The Principle of Stellar Coevolution

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Abstract: It is presented a simple principle to explain stars as they evolve in star systems.

The principle of stellar coevolution is as follows according to the general theory of stellar metamorphosis:

"All the stars in a star system evolve at the same time, at their own rate."

With this simple principle it becomes obvious that the Sun will become more Jupiter like (after red and brown dwarf stages), Jupiter/Saturn will become like Uranus/Neptune, those will become Earth-like, Earth will become Venus-like as it dies, Venus will become Mars-like, Mars will become Mercury-like, so on and so forth. Their actual distances from each other have no bearing on whether they are evolving or not, the star is an independent structure and evolves at its own rate. Regardless, if there are many stars in a system, they are all evolving together, not one at a time. For instance, if the Sun evolved to red dwarf stages and had managed to keep the other stars Jupiter and Saturn, they would probably resemble Neptune/Uranus. The purpose of this principle is to further clarify the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis.