Title : speed of a black hole from stationary that attracts a celestial body inside the earth collasene (Ref. black hole)

Objective: to obtain its attraction

Introduction :

In relatività generale, you define the **black hole in** a region of the space-time to with gravitational field so strong and intense that nothing therein can escape to the outside, even the light.

Classicamente, this takes place around a celestial body extremely denso in the case in which the story body is equipped with a gravitational attraction so high that velocità di fuga from its surface is higher than the velocità della luce. A from the point of view a relativistic, instead, the deformation of th espaziotempo two to a mass so dense is a story that light undergoes a similarity limit situation, a Redshift Infinite gravitational. In other words, the light loses it to its energy trying to exit from the black hole. The surface limit beyond which these phenomena occur is said orizzonte degli eventi.

By this characteristic, dérives the adjective "black", from the moment that the A black hole cannot emit light. By the fact that there are no particles can sfuggirgli (even Ifotoni), once captured, appropriate is instead the term "hole". United Nations celestial body with this property, would therefore be invisible, and its presence may be detected only indirectly through the effects of the substance which precipitates in its intense gravitational field. Up to now have been collected many comments astrofisiche that can be interpreted (even if not univocally) as indications of the existence of black holes in theuniverso, such as the galassie attive or the binarie X. The term "black hole" is due to the physical John Archibald Wheeler; you previously spoke of "dark star" (*dark star*) or "Black Star" (*black star*).

Formula:

$$Vbs = (\frac{\Delta C^2}{3XGXMXEXP})\ \text{X}\ (\boldsymbol{\lambda \mathbf{x}\ \mathbf{C}})$$

Legend:

- $\Delta C^2 = velocity\ of\ light$ **8,98755 × 10^{16} sq. m/s²**
- $G = Costant\ universal\ gravity$ **6, 67 × 10 − 11 N m^2/ kg^2**

M= mass $2{,}28 \times 10^5\ kg$

E= Energy $2{,}05 \times 10^{22}\ J$

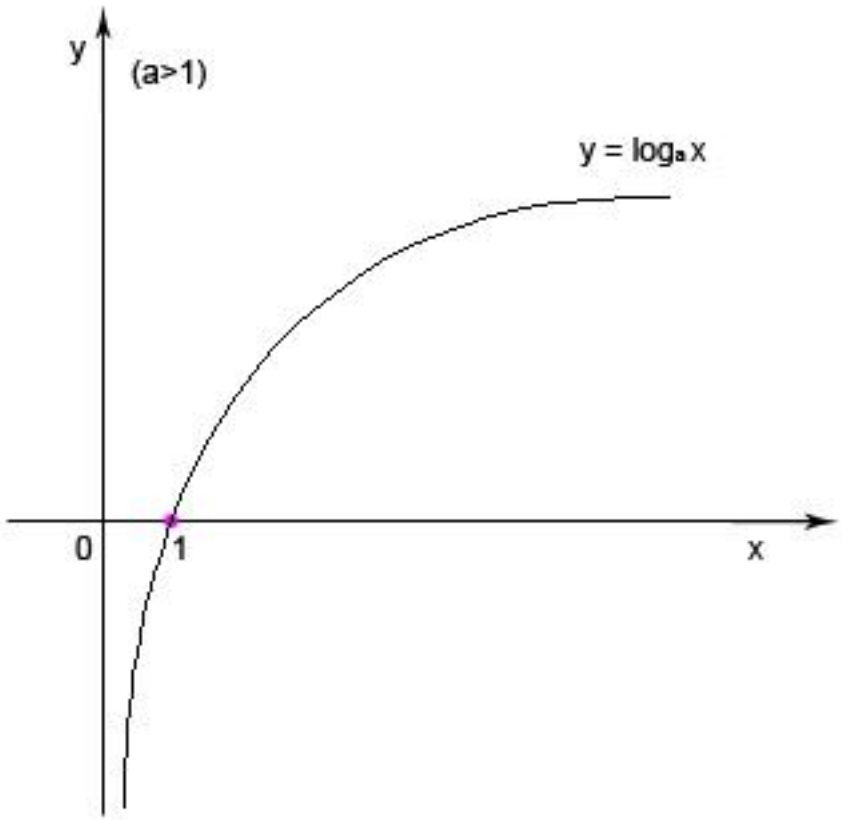
- P= **initial potential** $6{,}84 \times 10^{21}\ W$
- The ambda x C = wavelength of the black hole we use the length of Planck

Explanation of formula:

The speed of a black hole is equal to: his constant of the speed of light squared (we need to understand how much speed the black hole attracts a celestial body) divided by 3 times the gravitational constant universal (refers to its intense gravitational force) multiplied by the mass(Ci refers to a comet, a planet x)

For the emitted energy of the celestial body and its potential,

Finally you can adapt the wavelength of the black hole(This is a second option)



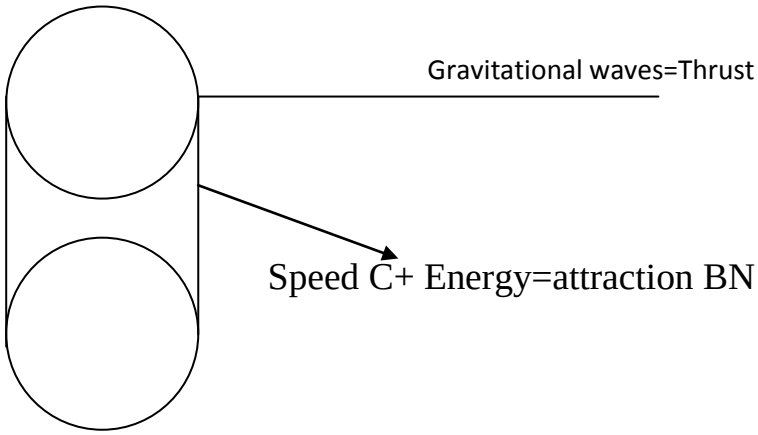
Example of curves, in Y there is e(energy) and in X there is the speed of light squared, curves had to phases:(the image is only for illustrative purpose to give an idea)

An initial step interest

The second phase is called Este Infinite

It is thus obtained the ATTRACTION AND THE THRUST

Above the designed the celestial body



Below I designed the black hole

Conclusions:

I discovered a formula more great expectations, I believe that the physics and astronomy there is so much to learn and that in life never stop learning as on the other hand any scientific matter never stop learning.

I have always believed in my physics calculations, mathematicians, in life I learned that you must always insist and never lose heart, physics i has leads to realize many things for me physics came the love and there are no excuses.

I warmly thank my professor of physics that i admire very much and that it is indeed a great woman Patrizia Parinello of Institute Maserati.

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