

Lewis Carroll & AT Math

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Abstract: - *The author Lewis Carroll was an author and a mathematician. He as evidenced in his work, *Alice in Wonderland*, we can take it that he knew AT Math as uncovered by this author. Why he didn't reveal his knowledge uncovered remains a mystery.*

Keywords: - *Lewis Carroll; Alice in Wonderland; AT Math.*

Introduction

Charles L. Dodgson aka Lewis Carroll was an author, illustrator; poet; mathematician, photographer, teacher, and inventor. He penned *Alice in Wonderland* where he encoded Astrotheology Mathematics. He also wrote about linear algebra.

According to his biography by Cohen, Carroll was playing with letters on the name of his village. Note:

Dare not to come into this sacred place

All you good Ringers, but in awful Grace.

Ring not with Hatt, nor spurs nor insolence.

Each one that does, for every such offence

Shall forfeit Hatt or Spurs or Twelve Pence.

But who disturbs a Peal, the same offender

Unto the Box his sixpence shall down Tender.

Rules such no doubt in every Church are used

You and your Bells that they may not be abused.

The pseudonym "Lewis Carroll" was likely derived from the same letter play with AT Math as its base. It is said that Lewis Carroll is the Latinized version of his name Charles Ludwig in reverse order. I'm not convinced that is the entire storey. Lewis Carroll in Latin is Carlous Ludovicus.

[Charles] is a genius at double meanings, at playing games with words, [3] pg 143

"One day, when [He] was a very small boy, "he.....showed [his father] a book of logarithms, with the request, 'Please explain.'"

Of course, logarithms are the first step toward AT Math which has ($\text{Mass} = \text{Ln } t$).

"Quite possibly Charles (Lewis) left Richmond "with a rudimentary interest in the conceptual gaps in traditional algebra, "according to the historian Helena M. Pycior. She believes "that a critical perspective on traditional algebraprevailed at the school during.... [Charles's] school years."

Of course, the golden mean parabola ($t^2 - t - 1 = 0$) involves algebra.

Carroll records that he studied "Integral calculus, Optics (and theory of light), Astronomy, and higher Dynamics."

Integral Calculus involves that sine = cosine at the heart of AT Math. Optics involves the speed of light, c, and waves (sine and cosine). Astronomy asks questions of cosmology, and Dynamics involves velocity and acceleration.

In sum, Carroll was exposed to all the subjects necessary to come up with Astrotheology.

Then with Alice's Adventures, he took a major step forward in the play of language for humor's sake, in integrating his skill with mathematics and logic into the work to create absorbedly laughable situations. [3] pg 245

During the years Charles was writing Alice, and preparing for its publication, he worked also at his mathematical projects [3] pg255.

Charles Dodgson the mathematician was now ready to go “public. On February 11, 1867, he wrote to Alexander Macmillan:

I have got a little book, near completion, which I want you to publish for me.....” [3] pg. 256

That the treatise continues to be valuable more than one hundred years after Charles produced it is clear from the recent literature. [3] pg 257

Charles also wrote on the Determinant which equals four in AT Math. His pseudo signature was B.B. =2+2=4= determinant.

These broadsides, books of verse, mathematical works, and pamphlets appear all the more remarkable because Charles worked on them while creating his masterpiece, the crowning glory of his inventive imagination, Alice’s Adventures in Wonderland. [3] pg 258-59.

Chess Board

| | | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|-----------|
| R | K | B | Q | K | B | K | R | |
| P | P | P | P | P | P | P | P | |
| 1 | | 2 | | | 3 | | 4 | 4 =20 X2= |
| 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 2 | 16 40 |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |
| | | | | | | | | |

c=sqrt10=3.162 =Bramagupta's Pi
 Indian =Bramagupta (Inventer of Chess)

Figure 1 Chess Board showing possible opening moves.

Pawns=2 x 8
 Rooks= 4 x 2
 Bishop=4 x2
 Knights 4 x 2
 King =8x1
 Queen =8x1
 =56 moves

$$64/56=7/8$$

TE=PE+KE
 7/8+PE=-1/8
 PE=-1

Figure 2 Calculation of Potential energy using AT Math and the Chess board.

