(New Edit)Energy Is Not Conserved

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(2020.8.23—2020.8.26)

Abstract: Because Newton's third law and Newton's second law proved to be wrong, then according to the new second law of motion and the new third law of motion, the new mechanics principle is produced, the most important and remarkable is, that the momentum is not conserved And the principle of energy is not conserved, it be found.

Key Words: Energy; Force; Newton's law; New law of motion; Energy is not conserved

PACS: 45.20.Dd, 45.40.àf, 45.50.àj, 45.50.Dd

0 Introduction

Newton's third law proved to be wrong [1], the new third law of motion shows, that the object and the object its force and reaction force, in most cases is different. From the force and reaction force is not the same, Can prove that energy is not conserved.

1 In Newton's Third law Energy Is Not Conserved!

In Newton's third law, the energy is not conserved, which must be shocking, but it is actually the case.

According to Newton's third law, the force and the reaction force is equal magnitude and opposite direction. Then assuming that there are two different mass the objects, they to be interaction, so the force should be:

$$-F_1 \Leftrightarrow F_2 \tag{1.0.1}$$

$$-m_1 \cdot a \Leftrightarrow \frac{m_2}{x} \cdot x \tag{1.0.2}$$

$$-m_1 \cdot \frac{d^2 l}{dt^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{m_2}{x} \cdot \frac{x \cdot d^2 l}{dt^2} \tag{1.0.3}$$

The acting time of the acting force and the reacting force are the same, so the distance that the above two objects move when acting on each other should be, So the force and reaction force, by does work is as:

$$\because \qquad x = \frac{1}{2} a t^2 \tag{1.0.4}$$

So the m_1 the distance moved should be $l \times 1/2$ while the m_2 the distance moved should be $xl \times 1/2$.

Therefore, the work done by the above force and reaction force are respectively:

$$-m_1 a \cdot l \frac{1}{2} = -m_1 u^2 \frac{1}{2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{m_2}{x} \cdot xa \cdot xl \frac{1}{2} = m_2 x u^2 \frac{1}{2} \tag{1.0.5}$$

In the above analysis, we assume that the mass of the two objects is different. For example, the mass of object 2 is $1/x$ of mass of object 1. Therefore, in the above formula, m_1 and m_2 are actually of the same mass. So the two objects After interaction, the resulting kinetic energy is different:

$$m_1u^2\frac{1}{2}<m_2xu^2\frac{1}{2} \tag{1.0.6}$$

In fact the kinetic energy of the two objects in opposite directions, so the total kinetic energy at this time should be:

$$-m_1u^2\frac{1}{2}+m_2xu^2\frac{1}{2}=m(x-1)u^2\frac{1}{2} \tag{1.0.7}$$

If the interaction of the above two objects, is formed by the movement of the object 1 and the stationary object 2 in impact. Then, after the impact, the total kinetic energy of the two objects occurs as shown in the formula (1.0.7) the value change.

Assuming that the interaction of the two objects is fully elastic, then the two objects have only the mechanical energy and kinetic energy of the influence, represented by formula(1.0.7), is the role of the above process all the energy.

So now let us look at the above process only two objects of mutual impact, that is, the two objects are not subject to the role of other external forces, not subject to objects outside other the energy impact.Therefore, according to the law of conservation of energy, the two the total energy state of the object should remain the same.

However, according to the formula (1.0.7), the two objects after the above process, it has indeed occurred in its total kinetic energy changes.

$$-m_1u^2\frac{1}{2}+m_2xu^2\frac{1}{2}\Rightarrow m(x-1)u^2\frac{1}{2} \tag{1.0.8}$$

So the two mass different of objects in after the impact, the total kinetic energy has changed, so they are the energy is not conservative.

So even the Newton's law and the classical mechanics of the work-energy theorem, can also be found in the energy is not conservation of the situation.

2 The energy is not conserved under the new second law of motion and the new third law of motion

In the case of the new second and new third law of motion[1][2], because the dynamic force and the dynamic reaction force are usually different, so the two objects after interact, the total kinetic energy will be greater change, Therefore, that the energy is not conserved the situation will be more salience and more intense.

2.1 Inverse Derivative in Linear Motion

The instantaneous velocity and instantaneous acceleration of linear motion in the derivative are:

$$u=\frac{dx}{dt} \tag{2.1.1}$$

$$a=\frac{du}{dt}=\frac{d^2}{d^2t} \tag{2.1.2}$$

Vector representation of linear motion[9] :

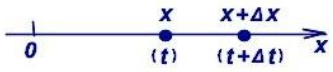

Figure 2.1.1

Then in the inverse derivative, the instantaneous velocity and instantaneous acceleration of linear motion are:

$$u = \frac{qx}{qt} \tag{2.1.3}$$

$$a = \frac{qu}{qt} = \frac{qx}{q^2t^2} \tag{2.1.4}$$

It can be seen that the vector representation of linear motion in the inverse derivative should be exactly the same as the derivative.

