Guess about the equations in the form of gravity

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Abstract: By analogy with Maxwell's equations in electromagnetic form, we can find a group of equations in gravitational form that looks very interesting.

Key words: Charge, magnetic monopole, Maxwell equations, gravitational constant.

Maxwell's equations in electromagnetic form are equivalent to,

$$(\mathbf{E}) = \frac{1}{(4\pi)(\varepsilon_o)(r)^2} * (\varphi_\mathbf{B}) = -\frac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_\mathbf{E})^3}{(4\pi)^2(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_\mathbf{B})^3(r)^2} * (\varphi_\mathbf{B}) \ ,$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{E}) = \dfrac{1}{(\varepsilon_o)} * (\varphi_\mathbf{B}) \ , \\ 2, (\nabla\times\mathbf{E}) = -\dfrac{\partial\mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 3, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{B}) = 0 \ , \\ 4, (\nabla\times\mathbf{B}) = (\mu_o) * (\mathbf{J_E}) + \dfrac{1}{(c)^2} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, \left(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{E}\right) = \dfrac{1}{(\varepsilon_o)} * (\varphi_\mathbf{B}) \ , \\ 2, (\nabla\times\mathbf{E}) = -\dfrac{1}{(\varepsilon_o)} * (\mathbf{J_B}) - \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 3, \left(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{B}\right) = -(\mu_o) * (\varphi_\mathbf{E}) \ , \\ 4, (\nabla\times\mathbf{B}) = (\mu_o) * (\mathbf{J_E}) + \dfrac{1}{(c)^2} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 5, (i) * (\mathbf{E}) = (c) * (\mathbf{B}), (i) * (\mathbf{J_E}) = (c) * (\mathbf{J_B}) \ , \ (i) * (\varphi_\mathbf{E}) = (c) * (\varphi_\mathbf{B}) \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, \left(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{E}\right) = -\dfrac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_\mathbf{E})^3}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_\mathbf{B})^3} * (\varphi_\mathbf{B}) \ , \\ 2, (\nabla\times\mathbf{E}) = \dfrac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_\mathbf{E})^3}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_\mathbf{B})^3} * (\mathbf{J_B}) - \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 3, \left(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{B}\right) = -\dfrac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_\mathbf{E})}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_\mathbf{B})} * (\varphi_\mathbf{E}) \ , \\ 4, (\nabla\times\mathbf{B}) = \dfrac{(2\pi)(i)(\varphi_\mathbf{E})}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_\mathbf{B})} * (\mathbf{J_E}) - \dfrac{(\varphi_\mathbf{B})^2}{(\varphi_\mathbf{E})^2} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 5, (i) * (\mathbf{E}) = (c) * (\mathbf{B}), (i) * (\mathbf{J_E}) = (c) * (\mathbf{J_B}) \ , \ (i) * (\varphi_\mathbf{E}) = (c) * (\varphi_\mathbf{B}) \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1,\left(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{E}\right) = \dfrac{(i)}{(\varepsilon_o)(c)} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{E}}) \ , \\ 2,(\nabla\times\mathbf{E}) = -\dfrac{(i)}{(\varepsilon_o)(c)} * (\mathbf{J_E}) - \dfrac{(i)}{(c)} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 3,(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{B}) = \dfrac{(i)}{(\varepsilon_o)(c)} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}) \ , \\ 4,(\nabla\times\mathbf{B}) = -\dfrac{(i)}{(\varepsilon_o)(c)} * (\mathbf{J_B}) - \dfrac{(i)}{(c)} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 5,(i) * (\mathbf{E}) = (c) * (\mathbf{B}),(i) * (\mathbf{J_E}) = (c) * (\mathbf{J_B}) \ , \ (i) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{E}}) = (c) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}) \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1,\left(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{E}\right) = \dfrac{(2\pi)(i)}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{E}}) \ , \\ 2,(\nabla\times\mathbf{E}) = -\dfrac{(2\pi)(i)}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2} * (\mathbf{J_E}) - \dfrac{(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})}{(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{E}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 3,(\nabla\cdot\mathbf{B}) = \dfrac{(2\pi)(i)}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}) \ , \\ 4,(\nabla\times\mathbf{B}) = -\dfrac{(2\pi)(i)}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2} * (\mathbf{J_B}) - \dfrac{(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})}{(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{B}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 5,(i) * (\mathbf{E}) = (c) * (\mathbf{B}),(i) * (\mathbf{J_E}) = (c) * (\mathbf{J_B}) \ , \ (i) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{E}}) = (c) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{B}}) \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1,\boldsymbol{\partial}^\alpha\boldsymbol{\partial}_\alpha\mathbf{A}_\beta = -\dfrac{(i)}{(\varepsilon_o)(c)}\mathbf{J}_\beta \ , \\ 2,\boldsymbol{\partial}^\alpha\mathbf{A}_\alpha = 0 \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1,\boldsymbol{\partial}^\alpha\boldsymbol{\partial}_\alpha\mathbf{A}_\beta = -\dfrac{(2\pi)(i)}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2}\mathbf{J}_\beta \ , \\ 2,\boldsymbol{\partial}^\alpha\mathbf{A}_\alpha = \dfrac{(2\pi)(i)(i)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{E}})^2}{(4\pi)(R_\infty)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{B}})^2}\mathbf{J}_\alpha \ , \end{cases}$$

