

CURRENT TRENDS IN MEDICAL AND CLINICAL CASE REPORTS



Down's Syndrome: Where the Mind Meets the Universe

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Article Information

Article Type:	Case Studies	*Corresponding author:	Citation: Paul TE Cusack (2020) Down's Syndrome: Where the Mind Meets the Universe. Current Trends Med Clin Case Rep, 1(1);1-6
Journal Type:	Open Access	Paul TE Cusack	
Volume: 1	Issue: 1	BScE, DULE	
Manuscript ID:	CTMCCR-1-104	23 Park Ave. Saint John	
Publisher:	Science World Publishing	NB E2J 1R2	
		Canada	
Received Date:	27 August 2020	Email: St-michael@hotmail.com	
Accepted Date:	10 September 2020		
Published Date:	12 September 2020		

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ABSTRACT

In this paper, we consider how the human mind meets the universal signa. The frequency of the mind and thus the internal clock (like a computer) must be in sync for the mid to have full consciousness. We will see how the internal clock of the mind of Down's Syndrome patients is what leads to mental impairment. In fact, any mentally challenged person may have an issue with there internal clock.

KEYWORDS

Mind, Prime numbers, Internal clock, Golden Mean

INTRODUCTION

In this paper, we consider the mathematical foundations of how the universe functions and how that coincides with the human mind. We use well known equations by now of AT Math. We investigate the abnormal brain, a patient with Downs Syndrome. The mind can be modelled as an R_L_C circuit with a sinusoidal voltage. We see that when the frequency of the human mind is off by a degree, so too is mental capacity. The interior life of a mentally challenged person is not available to me. We can only judge from what is outward -behaviour and language. We begin with the familiar SE or soul energy and its derivative.

$$SE=SE'$$

$$SE'=2t-1$$

$$SE''=2$$

$$y=y'=y''=2=L \text{ Inductor}$$

$$SE'=2=2t-1$$

$$SE'=3=2t$$

$$t=3/2=150=1/G$$

$$t=(1+Ln t)^7$$

$$=[1+Ln (754)]^7$$

$$=1.50=1/G$$

$$1/G=t=1/E=1/ (1+Ln t)^7$$

$$E=0=G$$

$$y'=G=0$$

$$y''=G=0$$

$$d^2E/dt^2 -G=0$$

Clairnaut Differential Equation of the Universe

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

$SE=2^2-2-1=1$
 $SE'=2t-1$
 $SE'=2(2)-1$
 3
 $SE''=2$
 $SE=1; SE'=3; SE''=2$
 $\iint y = \int \int y''$
 $\int y^2/2 = \int y'$
 $2y^3(2)(3)=y$
 $y^3/2=2$
 $y^3=4$
 $y=0.1587=\text{Moment}=F \times d$
 $0.1587=(8/3)d$
 $d=0.595 \sim 6$
 For an R-L-C circuit under sinusoidal current= $4/3$
 $R=0.4233$
 $Xc=1/\pi$
 $XL=2$
 Impedance $Z=1.009 \sim 1$
 $\Pi \text{ Sense}=2.67=\text{SF}$
 $V=iR$
 $=(4/3)(-2)$
 $=-8/3$
 $=\Pi \text{ Senses}$
 $F=-ks$
 $-8.3=(0.4233)s$
 $s=6.3$
 $1/s=1587=1-\sin 1=\text{Moment}=y$
 $0.1587=t^2-t-1$
 $t^2-t-0.8413=0$
 $t=-0.975; 0.696 \sim 7$
 $t=7$ is the time required for consciousness signal to be perceived.
 $G^3/3=1/s$
 $G^3=3/(4/3)=2.25$
 $G=1.310$ Internal Clock

Tension between Primes and Integers:

Gauss's Equation:

$\text{Lim } x \rightarrow \infty = \pi(x) / [x / \ln x] = 1$
 $y=y'=1$ Prime Number 1 is always a factor
 $y=y'=2$ Even Integer 2 is always a factor
 Now,
 $\ln x = 1/x$
 $y=y'$
 $x=1/y$
 $y=1/x$
 $\ln(1/y) = 1/(1/y)$
 $\ln(1/y) = y$
 $\text{Let } y=1$
 $\ln(1/1) = 0 = y$
 $t^2-t-1=E$
 $0^2-0-1=-1=dE/dt$ for $y=1/x$ for $t=1$
 And, Let $y=2$
 $\ln(1/2)$
 $=-0.693 \sim 7 = y$
 See above.

