

The Laws of Hot Jupiters

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Abstract: Five laws of hot Jupiters are given definition so that the reader can properly examine the validity and accuracy of establishment sciences' claims according to stellar metamorphosis.

According to the General Theory of Stellar Metamorphosis, hot Jupiters are stars in intermediate stages of evolution which orbit very closely to their hosts. A few laws are stated to clarify what is happening with these objects.

The 1st Law of Hot Jupiters

"Hot Jupiters are intermediate aged stars, and are much older than stars that have strong visible spectrums."

The 2nd Law of Hot Jupiters

"Hot Jupiters are not related to their host star by any sort of singular formation construct such as a protoplanetary disk and any of its variants which strive to force them to be related by formation processes."

The 3rd Law of Hot Jupiters

"Hot Jupiters do not form in situ or even in orbit around their current hosts, they were adopted by their hosts from another part of the galaxy or another galaxy entirely."

The 4th Law of Hot Jupiters

"Hot Jupiters have their thick atmospheres ripped away by their hosts, exposing more and more of their interiors."

The 5th Law of Hot Jupiters

"Hot Jupiters can migrate towards or away from their host stars, to speed up or slow down (respectively) their evolutionary timeline, after they have been captured."