Then, by analogy, and considering the relationship between gravity and electromagnetism, the equations in the form of gravity can have,

$$(\mathbf{D}) = \frac{(G_N)}{(r)^2} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) = \frac{(4\pi)(a_0)^2(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})(2\pi)}{(r)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) \ ,$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{D}) = \dfrac{(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})(2\pi)}{(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) \ , \\ 2, (\nabla\times\mathbf{D}) = -\dfrac{\partial\mathbf{C}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 3, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{C}) = 0 \ , \\ 4, (\nabla\times\mathbf{C}) = \dfrac{(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})(2\pi)}{(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})} * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}}) + \dfrac{1}{(c)^2} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{D}) = \dfrac{(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})(2\pi)}{(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) \ , \\ 2, (\nabla\times\mathbf{D}) = -\dfrac{(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})(2\pi)}{(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})} * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{C}}) - \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{C}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 3, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{C}) = -\dfrac{(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})(2\pi)}{(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})} * (\varphi_{\mathbf{D}}) \ , \\ 4, (\nabla\times\mathbf{C}) = \dfrac{(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})(2\pi)}{(i)(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})} * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}}) + \dfrac{1}{(c)^2} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{D}) = (4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(2\pi)(i) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{D}}) \ , \\ 2, (\nabla\times\mathbf{D}) = -(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(2\pi)(i) * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}}) - \dfrac{(i)}{(c)} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{D}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 3, (\nabla\cdot\mathbf{C}) = (4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(2\pi)(i) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) \ , \\ 4, (\nabla\times\mathbf{C}) = -(4\pi)^2(a_0)^2(2\pi)(i) * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{C}}) - \dfrac{(i)}{(c)} * \dfrac{\partial\mathbf{C}}{\partial t} \ , \\ 5, (i) * (\mathbf{D}) = (c) * (\mathbf{C}) , (i) * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{D}}) = (c) * (\mathbf{J}_{\mathbf{C}}) \ , \ (i) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{D}}) = (c) * (\varphi_{\mathbf{C}}) \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, \boldsymbol{\partial}^{\gamma}\boldsymbol{\partial}_{\gamma}\mathbf{A}_{\delta} = -\dfrac{(4\pi)^2(2\pi)^2(a_0)^2(i)}{(2\pi)}\mathbf{J}_{\delta} \ , \\ 2, \boldsymbol{\partial}^{\gamma}\mathbf{A}_{\gamma} = 0 \ , \end{cases}$$

$$\Rightarrow \begin{cases} 1, \boldsymbol{\partial}^{\gamma}\boldsymbol{\partial}_{\gamma}\mathbf{A}_{\delta} = -\dfrac{(4\pi)^2(2\pi)^2(a_0)^2(i)}{(2\pi)}\mathbf{J}_{\delta} \ , \\ 2, \boldsymbol{\partial}^{\gamma}\mathbf{A}_{\gamma} = (i)\dfrac{(4\pi)^2(2\pi)^2(a_0)^2(i)^2(\varphi_{\mathbf{D}})^2}{(2\pi)(\varphi_{\mathbf{C}})^2}\mathbf{J}_{\gamma} \ , \end{cases}$$

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