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Gravity is a Reproduced Substance Invisible Objects Arise from the Influence of Cosmic Bodies on Each Other

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Abstract

The sun is so vast that its invisible extension reaches the Earth and the rest of the planets, so that it overlaps with the invisible extension of the Earth, so that the two become one body, and both of them, i.e. the star and the planets, pull the other through their rotation through the invisible matter. The energy particles inherent in the quantum vacuum are affected by the same rhythm, such as the electrons inside the aforementioned wire, and thus extend for a long time in front of the sun, for example, the energies in front of it and behind it. To stop such a rhythm until it collides with concentric ring clones that have also been reflected from the planet Earth, for example, and of course these three-dimensional clones become according to... The law of continuity is convex and nanoscopic as soon as it enters the quantum vacuum adjacent to and permeating the body, because the particles composing it were rotating in clusters, so that due to their abundance, they became accumulated circles arranged horizontally and vertically, so the space with its contents becomes a convex summation, and the reproduction continues with perpetuation as long as the light covers the body at all times, and it seems that spherification is a general law. It has been observed that if a person walks in a straight line forward in a pitch-dark night, after hundreds of steps he turns around and returns to the starting point from where he does not feel. This, as I see it, is only a reflection of the rotation of the particles of his body. This is true of Newton, Einstein, and the people of supergravity who considered messenger particles such as the graviton and the w particles and z And what are the likes that are sent from the star and the planet to clash and pull each other in one way or another, even if the star's pull is stronger? I say that these theories do not explain the resistance to the acceleration that is supposed to happen to the Earth, for example, if Jupiter approaches it and its rotation around the sun is in its direction. We will not explain unless we assume the force that holds it. The sun and the Earth are both attracting and repelling at the same time, meaning that the sun, with its enormous ring clones, exerts an invisible extension in order to curb acceleration. In short, gravity does not exist, but what does exist is that the sun extends with its quantum branch and its ring clones like invisible tails to unite with the tail of the Earth, represented by the aforementioned clones, and the solar tails unite with the tails of the planets. The other, so that the planets appear as islands in the middle of the tails of the sun. As for what appears to be smoothness of the void, it is very solid due to its high energy density, and although it appears soft in it, so-and-so things and our bodies are composed of it in a 99% percentage, so that its smoothness becomes like a perforated page that is smoothly penetrated by a stream of water, and thus the sun, the planets, and the quantum voids form one body. The movement of the planets within this one body is nothing but the movement of spiral doors within a single palace. We go back and say that our talk about the phenomenon of movement was only metaphorical, but rather it is like watching a movie, in what is in

a mathematical concept more precious than movement and rest.

Keywords: Gravity - Cosmic Rays - Planets And Stars

INTRODUCTION

Gravity is one of the four fundamental forces in the universe, along with electromagnetism and the weak and strong nuclear forces. Although important enough to keep our feet from flying off the ground, gravity remains largely a mystery to scientists**.**

In the past, scientists tried to provide their explanations for the fall of objects on the Earth. The Greek philosopher Aristotle explained it by saying that objects have a natural tendency to move towards the center of the universe, which was believed at the time to be the center of the Earth**.**

Later, the scientist Nicolaus Copernicus realized that the orbits of the planets in the sky would be more logical if the sun was the center of the solar system, thus ruling out the Earth being the center of the universe. Then Isaac Newton, the mathematician and physicist, expanded on Copernicus' insights and concluded that when the sun pulls on the planets, all objects exert a gravitational force on each other**.**

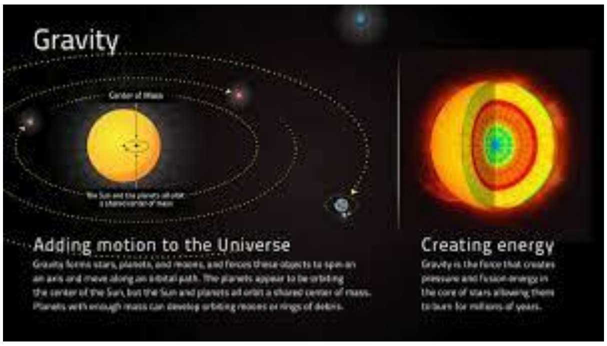

Fig (1): Earth's gravity and the Earth's core

In his famous treatise in 1687, Newton described what is now known as the law of universal gravitation, as stating that the forces of attraction between two physical bodies are directly proportional to the product of their masses, and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between their centers**.**