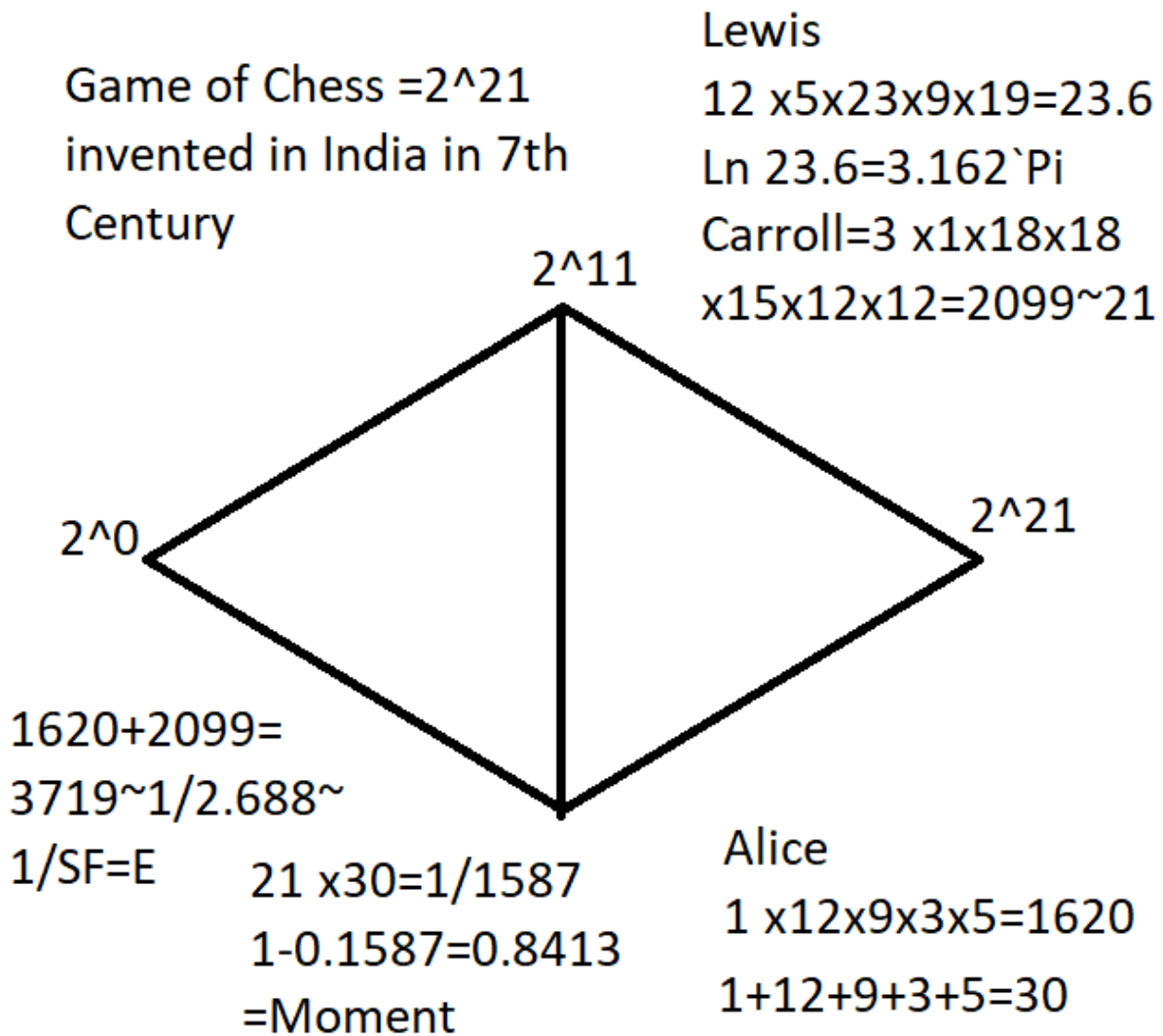


Figure 3 The Cosmic pyramid that shows a binominal tree leading to convergence at the right end.

$$\begin{aligned} 1/SF &= 1/\sin t = 1/\sin 1 = \\ &1.188395 \\ &= 1/0.8414 \end{aligned}$$

Figure 4 the moment calculated from AT Math.

Carroll wrote books in linear algebra. The most prominent of this subject is the cross product. We know from Astrotheology: space = Energy x time x sin t

When s=t

$E = 1/\sin t$

Reflecting on the non-stop wars and competition between species Leigh van Valen at Chicago propounded a new evolutionary law in 1973. Even if physical conditions such as climate don't change, he reasoned,

Every creature is being continually disadvantaged by changes in other species with which it is co-evolving.

It is therefore obliged to evolve itself if it is to maintain its relative position in the ecosystem.

