

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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The Sand Box

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

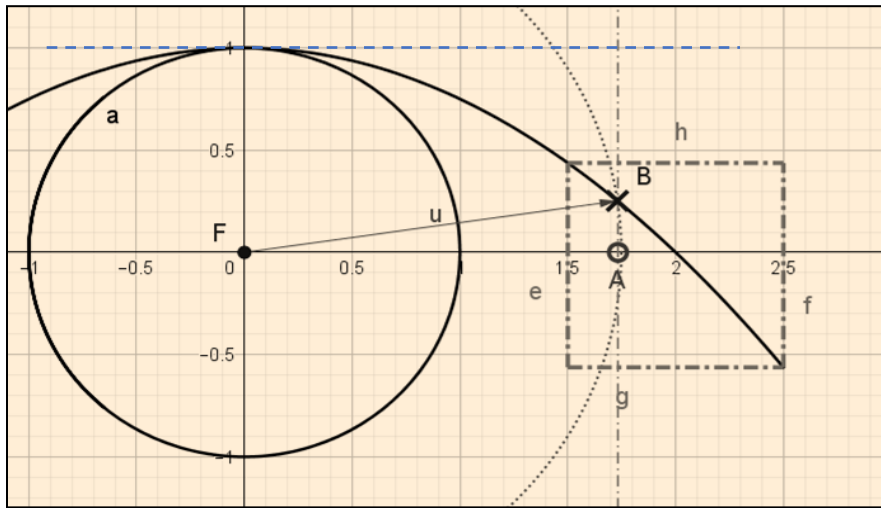


Figure 1: basic CSDA classic mechanical construction of Sir Isaac Newton's Universal Space Time Square.

Let the North dependent parabola curve *vertex* pinned to the $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ spin axis set the intersection of **CSDA** independent part **domain**; the G-field central force origin/controller outreach into surround of space by **F**, with system curved space directrix (blue hashed line). The independent domain of central force **F** works by using the curved space directrix as outreach, enabling the mapping of **CSDA** dependent part external **range**, setting system mechanical orbit period and velocity of all M_2 captured by M_1 .

I 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.

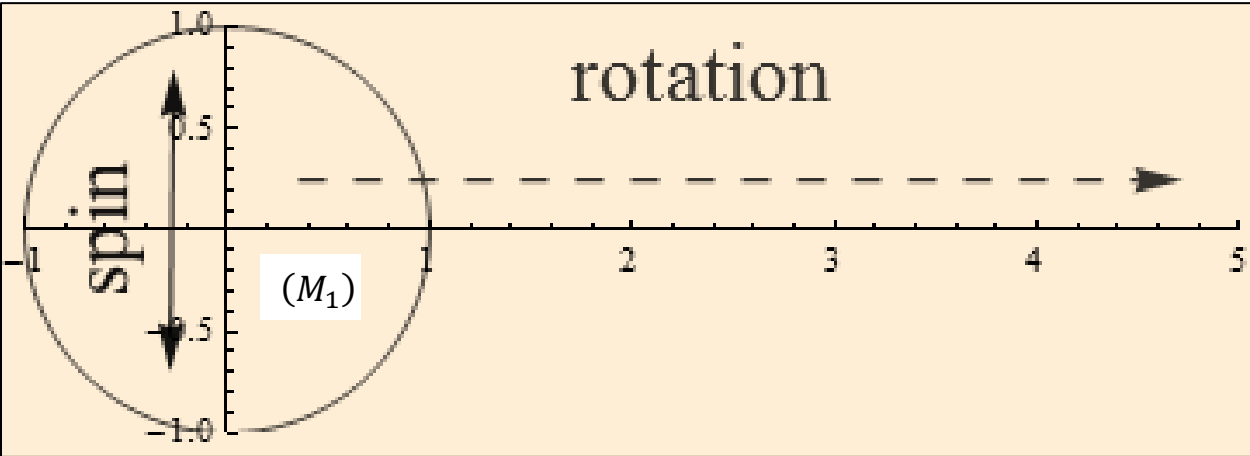


Figure 2: assign the field potential of M_1 , the field attractor, as the (mass/volume) content within the independent UNIT CIRCLE curve.

Let (M_1) be the spinning central force field of \mathbf{F} , then any (M_2) will rotate and orbit on an accretion assembly plane G-field central force system. Mechanical energy of M_2 is vectored into the paper with respect to a counter clockwise M_1 spin of our system.

