Things(2) (10 pages, 1800 words)

I closed a Gfield fall experience (Things1) by falling through six average (M_1M_2) diameter/energy curves. Slightly different experience from Galileo's incline plane. His experience is 'stuck to the ground' environmental controlled fall via Gfield Uniform Acceleration, or as I prefer, surface acceleration. In orbit space we have sling shot accelerations. Depending on entry orientation with these type Gfield energy curves, we can be thrown into deep space, captured in an orbit, or continue fall to surface curve of (M_1).

Review of Gfield fall path from initial discovery curve(a). Discovery(a), $\left(\frac{3}{2}\cos(t), \frac{3}{2}\sin(t)\right)$, controls visitors orbit motion via average diameter (latus rectum chord) constructing period time curve(b), metered from $(-3 \leftrightarrow +3)$ on the domain of **(F)**. Fig.1

Allow me a particular parametric geometry Gfield fall path across (M_1M_2) orbit curves to map a visitor's plummet to (M_1) surface curve. Something like an inclined plane using parametric solar slope. Let our fall be from initial discovery curve(a) to a final discovery curve(s) as labeled in figure1 construction. Let curve(a) and curve(s) period time curves$(b\ and\ r)$ represent average energy curves of (M_1M_2). A closed potential system perturbing a visitor's intrusion as an open curve fall through experience penetrating their closed neighborhood.

Since each **CSDA** discovery curve is specific to an average energy diameter in its neighborhood of (M_1M_2) happenings, each analytical fall is a time frame of initial (a start place) from somewhere in the neighborhood of curve(a), to some final (end place) in the neighborhood of curve(s). Essentially, we have fallen from displacement curve(3) to displacement curve(2) found on the domain of **F**.

Let parametric falls begin from that place in space with abscissa event point(B) happening on (M_2) period time curve(b).

$$\left(\sqrt{displacement(3)}, rest\ energy\ discovery(a)\right)$$

Let it be here we are nudged from orbit. We start our fall by constructing a Frenet Serret acceleration vector **N**, a terminal velocity hook from surface acceleration curve of (M_1).

Released from control of discovery(a) via rest energy of (a), curve(j), we accelerate toward spin axis of (M_1). At unit(1) range definition of spin potential, we find discovery curve(s) and its period time curve(r). The latus rectum chord of period time curve(r) is the average mechanical energy orbit diameter of displacement(2). Let discovery(a) rest energy, index solution curve(j), transfer fall parametrics from displacement(3) to parametrics residing on displacement(2) average orbit diameter. We now have a map for a Gfield fall from the period time curve(b), of orbit displacement(3), to the period time curve(r) of orbit displacement(2) and its discovery curve(s) produced and controlled by central force **F**.