Then in the derivative, the equation of motion for linear motion and uniformly accelerated linear motion[9] has long been proved. For example:

$$x = x_0 + u_0 t + \frac{1}{2}at^2 \tag{2.1.5}$$

It is the calculation formula of the moving distance of uniformly accelerated linear motion[9]. Then the formula (2.1.5) is available in the derivative calculation, and it should also be available in the inverse derivative calculation. Because the formula (2.1.5) is proved in the linear motion vector representation, and the vector representation is applicable in the derivative and in the inverse derivative.

2.2 Energy is Not Conserved under the New Second and New Third Laws of Motion

In the new second and new third laws of motion[1], the energy Is not conserved will be even stronger.

When two objects interact, the force and reaction force are:

$$-m\vec{a} \Leftrightarrow \beta\ m\beta^2\ \vec{a} \tag{2.2.1}$$

And $$m \cdot \frac{ql}{q^2t^2} \Leftrightarrow \frac{m}{\beta} \cdot \beta^2 \frac{ql}{q^2t^2} \tag{2.2.2}$$

According to the equation of uniformly accelerated linear motion, the kinetic energy of the two forces should be respectively:

$$m \cdot \frac{ql}{q^2t^2} \cdot \frac{l}{2} = mu^2 \frac{1}{2} \tag{2.2.3}$$

And $$\frac{m}{\beta} \cdot \beta^2 \frac{ql}{q^2t^2} \cdot \frac{\beta^2 l}{2} = \beta^3 m \cdot \frac{ql}{q^2t^2} \cdot \frac{l}{2} = \beta^3 mu^2 \frac{1}{2} \tag{2.2.4}$$

Therefore, when the masses of two objects differ by $\boldsymbol{\beta}$ times, the work done by the acting and reaction forces on the two objects differs by $\boldsymbol{\beta}$[3]times.

Two objects interact, the work of action force and reaction force acting on the two objects are different, this means that energy is not conserved! This is certain, because when two objects interact, if the force is completely elastic, it means that there is only the mutual conversion of mechanical energy and kinetic energy between two objects. For example, in the above calculation, the kinetic energy or work on

the left and right is:

$$-mu^2\frac{1}{2}\Leftrightarrow\beta^3mu^2\frac{1}{2} \tag{2.2.5}$$

Therefore, its total kinetic energy should be:

$$\beta^3mu^2\frac{1}{2}-mu^2\frac{1}{2}=\left(\beta^3-1\right)mu^2\frac{1}{2} \tag{2.2.6}$$

This shows that when two objects interact, their total kinetic energy is not zero.

If we regard these two objects as the same system, then the interaction between the two objects belongs to the internal force of the system. According to the law of conservation of energy, the internal force inside the material system does not change the total energy inside the system. And above calculation shows that the interaction of the two objects changes its total kinetic energy.

Therefore, the above calculate formula shows that when two objects with different masses interact, the total energy state of the two objects changes. Therefore, energy is not conserved.

The significance here is extremely huge, it shows that an extremely important law in physics, the law of conservation of energy is wrong!

We have shown earlier that even in Newton's third law of motion, energy is not conserved. When two objects with different masses interact, there will be a kinetic energy change that have its mass multiple minus one to the multiple change. And Newton's third law has been proven wrong. Calculated by the new third law, the interaction of two objects with different masses will produce the third power of their mass multiples minus one, to the kinetic energy change. Therefore, this kinetic energy has changed more significantly.

3 Energy Is Not Conserved meaning and its possible extension

Therefore, in the interaction of mechanics, when the masses of the interacting objects are different, there will be non-conservation of mechanical energy and kinetic energy, that is non-conservation of energy. Explain that the important law of physics, the law of conservation of energy is wrong, it should be changed to the law of non-conservation of energy, which is correct.

After the new second law of motion and the new third law of motion[1] were proposed, several important laws in physics before have been proved to be wrong. For example, the Law of Conservation of Momentum and the Law of Conservation of Angular Momentum have been proved to be wrong[3] in many cases (when the mass of the interacting object is different or just part of the material is moving). Now the non-conservation of energy has also been proved, indicating that this is of great significance.

According to the previous discussion, the non-conservation of energy may be bidirectional, that is, when the object interacts, its total kinetic energy may increase also possible decrease. For example, when a large-mass object acts on a small-mass object, its small-mass object will gain a large kinetic energy, while the large-mass object loses less kinetic energy, so the total kinetic energy of the two objects will increase. Conversely, if a small mass the objects acts on a large mass the objects, the total kinetic energy of the two objects will decrease.

Energy may increase or decrease, which means that it is possible to make a machine that can produce and output energy during operation, so it is called an energy engine, it is possible.

The principle of non-conservation of energy may also be extended to many other disciplines involving the concept of energy. Such fields as electricity, optics, molecular physics and thermodynamics, nuclear physics and even chemistry. Because all these disciplines involve the motion of microscopic particles, and the motion of microscopic particles may also follow the properties of the basic laws of motion.

Therefore, in the conduction process of electricity, light energy, and molecular and thermal energy, there all may be a phenomenon similar to the above kinetic energy is not conserved during the transmission process. In nuclear physics, the energy released by nuclear fusion and nuclear fission may be a huge non-conserved energy by release. In the general release of chemical energy, it may still be the result of the non-conserved mechanical energy with the violent release at the micro level.

Energy and kinetic energy is not conservation, may also affect the operation of celestial bodies in the universe. Such as a spherically distributed, dense, rotating cluster, when there is a small amount of interstellar material close to the part of the rotation axis of the cluster, moving away from the outer circumference orientation of the cluster away from the cluster rotation axis, it is compared with the mass of all other substances in the cluster, is very small. So it is in the cluster of all the other great material under the action, when it is closer to the outer circumference of the cluster, it rotates around the cluster to the faster. In the process, this small of cluster material, from the surrounding other giant clusters of material, by the role of force, and increase its speed. On the contrary the individual of the cluster material, relative to other clusters of material collection, mass is relatively very small. So it to the reaction of other clusters material, it is very small and can be ignored.

Can be calculated at this time the total angular velocity of the cluster changes [3]:

$$\omega_3 = \int_{r_1}^{r_n} f(\omega, r)\left(1 - d\left(\frac{r_1^2}{r_2^2}\right)\right) \Big/ \left(1 + \frac{m_c^2}{m^2}\right) \tag{3.0.1}$$

Because the composite mass $\boldsymbol{m}_c$ of the total matter of the cluster is extremely large, and the mass $\boldsymbol{m}$ of moving material in the cluster is relatively very small, so when the cluster of the rotation of the total angular velocity changes $\boldsymbol{\omega_3}$, it will be extremely small so it is negligible.

When countless matter individual from this globular cluster, respectively from the direction of the rotation axes of the cluster, and moves to the outer circumferential direction away from the rotation axis direction. It can be from rotated of a spherical star cluster, eventually becoming a thin disc-shaped rotating cluster. Because in all these processes, the overall star cluster to get reaction, is always relatively small can be ignored. So to complete the above changes in the form of star clusters, the total angular velocity of the cluster is almost constant, and it has more clusters of material, moved to the direction of the cluster rotation radius $\boldsymbol{r}$ be more, so the total kinetic energy of the star cluster, but continue to become more and more.

So the interstellar material in the universe, its total movement of energy, is also able to change. it may become bigger and bigger, it also may become smaller and smaller.

Because the energy can change, mass big objects act on objects of small mass, energy can become larger; on the contrary, energy can become smaller. Therefore, in the use of power machinery strategy, do some deliberate choice, may be useful. For example, with a powerful power of the engine, driven to light mechanical operation, its energy use efficiency may be greater. If it is weak with the power, driven to more heavy mechanical operation, its energy use efficiency may be very low.

Therefore, according to the principle of energy is not conserved, human in use energy, it is possible to make energy more and more. Even in theoretically, in the past has been the world's laughing perpetual motion machine, it is not impossible. When the miracle will happen.

4 Summing-up

Energy is not conserved. According to the principle of energy is not conserved, countless scientific miracles are possible to achieve.

Acknowledgements

The authors to thank the Editorial Office. The authors to thank references author.

The authors to thank his teachers, is for his technological campaign by gave the sustain:

Professor Shixu Guan, Chief editor Xinmin Zhu, Principal Lanxu Xu.

The authors thank do ever assisted his the university:

Department head Shuquan Wang, Department head Xinde Jiang, Associate Professor Risheng Piao. And many teachers.

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(新编)能量不守恒

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(2020.8.23—2020.8.26)

摘要: 因为牛顿第三定律和牛顿第二定律被证明是错的, 那么根据新的第二运动定律和新第三运动定律, 新的力学原理即产生出来, 其最重要而显著的就是, 动量不守恒和能量不守恒原理的被发现.

关键字: 能量; 力; 牛顿定律; 新运动定律; 能量不守恒