

The Q-B Solution

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Abstract

In this paper, we use Euler's Formula and Astrotheology Physics to determine the mathematical mechanism that may be used by the Fed. Chairman to set interest rates and projected inflation. I call this "Cusack-Bernanke Solution" or the "Q-B Solution."

Keywords

Introduction

I expected, the Fed Chair's job is to maintain a straight line between a too hot economy and a too cold one [1,2]. How does he do that? He must keep the pressure on the economy just right. Here's how:

Euler's Formula:

$$e^{(i\pi)} = -1$$

So,

$$\frac{1}{2} e^{(1-iS)} = \frac{1}{2} e^{(1+iS)}$$

We know $i=0.618$, and $\text{cuz}=\pi-e=0.4233$

So solving:

$$t(1-0.i)S = (1+i)S(t+dt)$$

$$(1-0.618)t = (1+0.618)S(t+dt)$$

$$t = 1.618/0.38(t+dt)$$

$$f_t/dt = f \quad 4.23$$

$$t^2 = 4.23t$$

$$t = 4.23$$

$$t = 67.35\% \sim 2/3$$

For a full economic cycle $= 2\pi$

$$t(4.23(t+dt))$$

$$2/3 = 4.23(2/3) + 4.23dt$$

$$3.23 = 6.28dt$$

$$dt = 2\pi/3.23$$

$$dt = 6.28/3.28 \sim 2$$

$$t-dt = 2/3 + 2 = 0.2666 = F \text{ Force}$$

$$F = Ma = 0.2666 = M(0.8415)$$

$$M = 0.318 = 1/\pi$$

$$\text{Maximum Output} = 0.8415 = 81.45 = \sin 45^\circ = \cos 45^\circ = a = v$$

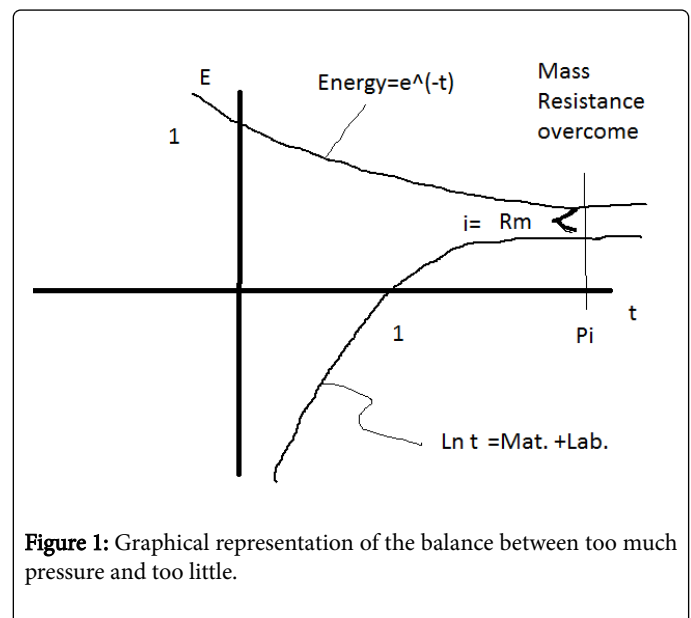


Figure 1: Graphical representation of the balance between too much pressure and too little.

$$\text{Work } W = F \cdot d$$

$$\text{Energy } E = W = M\$ = \text{Money Supply}$$

Balance between too much pressure and too little,

$$\sin 45 = \cos 45$$

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

We know from basic physics:

$$D = vit + \frac{1}{2} at^2$$

$$0.265 = 0 + \frac{1}{2} (0.707)t^2$$

$$T = 0.866 = \sin 60 \text{ degrees}$$

$$\text{Work} = \text{stored money} = M\$$$

$$M\$ = 1/t^* 1/t$$

$$M\$/ \text{ frequency} = 1/t$$

$$= 1/t^2$$

$$T=0.1/0.75=4/3=0.1334$$

$$M\$=0.4244\sim(\text{Pi}-e)=\text{cuz}$$

$$M\$=0.4233 \%$$

Now, if $i=0.04244$, And Inflation=2%,

Real rate $i=0.04244-0.02=0.0224$ Or 2.214%

Plugging this into the Golden Mean Parabola,

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

$$(2.24)^2-2.24-1=1.777=\text{sqrt Pi}$$

Volume of a sphere= $4/3 \text{ Pi } R^3$

$$\text{Vol}=E=0.4244$$

$$4/3\text{Pi} * R^3=0.4244$$

$$R=2.14$$

$$=1-\text{Pi}$$

$$\text{Area}=\text{Pi}R^2$$

$$=\text{Pi} * 2.14^2=14.38$$

$$1-R/100=58.8 \text{ degrees} \sim 1 \text{ rad}$$

$$\text{Coreference}=2\text{Pi}R$$

$$=2\text{Pi} * (2.14)$$

$$=13.43$$

$$1=13.43/100=0.866=\sin 60 \text{ degrees}$$

$$=\text{Supe force}$$

Considering the GDP Equation:

$$\text{GD}=Y=G+I+C-S$$

$$\text{Ln PI}=17\%+4.4244\%+C-(1/7)\%$$

$$1.1447=6.95\%+C$$

$$C=1+(1/7)$$

$$=7.52\%$$

So, again,

$$Y=G+I+C=S$$

$$Y-C-I=C-S$$

$$=1+(1/7)+1/7$$

$$I=1.686$$

$$\text{But } I=4.244\%$$

$$\text{So, } \$.244\% - 1.686\% = 2.55 \%$$

$$=\text{Inflation}$$

The Optimum Period $T=1/t=0.251$

$$\text{LE}=1/t=T$$

$$\text{Ln } T=\text{Ln } 0.251=1386$$

$$1-0.,1386=0.863\sim 0.866=\sin 60 \text{ degrees}$$

$$=\text{Superforce}=M\$$$

This is the pressure that the Fed Chair must keep on the economy.

So, ideally, the Money Supply should follow the sine curve over the economic cycle [3]. The influence of the combined affect of government spending, G and controlling the money supply, M\$, should sum to a sine wave always.

We'll call it the Q/B=Quarter Back Solution (**Figure 1**).

Conclusion

So, the job of maintaining a constant, maximum growth of the national economy should follow the sine wave.

References

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