Concepts in Gravitation

by

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(8,905 Words)

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Introduction

We have wondered about the mechanisms of Gravitation throughout the ages. Why does a baseball drop to the ground if we lift it 3 feet about the ground and then let go of it? How do clouds remain suspended in the sky while everything else falls to the ground? What does it mean to have the ability to climb on board a vehicle that lifts us thousands of feet above the surface of the Earth?

Our scientists and engineers deserve answers about electromagnetism and gravitation. The world would be a better place if we could solve the puzzles of just how God does it with Gravitation in His Universe.

Do we deserve the knowledge that God still has not given us about the true substance of gravitation? We give God a hard time. We make God suffer. It is hard to expect this kind of gift from God. The problem is that we have to be on good terms with God in order to achieve the understanding that would lead to a Universal Theory of Gravitation.

Why should God give this to our scientists if we would expect these theories to be used to escalate the ability that we have to destroy human life within our human community. We think that scientists deserve mercy because our scientists and engineers have no choice when it is a mandate to build and to arm weapons of mass destruction all over the world.

We have to get back to our discussion. Do we as scientists deserve a Theory of Everything. Do we deserve a Unified Field Theory? Would we use such a theory to betray God and to continue to engulf our Human Family into a nonstop effort to bring death and suffering to all of us and to God?

We want to explore the Solar System. Who gives us the authorization to do it? It is God. We will never leave this planet if we continue to frustrate God by using scientific theories to fuel hatred and the need to kill our brothers and sisters all over the world.

God will be kind to us if we are kind to him. Our scientists and engineers have to be part of a universal effort to stop pain and suffering for God and for ourselves. Do our scientists and engineers need to work with God in order to achieve their dreams and goals? Of course they do. We all need a strong presence of God in our lives.

We all look to God for love, support, advice, and forgiveness. His suffering with this Human Family has been unbelievable. We not only have to feel sympathy for God. We must also have sympathy for all of our brothers and sisters in this country and throughout the world that face endless suffering.

God does not like it when His world leaders require His scientists and engineers to develop weapons that serve the only purpose. That purpose is to bring harm and wrongful deaths upon our human brother and sisters and upon God. One day we will wake up and we will realize that our weapons no longer exist because we do not need to injure or to hurt our brothers and sisters anywhere in the world.

We must work to rebuild a shattered Human Family. We need new public assistance programs. We need to improve education. We need to work with God to end malnutrition and starvation all over the world. We need to stop our brothers to stop qualifying for God's discipline that forces them to submit to God's discipline day after day.

The development of the Theory of Everything is a special project that will help all of our scientists to work with God to end our suffering and to make space exploration a realizable dream. We cannot explore our solar system if we completely refuse to work with God to solve our problems here at home.

It is exciting for our scientists to have the possibility of achieving the development of the Unified Field Theory. We hope that this dream will be a reality that will bring a lasting peace with God

Understanding Basic Pulsations

What is a Pulsation?

A Pulsation is a force that causes the distance between two densities to either increase or decrease. The force that causes this increase or decrease in distance is either a Proton Pulsation with Particles with no mass, a Neutron Pulsations with Particles with no mass, and/or an Electron Pulsation with particles that have no mass.

We use the following Magic Equations to understand Pulsations and the way that they cause changes in the distances between different objects such as Fields of Protons, Fields of Neutrons, and/or Fields of Electrons.

$$\text{Distance} = \text{Starting Distance } \pm (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Time}}\right)\right]$$

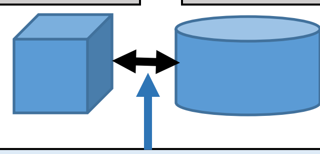
$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Time}}\right)\right]}$$

What is a Repulsive Pulsation?

A Repulsive Pulsation Increases the Distance Between Two Densities When an Object Streams Repulsive Particles with No Mass at another Density. Object A Has a Pulsation of Particles with No Mass that is a Repulsive Forces for Object B. Object A Pulsates at a rate of 1 foot Per Pulsation and at 1 Pulsation Per Second. The Initial Distance between Them is O Feet. What will be the Distance between the Two Objects after 1 Second?

Initial Distance Between Object A and Object B is 0 Feet

Object A Object B



Repulsive Pulsation of Particles with No Mass.

$$\text{Distance} = 0\text{ Feet } + (1\text{ Second})\left[\left(\frac{1\text{ Foot}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{1\text{ Pulsation}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right] = 1\text{ Foot}$$

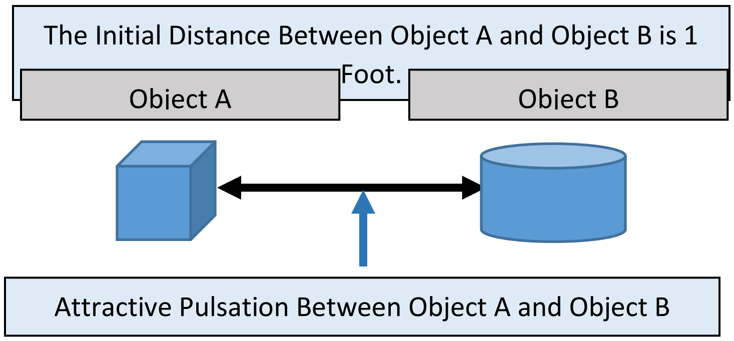
The Final Distance Between Object A and Object B is 1 Foot.

Object A Object B

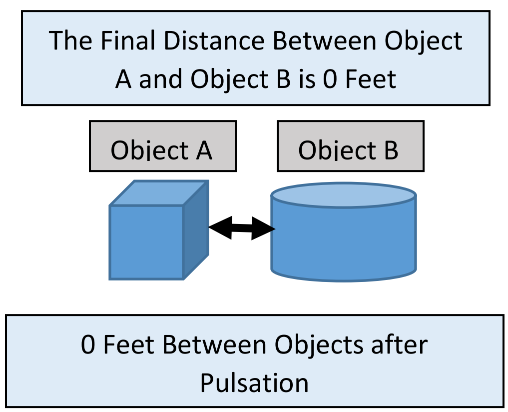
One Foot Between Two Objects After Pulsation

What Is an Attractive Pulsation?

An Attractive Pulsation is a Stream of Particles with No Mass That is Aimed from One Object to Another Object That Causes the Distance Between the Two Objects to Decrease over Time. Object A Has Particles with No Mass that act as an Attractive Forces for Object B.



$$\text{Distance} = 1\text{ Foot} - (1\text{ Second})\left[\left(\frac{1\text{ Foot}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{1\text{ Pulsation}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right] = 0\text{ Feet}$$



What is a Density?

A Density is a set of Proton Particles, Neutron Particles, and/or Electron Particles that exist in a stable Unit of Volume.

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Number of Particles with Mass}}{\text{Per Unit Volume}}$$

What is Mass?

Mass is property of a Field of Protons, A Field of Neutrons, Or a Field of Electrons which means that their particles have weight in a Planetary Gravitational Field and that their Particles are Countable and that the particles are detectable.

What is a Volume?

A Volume is an enclosure that holds a set of particles. It represents the maximum number of Proton Particles, Neutron Particles, and/or Electron Particles that can exist in a Density.

What Is Velocity?

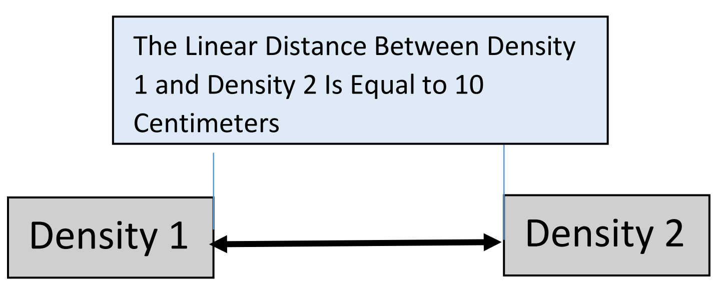
$$\text{Velocity} = \frac{\text{Density*Distance}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}$$

Velocity is a Proton Density, a Neutron Density,
or an Electron Density that travels a certain Distance
per Unit Time.

Velocity is the rate at which one object increases in distance or decreases in distance with another point in a gravitational field or with another stationary or moving object.

What Is Linear Distance?

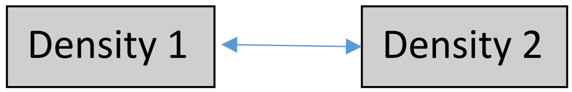
Linear Distance is the distance between two densities that does not take into account the distance of the densities from the surface of a planet.



What is Linear Velocity?

An object that appears to be moving toward another point in a gravitational field without appearing to be rotating around anything is said to be moving in a Linear Motion. Its Velocity is said to be called a Linear Velocity

Repulsive Pulsation: Densities Moving Away from Each Other



The Initial Distance Between Density 1 and Density 2 is equal to 10 Centimeters. Density 1 and Density 2 Move Apart from Each other at a Rate of 5 Centimeters per Pulsation at 4 Pulsations per Second for 4 Seconds. What is the final distance between Density 1 and Density 2 after the pulsations end?

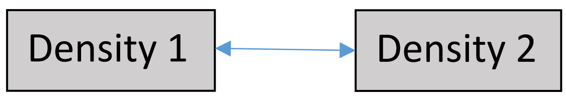
$$\text{Final Distance} = \text{Original Distance} + (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Final Distance} = 10\ \text{Centimeters} + (4\ \text{Seconds})\left[\left(\frac{5\ \text{Centimeters}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{4\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right] =$$

$$10\ \text{Centimeters} + 80\ \text{Centimeters} = 90\ \text{Centimeters}$$

The Final Distance Between the Two Densities is 90 Centimeters

Attractive Pulsation: Densities Moving Toward Each Other



The Initial Distance Between Density 1 and Density 2 is equal to 50 Centimeters. Density 1 and Density 2 Move toward from Each other at a Rate of 7 Centimeters per Pulsation at 2 Pulsations per Second. How Much Time Will It Take for the Distance Between Density 1 and Density 2 to Equal to 0 Centimeters? How Long will It Take for the Distance Between the Densities to eaual 25 Centimeters?

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{50\ \text{Centimeters}}{\left[\left(\frac{7\ \text{Centimeters}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{2\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right]} = (50\ \text{Centimeters})\left(\frac{\text{Second}}{14\ \text{Cenimeters}}\right) = 3.57\ \text{Seconds}$$

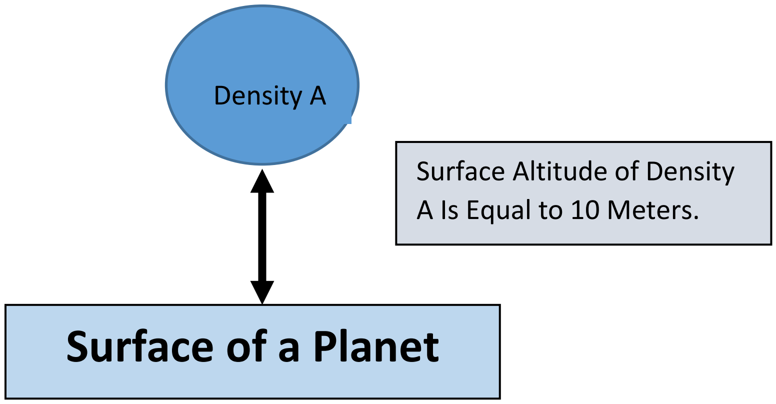
$$\text{Time} = \frac{25\ \text{Centimeters}}{\left[\left(\frac{7\ \text{Centimeters}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{2\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right]} = (25\ \text{Centimeters})\left(\frac{\text{Second}}{14\ \text{Cenimeters}}\right) = 1.79\ \text{Seconds}$$

The Densities Travel 3.57 Second before Reaching a Distance of 0 Centimeters.

The Densities Travek for 1.79 Seconds before Reaching a Distance of 25 Centimeters.

What Is Surface Altitude?

The Surface Altitude of a Density is the between a Density and the Surface of a Planet.



What Is a Propulsion?

A Propulsion is a that causes either an increase in Surface Altitude for a Density in a Gravitational Field or that causes a decrease in the Surface Altitude of a Density.

What is a Repulsive Propulsion?

A Repulsive Propulsion causes a Density A to Increase in Surface Altitude over a Period of Time.

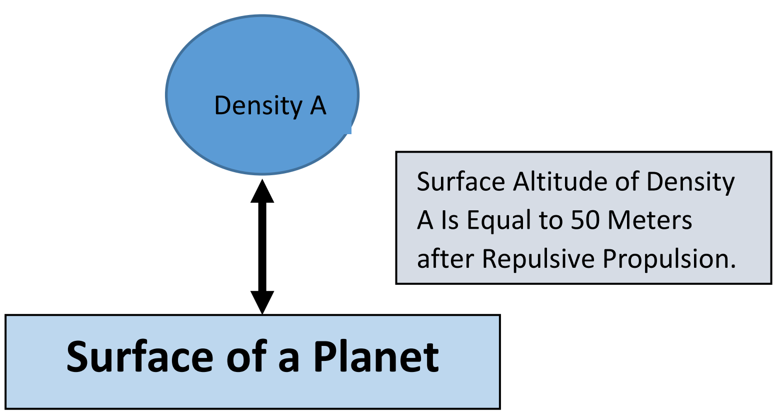
A Repulsive Propulsion Causes the Distance Between the Density A and the Surface of the Earth to Increase at the Rate of 5 Meters per Propulsion and at 2 Propulsions per Second. What will be the Surface Altitude of the Densitv A in 5 Seconds?

$$\text{Final Distance} = \text{Starting Surface Altitude} \pm (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Propulsions}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Final Distance} = \text{Starting Surface Altitude} + (5\ \text{Seconds})\left[\left(\frac{5\ \text{Meters}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{2\ \text{Propulsions}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right] =$$

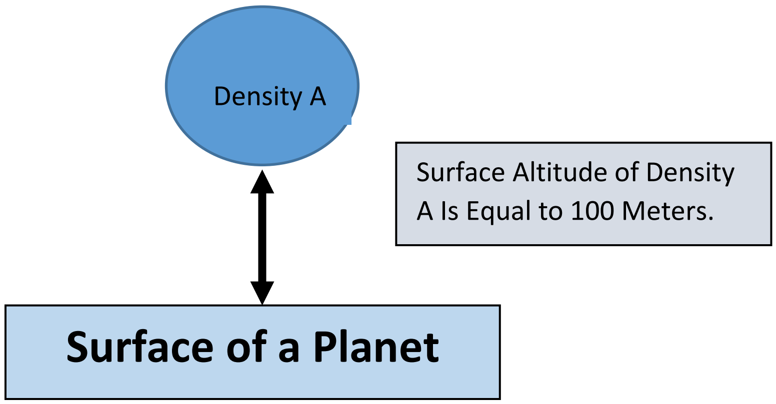
$$= (5\ \text{Seconds})\left(\frac{10\ \text{Meters}}{\text{Seconds}}\right) = 50\ \text{Meters}$$

The Density A Reaches a Surface Altitude of 50 Meters after 5 Seconds.



What Is an Attractive Propulsion?

An Attractive Propulsion is a Force that decreases the Surface Altitude of a Density.



The Surface Altitude of Density A is 100 Meters. The Attractive Pulsation pulsates at the rate of 5 Meters per Pulsation and at 3 Pulsations per Second. What will be the Surface Altitude of the Density A after 5 Seconds? How much time will it take for the Surface Altitude of the Density A to equal to 0 Meters?

$$\text{Final Distance} = \text{Starting Surface Altitude} - (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Propulsions}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Final Distance} = 100\text{ Meters} - (5\text{ Seconds})\left[\left(\frac{5\text{ Meters}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{3\text{ Propulsions}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right] =$$

$$= 100\text{ Meters} - (5\text{ Seconds})\left(\frac{15\text{ Meters}}{\text{Seconds}}\right) = 100\text{ Meters} - 75\text{ Meters} = 25\text{ Meters}$$

The Density A Reaches a Surface Altitude of 25 Meters after 5 Seconds.

$$\text{Final Distance} = \text{Starting Surface Altitude} \pm (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Propulsions}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{100\text{ Meters}}{\left[\left(\frac{5\text{ Meters}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{3\text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]} = (100\text{ Meters})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{15\text{ Meters}}\right) = 6.67\text{ Seconds}$$

It Would Take Density A about 6.67 Seconds for Its Surface Altitude to Be Equal to 0 Meters.

What is a Rotational Velocity?

Rotational Velocity is a motion of a point or an object that rotates or orbits a Center of Rotation whose velocity is measured in Units of Distance per Unit Time.

$$\text{Rotational Velocity} = \frac{2\pi r}{\text{Total Time of Rotation}}$$

If Object A is at a Distance of 2,000 Miles from the Center of the Earth, and Its Linear Velocity and Surface Altitude are Constant without Change, what is the Object's Rotational Velocity?

$$\text{Rotational Velocity} = \frac{2*3.14*2,000\text{ Miles}}{24\text{ Hours}} = \frac{12,560\text{ miles}}{24\text{ Hours}} = 523.33\text{ Miles Per Hour}$$

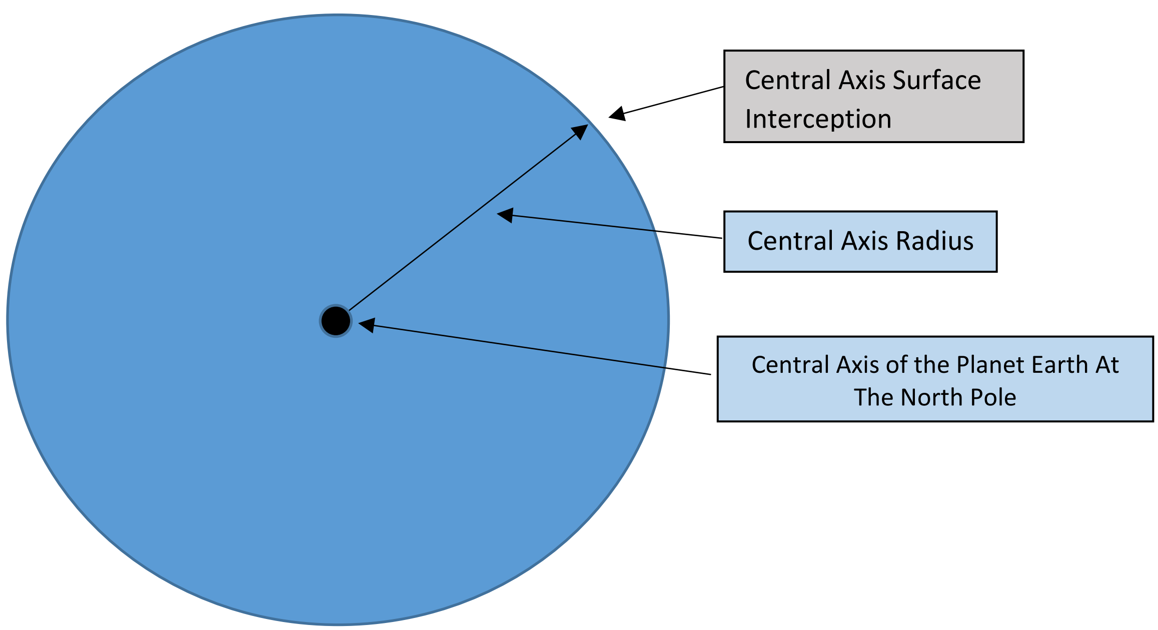
The Object A on the Surface of the Earth Would Have a Rotational Velocity of 523.33 MPH

How Long Would a Density Take To Rotate Around the Central Axis for 200 Miles?

