Readings…

Things (blog, protium crvspsqsp)

The MAA August experience in Philadelphia, becomes more exciting every day. Just gotta' post something before the end of year. Something significant.

Index solution curves provide a way to 'fall' through/across displacement energy curves of the gravity field. Displacement integers on the central force domain are average energy/diameters of an (M_1M_2) **CSDA** system.

I will talk a fall path with my next construction. From outer to inner.

Gfield fall curves presuppose a catastrophic event. I like one monster asteroid vaporizing the Pacific sending our world spiraling outta' whatever.

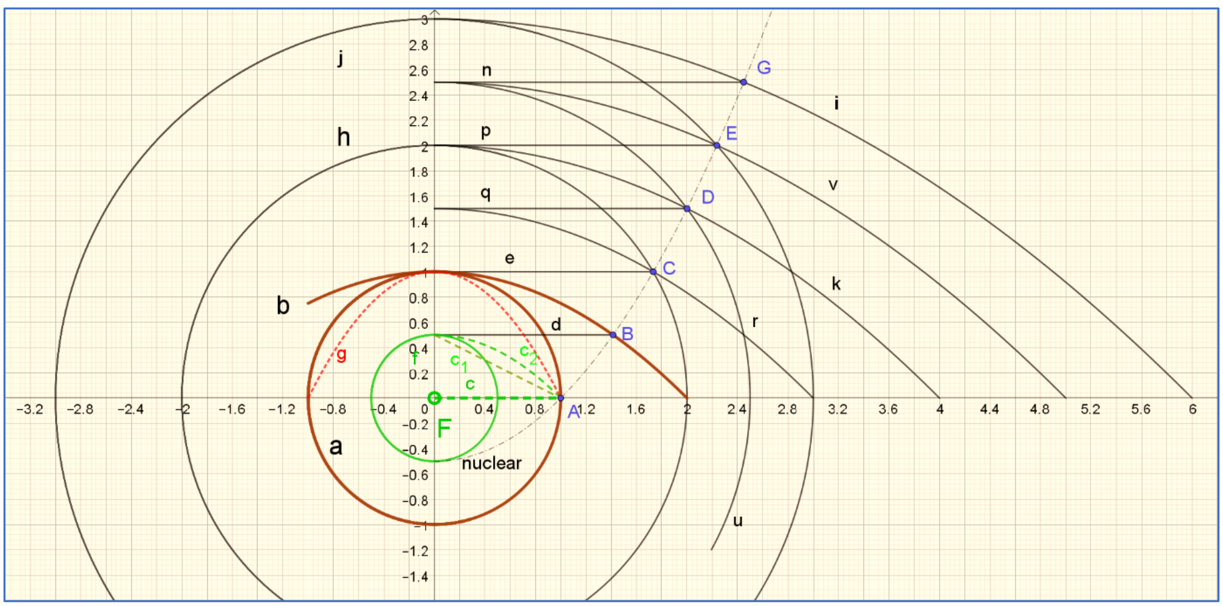


Figure 1: Fall paths of Gfield average orbit diameter/energy, outer to inner

Start at displacement space (6). Follow period time curve to (G):

$$(\left(\sqrt[2]{displcurve(6)}, \left(reste\ dicovery(3)\right)\right)$$

Rest energy of discovery(3), (n), links displacement curve(6) with spin axis of (M_1). Here we find discover(2.5) and its displacement curve(v) at integer(5). Capture parameters are not quite right for this Gfield curve in space, and we keep on spiraling past integer(5)

Readings…

Follow period time curve of displacement(5) to (E).

$$\left(\sqrt[2]{displ(5)},\left(reste\ dicov(2.5)\right)\right)$$

Rest energy of discovery(2.5), (p), links displacement curve(5) with spin axis of (M_1). Here we find discover(2) and its displacement curve(k) at integer(4). Parameters are not quite right, and we keep on spiraling past integer(4).

Follow period time curve of displacement(4) to (D).

$$\left(\sqrt[2]{displ(4)},\left(reste\ dicov(2)\right)\right)$$

Rest energy of discovery(2), (q), links displacement curve(4) with spin axis of (M_1). Here we find discover(1.5) and its displacement curve(r) at integer(3). Parameters are not quite right and we keep on spiraling past integer(3).

