

# Einstein Had It Part Lxii: Unraveling the Mind of the Genius

Albert Einstein, the renowned physicist and mathematician, is known for his groundbreaking contributions to the field of science and his radical theories that revolutionized our understanding of the universe. In this article, we delve into the fascinating mind of Einstein, exploring his intellectual journey, key concepts, and enduring legacy. Join us as we unravel the genius behind the man and gain insights into his extraordinary perspective on the mysteries of the universe.

## The Early Years

Born in Ulm, Germany, in 1879, Einstein displayed remarkable intelligence from an early age. His inquisitive nature and a passion for discovery set the stage for his future scientific endeavors. Despite facing personal challenges, including speech difficulties and a rebellious attitude towards formal education, Einstein found solace in mathematics and physics.

Einstein's revolutionary thinking began to take shape during his time at the Swiss Federal Polytechnic, where he earned a diploma in teaching mathematics and physics. It was here that he honed his analytical skills and developed a profound curiosity about the fundamental workings of the universe.

## Einstein had it... Part LXII: The Quantization of Schwarzschild and FLRW-Metrics

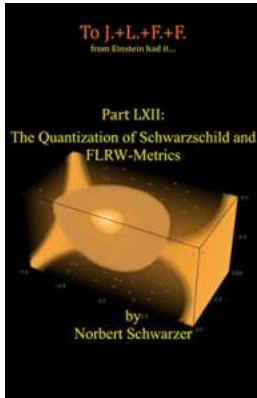
by James A. B. Mahaffey Jr. ([Print Replica] Kindle Edition)

★★★★★ 5 out of 5

Language : English

File size : 1976 KB

Screen Reader : Supported



Print length : 454 pages

Lending : Enabled



## The Theory of Relativity

Perhaps Einstein's most well-known contribution to science is the theory of relativity. His research in this area completely transformed our understanding of space, time, and gravitation. The special theory of relativity, published in 1905, challenged the traditional Newtonian laws of motion and introduced the concept of time dilation and length contraction.

Building upon his work, Einstein formulated the general theory of relativity in 1915. This encompassing theory explained gravity as a curvature of spacetime caused by massive objects. It revolutionized our understanding of the cosmos, revealing that gravity is not a force but rather a consequence of the geometry of the universe.

## The Photoelectric Effect and Quantum Mechanics

In addition to his work on relativity, Einstein made significant contributions to the field of quantum mechanics. His explanation of the photoelectric effect, for which he was awarded the Nobel Prize in Physics in 1921, provided a crucial foundation for the development of quantum theory.

Einstein's research demonstrated that light can exhibit both wave-like and particle-like properties, giving rise to the concept of quanta, which are discrete packets of energy. This understanding paved the way for the field of quantum mechanics, which explores the behavior of matter and energy on a microscopic scale.

## **Einstein's Thought Experiments**

Einstein's profound insights often came from his vivid thought experiments. These mental simulations allowed him to explore complex scientific concepts and develop innovative theories without the need for extensive experimentation. One such thought experiment was the famous "Einstein's Train," which helped him formulate his ideas of relativity.

In this hypothetical scenario, Einstein imagined a train moving at a significant fraction of the speed of light. By considering the relative motion of observers inside the train and those outside, he was able to visualize the effects of relativity, such as time dilation and length contraction.

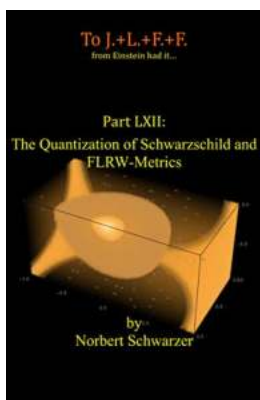
## **The Legacy of Einstein**

Einstein's contributions to science and his unique perspectives on the universe continue to shape our understanding of the world around us. His theories have been experimentally verified countless times and have far-reaching implications in various fields, including astronomy, cosmology, and particle physics.

Moreover, Einstein's influence extends beyond the realm of science. His philosophical reflections on life, creativity, and the nature of knowledge inspire people from all walks of life. Einstein's intellectual curiosity and unwavering passion for truth serve as a timeless reminder of the power of human imagination and reasoning.

Einstein's mind, with its intricate web of thoughts and unquenchable thirst for knowledge, paved the way for some of the most significant scientific breakthroughs of the 20th century. From unraveling the mysteries of the universe to challenging our fundamental understanding of space and time, his genius continues to shape our world.

As we reflect on Einstein's remarkable life and work, we are reminded of the extraordinary power of human imagination and the boundless potential of the human mind. Let us continue to explore, question, and unlock the secrets of the universe, just as Einstein did more than a century ago.