Van Valen called his idea the Red Queen principle, citing Lewis Carroll's *Through the Looking Glass*. "Now, here, you see it takes all the running you can do, to keep in the same place." The breathless chess-piece explains to Alice. If you want to go somewhere else, you must run at least as twice as fast as that!" [2] Pg538.

In Astrotheology, the key is that the velocity equals the acceleration. Imagine being on an escalator where you are walking up the escalator while it is going down at the same rate. You would stay in the same place. Now if you doubled your velocity, you would move ahead. Carroll expresses this critical idea in his prose in *Alcie in wonderland* as indicated in the quotation above.

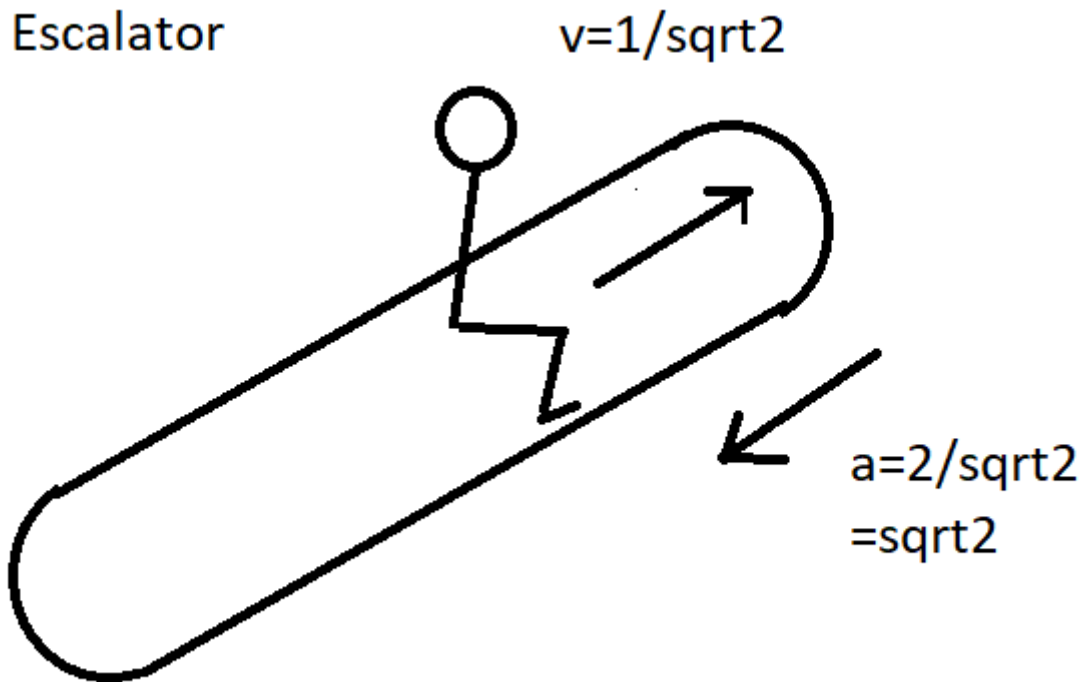


Figure 5 his upward escalator showing velocity and acceleration.

