# The Parametric Geometry of Central Force Fields.

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Mechanical energy curves of Macro and Micro Infinity

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Parametric geometry methods of construction for two central force fields. Macro infinite curves source from Gravity central force F. These types of field curves exist across the Kelvin Scale; hot <---->cold, a Thermodynamically reversible collective of mass. Micro infinity curves are Nuclear and register stress of changes of perception. Solid, liquid, and gas, wrought with Chaos of Thermodynamic heat (Q).

Energy curves and Kelvin

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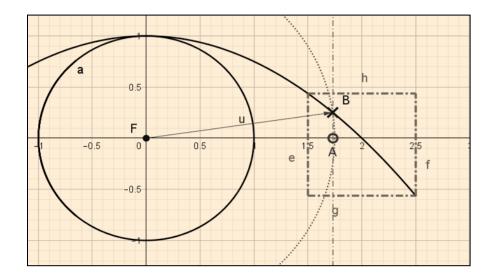
# Curved Space Division Assembly (CSDA) Standard Model Construction of Central Force Fields

Sand Box Geometry Reasoning for utility of two CSDA Space & Time squares for analytical meter of Macro Infinity & Micro Infinity Central Force Field mechanical energy curves.

Page 3-4: Macro G-field Space Time Squares

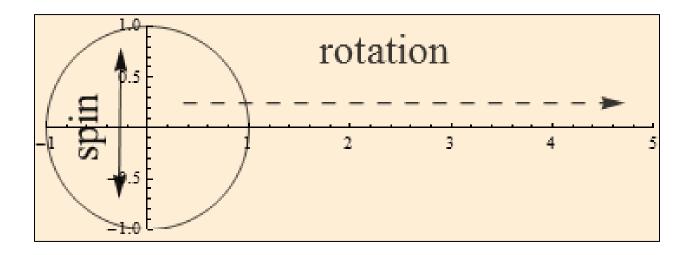
Page 5: micro central force nuclear perception of phase.

# Macro G-field Space Time Squares



I became aware the dependent (North) parabola curve vertex @ the  $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$  spin axis, marks the intersection of **CSDA** (independent part *domain*; the G-field central force origin of **F**) with the curved space parabolic directrix produced; becoming the **CSDA** dependent part external *range*, the system reach of the curving potential of gravity into macro infinity.

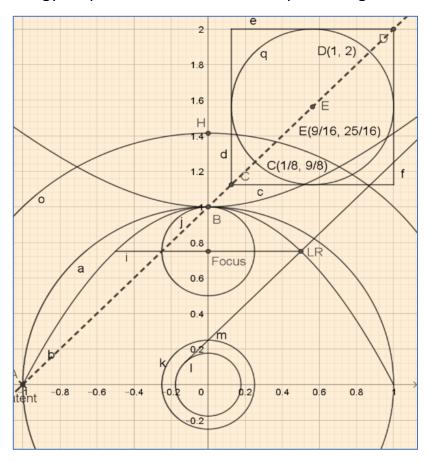
I will use lines and curves of analytic and parametric geometry to find field connections between a central force spin of  $M_1$  and the plane of rotation (accretion) for  $M_2$ , a preliminary activity to construct and map gravity-field mechanical energy space curves.



Let  $(M_1)$  be the spinning central force field of **F**, then any  $(M_2)$  will be a spinner and rotate on a stable accretion assembly plane in orbit about a G-field central force system. Mechanical energy of  $M_2$  is vectored into the paper (with respect to a North South oriented spin axis).

## Micro infinity space central force nuclear perception of phase

Nuclear standard models begin with the dependent curve placed within the independent system  $@ \left( \frac{\pi}{2} \right)$  spin pole. Analytic geometry will provide focus, latus rectum, discover the neighbor-hood of (p), designating where to lay our unity tangent and unity tangent normal, and make clear probable construction of the energy shape of our nuclear curved space using lines and curves of our second-



degree square space parametric geometry.

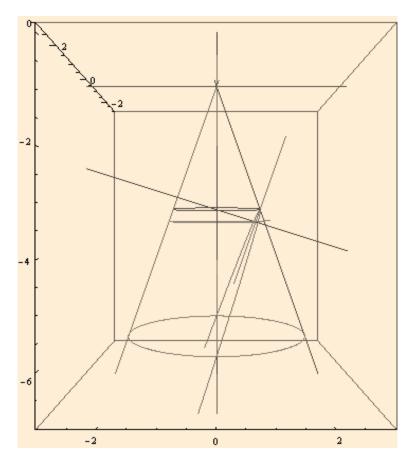
Red hash marked line is an SBG latent heat thermometer.

Change of state flash-over transition can only happen when 5 colinear points of nuclear space time collate on the SBG latent heart thermometer.

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Sand Box Geometry LLC, a company dedicated to utility of Ancient Greek Geometry in pursuing exploration and discovery of Central Force Field Curves.

Using computer parametric geometry code to construct the focus of an Apollonian parabola section within a right cone.



"It is remarkable that the directrix does not appear at all in Apollonius great treatise on conics. The focal properties of the central conics are given by Apollonius, but the foci are obtained in a different way, without any reference to the directrix; the focus of the parabola does not appear at all... Sir Thomas Heath: "A HISTORY OF GREEK MATHEMATICS" page 119, book II.

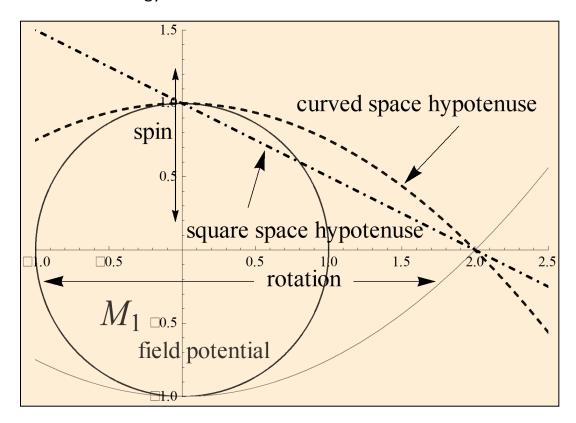
Utility of a Unit Circle and Construct Function Unit Parabola may not be used without written permission of my publishing company <u>Sand Box Geometry LLC</u> Alexander; CEO and copyright owner. <u>alexander@sandboxgeometry.com</u>

The computer is my sandbox, the unit circle my compass, and the focal radius of the unit parabola my straight edge.

ALΣXANDΣR; CEO SAND BOX GEOMETRY LLC

#### CAGE FREE THINKIN' FROM THE SAND BOX

The square space hypotenuse of Pythagoras is the secant connecting  $(\pi/2)$  spin radius (0, 1) with accretion point (2, 0). I will use the curved space hypotenuse, also connecting spin radius  $(\pi/2)$  with accretion point (2, 0), to analyze g-field mechanical energy curves.



CSDA demonstration of a curved space hypotenuse and a square space hypotenuse together.

We have two curved space hypotenuses because the gravity field is a symmetrical central force and will have an energy curve at the  $\bf N$  pole and one at the  $\bf S$  pole of spin; just as a bar magnet. When exploring changing acceleration energy curves of  $M_2$  orbits, we will use the  $\bf N$  curve as our planet group approaches high energy perihelion on the north time/energy curve.

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