Follow period time curve of displacement(3) to (C).

$$\left(\sqrt[2]{displ(3)},\left(reste\ dicov(1.5)\right)\right)$$

Rest energy of discovery(1.5), (e), links displacement curve(3) with spin axis of (M_1). Here we find discovery(1.0) and its displacement, curve(b), at integer(2). Displacement integer(2), curve(b) and (a), happen to be my basic analytical machine for curved space energy happenings. I consider this the surface acceleration curve of (M_1), a place studied by Galileo a few centuries back. Happenings for Uniform Accelerations as opposed to central force orbit curves.

Curve (a) is the system independent/discovery curve. It also serves as border separation of our two infinities. Macro-space and micro-space.

Solution curves can work on central force unity curves $(r = 1)$. Crossing the border of our infinities, things become…???

Need rest my head a bit. To be continued.

Readings…

All parametric solution curves are performed on displacement.

$$\left(displacement^{\frac{1}{0}}\right) \xrightarrow{yields} \left(t, \frac{t^0}{-2} + \frac{displacement}{2}\right)$$

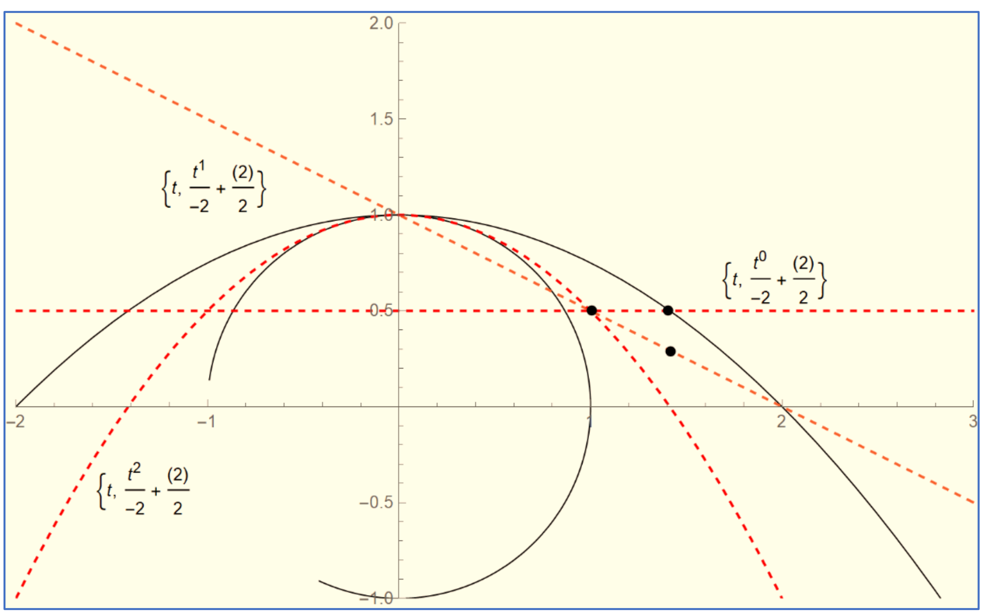
$$\left(\frac{t^0}{-2} + \frac{(2)}{2} /. \, \mathrm{disp} \to \sqrt{2}\right) \xrightarrow{yields} \frac{1}{2}$$

$$\left(displacement^{\frac{1}{1}}\right) \xrightarrow{yields} \left(t, \frac{t^1}{-2} + \frac{displacement}{2}\right)$$

$$\left(\frac{t^1}{-2} + \frac{(2)}{2} /. \, t \to \sqrt{2}\right) \xrightarrow{yields} 1 - \frac{1}{\sqrt{2}}$$

$$\left(displacement^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \xrightarrow{yields} \left(t, \frac{t^2}{-2} + \frac{displacement}{2}\right)$$

$$\mathrm{ParametricPlot}[\{\{1\mathrm{Cos}[t], 1\mathrm{Sin}[t]\}, \{t, \frac{t^2}{-4(1)} + 1\}, \{t, \frac{t^0}{-2} + \frac{(2)}{2}\}, \{t, \frac{t^1}{-2} + \frac{(2)}{2}\}, \{t, \frac{t^2}{-2} + \frac{(2)}{2}\}\}, \{t, -2, 3\}, \mathrm{PlotRange}{-}{>}\ \{\{-2,3\},\{-1,2\}\}, \mathrm{AxesOrigin}{-}{>}\ \{0,0\}]$$



Black curves are basic curved space **CSDA** analytical machine.

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