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Velocity}} = \frac{200\text{ Miles}}{523.33\text{ Miles per Hour}} = (200\text{ Miles})\frac{\text{Hour}}{523.33\text{ Miles}} = .382\text{ Hours} =$$

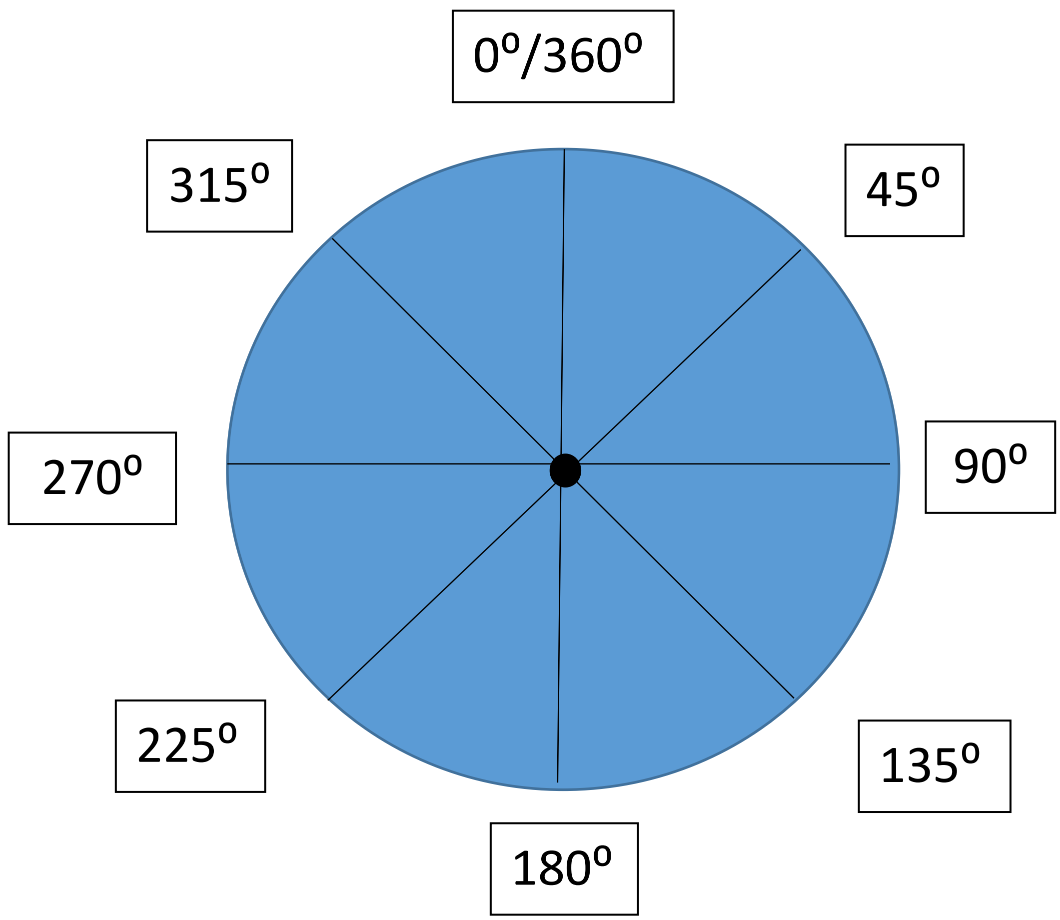
(.382 Hours)(60 Minutes) = 22.93 Minutes

A Stationary Point on the Surface of the Earth that Would Have a Stable Linear Velocity No Surface Altitude Velocity at a Distance from the Central Axis of 2000 Miles for 200 Miles in 22.93 Minutes.



What Is Angular Velocity?

Every Planet, Object and/or Disk that Rotates in a Circulation around its access has an Angular Velocity. A complete rotation of an object around its access is equal to 360^{o}.



A Density Starts to Rotating around It Central Axis at the 5⁰ Point. At a Velocity of 5⁰ Per Second, How Long Will It Take for the Density to Reach an Angular Distance of 150⁰? If the Radius of the Density is 50 Centimeters, what will be its Rotational Distance Once It Reaches the !50⁰ Point?

$$\text{Angular Time} = \frac{\text{(End Distance - Start Distance)}}{(\text{Angular Velocity})} = \frac{150^\circ - 5^\circ}{\left(\frac{5^\circ}{\text{Second}}\right)} = (145^\circ)\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{5^\circ}\right) = 29 \text{ Seconds}$$

Total Rotational Distance = $(2)(\pi)(r)=(2)(3.14)(50 \text{ Centimeters}) = 314$ Centimeters

$$\text{Total Time of Rotation} = \frac{360^\circ}{\left(\frac{5^\circ}{\text{Second}}\right)} = (360^\circ)\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{5^\circ}\right) = 72 \text{ Seconds}$$

$$\text{Rotational Distance} = \left(\frac{145^\circ}{360^\circ}\right) 314 \text{ Centimters} = 126.48 \text{ Centimeters}$$

A Repulsive Pulsation causes a Point On the Circumference of a Rotational Disk to Pulsate at a Rate of 5⁰ Per Pulsation at a rate of 2 Pulsations per Second. The Starting Point of the Rotation is at 15⁰. How many degrees will the point have travelied in 10 Seconds?

$$\text{Angular Distance} = \text{Starting Degree} \pm (\text{Time})\left(\frac{\text{Degrees}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)$$

$$\text{Angular Distance} = 15^\circ + (10 \text{ Seconds})\left(\frac{5^\circ}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{2 \text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)$$

$$= 15^\circ + (10 \text{ Seconds})\left(\frac{10^\circ}{\text{Second}}\right) = 15^\circ + (100^\circ) = 115^\circ$$

A Attractive Pulsation causes a Point On the Circumference of a Rotational Disk to Pulsate at a Rate of 2⁰ Per Pulsation at a rate of 4 Pulsations per Second in a Counter Clockwise Direction. The Starting Point of the Rotation is at 100⁰. How many degrees will the point have travelled in 5Seconds? What will be the Endpoint of the Rotation?

$$\text{Angular Distance} = \text{Starting Degree} \pm (\text{Time})\left(\frac{\text{Degrees}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)$$

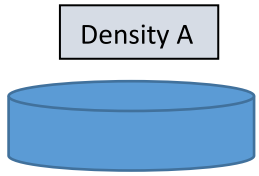
$$\text{Angular Distance} = 100^\circ - (10 \text{ Seconds})\left(\frac{2^\circ}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{4 \text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)$$

$$= 100^\circ - (10 \text{ Seconds})\left(\frac{80^\circ}{\text{Second}}\right) = 100^\circ - (80^\circ) = 20^\circ$$

The Density will Travel 80° and the Endpoint will be the 20° Point on the Circumference of the Disk

What Is Density

The Density of a Field is a Set of Particles. It is the Number of Particles per Unit Volume. Let us look at the following illustration. Density A holds 10,000 Particles in a Volume of 10 Cubic Meters. What is the Density of Density A?



$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Number of Particles in a Volume}}{\text{The Unit Size of the Volume}} =$$

$$\frac{\text{10,000 Particles}}{\text{10 Cubic Meters}} = \text{1,000 Particles per Cubic Meter}$$

Increase in Density

Increase Particles with Mass

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Number of Particles with Mass}}{\text{Per Unit Volume}}$$

$$\text{Density(1)} = \frac{\text{500 of Particles with Mass}}{\text{10 Cubic Centimeters}} = \text{50 Particles per Cubic Centimeter}$$

$$\text{Density(2)} = \frac{\text{550 Particles with Mass}}{\text{Cubic Centimeter}} = \text{55 Particles per Cubic Centimeter}$$

$$\frac{\text{500 Particles with Mass}}{\text{10 Cubic Centimeters}} < \frac{\text{550 Particles with Mass}}{\text{10 Cubic Centimeters}}$$

$$\text{Density(1)} < \text{Density(2)}$$

50 Particles per Cubic Centimeter is less than 55 Particles per Cubic Centimeter

When We Increase the Number of Partlicles with Mass by 50 Particles we Increase Density to 55 Particles per Cubic Centimeter.

Decrease Volume

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Number of Particles with Mass}}{\text{Per Unit Volume}}$$

$$\text{Density(1)} = \frac{\text{500 Particles with Mass}}{\text{10 Cubic Centimeters}} = \text{50 Particles per Cubic Centimeter}$$

$$\text{Density(2)} = \frac{\text{500 Particles with Mass}}{\text{5 Cubic Centimeters}} = \text{100 Particles per Cubic Centimeter}$$

$$\frac{\text{500 Particles with Mass}}{\text{5 Cubic Centimeters}} > \frac{\text{500 Particles with Mass}}{\text{10 Cubic Centimeters}}$$

50 Particles per Cubic Centimeter is less than 55 Particles per Cubic Centimeter

When We Increase the Number of Partlicles with Mass by 50 Particles.

Decrease in Density

Decrease in Particles with Mass

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Number of Particles with Mass}}{\text{Per Unit Volume}}$$

$$\text{Density(1)} = \frac{\text{500 of Particles with Mass}}{\text{10 Cubic Centimeters}} = \text{ 50 Particles per Cubic Centimeter}$$

$$\text{Density(2)} = \frac{\text{450 Particles with Mass}}{\text{10 Cubic Centimeter}} = \text{45 Particles per Cubic Centimeter}$$

$$\frac{\text{450 Particles with Mass}}{\text{10 Cubic Centimeters}} < \frac{\text{500 Particles with Mass}}{\text{10 Cubic Centimeters}}$$

$$\text{Density(2)} < \text{Density(1)}$$

50 Particles per Cubic Centimeter is less than 55 Particles per Cubic Centimeter

When We Increase the Number of Partlicles with Mass by 50 Particles we Increase Density to 55 Particles per Cubic Centimeter.

Increase in Volume

$$\text{Density} = \frac{\text{Number of Particles with Mass}}{\text{Per Unit Volume}}$$

$$\text{Density(1)} = \frac{\text{500 of Particles with Mass}}{\text{10 Cubic Centimeters}} = \text{ 50 Particles per Cubic Centimeter}$$

$$\text{Density(2)} = \frac{\text{500 Particles with Mass}}{\text{20 Cubic Centimeter}} = \text{25 Particles per Cubic Centimeter}$$

$$\frac{\text{500 Particles with Mass}}{\text{20 Cubic Centimeters}} < \frac{\text{500 Particles with Mass}}{\text{10 Cubic Centimeters}}$$

$$\text{Density(2)} < \text{Density(1)}$$

50 Particles per Cubic Centimeter is Greater than 25 Particles per Cubic Centimeter

When We Increase the Volume with Mass by 10 Cubic Centimeters we Decrease the Density to 25 Particles per Cubic Centimeter.

The Three Types of Densities

The Proton Density

Protons are associated with gases, fluids, frozen fluids. A Proton Density with Particles that have Mass can normally reside in a volume for extended periods of time. The Density remains constant unless a force changes the Number of Protons in the Density.

$$\text{Proton Density} = \frac{\text{Number of Protons with Mass}}{\text{Volume of Density}}$$

A Volume of 40 Cubic Centimeters contains 2000 Proton Particles. What is the Density of the Proton Field?

$$\text{Proton Density} = \frac{\text{2000 Protons}}{\text{40 Cubic Centimeters}} = \text{50 Protons Per Cubic Centimeters}$$

The Neutron Density

Neutrons are associated with Fields of Matter such as wood, plastics, metals, and solid objects such as rocks. A Neutron Density with particles that have mass usually occupy a volume indefinitely unless a force changes the Number of Neutrons in the Volume.

$$\text{Neutron Density} = \frac{\text{Number of Neutrons with Mass}}{\text{Volume of Density}}$$

A Volume contains 3000 Proton Particles with Mass. The Volume of the of the Neutron Density is 60 Cubic Centimeters. What is the Density of the Neutron Field?

$$\text{Neutron Density} = \frac{\text{3000 Neutrons with Mass}}{\text{60 Cubic Centimeters}} = \text{50 Neutrons per Cubic Centimeters}$$

The Electron Density

Electrons are associated with heat particles, light particles, electricity, sound, and radiation and radio waves. Electrons can occupy a Volume for a certain period of time. However, Their ability to remain situated in a single Volume is more difficult than it would be for Protons Densities and for Neutrons Densities.

$$\text{Electron Density} = \frac{\text{Number of Electrons with Mass}}{\text{Volume of Density}}$$

A Volume contains 400 Electrons with mass. The Volume of the Electron Density is 20 Cubic Centimeters. What is the Density of the Electron Field?

$$\text{Electron Density} = \frac{\text{400 Electrons}}{\text{20 Cubic Centimeters}}$$

Understanding the Polarities of Densities

The Polarity of a Density will determine whether the particles of the density will be an Attractive Pulsation Force or a Repulsive Pulsations Force when the Particles of the Density have no mass.

Mass Verses No Mass

A Density with Mass can have certain types of properties. It can have a definable chemical structure. It can have weight. It can have particles that are detectable and countable. The particles of particles with mass can engage in chemical reactions with other particles.

Particles with No Mass are not countable. They have no weight. They cannot engage in chemical interactions with other particles. They work with opposing Densities of Particles which have mass to give these particles certain characteristics like velocity, rotational velocity, angular velocity, linear velocity, repulsive pulsations, attractive pulsations, repulsive propulsions, and attractive propulsions.

Simple Pulsations Affect Linear Distance

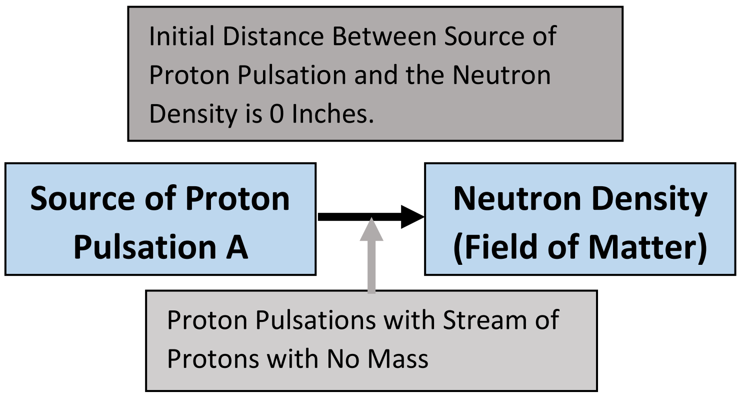
Polarities for Simple Pulsations That Affect Linear Motion		
Particle	**Polarity**	**Attractive/Repulsive Force**
Proton (No Mass)	Positive	Repulsive Force for Neutron Density (with Mass)
Proton (No Mass)	Positive	Repulsive Force for Energy Electron Density (with Mass)
Neutron (No Mass)	Neutral	Repulsive Force for Proton Density (with Mass)
Neutron (No Mass)	Neutral	Attractive Force for Electron Density (with Mass)
Electron (No Mass)	Negative	Attractive Force for Proton Density (with Mass)
Electron (No Mass)	Negative	Attractive Force for Neutron Density (with Mass)

Pulsations and Changes in Distances between Densities

Proton Pulsations and Neutron Densities 1

A Proton Pulsation that streams particles with no mass toward a Neutron Density which is a Field of Matter Is a Repulsive Force for a Field of Matter. That means that the distance between the Source of the Proton Pulsation and the Neutron Density will increase according to the rate of the pulsation and the time of the pulsation. Let us look at the following illustrations.

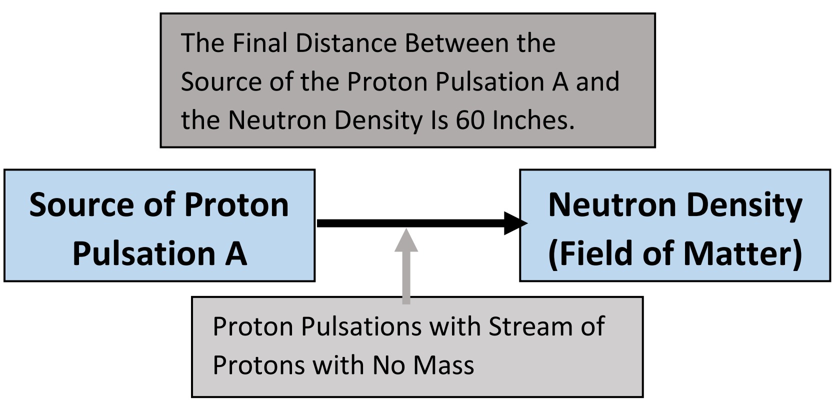
The Source of Proton Pulsation A Pulsates at 3 Inches Per Pulsation and at a rate of 4 Pulsations per Second for 5 Seconds. What will be the Final Distance between the Source of the Proton Pulsation A and the Neutron Density?



$$\text{Final Distance} = \text{Oringinal Distance} \pm (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Final Distance} = 0 \text{ Inches} + (5 \text{ Seconds})\left[\left(\frac{3 \text{ Inches}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{4 \text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right] = (5 \text{ Sec})\left(\frac{12 \text{ Inches}}{\text{Second}}\right) = 60 \text{ Inches}$$

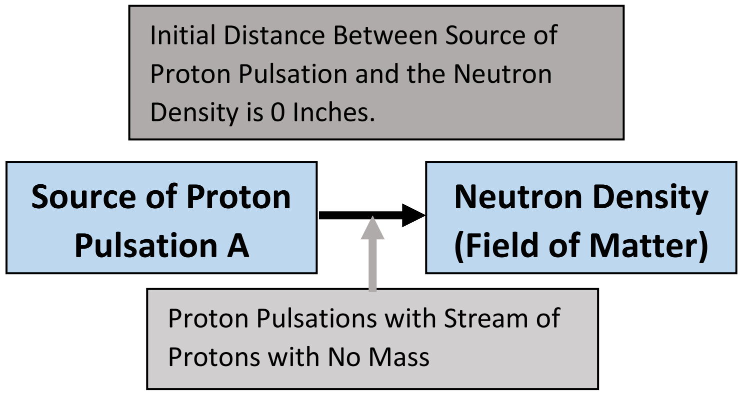
The Final Distance between the Source of the Proton Pulsation and the Neutron Denisity will be 60 Inches.



