI: [10.32474/JAAS.2023.08.000280](https://doi.org/10.32474/JAAS.2023.08.000280)



Journal Of Anthropological And Archaeological Sciences

Assets of Publishing with us

- Global archiving of articles
- Immediate, unrestricted online access
- Rigorous Peer Review Process
- Authors Retain Copyrights
- Unique DOI for all articles