It is usually written as follows ($F=G\times(M_1M_2)/r^2$). Where F is the gravitational force, m_1 and m_2 are the masses of the two objects, and r is the distance between them. G is the gravitational constant, a fundamental constant whose value must be discovered through experiment**.**

Gravity is the weakest of the four fundamental forces, as evidenced by the fact that a single bar magnet is capable of lifting a metal paper clip up electromagnetically, overcoming the entire force of Earth's gravity. According to physicists, gravity is weaker than electromagnetism by a factor of 10^{40} (that is the number 1 followed by 40 zeros**. .(**

But why, among the fundamental forces, gravity is the weakest? Explaining this is a profound challenge for physicists, and an essential milestone on the path to a unified theory of all forces, as unifying the four fundamental forces in one theory is a long-term scientific dream**.**

According to a report on the Live Science website, scientists believe that while the effects of gravity can be clearly seen on the scale of things such as planets, stars, and galaxies, the force of gravity on everyday objects is very difficult to measure**.**

According to the scientific journal PNAS, in 1798, British physicist Henry Cavendish conducted one of

the world's first high-precision experiments to attempt to accurately determine the value of G, the gravitational constant.
Cavendish constructed what is known as a torsion balance, in which he attached two small lead balls to the ends of a beam suspended horizontally by a thin wire. Near each of the small balls, place a large lead spherical weight. The small lead balls were gravitationally attracted to the heavy lead weights, causing the wire to twist only slightly, allowing him to calculate the G value.
Remarkably, Cavendish's estimate of G was only 1% different from its accepted modern value, which is 6.674 x 10^−11 m^3/kg^1 * s^2, according to Live Science.

Most other cosmological constants are known to have much higher precision, but due to weak gravity, scientists must design very sensitive equipment to try to measure their effects; But - so far - a more precise value of G has eluded their tools.
Albert Einstein brought about the next revolution in our understanding of gravity, as his theory of general relativity showed that gravity arises from the curvature of space-time, which means that even light rays, which must follow this curvature, are bent by extremely massive objects.

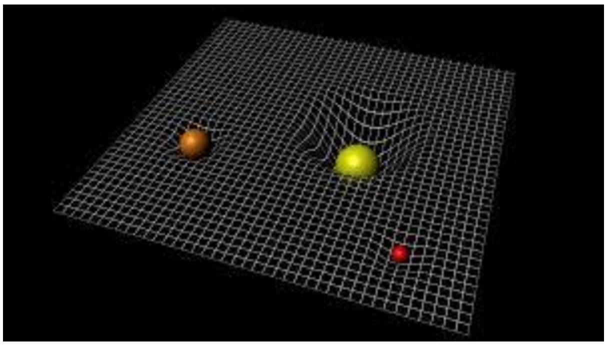

Fig (2): Energy levels of particles in gravity

Einstein's theories have been used to speculate about the existence of black holes, entities with such mass that not even light can escape their surfaces. So, near a black hole, Newton's law of universal gravitation no longer accurately describes how objects move, but Einstein's equations take precedence.
Astronomers have since discovered real black holes in space, and were even able to capture a detailed image of the supermassive black hole at the center of our galaxy. Other telescopes have witnessed the effects of black holes throughout the universe.
The application of Newton's law of gravitation to very light objects, such as humans, cells, and atoms, remains somewhat of an unexamined frontier; Researchers assume that such entities must attract each other using the same rules of gravity as planets and stars, but given weak gravity, it is difficult to know for sure. Perhaps if scientists could accurately measure gravitational forces, it would be possible to understand the hidden aspects of the universe.
Gravity puzzles scientists in other ways, too. The standard modeling theory of particle physics, which describes the actions of almost all known particles and forces, ignores gravity. While light carries a particle called a photon, physicists have no idea whether there is a gravitationally equivalent particle, which could be called a graviton.
Combining gravity in a theoretical framework with quantum mechanics remains an unfinished task. Although the other three fundamental forces are consistent with quantum mechanics (the science of very

small things), gravity is very different from them. The equations of quantum mechanics collapse if gravity is added to them, and how to reconcile these two precise descriptions of the universe is considered one of the biggest physical dilemmas currently.

On the other hand, gravity is still used to make amazing discoveries. In the 1960s and 1970s, astronomers Vera Rubin and Kent Ford showed that stars at the outskirts of galaxies were rotating too fast, as if an invisible mass was pulling them with gravitational force, then shining light on a substance scientists now call dark matter.