Proton Pulsations and Neutron Densities 2

It is possible to determine the amount of time that it takes a Neutron Density to reach a certain distance after a period of Proton Pulsations. Let us look at the following examples.

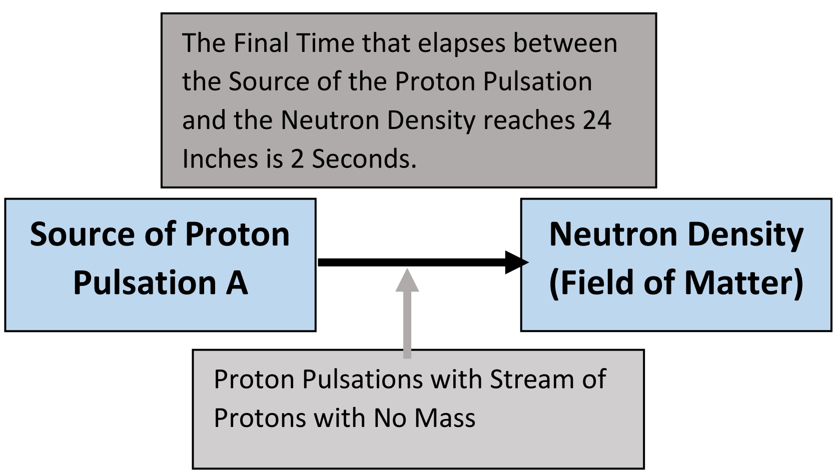
The Source of Proton Pulsation A Pulsates at 3 Inches Per Pulsation and at a rate of 4 Pulsations per Second. The Original Distance between the Source of Proton Pulsation A and the Neutron Density is Equal to 0 Inches. How Long Will It Take for The Distance between the Source of the Proton Pulsation and the Neutron Density to Equal 24 Inches?



$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\left[\left(\dfrac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\dfrac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{24 Inches}}{\left[\left(\dfrac{\text{3 Inches}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\dfrac{\text{4 Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right]} = (\text{24 Inches})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{\text{12 Inches}}\right) = \text{2 Seconds}$$

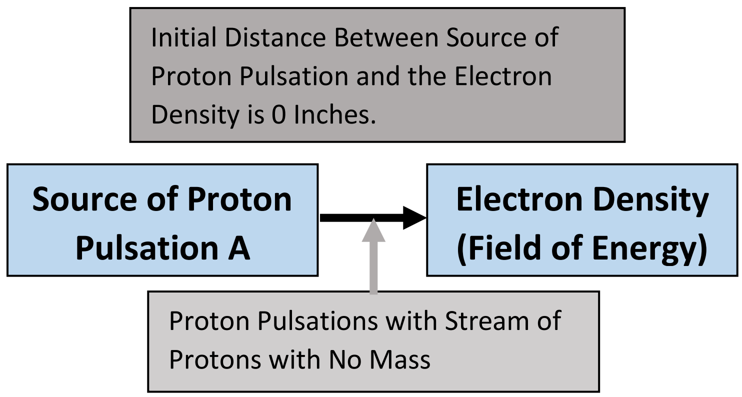
The Total Time That It Takes the Neutron Density to be 24 Inches apart from the Source of the Proton Pulsation is 2 Seconds.



Proton Pulsation and Electron Densities 1

A Proton Pulsation with Proton Particles that have no mass represent a Repulsive Force for an Electron Density. An Electron Density is a Volume that contains Electrons or Particles of Energy that have mass. Let us look at the following illustration.

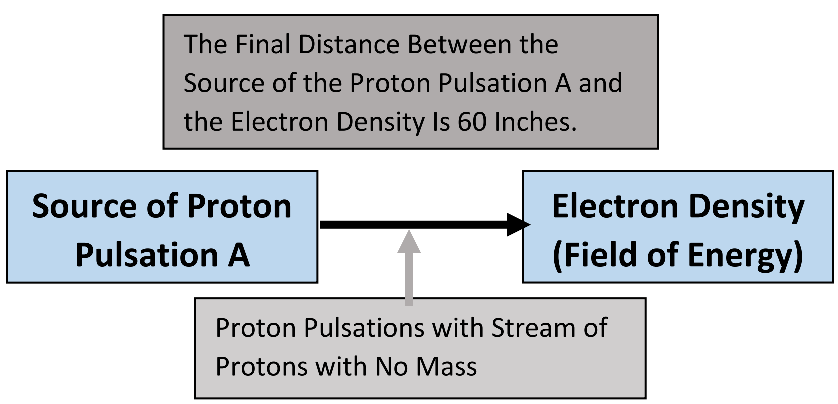
The Source of the Electron Pulsation pulsates at a rate of 6 Inches per Pulsation and at 4 Pulsations per Second. The Proton Pulsation continues for 5 Seconds. How Far Apart will the Source of the Proton Pulsation be from the Electron Density after 5 Seconds?



$$\text{Final Distance} = \text{Oringinal Distance} \pm (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Final Distance} = 0\ \text{Inches} + (5\ \text{Seconds})\left[\left(\frac{6\ \text{Inches}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{4\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right] = (5\ \text{Sec})\left(\frac{24\ \text{Inches}}{\text{Second}}\right) = 120\ \text{Inches}$$

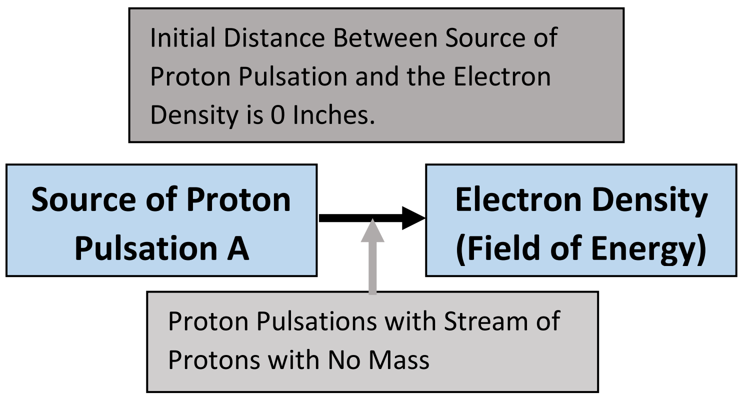
The Final Distance between the Source of the Proton Pulsation and the Electron Denisity will be 120 Inches.



Proton Pulsation and Electron Densities 2

It is possible to determine the distance between the Source of the Proton Pulsation and the Electron Density (the Field of Energy that has particles with mass) that will occur after a certain amount of time. Let us look at the following example.

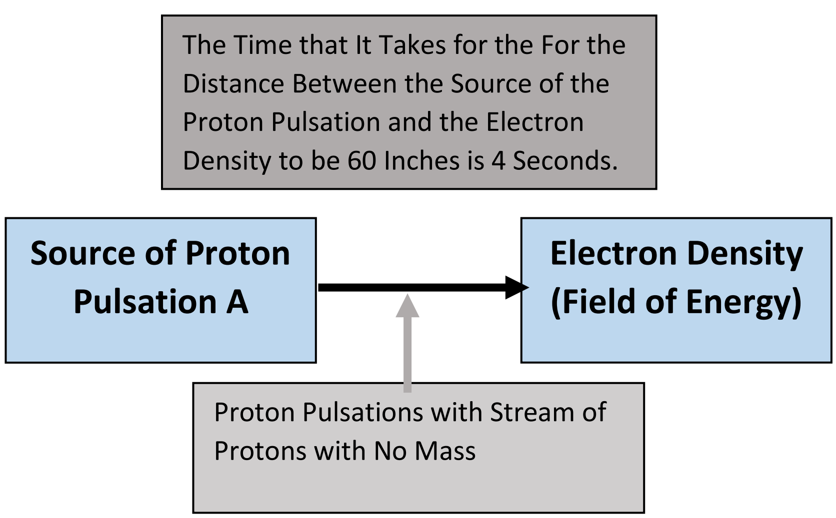
> The Source of Proton Pulsation A Pulsates at 3 Inches Per Pulsation and at a rate of 5 Pulsations per Second. The Original Distance between the Source of Proton Pulsation A and the Neutron Density is Equal to 0 Inches. How Long Will It Take for The Distance between the Source of the Proton Pulsation and the Neutron Density to Equal 6 Inches?



$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\left[\left(\dfrac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\dfrac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{60 Inches}}{\left[\left(\dfrac{\text{3 Inches}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\dfrac{\text{5 Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right]} = (\text{60 Inches})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{\text{15 Inches}}\right) = \text{4 Seconds}$$

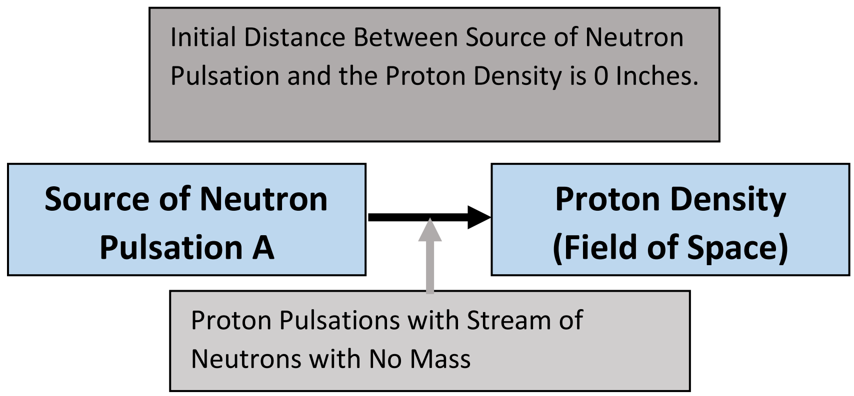
The Total Time That It Takes the Electron Density to be 60 Inches apart from the Source of the Proton Pulsation is 4 Seconds.



Neutron Pulsation and Proton Density 1

A Pulsation of Neutron Particles with No Mass is a Repulsive Force for a Proton Density (or a Field of Space). This means that the Pulsation of Neutron particles with no mass will cause an increase in distance. We can determine how far apart the Neutron Pulsation and the Proton Density will be if we know the rates of pulsations of the Neutron Density. Let us look at the following example.

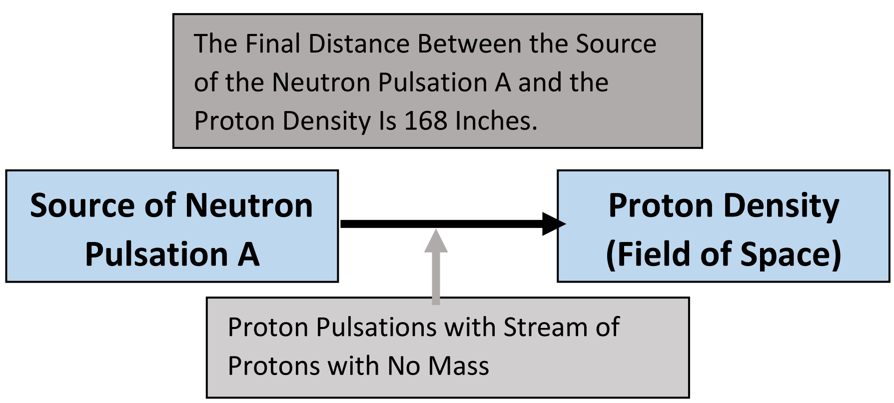
The Neutron Pulsation A pulsates at a rate of 8 Inches per Pulsation and at 4 Pulsations per Second. The Pulsation lasts for 7 Seconds. What will be the final distance between the Neutron Pulsation and the Proton Density?



$$\text{Final Distance} = \text{Oringinal Distance} \pm (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Final Distance} = 0\ \text{Inches} + (7\ \text{Seconds})\left[\left(\frac{8\ \text{Inches}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{4\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right] = (7\ \text{Sec})\left(\frac{24\ \text{Inches}}{\text{Second}}\right) = 168\ \text{Inches}$$

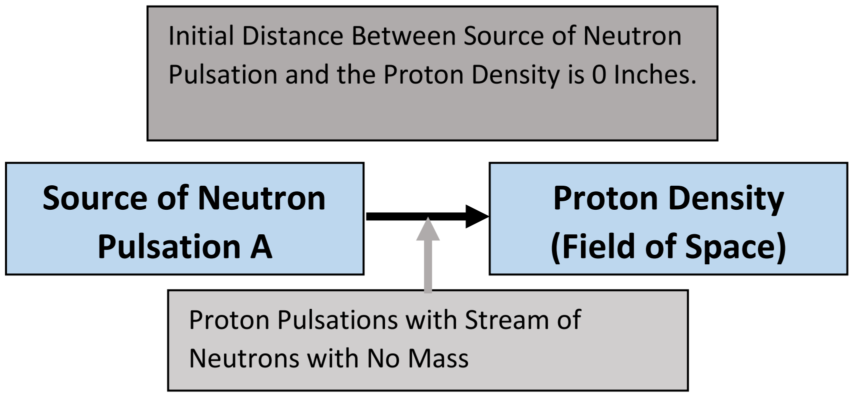
The Final Distance between the Source of the Neutron Pulsation and the Proton Density will be 168 Inches.



Neutron Pulsation and Proton Density 2

We can determine the amount of time that it takes for Neutron Pulsation and a Proton Density to reach a certain distance if we understand the rate at which the Neutron Pulsation pulsates. Let us look at the following example.

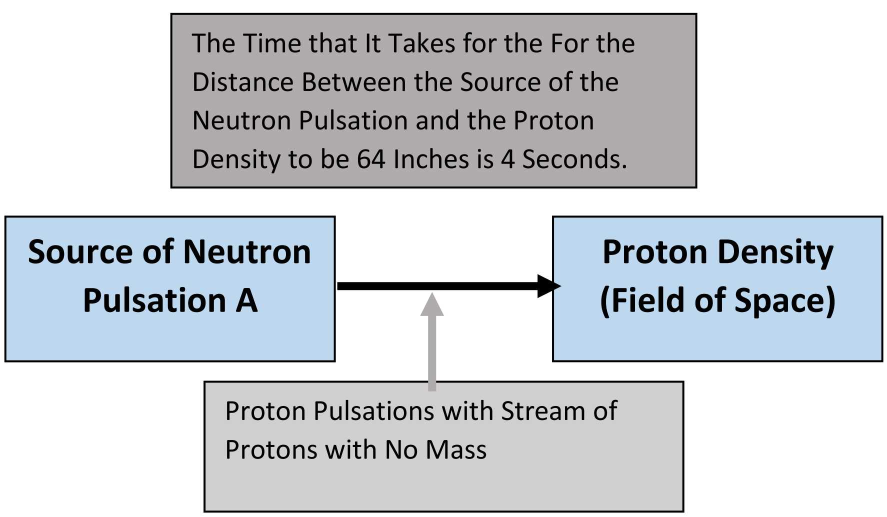
The Source of the Neutron Pulsation pulsates at a rate of 4 Inches per Pulsations and at 4 Pulsations per Second against the Proton Density. How long will it take for the distance between the Neutron Pulsation and the Proton Density to equal 64 inches.



$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\left[\left(\dfrac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\dfrac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{64 Inches}}{\left[\left(\dfrac{\text{4 Inches}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\dfrac{\text{4 Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right]} = (\text{64 Inches})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{\text{16 Inches}}\right) = \text{ 4 Seconds}$$

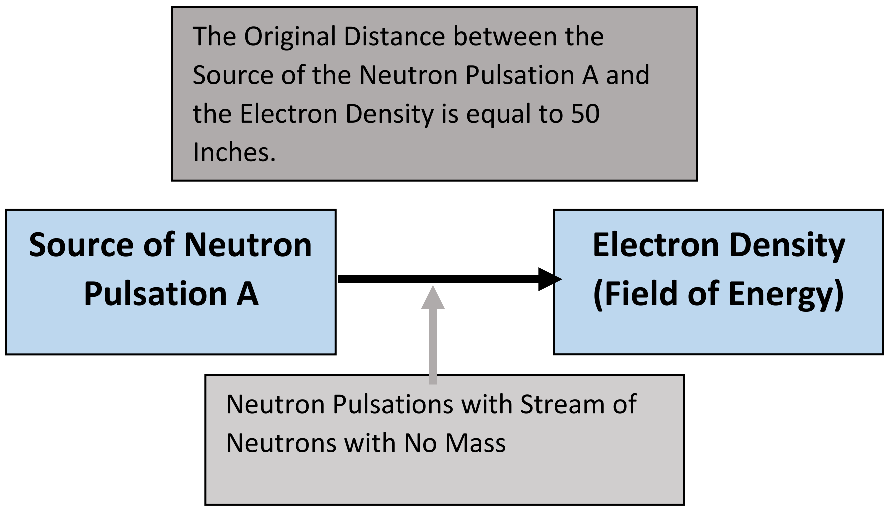
The Total Time That It Takes the Proton Density to be 60 Inches apart from the Source of the Neutron Pulsation is 4 Seconds.



Neutron Pulsation and Electron Density 1

A Neutron Pulsation is an Attractive Force for an Electron Density. That means that a stream of Neutron Particle Pulsations with no mass will cause the distance between the source of the pulsations and the Electron Density to decrease over time. Let us look at the following example.

The Source of the Neutron Pulsation is 50 inches apart from the Electron Density. The Neutron Pulsation pulsates at 2 Inches per Pulsation at 5 Pulsations per Second. The Pulsations last for 5 Seconds. What is the Final Distance between the Neutron Pulsation and the Electron Density?

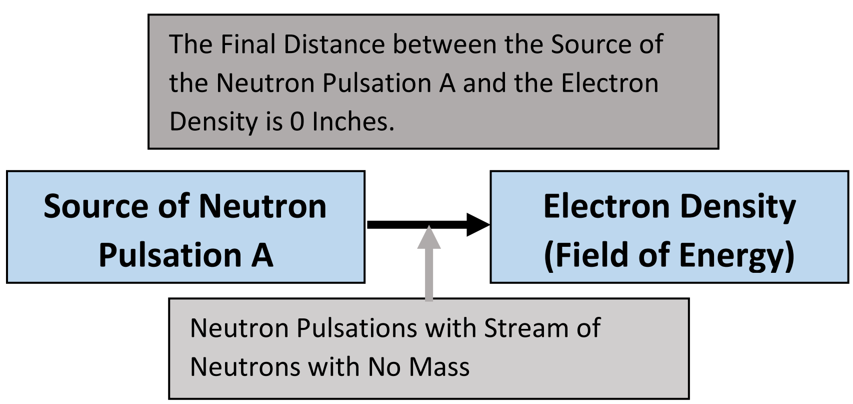


$$\text{Final Distance} = \text{Oringinal Distance} \pm (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Final Distance} = 50 \text{ Inches} - (5 \text{ Seconds})\left[\left(\frac{2 \text{ Inches}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{5 \text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right] = 50 - (5 \text{ Sec})\left(\frac{10 \text{ Inches}}{\text{Second}}\right)$$

$= 50$ Inches - 50 Inches = 0 Inches.