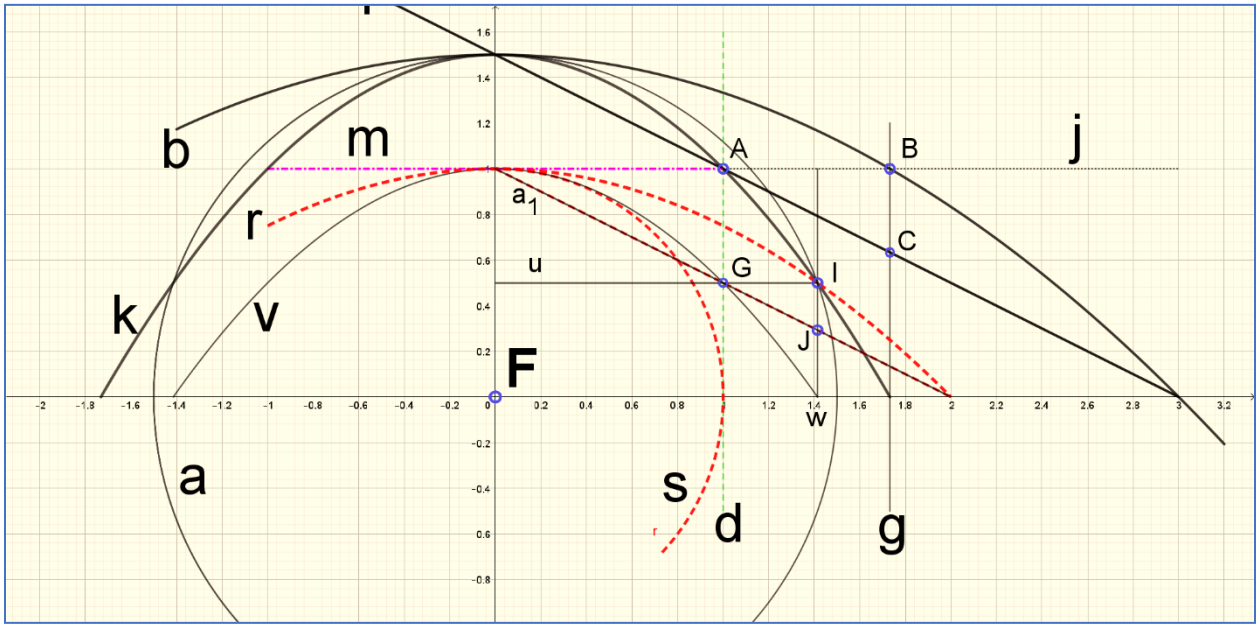


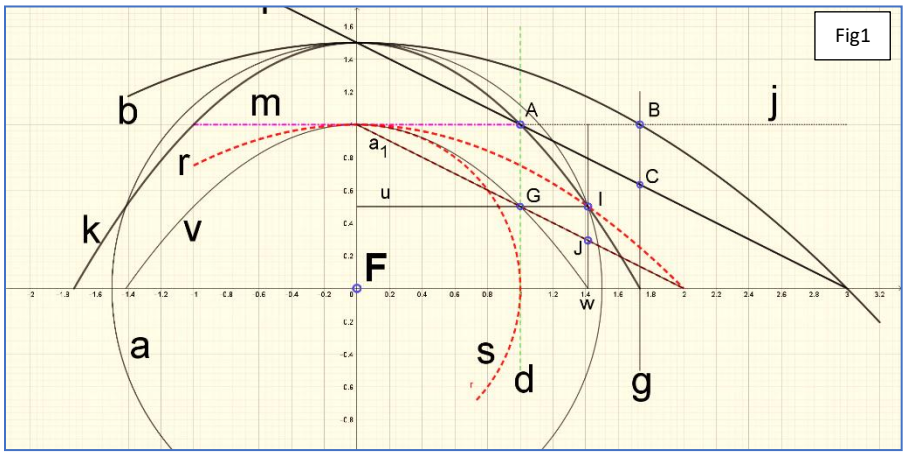
Figure 1: Gravity field map, fall from average energy displacement curve(3) to average energy displacement curve(2). (Gfield fall root3)

A RECAP:

We have fallen from the closed neighborhood of period time curve(b) average energy displacement(3) into the closed neighborhood of discovery(s) period time curve(r); perturbing displacement curve(2) latus rectum diameter.

CROSSOVER TRIANGLES…(ABC)

I will be exploring the rt triangle (ABC). I name them Crossovers. They link the previous displacement neighborhood, in this construction displacement(3), with the next closer consecutive neighbor displacement(2). Consider, I want to fall to the surface acceleration curve of (M_1). To arrive there, I must successfully traverse displacement neighborhood(2), avoiding capture or throw back to deep space. Crossover $(GIJ; fig1)$ provides my map to do so, linking displacement(2) space with the surface acceleration curve of (M_1) via rest energy of discovery curve(s), curve(u).



A word about right triangles (ABC) and (GIJ). Right triangles are the geometric foundation of our civilization. We are a right triangle species of intelligence. Crossover triangle(s) link the analytics of being, connecting curved space Central Force ME with our predictive square space mathematics.

Dynamic displacement Crossovers only happen on the three index solution curves I use to analyze mechanical energy of active (M_1M_2) Gfield neighborhoods: let (n) be the average energy curve of (M_1M_2) displacement. The period time curve latus rectum coincident with the domain of **F**.

$$\left(n^{\frac{1}{2}}\right), \left(n^{\frac{1}{1}}\right), \left(n^{\frac{1}{0}}\right)$$

Refence figure(2); displacement(2): Exploring the surface acceleration curve of Central Force (M_1).