MATERIAL AND METHODS

The major application of Kepler's first law is to precisely describe the geometric shape of an orbit: an ellipse, unless perturbed by other objects. Kepler's first law also informs us that if a comet, or other object, is observed to have a hyperbolic path, it will visit the Sun only once, unless its encounter with a planet alters its trajectory again.

Kepler's second law addresses the velocity of an object in orbit. Conforming to this law, a comet with a highly elliptical orbit has a velocity at closest approach to the Sun that is many times its velocity when farthest from the Sun. Even so, the area of the orbital plane swept is still constant for any given period of time.

Fig (3): Attraction between two large masses

Kepler's third law describes the relationship between the masses of two objects mutually revolving around each other and the determination of orbital parameters. Consider a small star in orbit about a more massive one. Both stars actually revolve about a common center of mass, which is called the barycenter. This is true no matter what the size or mass of each of the objects involved. Measuring a star's motion about its barycenter with a massive planet is one method that has been used to discover planetary systems associated with distant stars.

Obviously, these statements apply to a two-dimensional picture of planetary motion, which is all that is needed for describing orbits. A three-dimensional picture of motion would include the path of the Sun through space.

Gravity Gradients & Tidal Forces

Gravity's strength is inversely proportional to the square of the objects' distance from each other. For an object in orbit about a planet, the parts of the object closer to the planet feel a slightly stronger gravitational attraction than do parts on the other side of the object. This is known as gravity gradient.

It causes a slight torque to be applied to any orbiting mass which has asymmetric mass distribution (for example, is not spherical), until it assumes a stable attitude with the more massive parts pointing toward

the planet. An object whose mass is distributed like a bowling pin would end up in an attitude with its more massive end pointing toward the planet, if all other forces were equal.
Consider the case of a fairly massive body such as our Moon in Earth orbit. The gravity gradient effect has caused the Moon, whose mass is unevenly distributed, to assume a stable rotational rate which keeps one face towards Earth at all times, like the bowling pin described above.
The Moon's gravitation acts upon the Earth's oceans and atmosphere, causing two bulges to form. The bulge on the side of Earth that faces the moon is caused by the proximity of the moon and its relatively stronger gravitational pull on that side.
The bulge on the opposite side of Earth results from that side being attracted toward the moon less strongly than is the central part of Earth. Earth's atmosphere and crust are also affected to a smaller degree. Other factors, including Earth's rotation and surface roughness, complicate the tidal effect. On planets or satellites without oceans, the same forces apply, causing slight deformations in the body. This mechanical stress can translate into heat, as in the case of Jupiter's volcanic moon Io.
When one of the bodies is much larger than the other, as is true for Earth and anything on its surface, its mass predominates. Every object on Earth's surface is attracted to the center of the planet with a force proportional to its mass, giving rise to the adage: "whatever goes up must come down," which is true as long as the object isn't moving fast enough to leave the ground and go into orbit.
Other planets exert the same type of gravitational force on objects on their surface, but the magnitude of this force is different. It depends not only on the planet's mass, but also its density, because the denser a planet is, the more mass there is under your feet pulling you down. On Earth, falling objects experience an acceleration of 9.8 m/s2 due to Earth's gravitational force, and that is defined as 1 g. The easiest way to discuss the gravitational force on other planets is to express it as a fraction of Earth's g-force.
Jupiter is the largest planet, so you would expect it to have the largest gravitational force, and it does. The reasoning doesn't extend the other way, though. Mercury is the smallest planet, but its surface gravity is about the same as that of the much larger Mars because Mercury is more dense. Similarly, Saturn is much larger than Earth, but it's much less dense, so the gravitational force on Saturn is about the same as it is on Earth.

RESULTS AND DISCUSSION

Gravity is based on an object's mass and your distance from the center. When you're on the surface of a planet, you can use the planet's radius to calculate your distance from the center.
If you compare the mass of the moon to the earth's, you will find that the moon's mass is 0.0123 of the earth. The moon's radius is 0.273 of the Earth's. To see what the moon's gravity is compared to the earth, divide the ratio of the masses by the ratio of the radii squared. Write down your weight in pounds or kilograms. For example, suppose that you weigh 135 pounds.
Multiply your weight by the moon's gravity relative to earth's, which is 0.165.
Solve the equation. In the example, you would obtain the product 22.28 lbs. So a person weighing 135 pounds on Earth would weigh just over 22 pounds on the moon. Remember, however that your mass has not changed.
Of the nine planets in our solar system, Jupiter is the largest and is part of a group known as the gas giants. It is the fifth planet from the Sun, with an orbit of around 500 million miles, which it covers in just under 12 Earth years. A day on Jupiter would last approximately 10 Earth hours long. As it is one of the brightest bodies in the night sky, Jupiter was discovered by the ancients, and, as of time of publication, 50 moons

have been discovered orbiting the planet. The four largest ones were discovered by Galileo and named Io, Europa, Ganymede and Callisto.