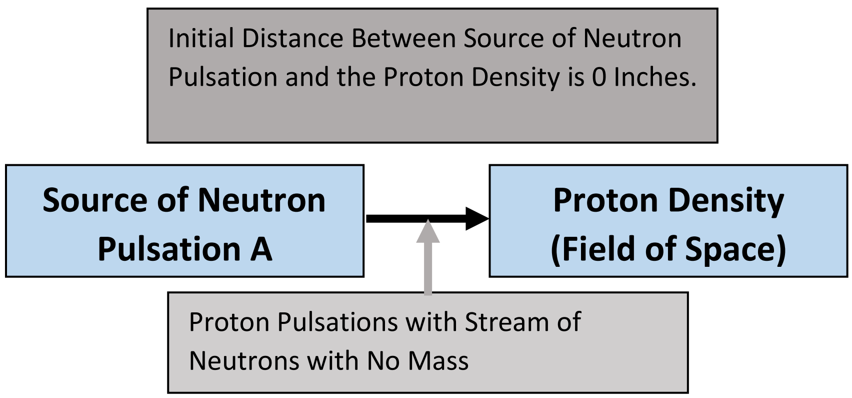
The Final Distance Between the Source of the Neutron Pulsation and the Electron Denisty is 0 Inches.



Neutron Pulsation and Electron Density 2

We can understand how much time has elapsed after a Neutron Pulsation and an Electron Density have been drawn closer together by the Neutron Pulsations' Attractive Force of particles with no mass. Let us look at the following example.

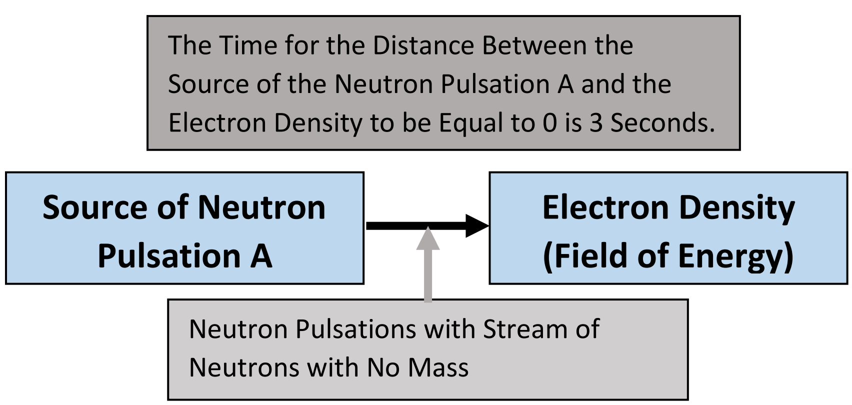
The Source of the Source of the Neutron Pulsation pulsates at a rate of 5 Inches per Pulsations and at 5 Pulsations per Second against the Electron Density. The Distance between them is 75 Inches. How long will it take for the distance between the Source of the Neutron Pulsation and the Electron Density to equal to 0 Inches?



$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\left[\left(\dfrac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\dfrac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{75 Inches}}{\left[\left(\dfrac{\text{5 Inches}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\dfrac{\text{5 Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right]} = (\text{75 Inches})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{\text{25 Inches}}\right) = \text{3 Seconds}$$

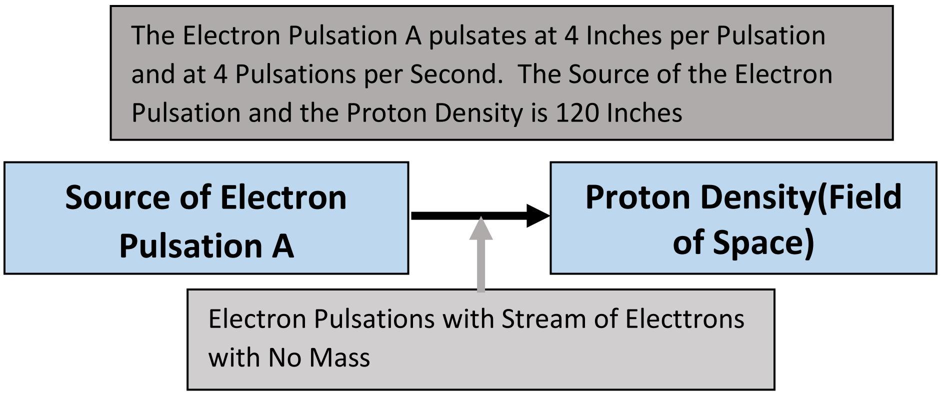
The Total Time that It Takes for the Distance Between the Source of the Neutron Pulsation A and the Electron Density to Be Equal to 0 Inches is 3 Seconds.



Electron Pulsation and Proton Density 1

A stream of Electron Particles with no mass is an Attractive Force for a Proton Density. A Proton Density resembles fluids and gases. An Attractive Force causes a decrease in the distance between a Source of Pulsation of Electrons with No Mass and a Proton Density of particles that have mass. Let us look at the following illustration about how an electron Pulsation works to decrease the distance of a Proton Density.

The Source of an Electron Pulsation pulsates at a rate of 4 Inches per Pulsation and at 4 Pulsations per Second against the Proton Density. The Source of the Electron Pulsations is 120 inches apart from the Proton Density. How far apart will the Source of the Electron Pulsation and the Proton Pulsation be after 3 seconds?

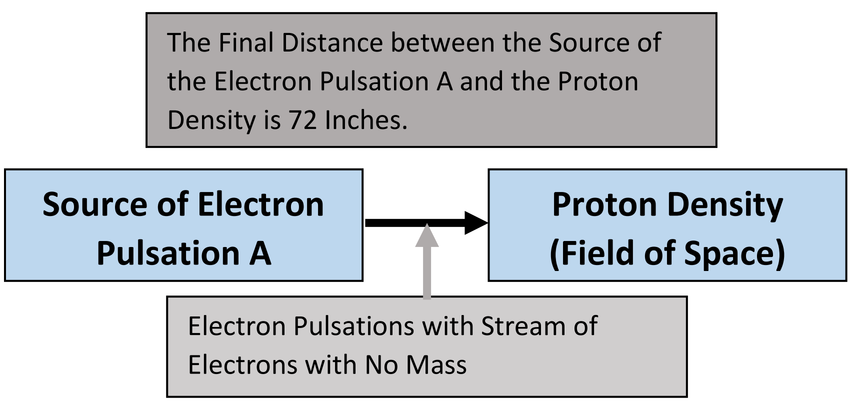


$$\text{Final Distance} = \text{Oringinal Distance} \pm (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Final Distance} = 120 \text{ Inches} - (3 \text{ Seconds})\left[\left(\frac{4 \text{ Inches}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{4 \text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right] =$$

$$120 \text{ Inches} - (3 \text{ Sec})\left(\frac{16 \text{ Inches}}{\text{Second}}\right) = 120 \text{ Inches} - 48 \text{ Inches} = 72 \text{ Inches}$$

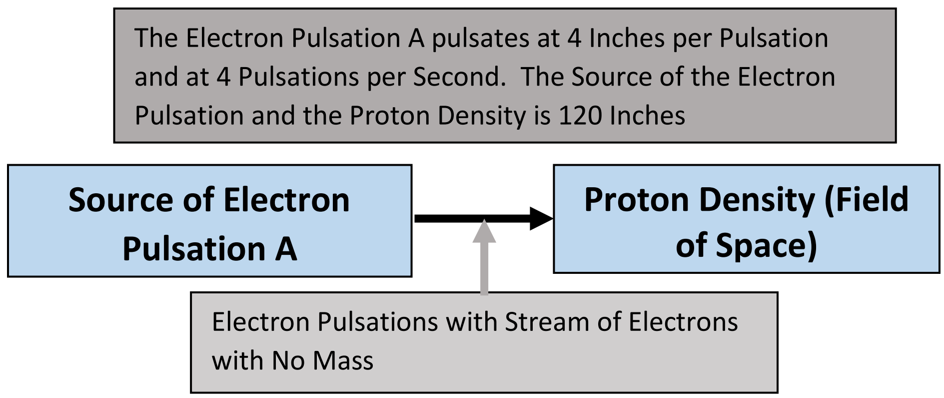
The Final Distance Between the Source of the Electron Pulsation and the Proton Denisty is 72 Inches. The Attraction was a Total of 48 Inches



Electron Pulsation and Proton Density 2

We can determine how much time it will take for a Source of Electron Pulsation with no mass and a Proton Density if we know the rate of pulsations of the Electron Pulsations to reach a certain distance from each other. Let us look at the following example.

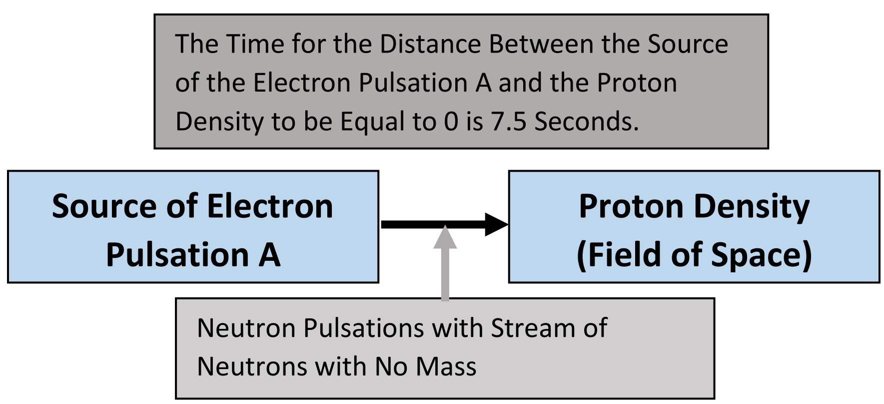
> The Source of an Electron Pulsation pulsates at a rate of 4 Inches per Pulsation and at 4 Pulsations per Second against the Proton Density. The Source of the Electron Pulsations is 120 inches apart from the Proton Density. How long will it take for the distance between the Source of the Electron Pulsation and the Proton Density to equal to 0 Inches?



$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\left[\left(\dfrac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\dfrac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{120 Inches}}{\left[\left(\dfrac{\text{4 Inches}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\dfrac{\text{4 Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right]} = (\text{120 Inches})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{\text{16 Inches}}\right) = \text{7.5 Seconds}$$

The Total Time that It Takes for the Distance Between the Source of the Electron Pulsation A and the Proton Density to Be Equal to 0 Inches is 7.5 Seconds.

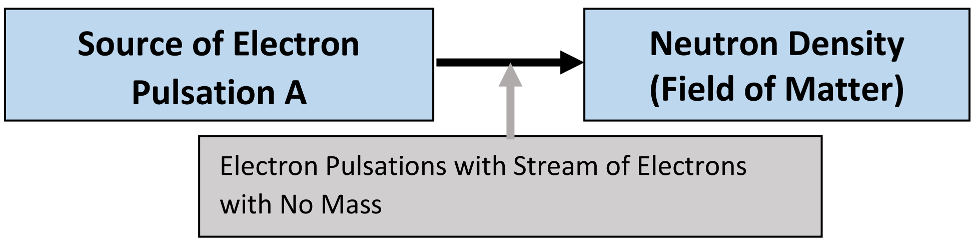


Electron Pulsation and Neutron Density 1

An Electron Pulsation is an Attractive Force for a Neutron Density which is also known as a Field of Matter. We can determine how the distance between a Source of Pulsation of Electrons with no mass and a Field of Matter with particles that have mass if we know how the Electron Pulsation will pulsate. Let us look at the following example.

The Source of an Electron Pulsation pulsates at a rate of 7 Inches per Pulsation and at 8 Pulsations per Second against the Neutron Density. The Pulsation will last for4 seconds. The Source of the Electron Pulsations is 240 inches apart from the Neutron Density. How far apart will the Source of the Electron Pulsation and the Neutron Density will be after 4 seconds?

The Electron Pulsation A pulsates at 7 Inches per Pulsation and at 8 Pulsations per Second. The Distance of the Source of the Electron Pulsation and the Neutron Density is 280 Inches



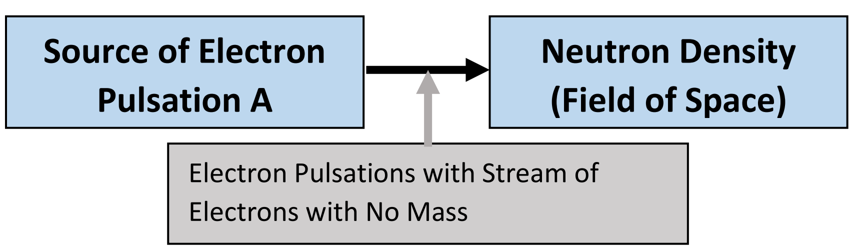
$$\text{Final Distance} = \text{Oringinal Distance} \pm (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Final Distance} = 280 \text{ Inches} - (4 \text{ Seconds})\left[\left(\frac{7 \text{ Inches}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{8 \text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right] =$$

$$280 \text{ Inches} - (4 \text{ Sec})\left(\frac{56 \text{ Inches}}{\text{Second}}\right) = 280 \text{ Inches} - 224 \text{ Inches} = 56 \text{ Inches}$$

The Final Distance Between the Source of the Electron Pulsation and the Neutron Denisty is 56 Inches. The Attraction was a Total Decarease of Distance of 224 Inches.

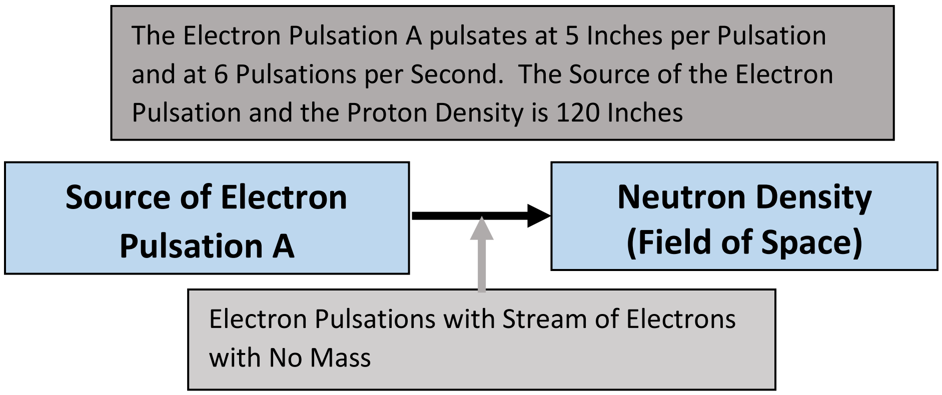
The Final Distance between the Source of the Electron Pulsation A and the Neutron Density is 56 Inches.



Electron Pulsation and Neutron Density 2

We can determine how much time it takes for a Source of Electron Pulsation and a Neutron Density to reach a certain distance between each other when a stream of Electron Particles with no mass is aimed at the particles of Neutrons with mass. Let us look at the following illustration.

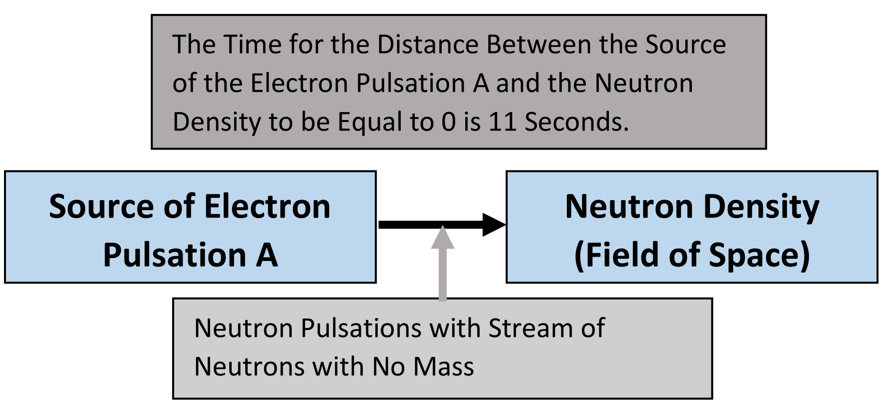
The Source of an Electron Pulsation pulsates at a rate of 5 Inches per Pulsation and at 6 Pulsations per Second against the Neutron Density. The Source of the Electron Pulsations is 320 inches apart from the Neutron Density. How long will it take for the distance between the Source of the Electron Pulsation and the Neutron Density to equal to 0 Inches?



$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]}$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{330 Inches}}{\left[\left(\frac{\text{5 Inches}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{6 Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right]} = (\text{330 Inches})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{\text{30 Inches}}\right) = \text{11 Seconds}$$

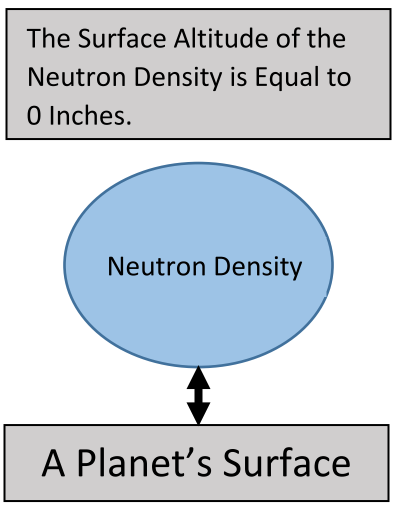
The Total Time that It Takes for the Distance Between the Source of the Electron Pulsation A and the Neutron Density to Be Equal to 0 Inches is 11 Seconds. The Distance of Attraction was 330 Inches.

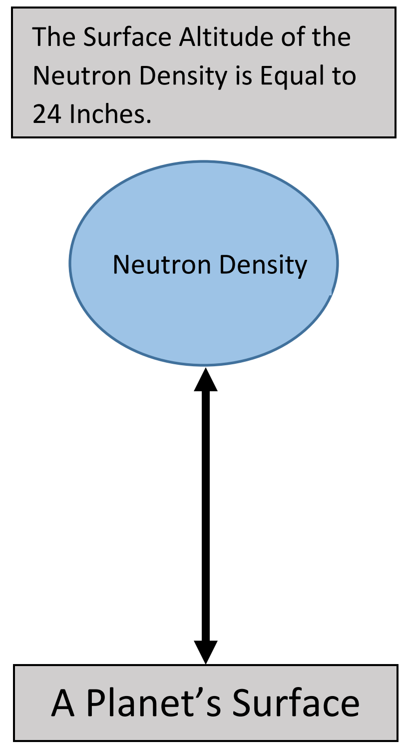


Concepts in Gravitational Propulsions

What is Surface Altitude?