$\ln(1/y)' = 1/(1/y) = y = 2$
 $2^2-2-1=1=dE/dt$ for the Ln function at $t=1$
 $dE/dt=2t-1$
 $1=2t-1$
 $t=1$

 $dE/dt=2t-1$
 $-1=2t-1$
 $2t=2$
 $t=1$

In either case $t=1$
 $t^2-t-1=E$
 $E=1^2-1-1=-1$
 $E=(-1)$
 $dE/dt=0$ Minimum @ $(E,t)=(-1; 1)$

 Prime is divisible by 1
 Even Integer is divisible by 1 and 2
 $8/3 \div 2 = 4/3$
 $V=iR$
 $8/3=(4/3)(2)$
 $R=2=y=L$

Even = Prime + Prime =

$2=1+1$
 $=L$
 True!

 $-2=(-1)+(-1)$
 $=-L$

 True!

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

t^2-t-1
 $=(-2)^2-(-2)-1=5=SE=SE'$

So $t=-2=-L$ =Resistance of the inductor that models the human mind.

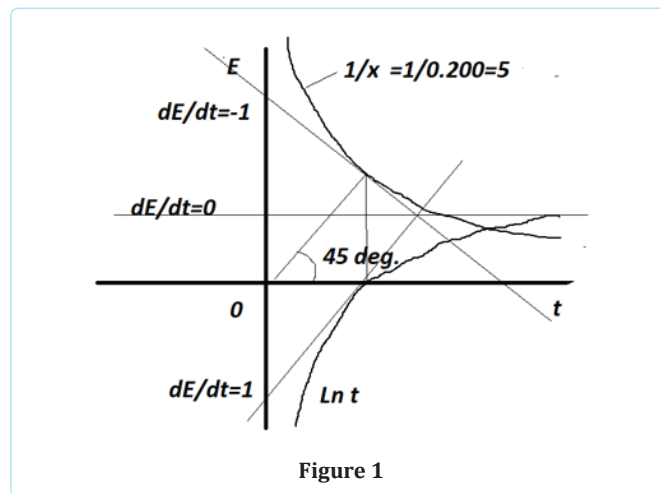


Figure 1

$$y=mx+b$$

$$E=m(t+b$$

$$1=0t1)+b$$

$$b=1$$

$$y=Mx+b$$

$$E=-1=(0)1-b$$

$$b=-1$$

$$b=\cos\theta$$

$$E=\cos\theta$$

$$\theta=\pi$$

Consciousness:

$$\sin^2 \theta + \cos^2 \theta = 1$$

$$\sin^2 \pi + \cos^2 \pi = 1$$

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

$$1 = 1$$

True!

Prime + Prime = Even

$$1 + 1 = 2$$

Gauss's Equation:

$$\lim_{x \rightarrow \infty} \pi(x) / [x / \ln x] = 1$$

Multiply both sides by 2

$$\{12 / [31 / \ln 31]\} \times 2$$

$$= 1.329 \times 2 = 2.658 \sim 8/3 = SF.$$

$$[31 / 12]^2 = 6.67 = G$$

$$F = GM_1 M_2 / R^2$$

$$8/3 = 6.67 M_1 (1) / (1^2)$$

M=4 = Sense of Touch and the universal determinant.

Prime + Prime = Integer

$$2 \text{Prime} = \text{Integer}$$

$$\text{Prime} = \text{Integer} / 2$$

$$\text{Integer} / 2$$

$$y=2 \Rightarrow y=y'$$

$$\text{Integer} / y = \text{Integer} / y'$$

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

$$2^2 - 2 - 1 = 1 = E = y$$

$$\text{Integer} / 1 = \text{Integer} / y'$$

$$y' = 1$$

$$y = 2; y' = 1$$

$$\int y' = 1$$

$$y = 1$$

$$\int y = 2t$$

$$y^2 / 2 = 2t$$

Since t=1

$$y^2 / 2 = 2(1)$$

$$y = 2 = E$$

$$E = 2; t = 1$$

This is the golden mean triangle.

