

Frank Tipler's version of Modern Physics

Roger J Anderton R.J.Anderton@btinternet.com

- 1. General relativity is Newtonian physics
- 2. Quantum mechanics is Newtonian physics
- 3. There was no revolution in physics against Newton, and Newton stands firm as foundation of Modern physics I tend to agree with Frank Tipler.

Tipler's interpretation of physics is a belief in God; nothing that special-Newton believed in God. And Newtonian physics being foundation of physics then not much changes for religious people's interpretation of that physics to still view it as God.

Tipler is described as a renowned physicist [1] In his letter he is attacking President Obama for not understanding physics. In the article I quote from. I will delete that, and just concentrate on Tipler's version of physics:

Tipler: "I — [...] — do understand relativity theory. I was trained in relativity theory by the best. I was the post-doc of the late Princeton professor John A. Wheeler, who was himself the post-doc of Nobel Prize winner Niels Bohr. Wheeler's most famous student was Nobel Prize Winner Richard Feynman. I was also the post-doc of the late Oxford professor Dennis Sciama, who was a student of Nobel Prize winner Paul Dirac. Sciama's most famous student was Stephen Hawking.

"In Newtonian theory, gravity is space-time curvature just as it is in general relativity. In fact, Einstein's general relativity is just a special case of Newtonian gravity theory incorporating the ether. Quantum physics is also just a special case of Newtonian mechanics in its wave-particle formulation (called Hamilton-Jacobi theory) incorporating the very modest requirement that this formulation be mathematically consistent. Hamilton-Jacobi theory is deterministic, hence quantum mechanics is equally deterministic. There was absolutely nothing revolutionary about twentieth century physics. There has been no "paradigm shift" in physics. The magnificent intellectual edifice created by Isaac Newton stands unshaken.

"The fact that Newtonian gravity is curvature just like Einsteinian gravity was established by the greatest geometer of the twentieth century, the French mathematician Elie Cartan, in the year 1922, [...] Cartan and Einstein corresponded about this mathematical fact, so Einstein — and I, and the rest of the world's relativity experts — are aware of it, [..]. A detailed mathematical proof that Newtonian gravity is curvature can be found in Gravitation, the co-authored by my teacher John A. Wheeler.

"The fact that relativity theory is a special case of Newtonian theory incorporating the ether was asserted by Albert Einstein himself in a lecture which he delivered at the University of Leyden on May 5, 1920. Einstein entitled his lecture "Ether and the Theory of Relativity."

"The great Russian physicist, Nobel Prize winner Lev Landau, first proved that quantum physics is just a special case of Newtonian mechanics. The mathematical proof can be found in Landau's textbook Quantum Mechanics: Non-relativistic Theory. Isaac Newton himself, in his book Opticks, first advanced the basic idea that light is both a particle and a wave. Newton expressed his view as a "Query" (Query 17) rather than a theorem, because he did not know how to express this fact mathematically. Hamilton and Jacobi achieved this in the 1830s.

My conclusion: So it suggests that at higher level of relativity experts that "they" do have a better understanding of relativity than at the lower levels, where the lower levels talk nonsense. And relativity is more like as I describe it in my series of papers.

Tipler refers to it as "Newtonian physics" – but does not mention the relevant words- Boscovich's theory. That is suggestive that even "they" don't fully understand what "they" have. The unified theory that arose from Newtonian physics was – Boscovich's theory. And all the popular physics writers claim to be looking for the unified theory. All they had to do if "they" realised "they" were working from Newtonian physics was to look in the historical records to see the Newtonian unified theory. (see ref: [2] for update)

References:

[1] Obama vs. Einstein, Sunday, February 7th, 2010 -by Frank J. Tipler

http://pajamasmedia.com/blog/obama-vs-einstein/

http://pajamasmedia.com/blog/obama-vs-einstein/2/

[2] See lecture: Unified Field Theory: From Boscovich to Geometrodynamics

http://www.google.com/url?

sa=t&rct=j&g=&esrc=s&source=web&cd=2&ved=0CDkQFjAB&url=http%3A%2F

%2Fwww.worldsci.org%2Fpdf%2Fevents%2FAnderton-UnifiedFieldTheory-

 $\label{lem:control} \underline{FromBoscovichtoGeometrodynamics.ppt\&ei=ZPawUdD9H4i04ATCo4FQ\&usg=AFQjCNH7EP0g}\\ \underline{MEDI3FshJQsGjclx1vRO7A\&sig2=vB7RliXY8RW4OjqTbqTT0Q\&bvm=bv.47534661.d.bGE}$

- they do seem aware of Boscovich.

