Readings…

Things (blog, protium crvspsqsp)

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

SandBox index solution curves provide a way to 'fall' through and 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. My Gfield fall happens on the equatorial ecliptic, a belt around the rotation plane of M_1. Here we can construct an etangent $(m = -1)$ and etangent tangent normal $(m = +1)$ at an average displacement event on the period time curve, carving a discovery curve spin diameter imbedded on the spin axis of (**F**) as potential $(\pm range)$ of a central force actions on an average orbit diameter of (M_2).

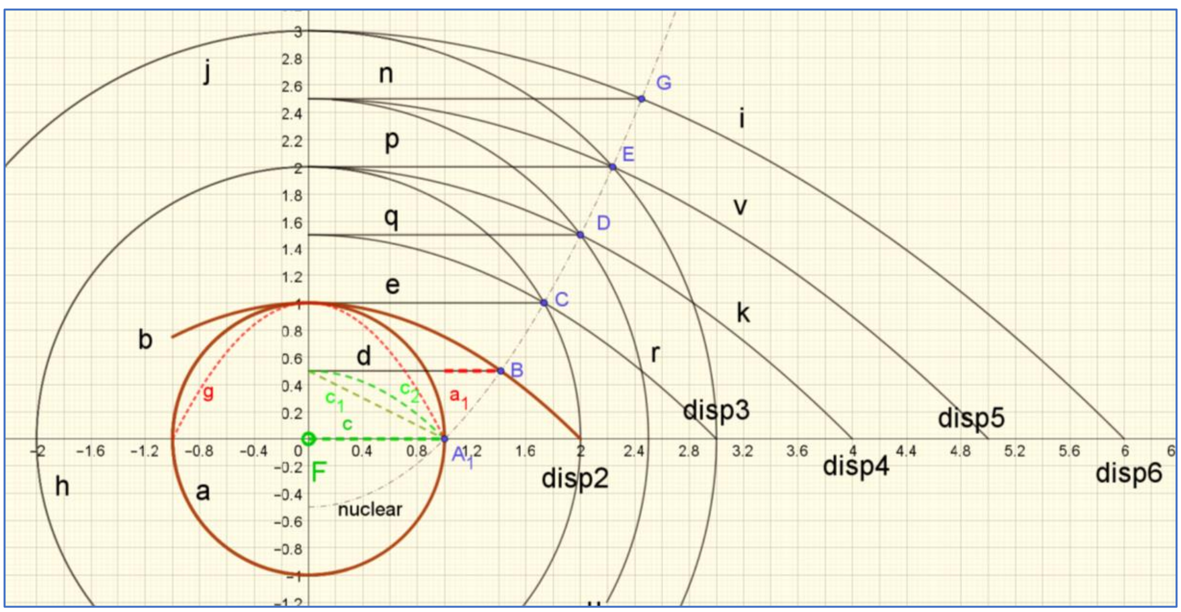

Figure 1: Fall paths of Gfield average orbit diameter/energy, outer to inner

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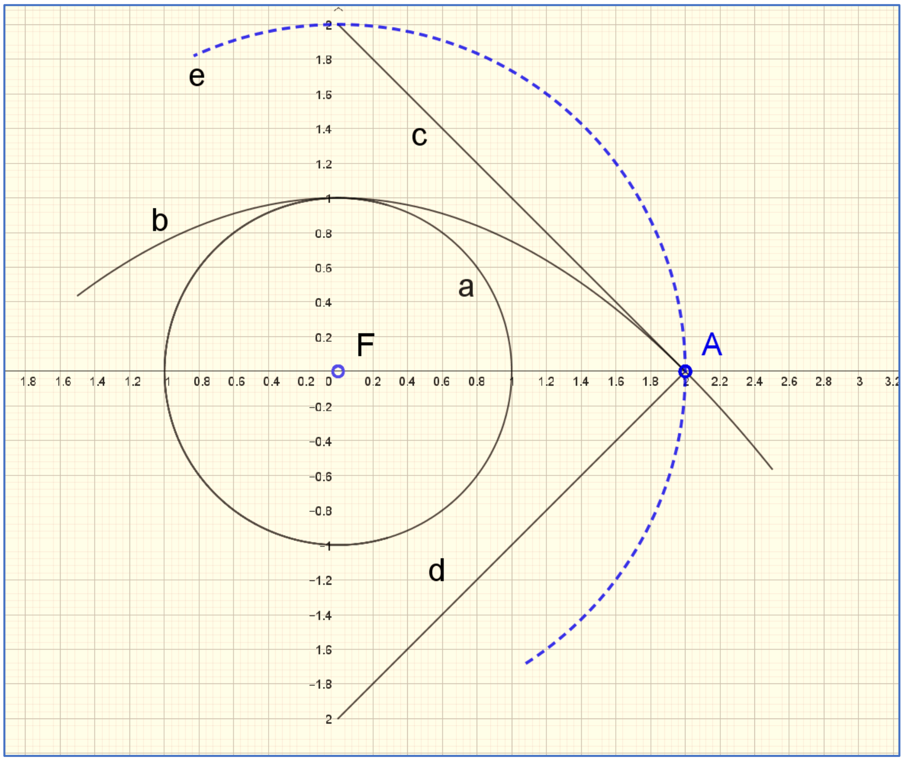
Fall paths begin on (M_2) period time curves.



let etangent(c) be $(-m)$.

let etangent(d) be $(+m)$.