Micro infinity space central force nuclear perception of phase

Nuclear standard models begin with the dependent parabola energy curve as the binding energy of an atom (holding ecloud to nucleus), placed within the element atom construction @ $\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right)$ spin pole. Analytic geometry will provide focus, latus rectum, discover the neighborhood of (p), designating where to lay our unity tangent and unity tangent normal, and make clear probable construction of the

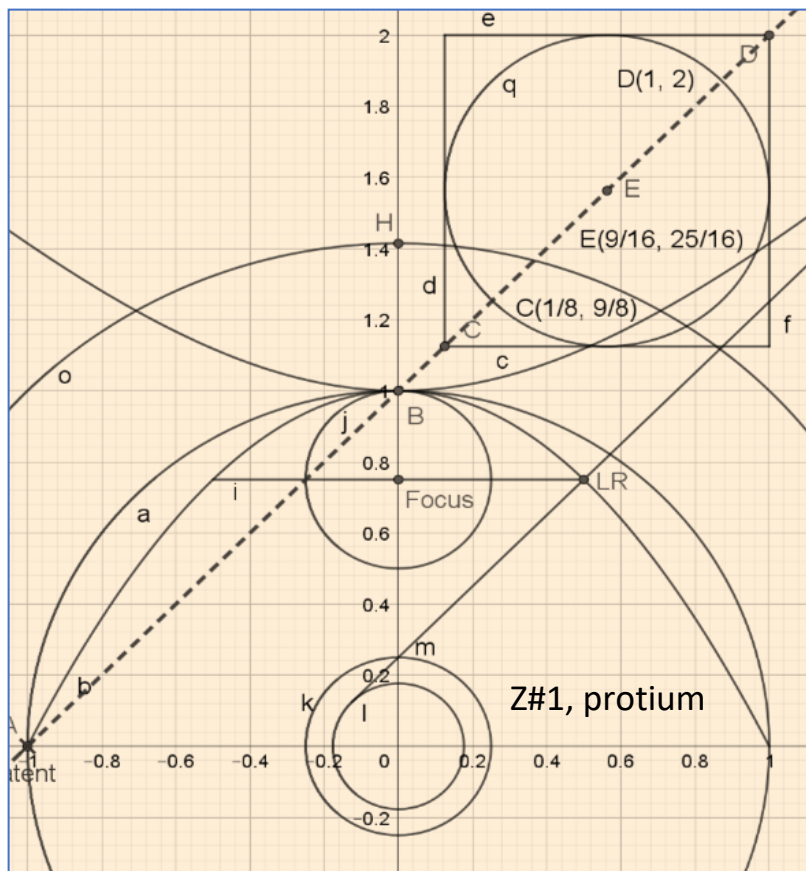


Figure 3: points (A, rotation), (B, spin), (C, nuclear corner), (D, ecloud corner), and center (E), nuclear Space Time Square. Higher Period Elements can construct a heat vibration hyperbola. Vibration asymptote intercepts a dynamic latent heat

thermometer at $\left(\frac{Z\#}{Z\#-1}, \frac{Z\#^2}{Z\#-1}\right)$ replacing (E). This will indicate element population is at *resonant* vibration and state flashover is imminent; hot to cold or cold to hot.

energy shape of our nuclear curved space using lines and curves of our second-degree square space parametric geometry.

