

Short Report

Malleability of Stem Cells

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Abstract

This provides the basic energy calculations that lead to life made from Carbon, Hydrogen, and Oxygen. The result is that Stem cells are malleable to produce life forms.

Keywords: Energy; AT math; Stem cells; Carbon based life forms

Introduction

In this brief paper, we consider the malleability of Stem Cells to combine to form compounds that are the basis of life. We see once again that AT Math applies, yielding the familiar SE=SE' this evokes the golden mean parabola which is at the heart of the reactions that cause life to be [1].

$$\int E = E^2/2^2 = \int dM/dt = \int 2 dt = 2t + C$$

$$E^2/2 = 2t$$

$$E^2 = 4t$$

$$E = 2\sqrt{t}$$

$$E/M = 2\sqrt{t}/M = 1/(2\pi)$$

$$TE = M[1/2\pi] = 2\sqrt{t}/M$$

$$M = 4\pi\sqrt{t}$$

$$TE = M[1/2\pi]$$

$$TE = PE + KE$$

$$Mc^2 + 1/2Mv^2 = TE$$

$$c^2 + v^2/2 = TE$$

$$3^2 + (1/\sqrt{2})^2/2 = TE$$

$$9 + 1/4 = TE$$

$$9.25 = TE$$

$$E/M = E/[4\pi\sqrt{t}] = 9.25/[4\pi\sqrt{t}]$$

$$E = 0.7361/\sqrt{t}$$

$$E^2 = 0.5416/t$$

$$E = 0.5418$$

$$TE = M[1/2\pi]$$

$$0.5418 = M[1/2\pi]$$

$$M = 3.404$$

$$M = 4\pi\sqrt{t}$$

$$3.404 = 4\pi\sqrt{t}$$

$$\sqrt{t} = 2.709 \sim e1$$

$$M\sqrt{t} = E$$

$$3.404(2.709) = 1.2566 \sim E_{min} = 1/7.958 \sim 1/8$$

$$M = \ln 8 = -0.228$$

$$M = 3.404/6.023 = 0.5648 \text{ g/mol}$$

$$\sim 565 \text{ g/mol}$$

For Carbon, Hydrogen, and Oxygen,

$$xC^{+4} + yH^1 + zO^{-2} = M$$

$$12x + y + 16z = M$$

$$32[12(4) + 4(1)] = M$$

$$(1536 + 12) - 32 = M = 565$$

$$1516 = 565$$

$$1516/565 = 2.683 \sim SF$$

$$F = Ma$$

$$F = 3.404(6.67) = 22.7 = M = \ln 8$$

$$4 + 1 - 2 = 3 = \text{Net Charge}$$

$$So \ t - 3$$

$$So, \ C32H32O16$$

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$$565/80=7.06\sim 1/\sqrt{2}$$

$$565/80\div 1/\sqrt{2}=4.9939\sim 5$$

$$\Rightarrow SE=SE'$$

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

t=3=charge; E=5=necessary energy

$$5/3=1.666=1/6=\text{implies Physical Constants}$$

Conclusion

This paper explains what conditions are necessary for Carbon based life forms to begin.

References

1. Cusack PTE. Astrotheology, cusack's universe. J Phys Math. 2016;7(2):174.