Etangents $(c\&d)$ carve new orbit diameter(e) for (M_2) at event (A) on period time curve(b).

Figure 2: Using energy tangent slope to construct changing orbit diameters of $(M_2\ )$period motion.

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

Back to figure1

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) connecting average diameter of displacement integer(5). Capture parameters are not quite right for this Gfield curve, and we keep on spiraling past integer(5)

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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). Capture 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), connecting displacement integer(2) with (M_1M_2) spin/rotation system. Displacement integer(2), curve(b), and curve(a), happen to be my basic analytical machine for curved space energy happenings. I consider discovery curve(a) the surface acceleration curve of (M_1), a place studied by Galileo a few centuries back. We've fallen to ground level happenings of Uniform Accelerations and no longer experience 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.

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All parametric solution curves are performed on average energy curves of displacement. The following operation are on displacement energy curve 2, two units from spin. Dependent **CSDA** period time curve.

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

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

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

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

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

$$\{1\text{Cos}[t],1\text{Sin}[t]\},\{t,\frac{t^2}{-4(1)}+1\}$$

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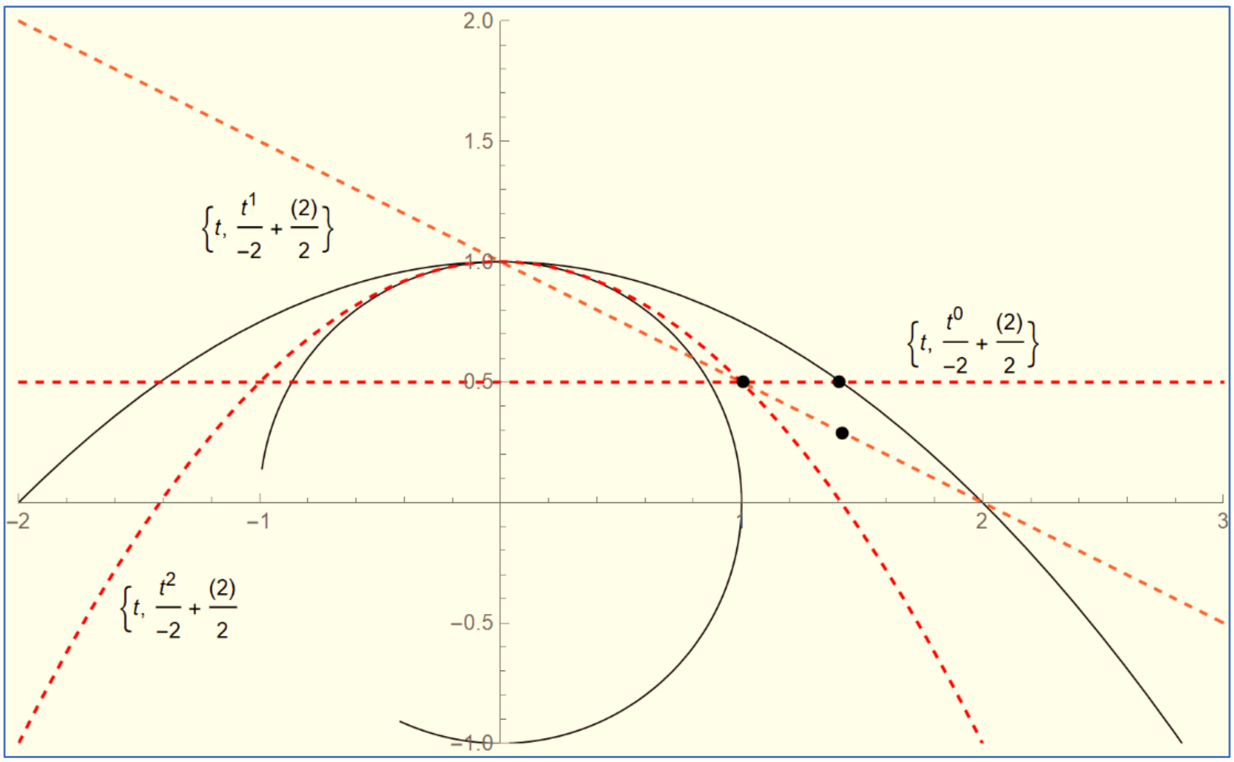
Red curves:

Rest energy of discovery curve: $\{1\mathrm{Cos}[t], 1\mathrm{Sin}[t]\} \xrightarrow{yields} \{t, \frac{t^0}{-2} + \frac{(2)}{2}\}$.

Registration of displacement: $\{t, \frac{t^1}{-2} + \frac{(2)}{2}\}$

Poyrntial, $(\sqrt[2]{displacement})$: $\{t, \frac{t^2}{-2} + \frac{(2)}{2}\}$



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