The senses:

Memory = -1

Intellect = -1

Soul = -1

Imagination = -2

Will = -2

$$\cos \theta = \vec{P} = Mv$$

$$= -1$$

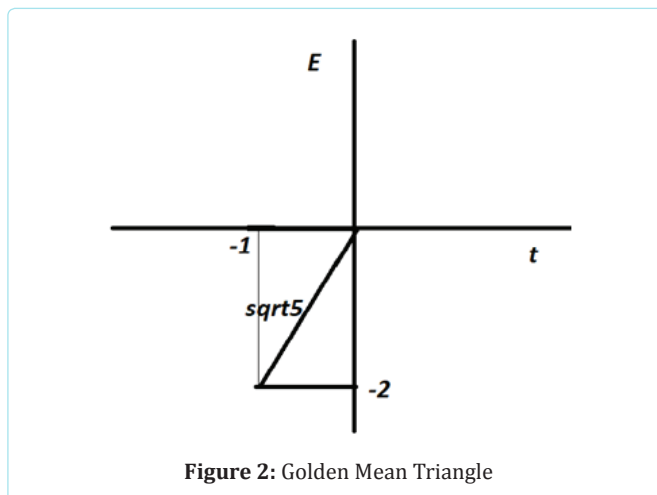


Figure 2: Golden Mean Triangle

$$\theta = \pi$$

$$-1 = M(1/\sqrt{2})$$

$$M = -\sqrt{2} = 1 = \Sigma \text{ Senses}$$

But,

$$M = \ln t$$

$$t = 0.243$$

$$(0.243)^2 - 0.243 - 1 = 1.184 = \text{Mass of the Periodic Table of the Elements.}$$

We consider the human mind.

$$\text{Mind} = 1 - v_s / v_L$$

$$1 - 343 / 299792458$$

$$= 1 - 1.1441$$

$$= 0.1443$$

$$E = (1 + \ln t)^7$$

$$0.1443 = (1 + \ln t)^7$$

$$\ln 1443 = \ln (1) \times 7 \ln t$$

$$\ln t = 0.1443$$

$$t = 115.36$$

$$E = \sin 60^\circ$$

$$= F = Ma$$

$$= 8/3 = 4(a)$$

$$= 6.666 = G$$

$$2G = 1.334 = i = s$$

$$V = iR$$

$$= (4/3)(-2)$$

$$= -8/3$$

$$F = -ks$$

$$-8/3 = -(0.4233)s$$

$$s = 6.3$$

$$6.299 / 6.999 = 0.9 = 3^2$$

The internal clock runs at t=115.47

$$E = 1/t = 1/11547 = 0.866 = \sin 60 \text{ degrees} = F$$

$$F = Ma = 0.866 = M(1/\sqrt{2}) = 0.1225$$

The internal clock of the Human mind is coincident with the SF.

$$t = 11547$$

$$\text{Freq} = 1/t = 0.866 = \sin 60$$

Universal Parametric Equation

$$\sin(t) + 1/3 \cos(17t + \pi/3) \cdot \sin(17t + \pi/3)$$

Let $t=1$

$$[\csc 60^\circ, c]$$

$$\csc 60 = 1/\sin 60$$

The function for the brain's internal clock is:

$$\sin(t) + 1/3 \cos(17t + \pi/3)$$

$$\csc 60^\circ = 1/\sin 60^\circ = 1.1547$$

$$1.1547^2 + c^2$$

$$= 4/3 + 0.9$$

$$= 223$$

$$t^2 + c^2$$

$$= t^2 + (v/t)^2$$

$$= [1 + v^2]/t^2$$

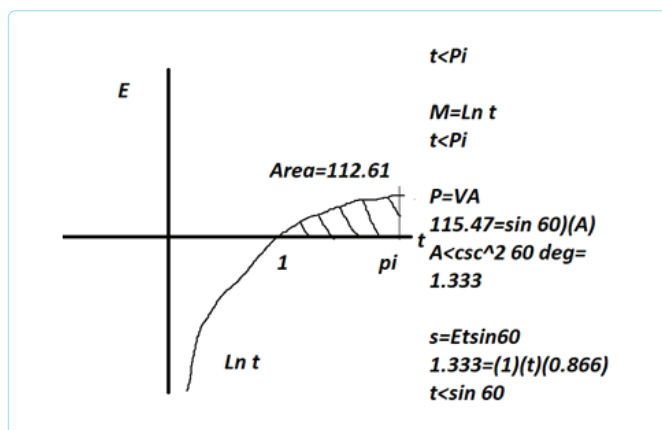
$$= (1 + 1/2) / (4/3)$$

$$= 1.1253$$

$$1.125/\sqrt{5} = 0.502 \sim 1/2 = \cos 60^\circ = t \min$$

$$2t - 1 = 0$$

$$2(1/2) - 1 = 0 \text{ Minimum}$$



Circuit of the Mind:

$$V = iZ$$

$$V = \sin 60^\circ (Z)$$

$$= 0.866(1.00919)$$

$$= 0.874$$

$$t = 1/874 = 1.1442$$

$$E = (1 + \ln t)$$

$$1.1442 = 1 + \ln t$$

$$\ln t = 0.1442$$

$$t = 1.1551$$

$$E = 0.866 = \sin 60^\circ$$

$$\text{Freq} = 1/T = 1/(1/t) = 115.47 = 1/367.5 = 2.720 \sim 2.718 = e t$$

$$1/e^{1.1547} = 1/0.315 \sim 1/\pi$$

The unit for electrical resistance is the Ohm. The SI units are $\text{kgm}^2/\text{sec}^3 \times \text{Amps}^2$

So, if the frequency is off from $1/\pi$, then there are three possibilities:

1. The brain mass is too low
2. The reaction time is too long
3. The Current, Amps are too high

$$P = V \times A$$

$$= \sin x (4/3) = 115.46 \text{ Cf. } 115.47 \text{ above}$$

For mental deficiencies, either the resistance is too high, or the current is too low.

Evens and Odds

$$\cos \theta = -1$$

$$\theta = \pi$$

$$\cos \theta = 0$$

$$\theta = \pi/2$$

$$\cos \theta = 1$$

$$\theta = 0$$

$$\theta = [0; \pi/2; \pi]$$

$$\text{Even} + \text{Odd} = 0 + -1 = -1 = \text{Odd}$$

$$\text{Even} + \text{Odd} = \infty$$

$$= \infty - 1 \leq \infty$$

$$\text{Even} + \text{Odd} = \infty - 1$$

$$\text{Even} + (-1) = \infty - 1$$

$$\text{Even} = \infty$$

$$\text{Even} + \text{Odd} = \infty = \text{Even}$$

$$\text{Odd} = 0$$

"0" is both even and odd.

$$\text{Even} = \infty - 1$$

$$\text{Even} = \infty - \text{Odd}$$

$$\text{Even} + \text{Odd} = \infty$$

$$\infty - 1 + \text{Odd} = \infty$$

$$\text{Odd} = 1$$

$$\text{Even} = \infty - \text{Odd}$$

$$2 = \infty - 1 = \text{Even}$$

True!

$$2 + 1 = 3$$

$$2 + 0 = 2$$

$$2 - 1 = 1$$

$$\text{Even} - \text{Odd} = \infty$$

$$2 - 1 = \infty$$

$$1 = \infty$$

Divide by ∞

$$1/\infty = \infty/\infty$$

$$0 = 1$$

$$y = -y'$$

$$-\sin 0^\circ = \cos 0^\circ$$

$$\cos \theta + \sin \theta = 0$$

$$\cos 0^\circ = 1$$

$$\sin 0^\circ = 0$$

$$\cos 0 + \sin 0 = 1$$

$$\cos^2 + \sin^2 = 1^2$$

$$\sin^2 + \cos^2 = 1$$

Euler's Identity = relation of consciousness.

The Down's Syndrome patient is addicted to dark pops - caffeine - like a junkie to heroine. He drinks 1 litre of dark pop every day. Its all he thinks about. I suspect the caffeine stimulates his mind to increase reaction time. A scale of reaction times could determine what degree of mental capacity an individual has.

O the scenes, only light and sound (sight and Hearing) are dependent of a signal that has a wavelength and thus a frequency. (Taste relies on chemical detection; Smell relies on chemical