Surface Altitude is the distance between the surface of a planet and an object that is either suspended above the surface of the planet or has a zero distance between itself and the planet. Let us look at the following illustrations.





Notating A Density's Surface Altitude

Surface Altitude = M*D

SA is Surface Altitude

M is the Mass or the weight of the Neutron Density, Proton Density, or the Electron Density.

D is the Distance From Planet Surface of the Neutron Density, the Proton Density, or the Electron Density.

SA = M*Ps

What is the Surface Altitude of a Neutron Denisty that weighs 10 Grams and that is suspended 36 Inches above the Ground?

SA= 10Grams*36Inches

We do not multiply the Grams times the Inches to Determine the Surface Altitude.

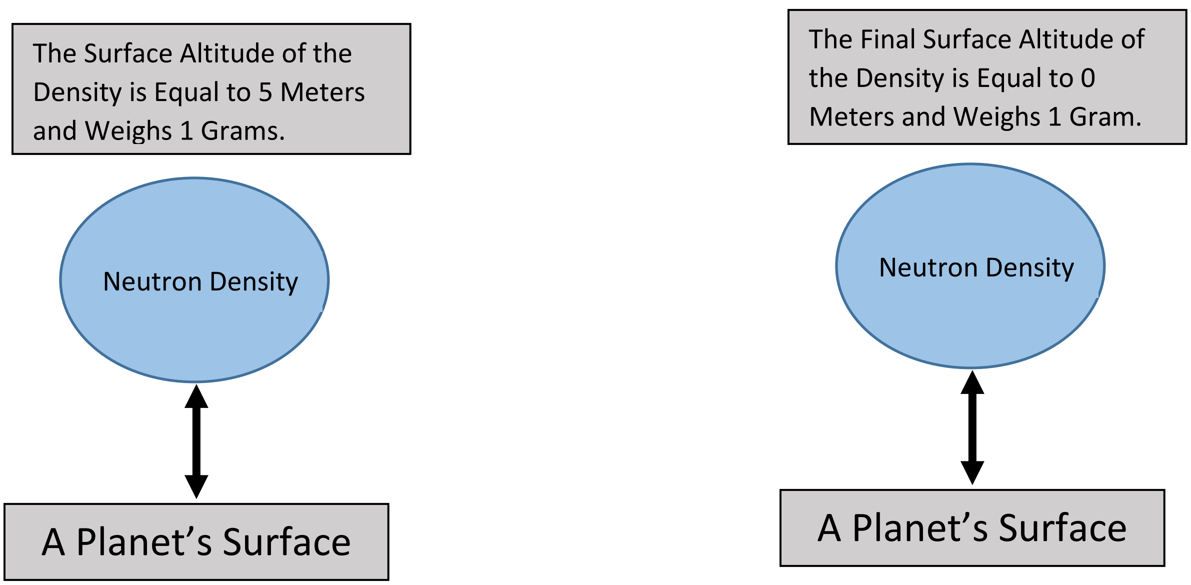
What is a Gravitational Propulsion?

A Gravitational Propulsion is a force that either increased the Surface Altitude of a Proton Density, a Neutron Density, or and/or Electron Density or decreases the Surface Altitude of a Proton Density, a Neutron Density, and/or an Electron Density by a certain amount of a distance.

What Is an Attractive Propulsion?

An Attractive Propulsion is a Gravitational Pulsation that causes the Surface Altitude between a Proton Density, and Neutron Density, and/or an Electron Density and the Surface of a Planet to decrease over a period of time. Let us look at the following example.

Field A is an Attractive Propulsion for Density A. Density A has a Surface Altitude of 5 Meters and weighs 2 Grams. The Field A Pulsates at a rate of 1 Meter*1Gram per Pulsation at 1 Pulsation per Second for 5 Seconds. What will be the Final Surface Altitude for Density A?



$$\text{Final Surface Altitude} = \text{Start Surface Altitude} - (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance*Weight}}{\text{Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Propulsions}}{\text{Time}}\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Final Surface Altitude} = \text{5M*1Grams} - (\text{5 Seconds})\left[\left(\frac{\text{1M*1G}}{\text{Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{1Propulsions}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right]$$

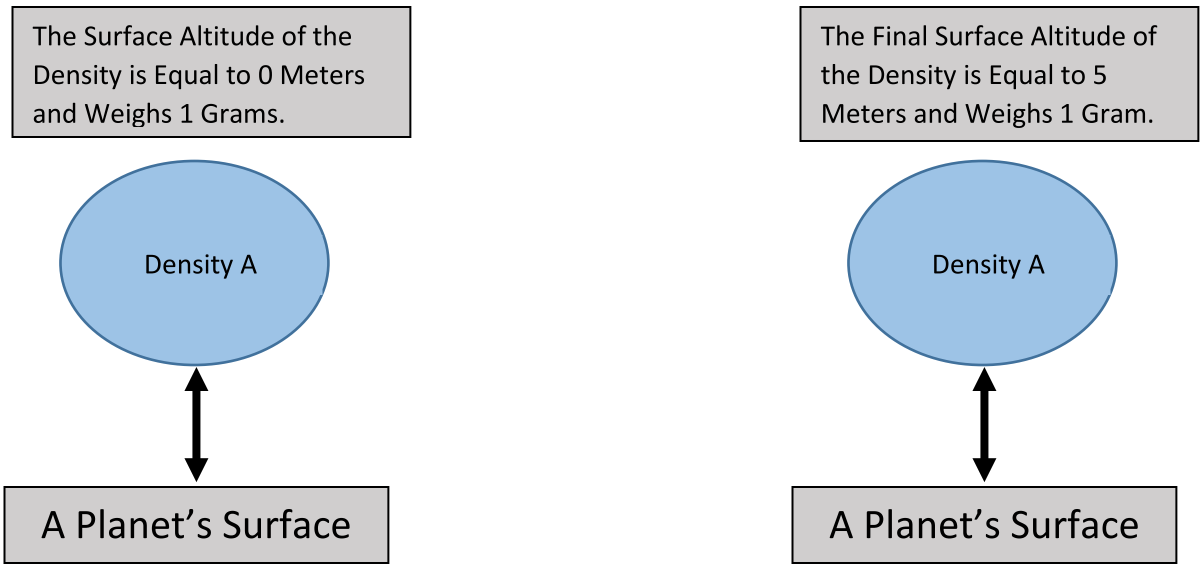
$$= \text{5M*1Gram} - (\text{5 Seconds})\left(\frac{\text{1M*1G}}{\text{Seconds}}\right) = \text{5M*1G} - \text{5M*1G} = \text{0 Meters*1Gram}$$

The Final Surface Altitude of the Density after the Propulsions End is Equal to Zero Meters.

What Is a Repulsive Propulsion?

A Repulsive Propulsion increases the Surface Altitude of a Proton Density, a Neutron Density, and/or an Electron Density over period of time. Let us look at the following illustration.

Field A is a Repulsive Propulsion for Density A. Density A has a Surface Altitude of 0 Meters and weighs 2 Grams. The Field A Pulsates at a rate of 1 Meter*1Gram per Pulsation at 1 Pulsation per Second for 5 Seconds. What will be the Final Surface Altitude for Density A?



$$\text{Final Surface Altitude} = \text{Start Surface Altitude} - (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance*Weight}}{\text{Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Propulsions}}{\text{Time}}\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Final Surface Altitude} = \text{0M*1Gram} + (\text{5 Seconds})\left[\left(\frac{\text{1M*1G}}{\text{Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{1Propulsions}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right]$$

$$= \text{0M*1G} + (\text{5 Seconds})\left(\frac{\text{1M*1G}}{\text{Seconds}}\right) = \text{0M*1G} + \text{5M*1G} = \text{5 Meters*1Gram}$$

The Final Surface Altitude of the Density after the Propulsions End is Equal to 5 Meters.

Understanding Properties of Propulsions

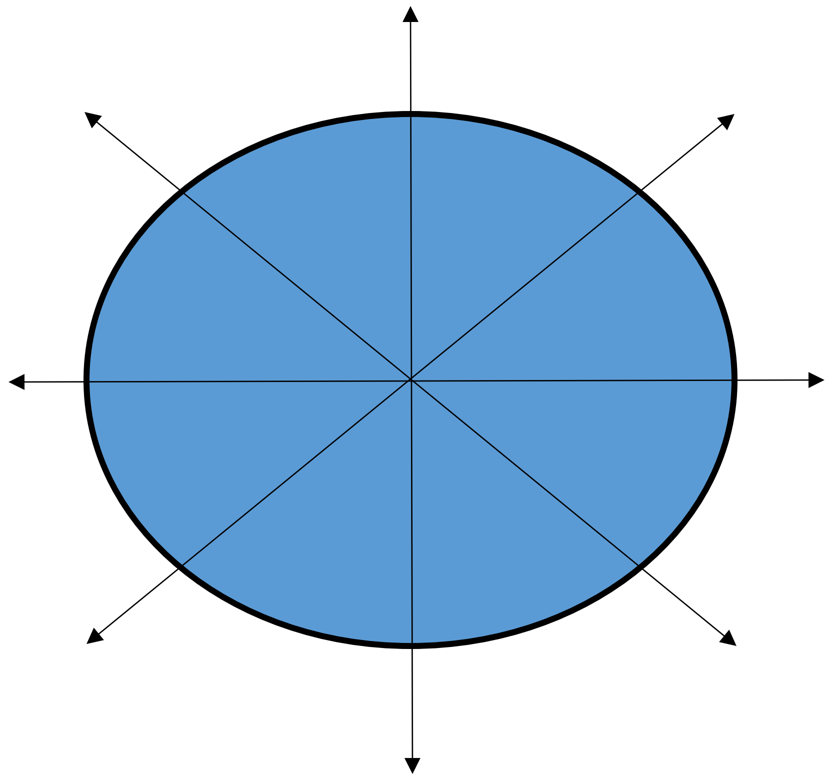
Polarities for Simple Propulsions That Affect Surface Altitude		
Particle Propulsions	**Polarity**	**Attractive/Repulsive Force**
Proton (No Mass)	Positive	Repulsive Force for Neutron Density (with Mass) Propulsions increase the Surface Altitude of Neutron Densities.
Proton (No Mass)	Positive	Repulsive Force for Electron Density (with Mass) Propulsions increase the Surface Altitude of Electron Densities.
Neutron (No Mass)	Neutral	Repulsive Force for Proton Density (with Mass) Propulsions increase the Surface Altitude of a Proton Density.
Neutron (No Mass)	Neutral	Attractive Force for Electron Density (with Mass). Propulsions decrease Surface Altitude of Electron Densities.
Electron (No Mass)	Negative	Attractive Force for Proton Density (with Mass). Propulsions decrease Surface Altitude of Proton Densities.
Electron (No Mass)	Negative	Attractive Force for Neutron Density (with Mass). Propulsions decrease Surface Altitude for Neutron Densities.

What are Weight and Mass?

Weight and Mass	
Weight	Mass
• Weight is a measurement of Force of a Propulsion that is needed to change Surface Altitude.	• Mass is the number of Particles that Occupy the Volume of a Density.
• Weight Represents the Number of Propulsions per Unit Time that are required for a change in Surface Altitude of a Density of Protons, a Density of Neutrons, and/or a Density of Electrons.	• Mass represents the Number of Pulsations that are necessary to change the Linear Distance between to Densities such as a Proton Density, a Neutron Density, and/or an Electron Density.
• Weight does not necessarily represent the number of particles in a density.	• Densities with Mass have Particles that are countable.
• Propulsions are composed of Particles with no mass and are not countable.	• Pulsations are composed of Particles with mass and cannot be counted.
• Weight is different for each density in different planetary systems even though the number of particles in a density will not automatically change between different gravitational systems.	• Mass is the number of particles in a density. The number of particles will not change between different gravitational systems even though the weight of an object can differ in different gravitational fields.
• We can increase or decrease the weight of an density by increasing or decreasing the number of particles in its volume through Pulsations of Proton Particles, Neutron Particles, and or Electron Particles that have mass.	• We can increase or decrease a density's mass by causing interactions between the density and Proton Particles, Neutron Particles, and Electron Particles that are part of a planets Gravitational Propulsions that have mass.

The System of Propulsions of the Earth

Proton Propulsions of Particles with No Mass, Neutron Propulsions of Particles with No Mass, and Electron Propulsions of Particles with No Mass originate from the Center of the Earth and travel outward past the surface of the earth and out into the lower atmosphere, then up into the upper atmosphere, and finally the propulsions travel into outer space.

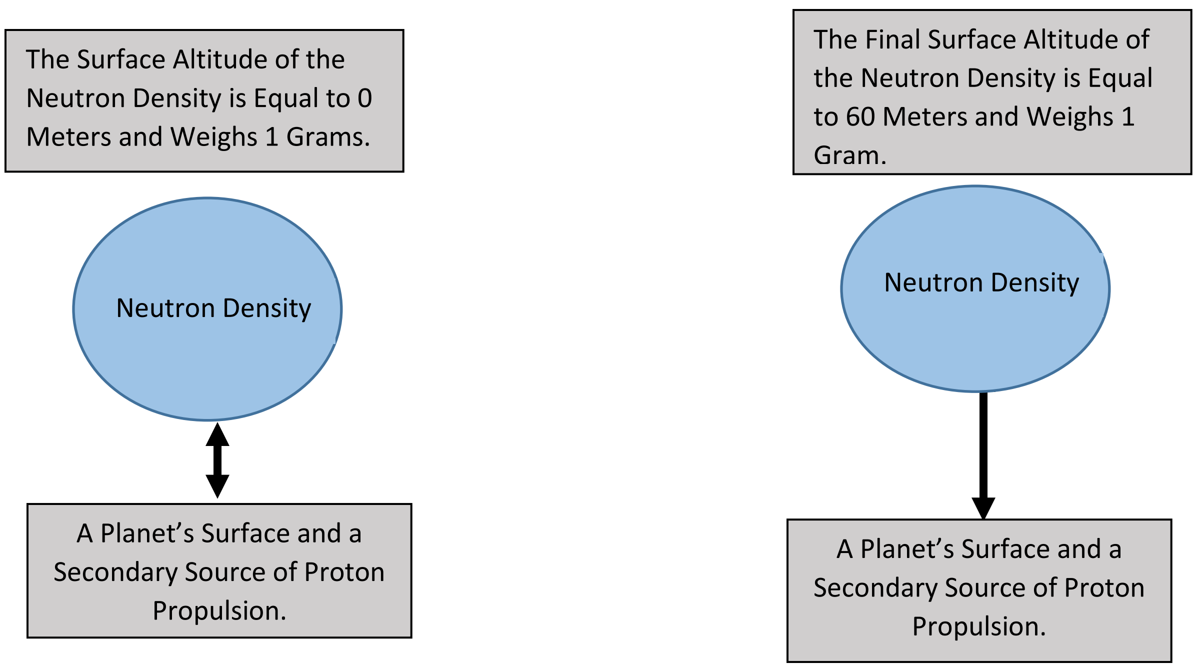


Proton Propulsions, Neutron Propulsions, and Electron Propulsions Stream from the Center of the Earth to the Surface of the Earth and out into the Upper Atmosphere.

Proton Propulsion and a Neutron Density 1

Proton Propulsions are Repulsive Forces for Neutron Densities or Field of Matter. That means that Proton Propulsions cause increases in the distance between the surface of a planet and Neutron Densities or material objects. We can calculate the Increase in Surface Altitude of a Neutron Density by understanding the Rate of Propulsions of the planet's Gravitational Proton Propulsion. Let us look at the following illustration.

The Neutron Density weighs 1 Gram and its Surface Altitude is 0 Meter. The Planet's Proton Propulsions propel at a rate of 1 Gram Meter per Propulsion and at 10 Propulsions per Second for 6 Seconds. What is the final Surface Altitude of the Neutron Density?



$$\text{Surface Altitude} = \text{Starting Surface Altitude} + (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Weight*Distance}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Propulsions}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]$$

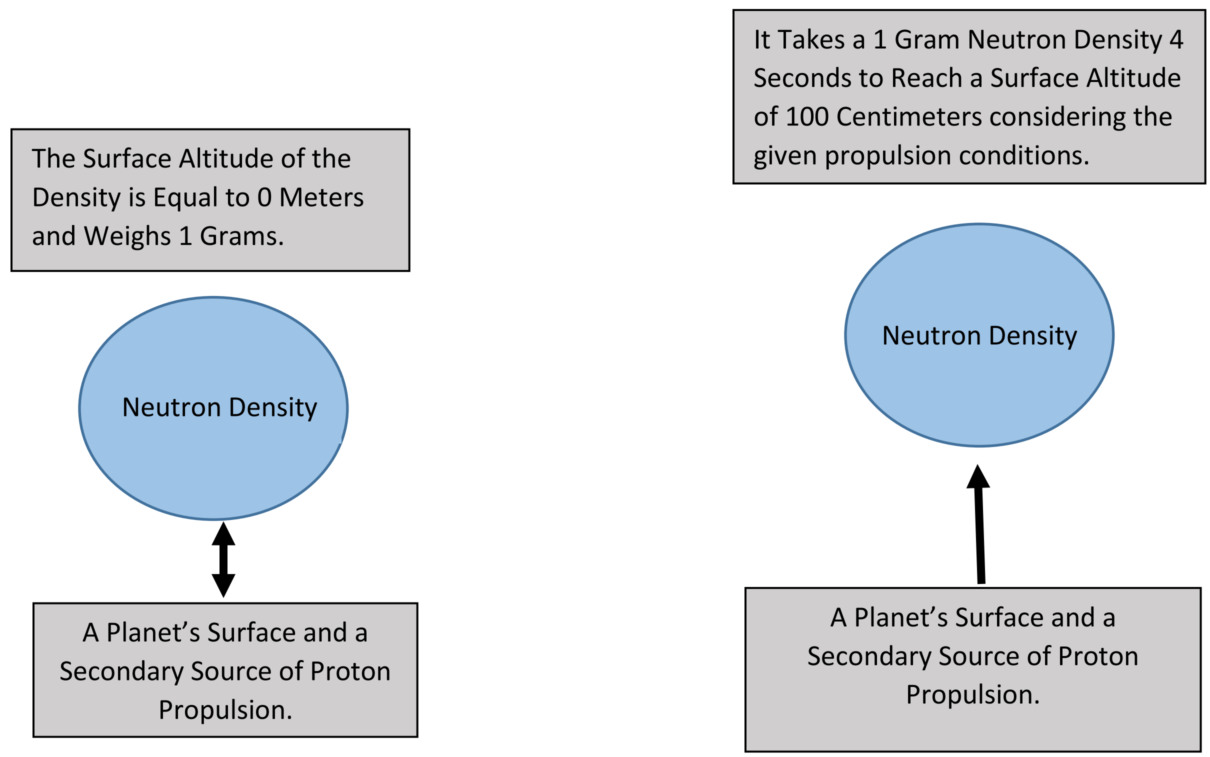
$$\text{Surface Altitude} = 0 \text{ Feet} + (6 \text{ Seconds})\left[\left(\frac{\text{1Gram*Meter}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{10 Propulsions}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right] =$$

$$= (6 \text{ Seconds})\left(\frac{\text{10 Gram*Meter}}{\text{Second}}\right) = 60 \text{ Gram*Meters} = 60 \text{ Meters}$$

Proton Propulsion and a Neutron Density 2

We can determine the amount of time that a it takes for a Neutron Density that has been affected by a Proton Propulsion to reach a certain surface altitude. We need to know the Distance*Weight per Propulsion and the number of Propulsions per Unit Time. Let us look at the following example.