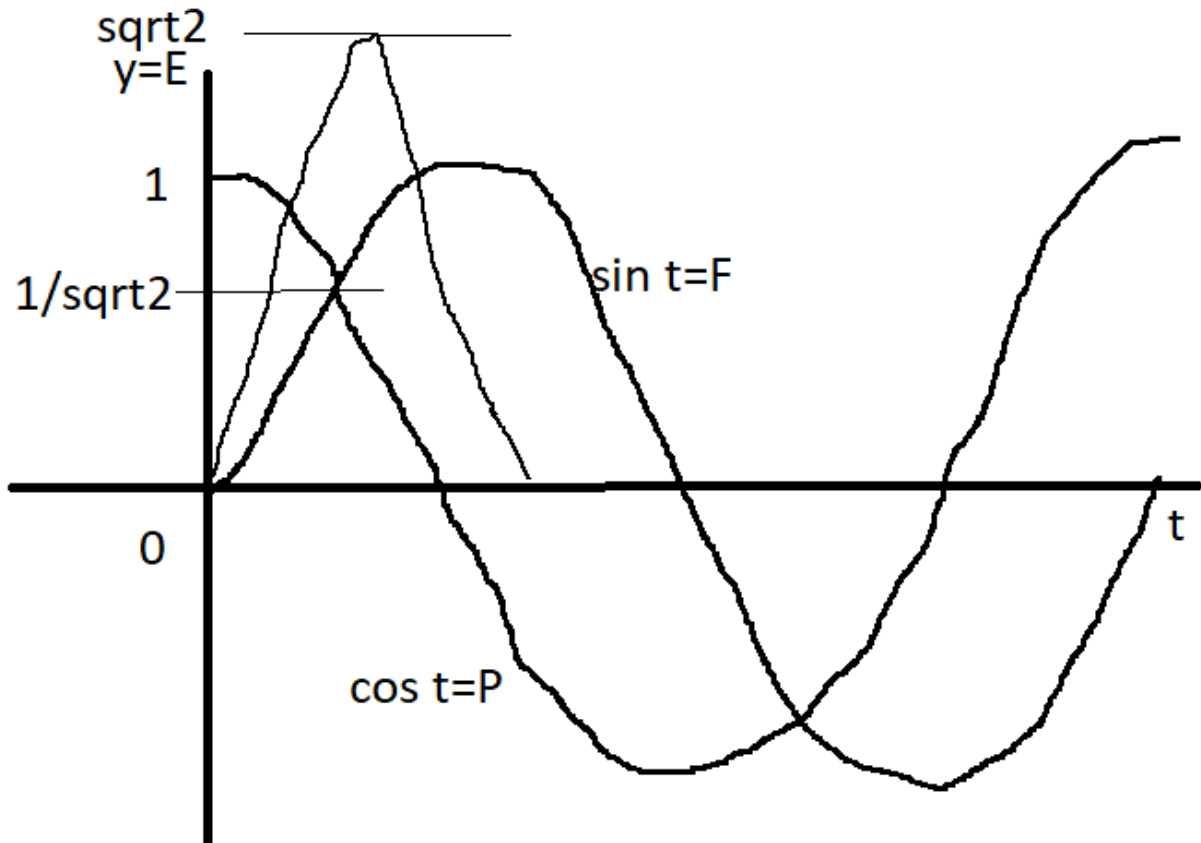


Figure 6 Force and Momentum= sine and cosine curves. When they are added, the maximum is twice the static condition.

The Goden Mean Parabola is a conic section like all parabolas.

Charles and his fellow lecturer in Mathematics, E F Sampson, “went over part of the subject of C.G.S [Geometric Conic Sections]. [3] pg 383

Choen tells us in the biography that Lewis played a numbers game called the “mystic nines”. It involves the use of the number 12345679. Similarity, in AT Math, we know that $1/c^2=1/9^2=1/81=0.12345679$. This is the mass increasing by $1/7^{\text{th}}$ at each digit. This therefore indicates that Carroll knew AT Math.\

Finally, consider Carroll’s famous story *The Hunting of the Snark*. There is a character called Boojum. This is the Cook or the Baker. Lewis is the Baker. Note, CHANIG ONE LETTER AT A TIME:

B O O J U M B A K E R
 C O O J U M B A K E R
 C O O K U M B A K E R
 C O O K W [M B A] L E R
 C O O K W [13+2-1] L E S

5 STEPS $13-+2-1=14-5=9=I$ (The game of 5’s)

C O O K L E W I S
 L E W I S =B A K E R

The Baker is supposedly courageous for going ahead of the pack in search of the Snark, but perhaps courage alone is not enough, perhaps the Baker is intruding upon the mystery of the universe, perhaps he is presumptuous in doing so, and perhaps his derring-do is in fact, immoral transgression rather than courage. Charles does not allow the Snark to be pictured: for him, the mystery was awesome and represented a sacred force that governs the world [Superforce?] and that sets the boundaries between temporal and infinite. Perhaps the poem symbolically speaks, as well, about the hallowed relationship of person to person, of Charles to his child friends, about a sacredness that must never be violated. And when it is violated, annihilation result. Perhaps the Baker does not deserve so stark a fate, but he is singled out for it. He vanishes because he seeks to penetrate the unknown, to dispel its

romance, to capture and domesticate its sacred mystery.....

That is why the snark was a Boojum, you see. The Baker has vanished, but the mystery survives, and the universe goes on its merry way. [3] pg 410-11

Now the name Snark decodes as follows.

S N A R K

$$19+14+1+18+11=63$$

$$1/63=0.01587=1-\sin 1=\text{Moment for AT Math}$$

Conclusion

Lewis Carroll integrated AT Math into his literary work *Alcie of Wonderland*.

References

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3. Cohen, M.N., Lewis Carroll, a Biography. MacMillan London. 1995.