Roland Meissner

Basic principles of a new approach in physics.
Representing the general field theory in its simplest form on a basis of dialectic logic.

The book by Roland Meissner, *Grundzüge einer neuen Physik. Darstellung der Allgemeinen Feldtheorie in ihrer einfachsten Form auf der Grundlage der dialektischen Logik*, ISBN 978-3-656-38664-3 has now been released by Grin Verlag. You can order this book at amazon or any book shop at a price of € 25.00.

Prologue

After 30 years of research (from summer 1982 to summer 2012) I am finally able to present the general field theory I have been looking for in these many years. Since I could not find any institution that would support this work I had to finance both project and translations myself using my pension.

It turned out that formal logic cannot solve the problem. Quantization of the gravitational field is not possible because quantum electrodynamics and gravitation have to be represented by completely different mathematical functions which, however, have one point in common. This is where one of the principles of dialectics, known as the law of unity and conflict of opposites, comes to mind.
Seen as a whole, the opposites united by their common point are forming a unity.

Given the limitation of acceleration, graph 1 (page 12) provides two starting points - the development of symmetry, clearly displayed in graph 1, leads to the general field theory, and the functions in point $x=x_0$ have finite integrals that lead to the development of the teleronki model.
Both developments are shown separately, thus making some repetition unavoidable.

For the limitation of acceleration, the following theorem can be formulated: *when maximum speed of any kind is reached, acceleration becomes identically equal to zero.*
As there is no literature on this topic everything except for the history of elementary particles and the standard model had to be built up from scratch, making the read slightly difficult. For first understanding, the reader may well be able to skip the somewhat tedious derivations the proofs require if he trusts the results.

Halle-Neustadt, March 2013   Dr. rer. nat. Roland Meissner