The Neutron Density weights 1 gram. The Proton Pulsation Propels the Neutron Density at a rate of 1gram*5Centimeter per Propulsion and 5 Propulsions per Second. The original distance between the Neutron Density and the Surface of the Planet is 0 Centimeters. How much time does it take for the Neutron Density to reach a Surface Altitude of 100 Centimeters?



$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Propulsions}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]} =$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{1Gram*100Centimeters}}{\left[\left(\frac{\text{1Gram*5Centimters}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{5 Propulsions}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right]} =$$

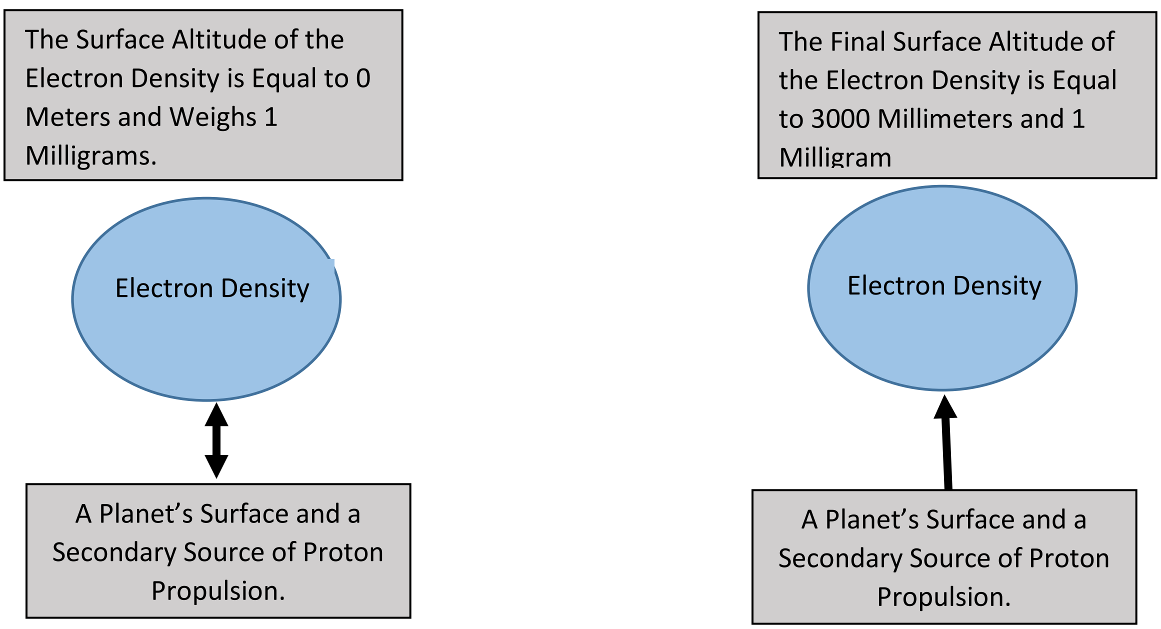
$$(\text{1Gram*100Centimeters})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{\text{1Gram*25Centimeters}}\right) = \text{ 4 Seconds}$$

It takes the 1 Gram Neutron Density 4 Seconds to reach a Surface Altitude of 100 Centimeters.

Proton Propulsion and an Electron Density 1

We can come to understand that Electron Densities exist as pockets of electron particles within a planet's gravitational field. A Proton Pulsation from a planet's gravitational field or from some other source can cause the Surface Altitude of an Electron Density to increase over a period of time. An Electron Density can contain heat particles or light particles. Let us look at the following example.

The Electron Density is composed of Electron Particles and weighs approximately 1 milligram. The initial Surface Altitude of the of the Electron Density is equal to 0 millimeters. The Planet's Proton Propulsion Propels at a rate of 1milligram*20millimeters per pulsation. The Proton Propulsion Propels at a rate of 10 Propulsions per Second. What is the final Surface Altitude of the Electron Density?



$$\text{Surface Altitude} = \text{Starting Surface Altitude} + (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Weight*Distance}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Propulsions}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Surface Altitude} = 0 \text{ Feet} + (15 \text{ Seconds})\left[\left(\frac{\text{1Milligram*20 Millimeters}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{10 Propulsions}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right] =$$

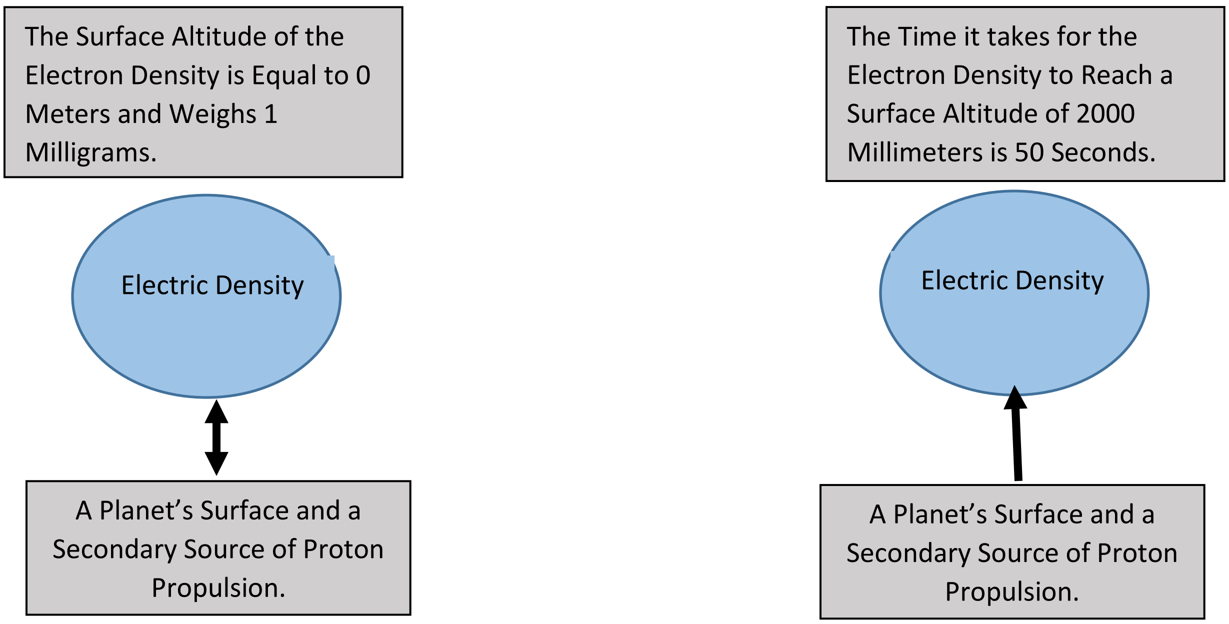
$$= (15 \text{ Seconds})\left(\frac{\text{200 Milligram*Millimeters}}{\text{Second}}\right) = 3{,}000 \text{ Gram*Millimeters} = 3{,}000 \text{ Milimeters}$$

The Final Surface Altitude of the Electron Density is 3000 Milimeters.

Proton Propulsion and Electron Density 2

We can determine the amount of time that it takes for an Electron Density to reach a certain Surface Altitude. We must know the how many increases in distance per propulsion and the number of propulsion per unit time. Finally, we need to know the final Surface Altitude to determine the amount of time that it will take to reach that surface altitude. Let us look at the following example.

The Electron Density weighs 1 milligram. The original Surface Altitude of the Electron Density is equal to 0 Millimeters. The Proton Propulsion propels at the rate of 1milligrams*4millimeters per Propulsion. The Proton Propulsion propels at a rate of 10 Propulsions per Second. How long will it take the Electron Density to reach a Surface Altitude of 2000 Millimeters?



Determining The Time to Reach Surface Altitude of Electron Density

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\left[\left(\dfrac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\dfrac{\text{Propulsions}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]} =$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{1Milligram*2000Millimeters}}{\left[\left(\dfrac{\text{1Milligram*4Millimeters}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\dfrac{\text{10 Propulsions}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right]} =$$

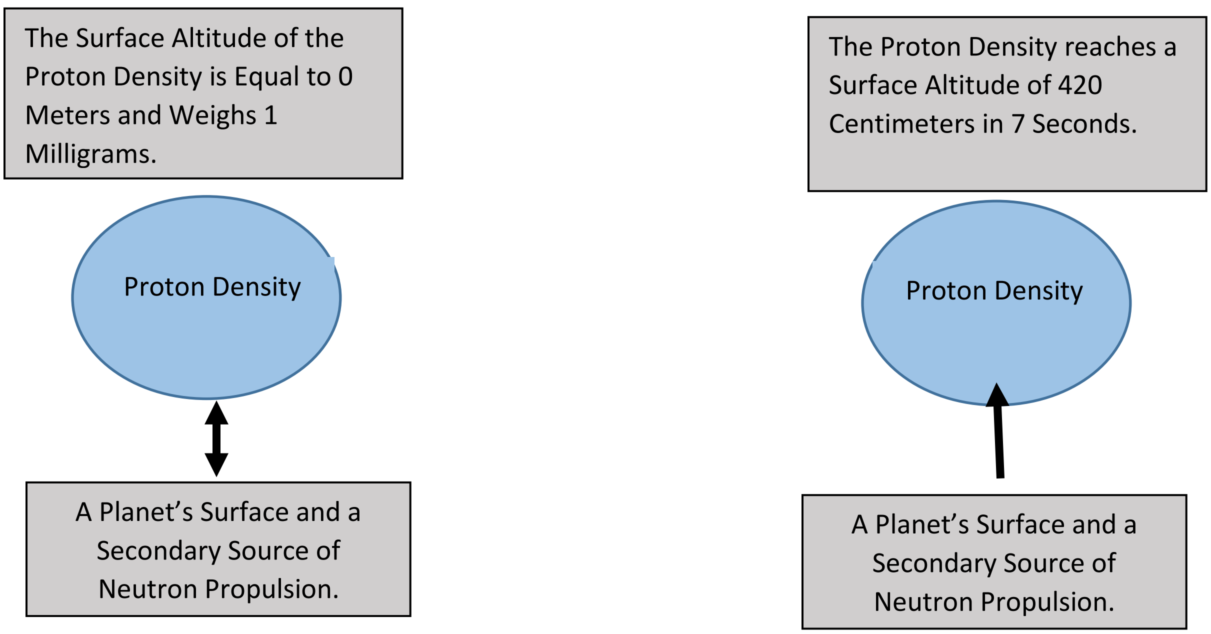
$$= (\text{1Milligram*2000Millimeters})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{\text{1Milligram*40Millimeters}}\right) = \text{50 Seconds}$$

It Would Take the Electron Density 50 Seconds to Reach a Surface Altitude 2000 Millimeters.

A Neutron Propulsion and a Proton Density 1

A Neutron Pulsation is a Repulsive Force for a Proton Density. A Neutron Propulsion will cause an increase in the Surface Altitude of the Proton Density. Proton Densities are associated with fluids and gases. We can determine the increase in Surface Altitude of a Proton Density when it encounter a Neutron Pulsation. Let us look at the following example.

We can determine the final Surface Altitude of a Proton Density by understanding the characteristics of the Neutron Propulsion that affects the Proton Density. The original Surface Altitude of the Proton Density is 0 Centimeters. The Neutron Propulsion Propels at a rate of 1gram*12Centimeters per Propulsion. It has 5 Propulsions per Second. The propulsions continue for 7 Seconds. What is the final Surface Altitude of the Proton Density?



Determining the Surface Altitude of a Proton Density

$$\text{Surface Altitude} = \text{Starting Surface Altitude} + (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Weight*Distance}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Propulsions}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Surface Altitude} = 0\text{ Feet} + (7\text{ Seconds})\left[\left(\frac{1\text{Milligram*12Centimeters}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{5\text{ Propulsions}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right] =$$

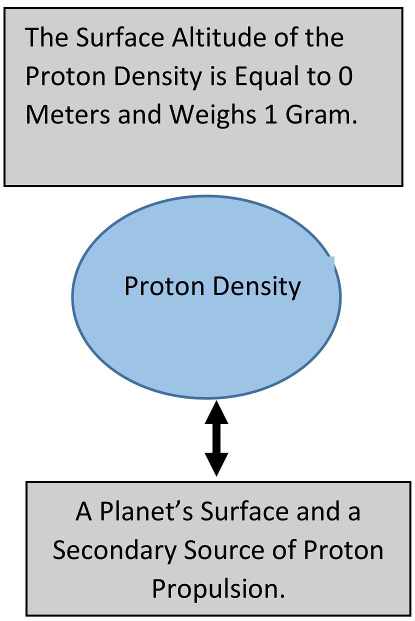
$$= (7\text{ Seconds})\left(\frac{1\text{Milligram*60Centimeters}}{\text{Second}}\right) = 1\text{Gram*420Centimeters} = 420\text{ Centimeters}$$

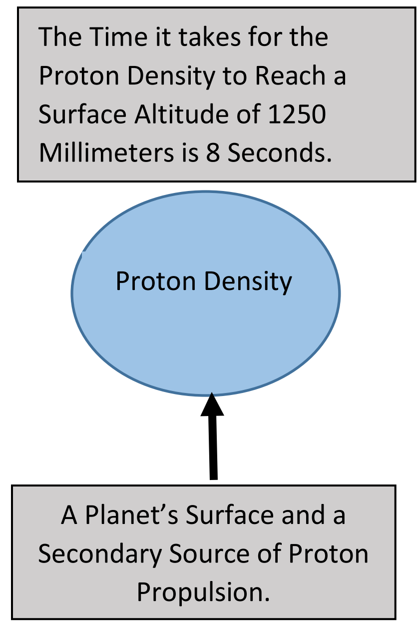
The Final Surface Altitude of the Proton Density is 420 Centimeters.

A Neutron Propulsion and a Proton Density 2

We can determine the amount of time that it takes for a Proton Density to reach a certain Surface Altitude if we know the characteristics of the Neutron Propulsion that affects the Proton Density. Let us look at the following example.

We can determine the final Surface Altitude of a Proton Density by understanding the characteristics of the Neutron Propulsion that affects the Proton Density. The original Surface Altitude of the Proton Density is 0 Centimeters. The Neutron Propulsion Propels at a rate of 1gram*15Centimeters per Propulsion. It has 10 Propulsions per Second. The Final Surface Altitude is 1250 Centimeters. How much time does it take for the Proton Density to reach a Surface Altitude of 1250 Centimeters?





Determining The Time to Reach Surface Altitude of Proton Density

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Propulsions}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]} =$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{1Gram*1250 Centimeters}}{\left[\left(\frac{\text{1Gram*15Centimeters}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{10 Propulsions}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right]} =$$

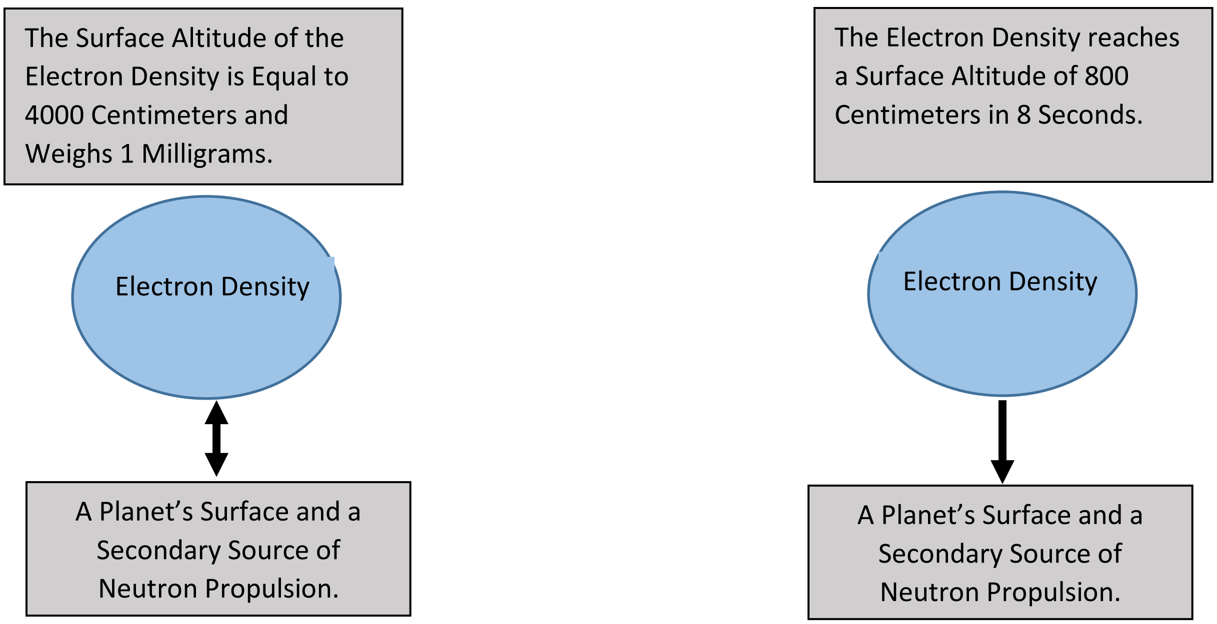
$$= (\text{1Milligram*1250Centimeters})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{\text{1Milligram*150 Centimeters}}\right) = 8 \text{ Seconds}$$

It Would Take the Proton Density 8 Seconds to Reach a Surface Altitude 1,250 Centimeters.

A Neutron Propulsion and an Electron Density 1

A Neutron Propulsion is an Attractive Force for an Electron Density. That means that a Neutron Propulsion will cause the Surface Altitude of an Electron Density to decrease over a period of time. We can determine the distance that an Electron Density will fall toward the surface of a planet over a period of time. Let us look at the following example.