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Hint: For those who want to avoid the heavy math in this paper or seek a short cut to the final solutions we suggest [www.worldformulaapps.com](http://www.worldformulaapps.com)

### Abstract

It was assumed that the classical Schwarzschild (SS) and the Friedmann-Lemaître-Robertson-Walker (FLRW) metrics are incomplete solutions to the Einstein-Field-Equations. Thereby, the incompleteness was only assumed to be of such character that not all degrees of freedom are taken into account. Otherwise,

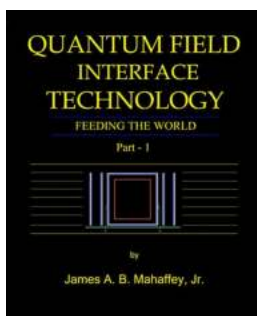
the metrics, of course, perfectly well solve the Einstein-Field-Equations.

It was shown that classical quantum equations are approximated parts of the Einstein-Field-Equations. By deriving solutions to the Klein-Gordon-terms inside the Einstein-Field-Equations we obtained quantized solutions one could superpose to the classical metric in such a way that the Einstein-Field-Equations would not be compromised but that the singularities, e.g. of the Schwarzschild metric, would disappear. In a sense, one might see this metric extension as a quantum theoretical treatment of the uncertainty of the classical solutions caused by recessive degrees of freedom being left out by the classical treatment. Taking degrees of freedom as dimensions of a problem we simply have more than 4 dimensions for our central field problem, but as these additional dimensions are small compared to the dominant 4 (our space-time dimensions), we treat them as recessive and this be do in the quantum theoretical approximation.

Discussion was performed on the example of the Schwarzschild solution, where we saw that all the classical conditions, mirroring the experimental observations, are still fulfilled, but that - thank goodness – the quantized metric would appear completely singularity free. We also obtain interesting spatial oscillations one might interpret or see as the equivalence to certain classical fields.

The fact that our recipe offers many structural options to make the Schwarzschild metric free of singularities probably accounts for the fact that there are also many possibilities for matter to form Schwarzschild-objects.

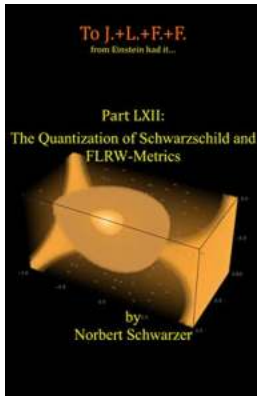
In other words: As no star is like the other, also no black hole can be perfectly equal to another one.



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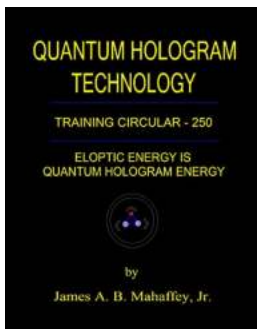
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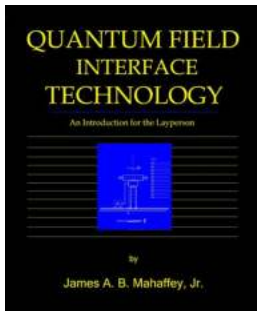
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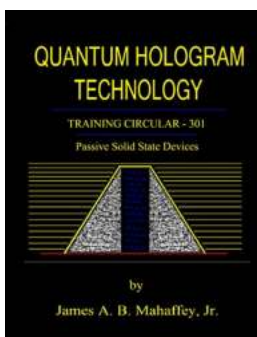
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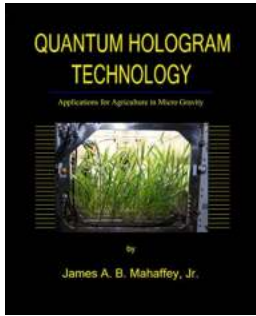
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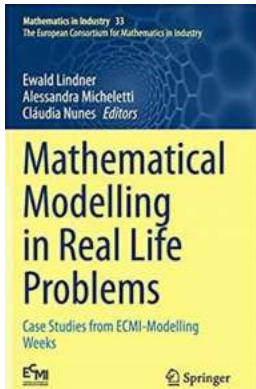
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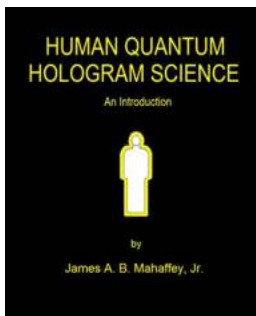
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