stimulation; and touch relies on compressive forces)	=-1.007266
The frequency of light is:	
Sound=20Hz-20,000Hz	$E=(1-\ln t)^7$
Light 480 Trillion Hz - 750 trillion Hz	$E=V=-1.007266=(1-\ln t)^7$
Mind= $1/vs/vL$	
$1-20/20,000 -480/750$	$-1.007-1=-\ln t=118.9=M$
$=1+0.001-0.64$	$-2.007=-\ln t$
$=0.359$	$t=74.4$
	$E=1/t=-1337$ Internal Clock.
$e^{0.359}=1/0.698\sim 1/7$	$z=(35+70)/74.4=1.411=\sqrt{2}$
$E=(1+\ln t)^7$	Now
$0.698=(1+\ln t)^7$	$dM/dt=2=z^2$
	$t=KE=1/2\rho v^2=(1-\ln t)-7$
$t=1678$	$1/2(4/\pi)v^2=(1-\ln 74.4)-7$
$E=5956\sim 6$	$v^2=19$
$t^2-t-1=E$	
$(1/0.5956)^2-(1/0.5956)-1=13.999\sim 14$	$KE=1/2Mv^2$
$=2 \times 7$	$=t=1/2(\ln t)(19)$
$=y \times t$	$=409.4$
$=E \times t$	
If $y \neq 2 \Rightarrow y \neq y'$ and $SE \neq SE'$ which is where we began this paper.	$TE=PE+KE+SE$
$t=(1-\ln t)^7$	$M[c^2+gh+1/2 v^2]+[t^2-t-1]$
$t=\pi$	$2[9+6.67 +1/2 (19)+ (74.4)^2-74.4-1$
$t=0.000001330$	$=-5560$
	$=1/179.8\sim 1/180=1/\pi$ rads=t max
$E_{max}=1/1330=751.8$ =Red Light	$E_{K+}=RT/zF \ln [K+]/[K+]$
$t_{min}=(1-\ln 1)^7$	$=8.314 (36.5+273.15)/[\sqrt{2}(96485 \times 6.023) \bullet \ln [K+]/[K+]$
$=1$	$=[1.602 / \sqrt{2}] \bullet 1352$
$t=KE=1/2Mv^2$	$=1/652.96$
$0.1330=1/2(4)v^2$	$=1531$
$v^2=6.65\sim G$	$=1/652.9$
$v=\sqrt{G}$ = taste sense	$=1/G_0$
$\sqrt{G}=(1-\ln t)^7$	
$G=(1-\ln t)^{14}$	Aside:
$567=(-\ln t)^{14}$	$-\ln t=2.000$
$t=31.0$ =12th Prime Number	$t=0.1352$
$(31/12)^2=6.6736=G$	$\ln [K+]/[K+]=1352$
For the ln function, $t=1$; π	The drop in extracellular K^+ can lead to decrease in membrane potential of 35mV. This is the cause of downs syndrome.
$\cos 0=1=dE/dt=(\ln t)'$ = $1/t$	$E=(1-\ln t)^7$
$\cos \pi =-1=dE/dt=(1/t)'$	$70=(1-\ln t)^7$
Add the functions	$69=-\ln t$
$1/t+1/(2t^2)=\cos (0)+\cos (\pi)=1-1=0$	
$(t+2)/t^2=0$	$-\ln t=1.831$
$t=2=y$	$t=e^{-1.831}$
$t \times 7=14$	$=1.602$ Coulombs
Potential of a nerve cell:	
$V=iZ$	$V=iZ$
$\Delta V=iZ$	$(-70)=-0.175(z)^2$
$(-0.070+0.035)=0.105=i(2)$	$Z=400$ Minimum Visible Light =380 nm
$-0.035=i(2)$	$\sqrt{Z}=20$ Minimum Hearing Frequency
$i=-0.175$	$\Delta E/E=(105-35.39)/1602=43.45$
$=-1.00267$ rads	$E=1/t=1/43.45=23.0$
	$4345^2-4345-1=1.246 \leq E_{min}=-1.25$
$V=(-1.00267)(\sqrt{1.00919})$	

So the proteins in the intercellular fluid contains Gasotransmitters (NO+CO+H₂S+O₂). We will consider CO because it is a compound that leads to CO₂ which causes unconsciousness.

Gasotransmitters



Carbon Monoxide → Toxic + **Unconsciousness** + Toxic + Toxic

$$\text{CO}=12+16=28 \text{ gm/mol} \times 6.023=168.6$$

$$M=\text{Ln } t$$

$$68.6=\text{Ln } t$$

$$t=5.397$$

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

$$E=227.3$$

$$t=0.4399$$

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

$$0.4399^2-0.4399-1=1.246 \sim 1.25 =E_{\text{min}} \text{ Cf. } E=1.246 \text{ above.}$$

So, the cause of Down's Syndrome is the CO ion -the neurotransmitter protein.

CONCLUSION

We see that the human mind can be modelled as a R_L_C Circuit. The frequency of the mind is paramount for normal cognitive function. Carbon Monoxide may be the cause of Down's Syndrome.

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