

Do planets possess a singularity of theirs?

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August 25, 2019

This current paper builds on my previous analysis [1]; where I showed that a set preserved finite unit of time (hour), with respect to Earth and Moon, corresponds to a set preserved finite unit of distance (kilometer). Here I now show why such distance-time unit relation was achieved without the inclusion of mass; granted the preserved 90 degree angle, wherein Earth and Moon coexist as deflated boundaries; did not compromise their radians and squared distance in aiding for the synthesis of time. But the case is not the same with mass; granted the 90 degree angle must remain constant at t=0 opposite-off mass. Mass would thus be found to be the ratio between the two deflated boundaries combined; relativistic to the thus 90 degree empty void.

To prove this opening statement above, let us recall the distance-time unit relation:-

$$T = \pi/2 * \sqrt{0.125 \left(\frac{R_1}{R_2} d^2 \right)}, \quad (1)$$

Then, because T is the satellite R_2 orbital time issued by the orbited body R_1 , let the same law apply with respect to mass. However, let the mass of the Earth [2] replace the distances in (1) if the preserved 90 degree is constant at t=0:-

$$M = \frac{\sqrt{\pi/2 * 0.125 \left(5.9724 * 10^{24} kg \right)}}{90^\circ}, \quad (2)$$

The ratio to Moon is

$$M = 0.012 * 10^{24} kg. \quad (3)$$

Appendix. Illustration on the 90° planetary void

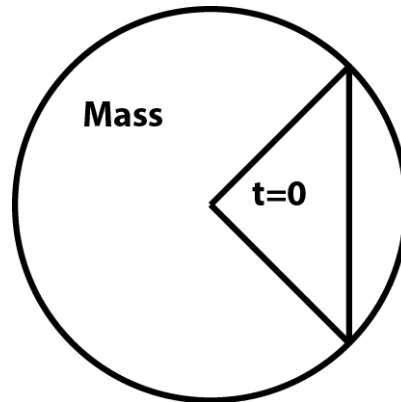


Figure 1: Degrees can be used to distinguish the void from the mass.

References

- [1] M.V. Nembaha. Do radial velocities of given bodies mean zero-equivalent time? viXra:1908.0162, 2019. <http://vixra.org/>.
- [2] D.R. Williams. Moon fact sheet. <https://nssdc.gsfc.nasa.gov/planetary/factsheet/moonfact.html>. Accessed: 2019-08-27.