Additional Information

Other articles dealing with how modern physics (i.e., General Relativity, Quantum Mechanics, and the Standard Model of particle physics) are simply special cases of classical mechanics (i.e., Newtonian mechanics, and the Hamilton-Jacobi equation):

- * Frank J. Tipler, "The Obama-Tribe 'Curvature of Constitutional Space' Paper is Crackpot Physics", September 20, 2008. http://ssrn.com/abstract=1271310
- * Maurice J. Dupré and Frank J. Tipler, "General Relativity As an Æther Theory", arXiv:1007.4572, July 26, 2010. http://arxiv.org/abs/1007.4572
- * Frank J. Tipler, "Hamilton-Jacobi Many-Worlds Theory and the Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle", arXiv:1007.4566, July 26, 2010. http://arxiv.org/abs/1007.4566

These articles I do not necessarily agree with because from my researches on history of physics I find numerous mistakes have been made, and at present due to difficulties I am not able to give them my full critical attention; but they give the general idea of Tipler's physics.

Information was supplied to me by James Redford, who goes on to tell me:

"Tipler is Professor of Physics and Mathematics (joint appointment) at Tulane University. His Ph.D. is in the field of global general relativity (the same rarefied field that Profs. Roger Penrose and Stephen Hawking developed), and he is also an expert in quantum field theory and computation theory. His Omega Point cosmology has been peer-reviewed and published in a number of prestigious physics and science journals in addition to Reports on Progress in Physics, such as Monthly Notices of the Royal Astronomical Society (one of the world's leading astrophysics journals), Physics Letters, the International Journal of Theoretical Physics, etc."

James Redford has an interesting view as follows below, which I can't say I fully agree with his idea that existence of God is proven, it seems more a subjective term that means different things to different people. But the physics issue is embroiled in controversy of squabbling over God by those who believe and those who do not.

"Interestingly, physics, in the form of the Big Bang cosmology, has many decades ago already proved that God exists in all of existence's ultimate past, since the Big Bang singularity is the uncaused first cause, one of the ancient definitions of God held by all the Abrahamic religions.

"Unfortunately, most modern physicists have been all too willing to abandon the laws of physics if it produces results that they're uncomfortable with, i.e., in reference to religion. It's the antagonism for religion on the part of the scientific community which greatly held up the acceptance of the Big Bang (for some 40 years), due to said scientific community's displeasure with it confirming the traditional theological position of creatio ex nihilo, and also because no laws of physics can apply to the singularity itself (i.e., quite literally, the singularity is supernatural, in the sense that no form of physics can apply to it, since physical values are at infinity at the singularity, and so it is not possible to perform the arithmetical operations of addition or subtraction on them; and in the sense that the singularity is beyond creation, as it is not a part of spacetime, but rather is the boundary of space and time).

"The originator of the Big Bang theory, circa 1930, was Roman Catholic priest and physicist Prof. Georges Lemaître; and it was enthusiastically endorsed by Pope Pius XII in 1951, long before the scientific community finally came to accept it.

"Rabbi Moses Maimonides and Saint Thomas Aquinas, from their readings of biblical scripture, had both defined God as the Uncaused First Cause (which is equivalent to Aristotle's conception of God as the Unmoved Mover), and so the physics community was quite reluctant to confirm with the Big Bang that God exists per this traditional definition of God.

"As regards physicists abandoning physical law due to their theological discomfort with the Big Bang, in an article by physicist and mathematician Prof. Frank J. Tipler he gives the following example involving no less than physicist Prof. Steven Weinberg:

""The most radical ideas are those that are perceived to support religion, specifically Judaism and Christianity. When I was a student at MIT in the late 1960s, I audited a course in cosmology from the physics Nobelist Steven Weinberg. He told his class that of the theories of cosmology, he preferred the Steady State Theory because "it *least* resembled the account in Genesis" (my emphasis). In his book *The First Three Minutes* (chapter 6), Weinberg explains his earlier rejection of the Big Bang Theory: "Our mistake is not that we take our theories too seriously, but that we do not take them seriously enough. It is always hard to realize that these numbers and equations we play with at our desks have something to do with the real world. *Even worse, there often seems to be a general agreement that certain phenomena are just not fit subjects for

... But as [Weinberg] himself points out in his book, the Big Bang Theory was an automatic consequence of standard thermodynamics, standard gravity theory, and standard nuclear physics. All of the basic physics one needs for the Big Bang Theory was well established in the 1930s, some two decades before the theory was worked out. Weinberg rejected this standard physics not because he didn't take the equations of physics seriously, but because he did not like the religious implications of the laws of physics. ...

"For that and a number of other such examples, see:

"Frank J. Tipler, "Refereed Journals: Do They Insure Quality or Enforce Orthodoxy?", Progress in Complexity, Information, and Design (PCID), Vols. 2.1 and 2.2 (January-June 2003). http://www.iscid.org/papers/Tipler_PeerReview_070103.pdf Also published as Chapter 7 in Uncommon Dissent: Intellectuals Who Find Darwinism Unconvincing, edited by William A. Dembski, "Foreword" by John Wilson (Wilmington, Del.: ISI Books, 2004).

"Prof. Stephen Hawking reinforces what Weinberg and Tipler wrote about concerning the antagonism of the scientific community for religion, resulting in them abandoning good physics. In his book The Illustrated A Brief History of Time (New York: Bantam Books, 1996), p. 62, Hawking wrote:

"Many people do not like the idea that time has a beginning, probably because it smacks of divine intervention. (The Catholic Church, on the other hand, seized on the big bang model and in 1951 officially pronounced it to be in accordance with the Bible). There were therefore a number of attempts to avoid the conclusion that there had been a big bang.

"On p. 179 of the same book, Hawking wrote "In real time, the universe has a beginning and an end at singularities that form a boundary to spacetime and at which the laws of science break down."

"Agnostic and physicist Dr. Robert Jastrow, founding director of NASA's Goddard Institute for Space Studies, wrote in his book God and the Astronomers (New York: W. W. Norton & Co., 1978), p. 113:

"This religious faith of the scientist [that there is no First Cause] is violated by the discovery that the world had a beginning under conditions in which the known laws of physics are not valid, and as a product of forces or circumstances we cannot discover. When that happens, the scientist has lost control. If he really examined the implications, he would be traumatized.

"For more quotes by Robert Jastrow on this, see:

"Science and Discomfiting Discoveries" in John Ross Schroeder, Bill Bradford and Mario Seiglie, Life's Ultimate Question: Does God Exist? (United Church of God, 2000). http://www.ucg.org/booklets/GE/science-discovery.asp, http://www.gnmagazine.org/booklets/GE/GE.pdf

"For more quotes by scientists along the above lines, see the below article:

Mariano, "In the Beginning ... Cosmology, Part I", Atheism is Dead, February 11, 2009. http://atheismisdead.blogspot.com/2009/02/in-beginning-cosmology-part-i-pre-big.html

"Physicist and mathematician Prof. Frank J. Tipler gave the below presentation at TEDxBrussels-which is the largest TEDx conference in the world--on December 6, 2010 in Brussels, Belgium, where he talks about the proof of God's existence according to the known laws of physics and the

Feynman-DeWitt-Weinberg quantum gravity/Standard Model Theory of Everything (TOE). Tipler's talk was the headline presentation of the event.

"TEDx Brussels - Frank Tipler - The Ultimate Future", TEDxTalks, January 14, 2011. http://www.youtube.com/watch?v=tNkuJvhyfP0

"For much more details and resources on the above matters, see my below post:

"God Proven to Exist According to Mainline Physics", TetrahedronOmega, December 26, 2008" http://www.armleg.com/forum/viewtopic.php?t=122&mforum=libertyandtruth

c.RJAnderton2011-01-20 updated 6June2013 with additional information.