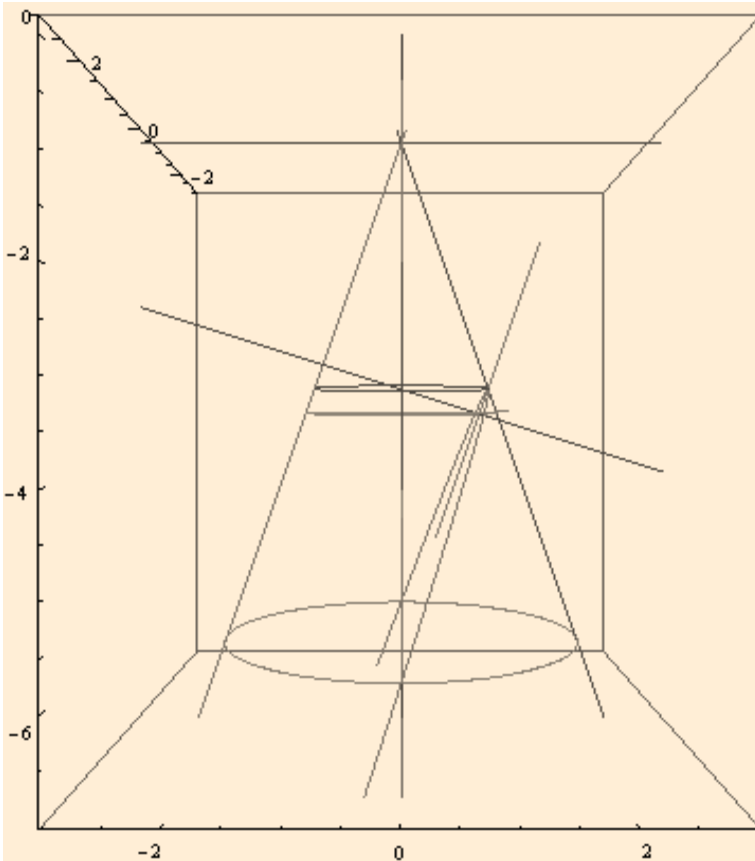
The only nuclear motion parametric geometry can construct is thermodynamic chaos heat vibration. Blue hash marked line is an SBG latent heat thermometer.

Change of state perceptions (solid, liquid, and gas) 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.

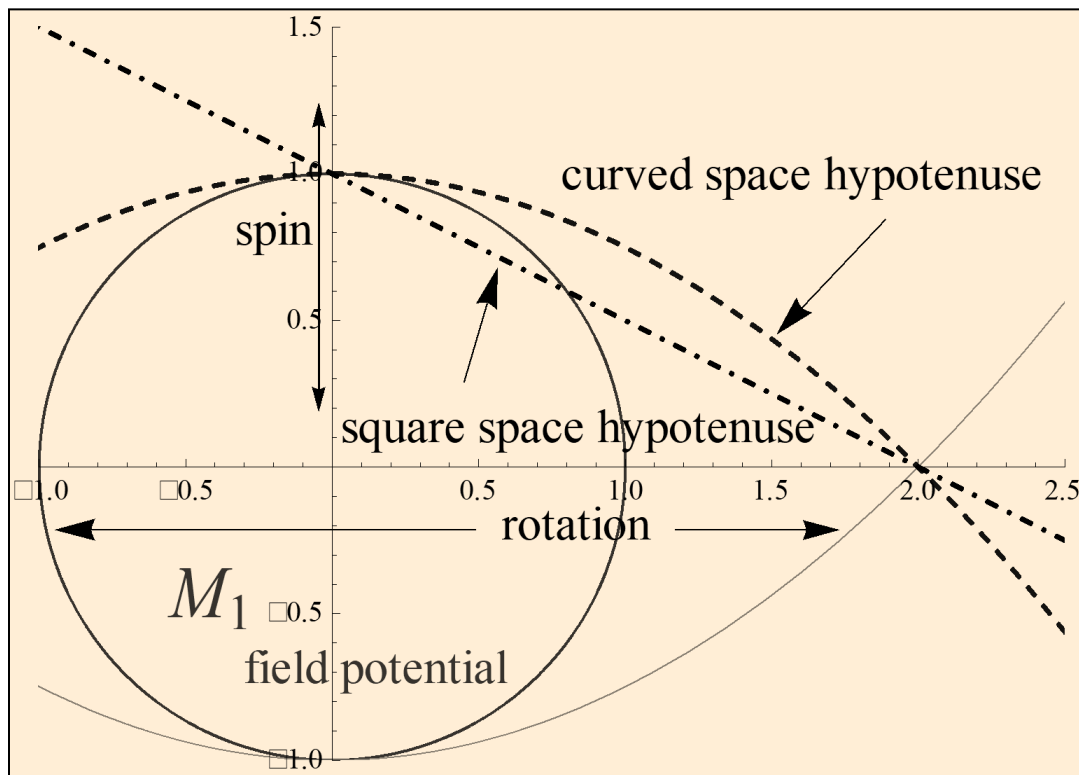
Utility of a Unit Circle and Construct Function Unit Parabola may not be used without written permission of my publishing company Sand Box Geometry LLC Alexander; CEO and copyright owner. alexander@sandboxgeometry.com

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

ALΞANDΞR; 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 **N** pole and one at the **S** pole of spin; just as a bar magnet. When exploring changing acceleration energy curves of M_2 orbits, we will use the N curve as our planet group approaches high energy perihelion on the north time/energy curve.

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