

Law of Stability

Junichi Hashimoto

Annaka, Japan

Abstract: In the history of physics, various phenomena and experimental facts brought about by objects have been summarized and described by great scientists in the form of several important laws.

I have focused on the question of why these laws can be universal rules, and have found that they have their roots in the constant part of the mathematical formulas.

It is an element that should be called the "law of stability", and it was found that it has a structure in which the number of parties is always "1". This means that both the solar system model and the atomic model are subject to the same law of stability.

This universe is a clockwork organism. If so, all the parts that make it up must be structured in such a way that they influence each other as if they were gears precisely intertwined. The relationship between such objects is energy, which is the idea of relational physics that I have developed. [1] In order to be able to call such an ability to connect between objects energy, the following conditions are necessary. There must be a complex of parties to form it, the time required for interaction must be zero seconds, and each party must have individuality. This is the idea of the remote theory, which is different from the traditional position of physics, the proximity theory.

However, in order to expand the capacity of physics even further than it is now, such a concept of "individuality" must be newly incorporated into the context in which the proximity theory has developed. This is because the unknown view of matter, which could not be captured by the proximity theory, can only be described by the fusion of the proximity theory and the remote theory.

In terms of specific methodology, it is important to create the following process. First, in view of the fact that the sun and the earth in the solar system are stationary structures according to Kepler's second law, we try to uncover universal laws that provide stability. Next, after establishing such basic norms, we will apply Kepler's second law (law of constant area velocity) and investigate how the number of parties that appear in the law brings stability.

The "degree of stability" is described by the inverse of "individuality" [2]. This is because "individuality" is "being biased" and its inverse is "being unbiased", i.e., "being stable". Therefore, the following basic equation can be established.

$$\text{Const} = \frac{1}{i} \times \rho_m$$

"Const" represents the "constant portion", and " $1/i$ " represents the "stability", and " ρ_m " represents the "parameter for adjustment".

Now, let's move on to the fitting process.

Kepler's second law [3] states that line segment connecting the sun and the planets orbits an equal area for each planet at equal times, and is expressed by the following equation.

$$S = \frac{1}{2} l v = \text{Const}$$

"S" represents the area they both cover, "l" represents the distance between the earth and the sun, and "v" represents the speed required for the earth to reach from one point to another in a unit of time. Now, let's substitute this equation into the basic equation above. The following equation is given.

$$\frac{1}{2} l v = \frac{1}{2} l \times \frac{1}{i} \times 1$$

Let's transform it. The following process gives the value of the number of parties.

$$\frac{lv}{2} = \frac{l}{2i}$$

$$lv = \frac{l}{i}$$

$$v = \frac{1}{i}$$

$$v = nv$$

$$n = 1$$

Thus, the orbital system created by the sun and the earth was found to be a structure with a "one" number of parties. If $n = 1$, then the structure is stable. This is also true for atomic structures composed of nucleons and electrons. The atomic structure is stable because the number of parties is "1".

References

- [1] Junichi. H (2022) Theory of Everything. Journal of Innovations in Energy science. 3
- [2] Junichi. H (2022) Theory of Everything. Journal of Innovations in Energy science. 10
- [3] wakariyasui.sakura.ne.jp/p/mech/bannyuu/kepura-.html