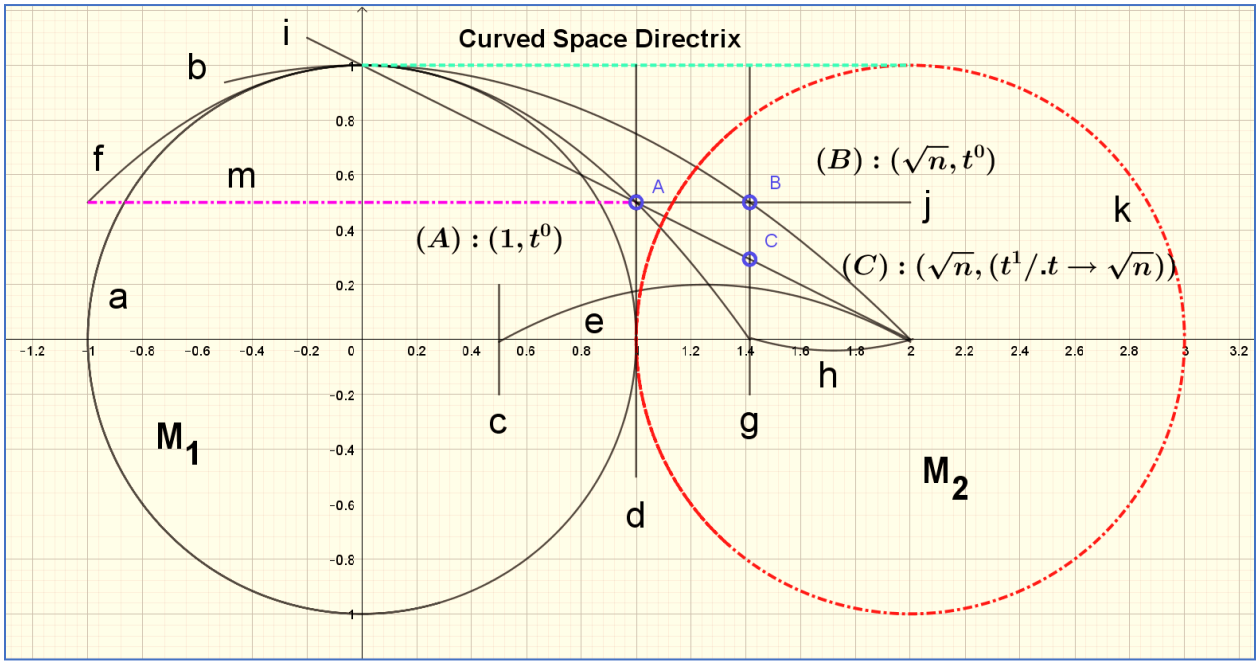


Figure 2: arriving at surface curve delineation of macro space and micro space, unity curve(a). (Gfield fall. crvspsqsprt(2).ggb)

- Index Solution Curve(f): figure2: degree(2) energy curve of Gfield potential existing on displacement(2) diameter. The central force **F** prime mover of (M_2) @ disp(2):

$$\left(displacement^{\frac{1}{2}}\right) \text{Curved Space Coordinates } \left(t,\frac{t^{(index2)}}{-2}+\frac{2}{2}\right)$$

- Index Solution Curve(i): figure2: degree(1) linear registration of average energy diameter as displacement with the North spin vertex of a central force field. Provides square space right triangle analytics of curved space ME.

$$\left(displacement^{\frac{1}{1}}\right) csc\left(t,\frac{t^{(index1)}}{-2}+\frac{2}{2}\right)$$

- Index Solution Curve(j): figure2: rest energy of discovery curve(a).

$$\left(displacement^{\frac{1}{0}}\right) csc\left(t,\frac{t^{(index0)}}{-2}+\frac{displacement}{2}\right)$$

Crossovers link displacement neighborhoods. Point(A) of every crossover, no matter how far removed from spin axis of (M_1) anchors two consecutive displacement neighborhoods of orbit space (close and closer) with the surface uniform acceleration 1st second tile of (M_1) found by Galileo four centuries ago.

