

Evolution of the Cranial Nerves

Paul TE Cusack*

BScE, Canada

ISSN: 2640-9666



*Corresponding author: Paul T E Cusack,
BScE, DULE, Saint John, Canada

Submission: 📅 December 14, 2020

Published: 📅 December 21, 2020

Volume 4 - Issue 2

How to cite this article: Paul TE Cusack.
Evolution of the Cranial Nerves. Perception
in Reproductive Medicine. 4(2). PRM.
000585. 2020.
DOI: [10.31031/PRM.2020.04.000585](https://doi.org/10.31031/PRM.2020.04.000585)

Copyright@ Paul T E Cusack, This
article is distributed under the terms of
the Creative Commons Attribution 4.0
International License, which permits
unrestricted use and redistribution
provided that the original author and
source are credited.

Abstract

In this brief paper, we consider why there are 12 cranial nerves from an evolutionary and mathematical point of view. We see that AT Math once again, plays an important role in determining the evolution of the nervous system.

Keywords: Cranial nerves; Brain stem; Senses; Golden mean parabola

Introduction

In the human brain, we have 12 pairs of cranial nerves. We consider here only 10 because the first two, Olfactory and Optic, do not go through the brain stem. The brain stem, of course is made up of three compartments: Midbrain; Pons; and Medulla. The Medulla joins the brain stem to the spinal cord [1]. There are 31 pairs of spinal nerves. Interestingly, 31 is the 12th prime number from mathematics. So, the nervous system can be divided into the sensory neurons and motor neurons. In a previous paper, this author has established that there can be assigned values to the various neurons [2].

They are as follows:

1. Smell = $\sqrt{3}$
2. Sight = $1/\pi$
3. Hearing = π
4. Taste= $\sqrt{G}=0.816$
5. And touch =4
6. Motor=1

These sum to 2.

If we drop smell (olfactory) and sight (optic) as mentioned, then we have:

1. CN7,9,10=Taste=0.816
2. CN8 =Hearing = π
3. Touch=Spinal Cord=4
4. Motor=1

These sum to Capacitance = $8.95759 \sim c^2$ (Figure 1).

Now, if we consider the basic R_L_C circuit, we have:

$$V=iR$$

$$105=i(0.4233+1/c^2-2)$$

$$105=I \times 146.543$$

$$i=0.717875 \sim 72$$

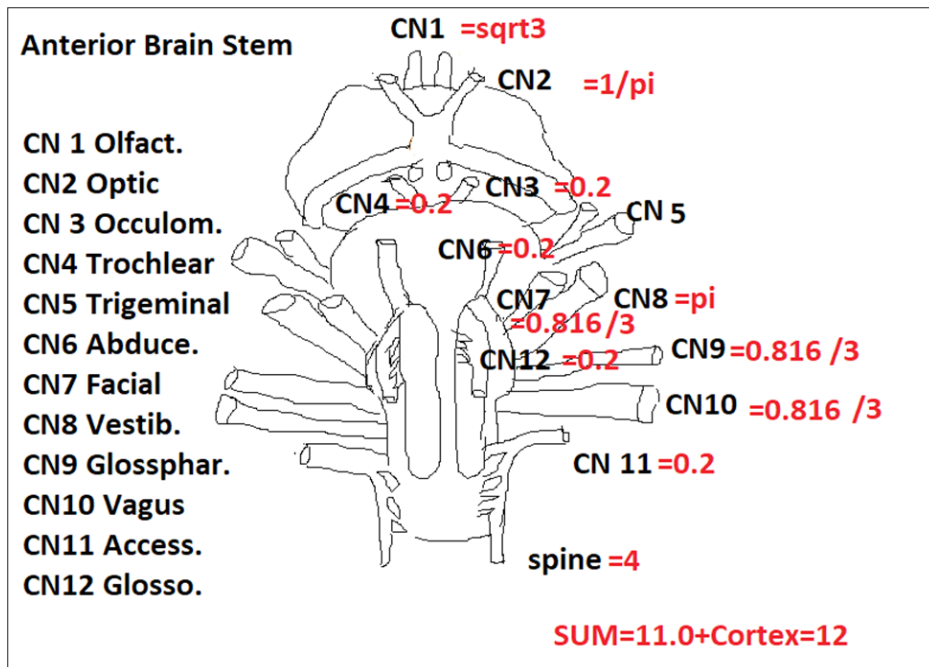


Figure 1: Brain stem and cranial nerves.

Consider:

$SE = E \times M$

$= -1/8 \times 1/9$

$= 139.08 \sim 1.388 = 1/72$

$i = t^2$

$= 1/1.3808 = t^2 \sim 1/72 = 1/E = t$

$t = 0.8479 = \sin 1 \text{ rad}$

Now we shall consider the nervous system in entirety.

1. Cerebellum=Motor=1
2. Cerebral Cortex
 - a. CN 1= Olfactory=sqrt3
 - b. CN 2= Optic=1/Pi
3. Cranial Nerves
 - a. CN7,9,10=taste=sqrt G=0.816
 - b. CN 8=Hearing=Pi
4. Spine =Touch=4

$SUM = 10.005 \sim 1.000$

$V = iR$

$R = 1/\text{Capacitance} = 1/10.005 = 0.1$

$V = (1/c^2)(1/10)$

$= 1/89.87 \sim 1/9$

$SE = (ExM) = (-1/8 \times 1/9) = 1/7.2 = 1.3888$

Power $P = i^2R$

$I = t^2$

$P = t^4(10.005)$

$= (0.8479)^4(10)$

$= 516.8$

$GMP = E = -1.2497 \sim -1.25$

Conclusion

We see that the cranial nerve evolution respects the laws of physics.

References

1. Goldberg S (2019) Clinical neuroanatomy made ridiculously simple. Med Master.
2. Diamond MD (1985) The Human Brain Coloring Book., Collins.

For possible submissions Click below:

[Submit Article](#)