The McPeak Triangle Equation: A Multidomain Systems Framework Beyond Classical Geometric Relations

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Abstract

This paper introduces the *McPeak Triangle Equation*, a proprietary system framework that extends the classical concept of the triangle beyond static geometry into the dynamic modeling of wave, energy, and multidomain physical systems. Unlike traditional triangle laws, which are limited to static relationships between sides and angles, the McPeak Equation encodes temporal, phase-based, and electromagnetic behaviors directly into its structure. Applications include wireless power transmission, phase-coherent detection, and time-integrated control in both classical and quantum-compatible domains. The equation's internal structure remains confidential, but its emergent properties and system-level benefits are detailed and compared to conventional geometric models.

1 Introduction

Triangular relations—such as the Pythagorean Theorem, the Law of Sines, and the Law of Cosines—have served as foundational tools for solving geometrical and trigonometric problems. These classical equations assume that triangle sides and angles represent fixed scalar values used to calculate distance, height, or angle in Euclidean space. However, in real-world physical systems, especially at high frequencies or involving energy transmission, these relationships prove insufficient.

In contrast, the *McPeak Triangle Equation* was developed as a systems-level model that embeds physical interaction domains—particularly wave phase, energy propagation, and feedback mechanisms—directly into the triangle's structure. This new formulation preserves the intuitive form of a triangle while extending its utility across electromagnetics, time-based signal systems, and resonant feedback design.

2 Limitations of Traditional Triangle Equations

Classical triangle equations were designed for static measurements. Their domain is purely spatial, and their utility in dynamic or time-evolving systems is limited by their assumptions:

- **Static Geometry:** Classical triangle formulas are snapshots of fixed shapes.

- **Time-Independent:** They do not accommodate propagation delay, oscillation, or wave behavior.

- **No Internal System Behavior:** There is no mechanism for capturing energy exchange, resonance, or signal feedback.

3 Overview of the McPeak Triangle Equation

The *McPeak Triangle Equation* is a multidomain mathematical construct that reinterprets the triangle as a **functional interaction system**. Each component of the triangle represents not just a static quantity, but a vector-like relationship of time-evolving phenomena such as:

- Wave phase offset

- Energy distribution

- Time delay

- Feedback interference

- Cross-domain response (e.g., electromagnetic to mechanical)

While the actual formula remains protected as proprietary intellectual property, its distinguishing characteristics can be defined through its functionality.

4 Comparative Structure

Aspect	Classical Triangle Equations	McPeak Triangle Equation
Nature	Static, Euclidean	Dynamic, systems-based
Variables	Sides and angles	Phase, energy, time
Applications	Geometry, navigation	RF, wireless power, quantum
Time Inclusion	None	Embedded
Directionality	One-way calculation	Reversible and bidirectional
Interference Modeling	Not present	Native support
Resonance and Feedback	External assumptions	Intrinsically modeled

5 Real-World Applications

The McPeak Triangle Equation has already shown measurable value across high-performance engineering domains:

5.1 Long-Range Wireless Power Transmission

Used to model and synchronize the constructive and destructive interference of traveling waves, enabling efficient power transfer at distances far exceeding conventional near-field techniques.

5.2 Magnetic Levitation and Feedback

Allows modeling of resonant feedback loops that stabilize levitated bodies without continuous control input, based on phase cancellation and reinforcement.

5.3 Accurate Phase Detection Systems

Supports high-resolution detection of phase offset, enabling applications in RF communications, radar, and quantum signal interpretation.

5.4 Multiphysics System Integration

Bridges electrical, magnetic, and mechanical domains in a single representation—eliminating the need for switching between separate models.

6 Theoretical Implications

Beyond its engineering applications, the McPeak Triangle Equation suggests a more unified view of phase-space interactions. It introduces:

- Phase-anchored spatial coordinates

- Temporal vector logic

- Inversion capabilities for wave pattern reconstruction

These capabilities offer potential pathways toward new physical models that unify energy flow, geometry, and information encoding.

7 Protection and Access

Due to its commercial and strategic significance, the McPeak Triangle Equation is protected under trade secret law, supported by ongoing patent activity, and validated in multiple defense and academic environments.

Formal disclosures are available under **non-disclosure agreement (NDA)** only. Interested parties may request evaluation licenses or private briefings.

8   Conclusion

The McPeak Triangle Equation represents a fundamental shift from viewing triangles as static shapes to seeing them as functional interaction frameworks. By embedding time, energy, and phase directly into the structure, the equation becomes a systems modeling tool—applicable to wireless power, signal detection, quantum frameworks, and beyond.

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