> An Electron Density weighs 1 Milligram and is suspended above the surface of a planet with a Surface Altitude of 4000 Centimeters. The Neutron Propulsion propels at the rate of 1Milligram*20Centimeters per Propulsion and at 20 Propulsions per Second for a total of 8 Seconds. What will be the final Surface Altitude of the Electron Density?



Determining the Surface Altitude of a Electron Density

$$\text{Surface Altitude} = \text{Starting Surface Altitude} \pm (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Weight*Distance}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Propulsions}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Surface Altitude} = 4000 \text{ Cenitmeters} - (8 \text{ Seconds})\left[\left(\frac{\text{1Milligram*20Centimeters}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{20 Propulsions}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right] =$$

$$= 4000 \text{ Centimeters} - (8 \text{ Seconds})\left(\frac{\text{1Milligram*3,200Centimeters}}{\text{Second}}\right) =$$

4,000 Centimeters - 1Milligram*3,200 Centimeters = 800 Centimeters

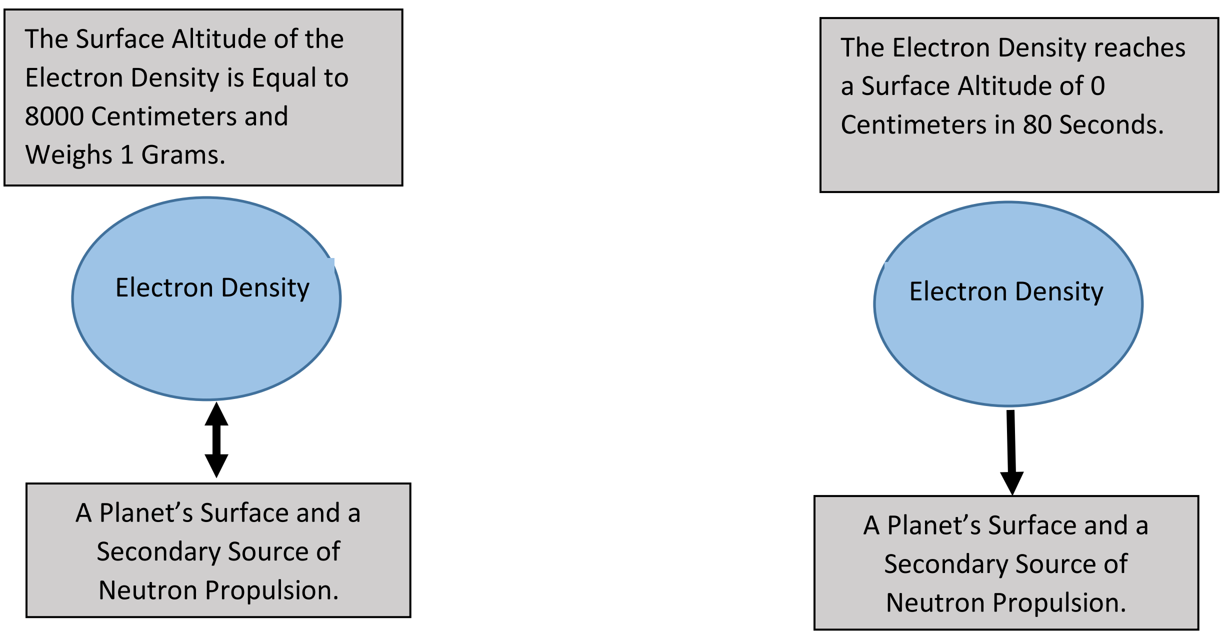
The Final Surface Altitude of the Electron Density is 800 Centimeters.

The Neutron Pulsation caused an Attraction against the Electron Density that caused a decrease of 3,200 Centimeter against its Surface Altitude.

A Neutron Propulsion and an Electron Density 2

We can determine how much time it takes for an Electron Density to decrease in Surface Altitude or to fall towards the ground by a certain distance if we come to know the characteristics of the Neutron Propulsion. Let us look at the following example.

An Electron Density weighs 1 Gram and is suspended and has a Surface Altitude of 8,000 Centimeters. A Neutron Propulsion propels at 1 Gram*Centimeter per Propulsion and at 100 Propulsion per Second. How much time does it take for the Surface Altitude of the Electron Density to be equal to 0 Centimeters?



Determining The Time to Reach Surface Altitude of an Electron Density

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Propulsions}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]} =$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{1Gram*8000 Centimeters}}{\left[\left(\frac{\text{1Gram*1Centimeters}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{100 Propulsions}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right]} =$$

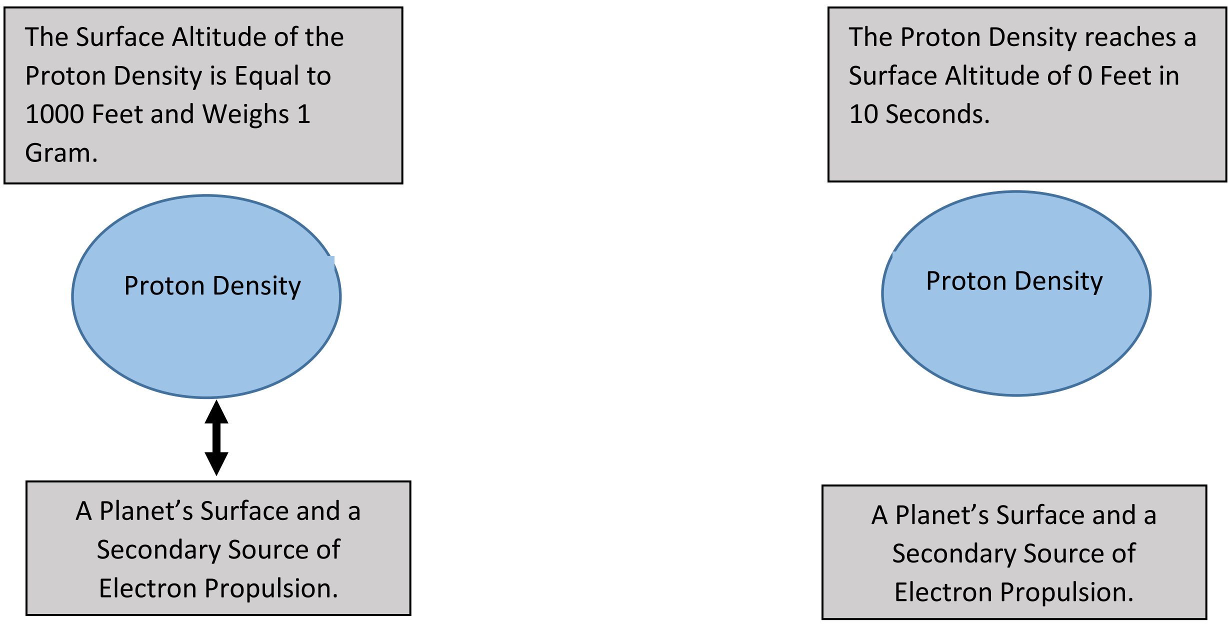
$$= (\text{1Gram*8000Centimeters})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{\text{1Gram*100 Centimeters}}\right) = \text{80 Seconds}$$

It Would Take the Proton Density 8 Seconds to Reach a Surface Altitude 0 Centimeters.

An Electron Propulsion and a Proton Density 1

Proton Densities are associated with fluids and gases. Proton Densities should not be confused with material objects such as wood or steel that are Neutron Densities. The propulsions of an Electron Density will cause the Surface Altitude of a Proton Density to decrease over time since an Electron Propulsion is an Attractive Propulsion for a Proton Density. Let us look at the following example.

An Electron Propulsion on the Surface of the Planet Propels against a Proton Density which has a Surface Altitude of 1000 Feet at a rate of 10 1Gram*Foot per Propulsion and 10 Propulsion per Second and the duration of the Propulsion is 10 Seconds. What will be the final Surface Altitude of the Proton Density?



Determining the Surface Altitude of a Proton Density

$$\text{Surface Altitude} = \text{Starting Surface Altitude} \pm (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Weight*Distance}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Propulsions}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Surface Altitude} = 1{,}000\text{ Feet} - (10\text{ Seconds})\left[\left(\frac{\text{1Gram*10Feet}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{10 Propulsions}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right] =$$

$$= \ 1000\text{ Feet} - (10\text{ Seconds})\left(\frac{\text{1Gram*100Feet}}{\text{Second}}\right) =$$

1,000 Feet - 1Gram*1,000 Feet = 0 Feet

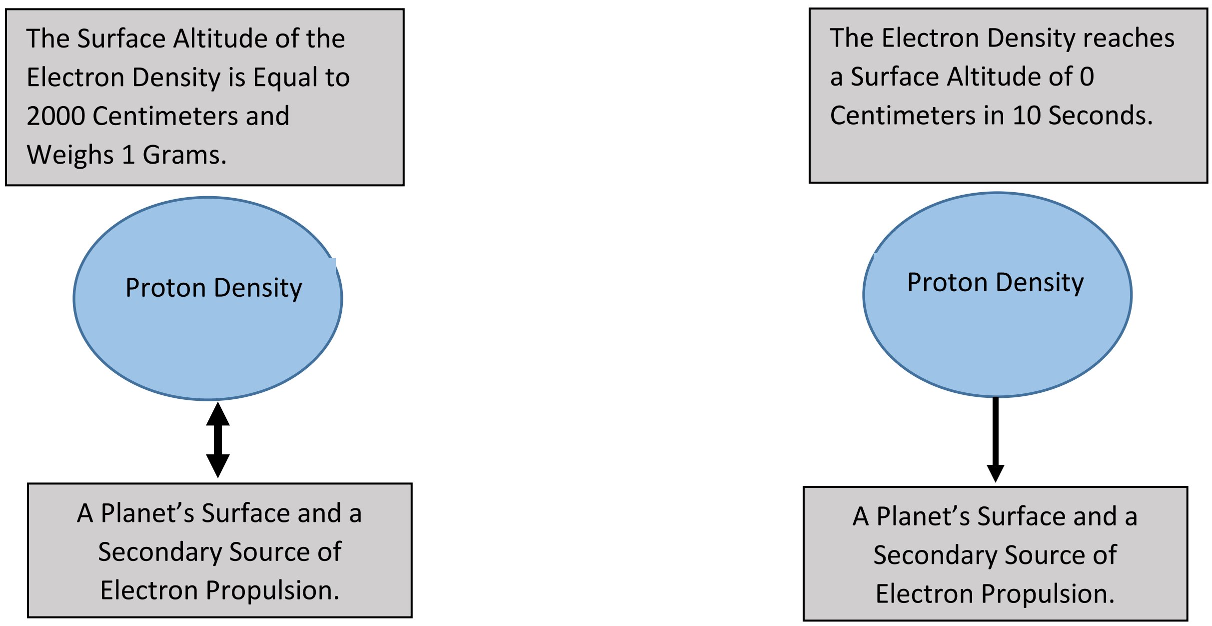
The Final Surface Altitude of the Electron Density is 0 Feet.

The Electron Propulsion caused a decrease in Surface Altitude that resulted in a final Surface Altitude of 0 Feet for the Proton Density.

An Electron Propulsion and a Proton Density 2

We can determine the amount of time that it takes for an Electron Propulsion to decrease to a certain Surface Altitude of a Proton Density if we know the Distance per Propulsion and the Number of Propulsions per Second. Let us look at the following example.

An Electron Propulsion propels at a rate of 1Gram*Centimeter per Propulsion and at a rate of 200 Propulsions per Second against the Proton Density. An Electron Propulsion is an Attractive Force for a Proton Density. The original Surface Altitude of the Proton Density is 2000 Centimeters. How much time does it take for the Proton Density to reach a Surface Altitude of 0 Centimeters?



Determining The Time to Reach Surface Altitude of a Proton Density

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\left[\left(\dfrac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\dfrac{\text{Propulsions}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]} =$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{1Gram*2000 Centimeters}}{\left[\left(\dfrac{\text{1Gram*1Centimeters}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\dfrac{\text{200 Propulsions}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right]} =$$

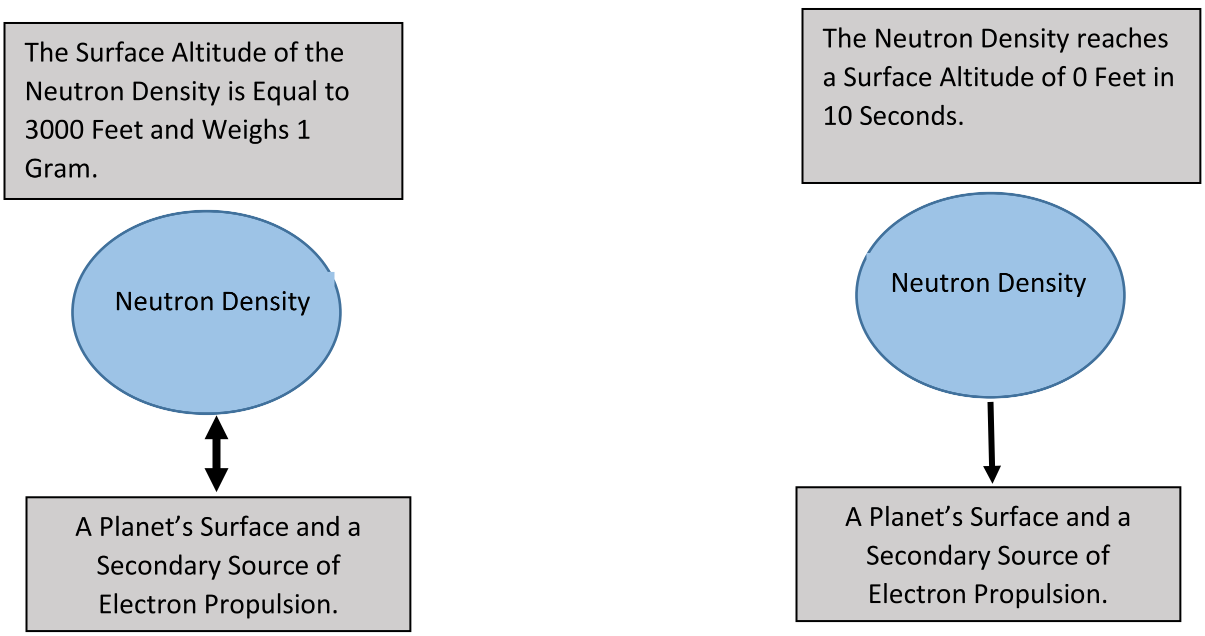
$$= (\text{1Gram*2,000Centimeters})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{\text{1Gram*200 Centimeters}}\right) = \text{10 Seconds}$$

It Would Take the Proton Density 10 Seconds to Reach a Surface Altitude 0 Centimeters.

An Electron Propulsion and a Neutron Density 1

An Electron Propulsion is an Attractive Force for a Neutron Density. This means that an Electron Propulsion will cause the Surface Altitude of a Neutron Density to decrease over a period of time. A Neutron Density is associated with Fields of Matter such as woods and plastics. Let us look at the following example.

A Neutron Density has a Surface Altitude of 3,000 Feet and weighs 1 Gram. An Electron Propulsion propels at a rate of 1Gram*1Foot per Pulsation and at a rate of 150 Propulsions per Second. The Propulsions continue for 20 Seconds. What will be the final Surface altitude of the Neutron



Determining the Surface Altitude of a Neutron Density

$$\text{Surface Altitude} = \text{Starting Surface Altitude} \pm (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Weight*Distance}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Propulsions}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Surface Altitude} = 3{,}000 \text{ Feet} - (20 \text{ Seconds})\left[\left(\frac{\text{1Gram*1Feet}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{150 Propulsions}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right] =$$

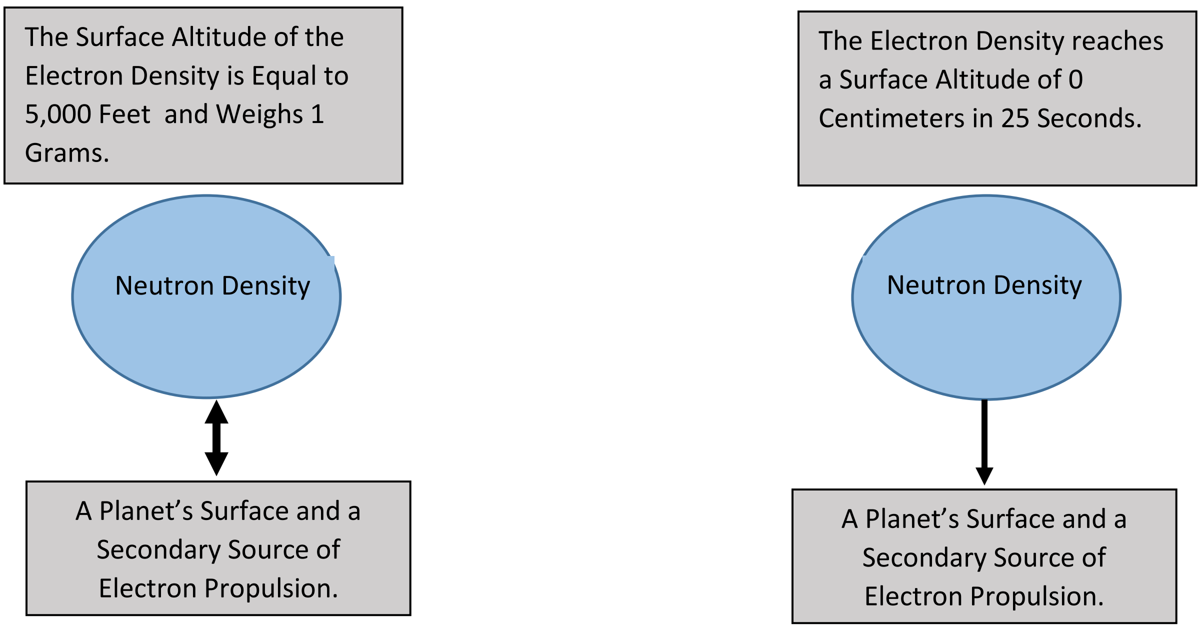
$$= 3{,}000 \text{ Feet} - (20 \text{ Seconds})\left(\frac{\text{1Gram*150Feet}}{\text{Second}}\right) = 3{,}000 \text{ Feet} - 3{,}000 \text{ Feet} = 0 \text{ Feet}$$

The Final Surface Altitude of the Neutron Density will be equal to 0 Feet.

An Electron Propulsion and a Neutron Density 2

We can determine the Time that it takes for a Neutron Density to reach a certain Surface Altitude after an Electron Propulsion changes its Surface Altitude. Let us look at the following example. We must remember that an Electron Propulsion is an Attractive Force for a Neutron Density.