Galileo and 1st second tiles of a central force field will be explored in my S&T1.

Letters change in my constructions. We are dealing with changing neighborhoods. Neighborhood street signs for lines and curves of consecutive displacement communities I explore will necessarily be different. Displacement neighborhoods are a **CSDA** analytical standard, look the same regardless of (M_2) displacement from (M_1) spin. Connecting crossovers identities (A, B, C) are a **CSDA** constant.

Falling through a displacement(2) Crossover takes us to the nuclear cracks composing surface acceleration curves, but will crossovers work sufficiently to penetrate and work Quantum Space ME beneath surface acceleration as well as they seem to cruise mechanical energy curves of Classic Big? Might happen, need spend time thinking and searching.

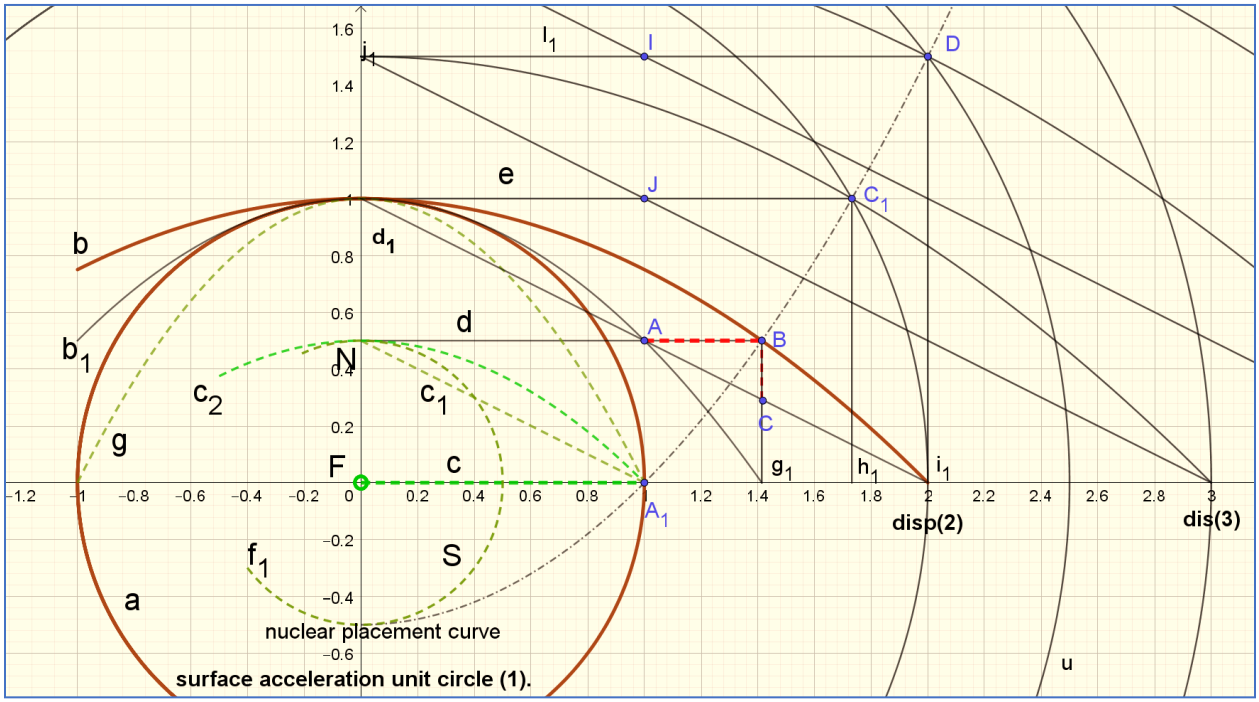


Figure4: Goin' nuclear with green. Exploring Quantum, ME in nuclear space beneath surface acceleration curve(a) using green. (blog.specifics. index0solutioncrv)