

# The Principle of Stellar Adoption and Rejection

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Abstract: A new principle of celestial mechanics is presented to clarify the star sciences according to stellar metamorphosis.

***“Stars adopt and reject other stars and they evolve together before, during and after stable orbits are achieved.”***

This means that all star systems are adoptive and rejective systems. Stars are singular during their formation and they wander the galaxy adopting and rejecting other objects forming systems. Basically it goes from chaotic stars wandering the galaxy to stable systems as they adopt and reject other objects. Order arises from chaos in this manner, as well it means our own solar system is comprised of objects that all came from somewhere else in the galaxy or even other galaxies. As well, out of the systems we will observe and are observing, it should be made clear that their current configurations were not their beginning configurations. This meaning as a star moves about the galaxy it does not adopt all of its current objects at the same time. Not only that, but since stars exchange orbits with other stars inside of a system and between other systems, they also had different objects inside of the system which were possibly kicked out earlier that are no longer observed.

The orbital arrangement of solar systems remains stable on long scales, but when the timelines are sped up they kick out objects and adopt others. The oldest objects have a higher probability of transitioning from star system to star system as well, as they have the weaker gravitational fields as compared to the larger objects which can dominate systems. Therefore we are dealing with an entirely different worldview of what we are studying. We cannot look at solar systems as being stable constructs on longer timelines. The human centered view is not the correct perspective, as even 10,000 years would not produce a noticeable difference in orbital configurations. It is when you scale up to millions of years that the orbital configurations become less stable and chaotic to an extent as new objects are adopted and previous ones are tossed out. These conclusions are based on the current observations while simultaneously rejecting outdated assumptions. The objects in our system are NOT riding outer space railroad tracks, they are floating in outer space and rely on each other maintaining their masses (gravitational fields) for extended periods of time. That being said, since they do not maintain their masses on scales of tens of millions of years (the effect is more pronounced in younger stars), then we should expect them to be the ones to capture more objects and fling others out of systems. These flung out bodies are labeled “rogue planets”. There should be many tens of millions of them observed in the galaxy, but since they are so evolved (mostly stars that no longer shine), it will be very, very difficult to spot them, even with current technology. Orphans (rogue astrons) signal a pattern of adoption and rejection, which mimics the human condition in a way.