Because Jupiter is so massive, the gases the planet is composed of are under a massive amount of pressure. Its distance from the Sun also means the planet is incredibly cold, ranging from -202 degrees Fahrenheit in the cloudy atmosphere to 86 degrees F in the center. Both these factors mean the gases of Jupiter behave differently than how they act on Earth. Surrounding Jupiter's core is a layer of hydrogen that acts like a metal, and just outside that is a liquid layer of mainly hydrogen and helium. Finally, 621 miles above this is the cloudy atmosphere.

Newton did not explain the reality of gravity, but rather merely deduced its laws mathematically. Einstein explained that the curvature of space-time causes things to roll downward. The people of supergravity said that the particles sent by the sun, for example, meet and clash with the particles sent by the Earth, and attractions occur between them. As previously mentioned, and now we can express the force The connection between planets and stars, the latter and galaxies, and the latter with each other and with others, as follows. Let us express j1 as concentric spheres extending as horizontal and vertical rows multiplied by sinu cosy. If we express l as a point of engagement between i1 and i2 as other concentric spheres, we obtain the following mathematical relationship:

$$I1+I2+L(\sin u*\cos u)$$

CONCLUSIONS

Newton was satisfied with deducing the laws of gravity, and he was somewhat successful, but he did not realize that the gravity exerted on the Earth by planets such as Mars and Jupiter was supposed to change the speed of the Earth, which did not record such a change, which was not consistent with the law of continuity. The same thing can be said about Einstein's theory, in addition. Until the convexity of the place can explain the horizontal rotation, but for it to roll downward is not possible except by assuming something that attracts it, and this is what Einstein cannot explain. As for the companions, they did not explain how such particles emerge from the stars and planets to clash, and then these particles are intermittent. So how do we explain the permanence in gravity? It is taken. Based on these three theories, they do not explain how some of the Earth's terrains have zero gravity, such that the car moves upwards without starting the engine, as I experienced that myself in this northern Iraq. They did not address the phenomenon of Mercury's declination, and we can treat all of that and other matters by starting from the phenomenon of the semi-spherical shapes of the stars. And the planets, why is this the case? The secret, as I see it, is that the microparticles that make up things, if they are allowed to be launched, must enter into an increasing collision of increasing crowding between them, and the collisions must, in a longer or shorter time, cause the particles to gradually organize and rotate into clusters, and this is facilitated by the nano-sized size of the particles, but the question is from where? The latter gained movement before rotating in clusters. If we accept the theory of the big bang, then the movement represented by the explosion must be because the universe, with its extremely intense density, would have had the energy inside it boiling. Boiling has no meaning if it is not represented by violent movement. Without that, the universe would be dead. So, how did the movement occur? We explained in an equivalence paper. Movement and Mass Every cosmic phenomenon has 24 similarities, and therefore what we see of architecture in front of us is successively similar to it in the same number, as if it were one, as happens in the movie scenes. As for the rotation of the particles of the atomic structure and the chemical bonds of the parts of the architecture, what is called the enormous speed of the particles is nothing but greater pioneering. For the similarities, it is true that movement does not exist, but this observed activity is merely an activity that is superior to movement and rest. Indeed, it is superior to imagination, but in mathematics it is called an exception to the nominative third, so that it can be accepted necessarily, i.e. admitting to something that we do not imagine. Can we imagine the concept of up or down in the middle of a space located between... Two stars, each attracting the other in balance. Can you imagine a galaxy with a diameter of a billion light-years? Now, how does gravity work? The matter can be summed up as in our research into photocopying, where the light falling on the material is subjected in part to the reflection coefficient, and it comes out photocopied from layers of matter. Here we say that this is triple cloning. Dimensions, as they continue, hide in the adjacent quantum vacuum that permeates matter. They enter as concentric nanospheres to the point that you cannot see them becoming that way because they return, according to the law of continuity, to their nature when they were inside the round within clusters. Also, according to our research, the movement and mass are equal. They do not have a linear movement, but rather a rhythmic movement like the movement of electrons inside a wire. The electrician.

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