The Neutron Density is suspended at a Surface altitude of 5,000 Feet. The Electron Propulsion Propels Electron Particles with No Mass at a rate of 1Gram*1Foot and at a rate of 200 Propulsions per Second. How much time will it take for the Surface Altitude of the Neutron Density to Equal to 0 Feet?



Determining The Time to Reach Surface Altitude of a Proton Density

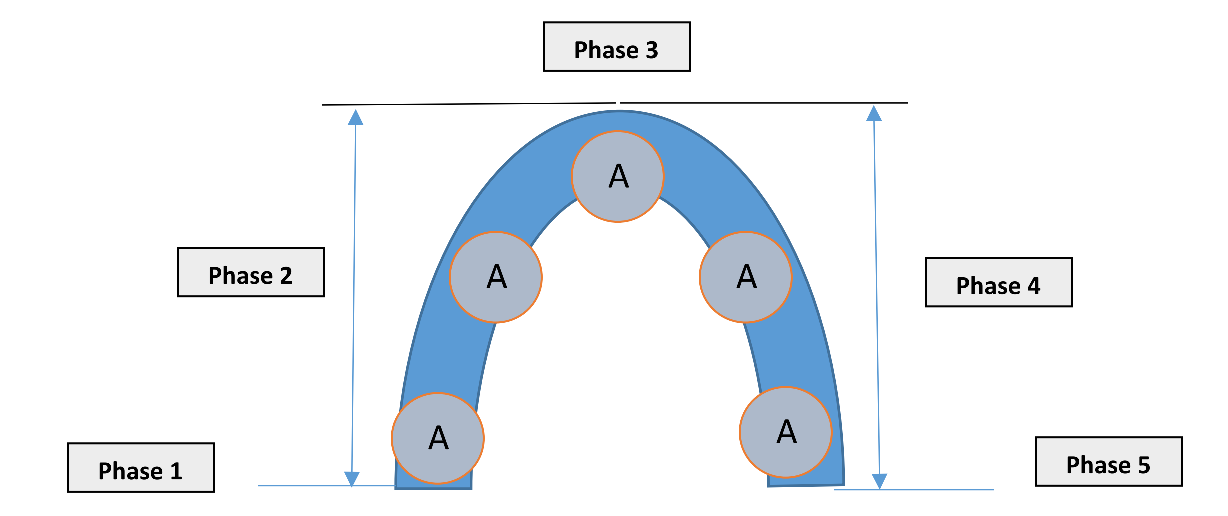
$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\left[\left(\dfrac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\dfrac{\text{Propulsions}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]} =$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{1Gram*5,000 Feet}}{\left[\left(\dfrac{\text{1Gram*1Foot}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\dfrac{\text{200 Propulsions}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right]} =$$

$$= (\text{1Gram*5,000Feet})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{\text{1Gram*200 Feet}}\right) = \text{25 Seconds}$$

It would take the Neutron Density 25 Seconds to reach a Surface Altitude of 0 Feet under these conditions.

Parabolic Semi-Orbit



Phase 1 – The Neutron Density A has a Surface Altitude of Zero. The Object A weighs 1 Gram.
Phase 2 The Planet's Proton Propulsion Propels at a rate of 1Gram*1Meter Per Propulsion and at 15 Propulsions per Second for 15 Seconds. What is the Peak Surface Altitude of Neutron Density A?
Phase 3 – Neutron Density reaches its Peak Surface Altitude.
Phase 4 – The Planet's Electron Propulsion Propels at a rate of 1Gram*1Meter per Propulsion and at 20 Propulsions per Second. How long will it take for the Neutron Density A to reach a Surface Altitude of 0 Meters?
Phase 5 – The Neutron Density A has a Surface Altitude of 0 Meters.

$$\text{Final Surface Altitude} = \text{Starting Surface Altitude} \pm (\text{Seconds})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Propulsions}}{\text{per Unit Time}}\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Final Surface Altitude} = 0\text{ Meters} + (15\text{ Seconds})\left[\left(\frac{1\text{Gram*Meter}}{\text{per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{15\text{ Propulsions}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right]$$

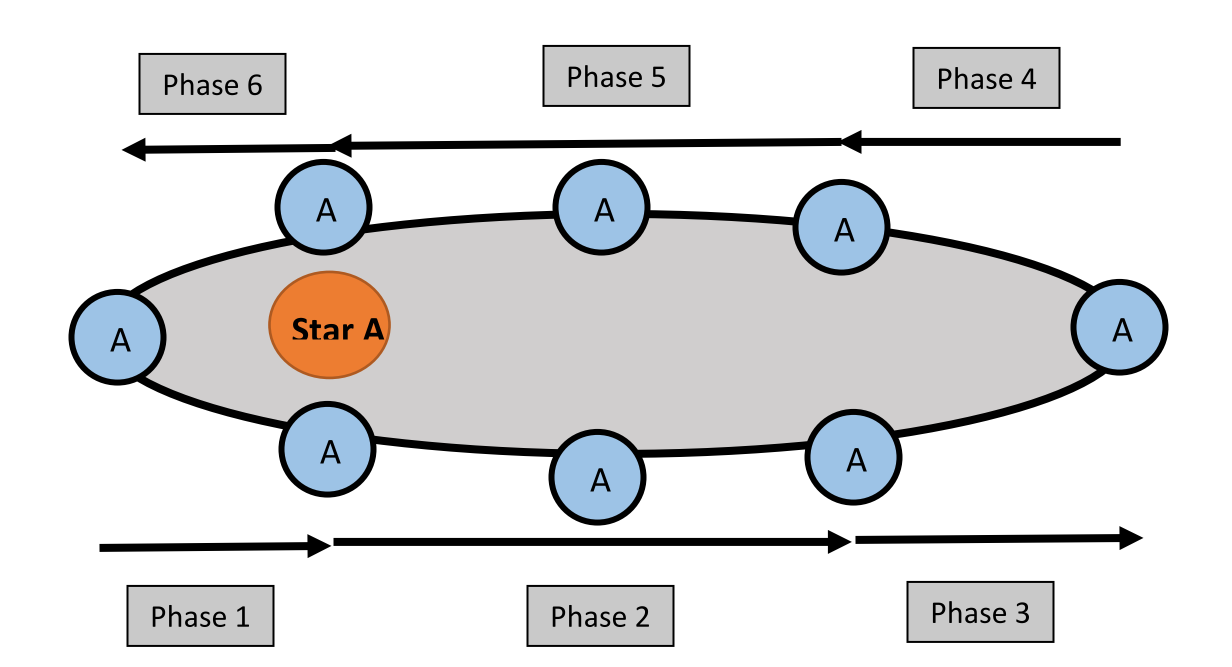
$$\text{Final Surface Altitude at Phase 3} = (15\text{ Seconds})\left(\frac{1\text{Gram*15Meter}}{\text{Seconds}}\right) = 225\text{ Meters}$$

Time for Neutron Density to Reach Surface Altitude of Zero Meters.

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Gram*225Meters}}{\left[\left(\frac{1\text{Gram*Meter}}{\text{per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{25\text{ Propulsions}}{\text{Second}}\right)\right]} = (225\text{ Meters})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{1\text{Gram*25Meters}}\right) = 8\text{ Seconds}$$

The Neutron Density would have a Surface Altitude of 0 Meters after 8 Seconds of a an Atractive Electron Propulsion.

Orbits



Body A is a Neutron Density. Star A is a Proton Density.
Phase 1 – The Distance between Neutron Density A and Star A begins to increase because of the Star A's Repulsive Proton Propulsion. The smallest distance between the Stat A and the Neutron Density A is called the Orbital Neutron Density Minima.
Phase 2 – The Neutron Density A continues to increase in Distance from the Orbital Neutron density Minima.
Phase 3 – The Neutron Density reaches its farthest distance from the Star A. This distance is called the Orbital Neutron Density Maxima.
Phase 4 – The Star A then begins to emit its Attractive Electron Propulsion. That Causes Neutron Density A to begin to be drawn closer to Star A until the Neutron Density reaches the Neutron Density Minima.
Phase 5 – The Neutron Density continues to decrease in distance from the Star A.
Phase 6 – The Neutron Density A reaches its Neutron Density Minima. The Cycle then begins at Phase 1 again.

Total of Phase 1, Phase 2, and Phase 3 Distance.

$$\text{Phase 2 Distance} = (\text{Time})\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]$$

$$\text{Phase 2 Distance} = (1{,}500\text{ Hours})\left[\left(\frac{\text{1Kilogram*1Kilometer}}{\text{Per Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{500 Pulsations}}{\text{Hours}}\right)\right]$$

Phase 2 Distance = 750,000 Kilometers

The Total Distance that the Neutron Density A will travel in 1,500 Hours will be 750,000 Kilometers.

Total Time of Phases 4, 5, 6.

Determining The Time to Reach Orbital Altitude of a Proton Density

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\left[\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Propulsions}}{\text{Per Unit Time}}\right)\right]} =$$

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{1Kilogram*750,000Kilometers}}{\left[\left(\frac{\text{1Kilogram*1Kilometer}}{\text{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{600 Propulsions}}{\text{Hour}}\right)\right]} =$$

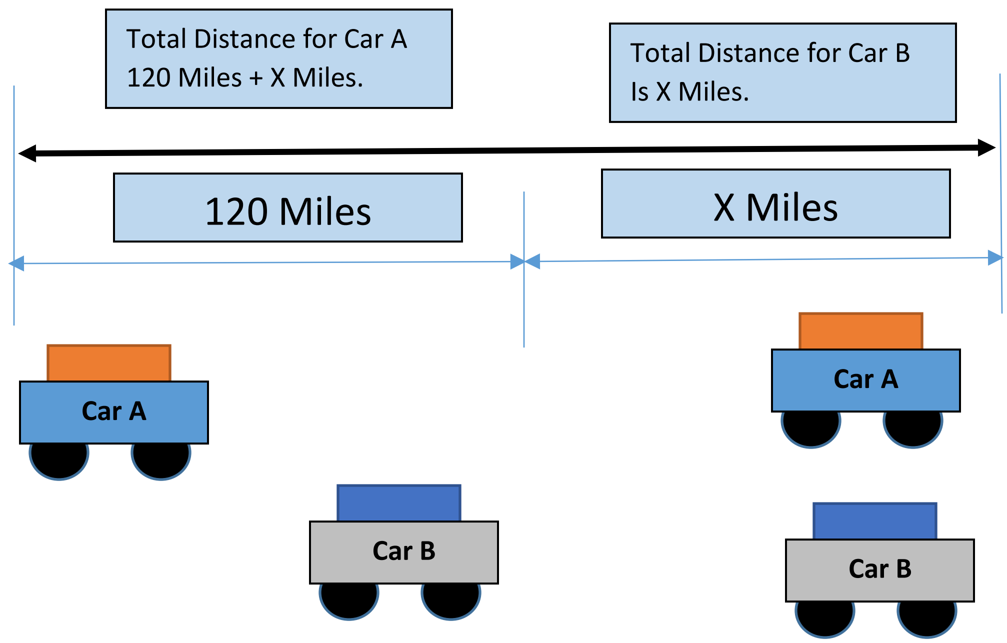
$$= (\text{1Kilogram*750,000Kilometer})\left(\frac{\text{Hours}}{\text{1Kilogram*600 Kilometers}}\right) = \text{1,250 Hours}$$

It would take the Neutron Density A 1,250 Hours to reach the Neutron Orbital Minima.

The Gravitational Drag Effect (Part 1)

The Gravitational Drag Effect is a straightforward idea. You are in a car. You are trying to meet your friend that is 10 Miles from you. You are traveling slower than him even though you are both on the same road. Therefore, you must travel 10 Miles plus and additional distance to reach his car. You have to travel farther than the 10 Miles that was the initial distance between your car and your friend's car. Let us look at the following example.

Car A and Car B are 120 Miles Apart. They are traveling on the same road. Car A Travels at 60 Miles Per Hour. Car B is traveling at 40 Miles Per Hour. How far will Car A travel before they meet? How far will Car B travel before they meet? How much time will it take before they will meet?



$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\text{Velocity}} \ : \ \text{Time(Car A)} = \frac{\text{120 Miles + X Miles}}{\text{60 Miles per Hour}} \ : \text{Time(Car B)} = \frac{\text{X Miles}}{\text{40 Miles per Hour}}$$

Time(Car A) = Time(Car B)

$$\text{(60 MPH)}\frac{\text{120 Miles + X Miles}}{\text{60 Miles per Hour}} = \frac{\text{X Miles}}{\text{40 Miles per Hour}}\text{(60 MPH)}$$

(40 MPH)(120 Miles + X Miles) = 60X

4800 + 40X = 60X

20X = 4800

X = 240

Car A Travels 120 Miles + 240 Miles (X) for a Total of 360 Miles

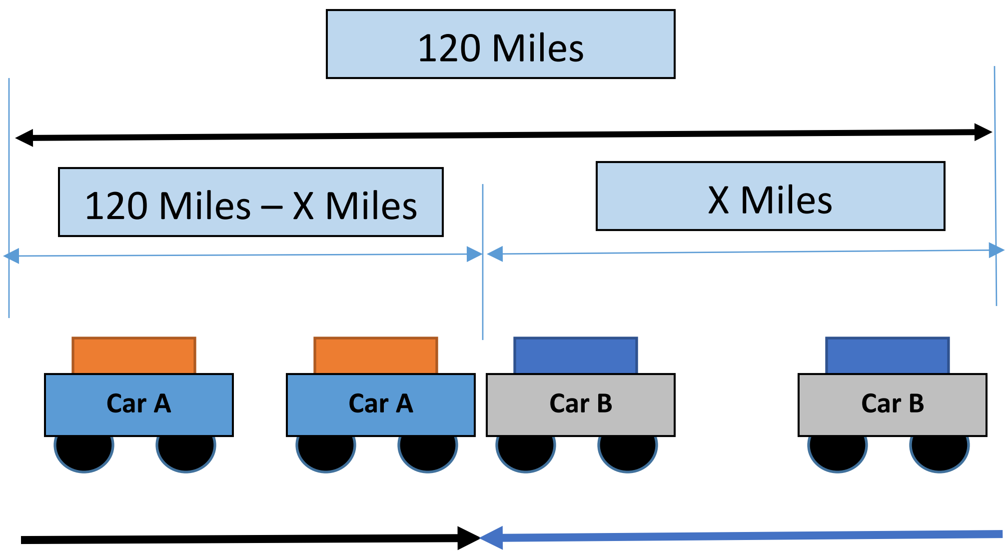
Car B travels 240 Miles before Car A and Car B Meet

$$\text{Time (Car A)} = \frac{\text{360 Miles}}{\text{60 Miles Per Hour}} = \text{6 Hours}$$

$$\text{Time (Car B)} = \frac{\text{240 Miles}}{\text{40 Miles Per Hour}} = \text{6 Hours}$$

The Gravitational Drag Effect (Part 2)

Car A is moving toward Car B. They are 120 Miles apart. Car A is traveling at 60 Miles per Hour. Car B is traveling at 40 Miles per Hour. How far will Car A travel before the two cars meet. How far will Car B travel before the two cars meet. How much time will it take for Car A and Car B to meet?



$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\text{Velocity}} \;;\text{Time (CarA)} = \frac{\text{120 Miles - X Miles}}{\text{60 MPH}} \;;\; \text{Time (CarB)} = \frac{\text{X Miles}}{\text{40 Miles Per Hour}}$$

Time (Car A) = Time (Car B)

$$\frac{\text{120 Miles - X Miles}}{\text{60 MPH}} = \frac{\text{X Miles}}{\text{40 Miles Per Hour}}$$

60X = 4800 - 40X =

100X = 4800

X = 48

Car A Travels at 120 - X = 120 - 48 = 72 Miles

Car B Travels X Miles = 48 Miles

$$\text{Time (Car A)} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\text{Velocity}} = \frac{\text{120 Miles - X Miles}}{\text{60 MPH}} =$$

$$\frac{\text{120 Miles - 48 Miles}}{\text{60 MPH}} = \frac{\text{72 Miles}}{\text{60 Miles Per Hour}} = \text{1.2 Hours}$$

$$\text{Time (Car B)} = \frac{\text{Total Distance}}{\text{Velocity}} = \frac{\text{48 Miles}}{\text{40 Miles Per Hour}} = \text{1.2 Hours}$$

It Takes Car A and Car B 1.2 Hours They Will Meet On The Same Road.

Conclusion

It will be a wonderful dream-come-true when we will be able to find the Universal Theory of Gravitation. It will be nice to understand the complexities of the forces and mechanisms that allow a gravitational field to allow God to create and to support human life. Our scientists will find God when we will finally have a conceptualization about how scientists and modern scientific projects can contribute to the unification of all of our brothers and sisters throughout the human community.

Gravitation is a phenomenon that affects all human life. We rely on gravitation for jour own survival and for the survival of all of our brothers and sister throughout the world. Every engineering project in the world tries to negotiate with gravitation in one way or the other. Gravitation comes from God. God created the Universe with planets that could support life with gravitational fields for reasons that only He understands.

It would be exciting to try to find God through our investigations into the mechanisms that exist within gravitation that support the existence of all human life and nonhuman life. It is an exciting journey to be able to investigate God's Universe. That is how our scientists work to find God. That is how we come to work with God to make Humanity a better experience for all of our brothers and sisters all over the world.

The time will come when we will have a higher level of understanding about the mechanism that work within a gravitational field. We can make a tragic mistake. We can fantasize about using our newly established knowledge about gravitation to form harmful desires to hurt our brothers and sisters all over the world.

Science and engineering are not vehicles of hatred and the desire to injure and to destroy human life. Science is about convincing all of our brothers and sisters to share a universal knowledge of gravitation to achieve universal goals for God and for each of us. We are not preprogrammed to use gravity as a vehicle of mass destruction. God will not continue to tolerate the manipulation of gravitation for the purpose of destroying human life. There is no justification for the destruction of human life. Gravitation supports human life. We can override the authority of God and try to turn gravitation into an evil phantom that can respond to senseless arguments that we should exploit the way that we manipulate gravitation to injure and to kill our brothers and sisters.

We look to scientists and engineers for help with our everyday lives. We look to them for help in the way that we work. We look to them for finding cures to our diseases. We look to science to bring peace to our lives.

Manipulating gravity to injure and to kill our brothers and sisters in other parts of the world is an attack against God Himself. We have no right to attack God. We have no right to manipulate gravitation to toss wrongful deaths at Him with falsified justifications for the deaths that we have caused in vehicles that manipulate gravitation.

God will come to peace with us when we understand that manipulating gravitation to injure or to kill others is a crime against God and is a crime against Humanity. There is no justification for using gravitation to hurt or to kill others. God will give us the authority to explore the solar system when we finally come to understand this.