



# Theory of Everything

A Dissertation submitted to  
JAMIA MILLIA ISLAMIA

New Delhi

in partial fulfillment of the requirement for the degree of

Master of Science

in

Physics

by

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25th May, 2020

## ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

I take this opportunity to thank Dr. Nutty Professor for his valuable guidance, encouragement and help. I am also grateful to him for providing the hospitality of his home for watching movies, whenever I got fed up of physics.

I would also like to thank all the teaching and non-teaching staff of the Department of Physics, Jamia Millia Islamia, for their kind cooperation.

Confused Student

# CERTIFICATE

This is to certify that the project work entitled **Theory of Everything** shows a work done by Confused Student, in partial fulfillment of requirement for the award of the degree of Master of Science in Physics at Jamia Millia Islamia, New Delhi, under my supervision and guidance.

I hereby approve it for submission to the university for the award of Master of Science in Physics. Further, to the best of my knowledge, this report has not been submitted to any other institution for the award of any degree or diploma.

Dr. Nutty Professor  
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# 1 Introduction

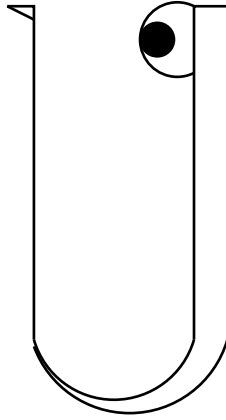


Figure 1: This, in a nutshell, is the Universe!

We wish to present a here a theory of everything [1], so that no more new theories are needed and people stop wasting there time doing research. Here I quote Fred Allen:

*A conference is a gathering of important people who singly can do nothing but together can decide that nothing can be done.* – Fred Allen

## 2 The Theory

The Hamiltonian of the Universe can be written as

$$H = \sum_{n=1}^N \frac{p_n^2}{2m_n} + V(r_n - r_m) \quad (1)$$

where  $p_n$  and  $r_n$  are the momentum and position operators of the  $n$ th particle, and  $N$  is the number of particles in the universe.

The time evolution of the universe is governed by the Schrödinger equation

$$i\hbar \frac{\partial \psi}{\partial t} = H\psi \quad (2)$$

### 3 Conclusion

From the analysis in this report, we come to the conclusion that everything in this universe can be explained by the Hamiltonian (1), and its time evolution by (2). So no new theories are required for anything. May the world rest in peace!

## References

- [1] F. De Aquino (1999). "Theory of Everything". arXiv:gr-qc/9910036
- [2] R. Penrose, *Shadows of the Mind* (Oxford University Press, 1994).
- [3] A. Einstein, B. Podolsky, N. Rosen, Can quantum-mechanical description of physical reality be considered complete? *Phys. Rev.* **47** (1935) 777–780.