

Samuel Quantum Action's Theorem [#1]

by : Samuel Hasiholan Omega Purba, S. Tr. T.

Teknik Elektro

Prodi Teknik Robotika dan Kecerdasan buatan

Politeknik Negeri Batam

$$\sum_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} \lim_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} ((x - y)^n) \\ = \sum_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} \lim_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \left\{ \left(\sum_{(i=k)}^n \binom{n}{i} x^{(k-n)} y^k \right) \right\} - \int (x^x) \right)$$

$S = \text{Quantum Action's Variable}$

$x = T \text{ (Kinetic Energy)}$

$y = P \text{ (Potencial Energy)}$

$$S = \int (T - P) dt$$

$$\sum_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} \lim_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} ((S)^n) = \sum_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} \lim_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\left\{ \int (T - P) dt \right\}^n \right)$$

$$\sum_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} \lim_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\left(\frac{dx}{dt} S \right)^n \right) \\ = \sum_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} \lim_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \left\{ \left(\sum_{(i=k)}^n \binom{n}{i} T^{(k-n)} P^k \right) \right\} - \int (T^T) \right)$$

$$\sum_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} \lim_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\left(\frac{dx}{dt} S \right)^n \right) \\ = \sum_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} \lim_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \left\{ \left(\sum_{(i=k)}^n \binom{n}{i} T^{(k-n)} P^k \right) \right\} - \int (T^T) \right)$$

$$T \; = \; \frac{1}{2} \times (m \times v^2)$$

$$P \; = \; (\rho \times g \times \Delta s)$$

$$\sum_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} \lim_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\left(\frac{dx}{dt} S \right)^n \right) \\ = \sum_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} \lim_{(x \rightarrow \infty)} \left(\frac{dx}{dt} \left\{ \left(\sum_{(i=k)}^n \binom{n}{i} \left(\frac{1}{2} \times (m \times v^2) \right)^{(k-n)} (\rho \right. \right. \right. \\ \left. \left. \left. \times g \times \Delta s)^k \right) \right\} - \int \left(\left\{ \frac{1}{2} \times (m \times v^2) \right\}^{\left\{ \frac{1}{2} \times (m \times v^2) \right\}} \right) \right)$$