

# Rotating and Gravitationally Collapsing Stars

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October 30, 2016  
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**Abstract:** It is reasoned in a simple principle of stellar evolution that for a star to increase in rotational velocity, it cannot experience solar wind or significant flaring events. Explanation is provided.

According to stellar metamorphosis, stars slowly lose mass over billions of years as they cool and die, according to the ML (mass loss) principle. Essentially stars are young planets, and planets are evolved stars. This being said, if a star loses mass as it cools and dies, then there is no possible mechanism to force them to rotate more rapidly as they gravitationally collapse and age. The angular momentum of the star will diminish along with the mass, because the particles coming out of the star are carrying away that additional momentum. This means that stars will remain constant in their rotational velocity as they evolve and gravitationally collapse. As well, if any astronomer looks at a star and notices that it is beginning to spin more rapidly absent loss of matter, then the star is not evolving, but morphing into an embryonic galaxy, called "pulsars".