ISSN: 0975-833X

Available online at http://www.journalcra.com

International Journal of Current Research
Vol. 9, Issue, 06, pp.51835-51837, June, 2017

INTERNATIONAL JOURNAL OF CURRENT RESEARCH

RESEARCH ARTICLE

THE CONDITIONS AND APPLICATIONS OF NEWTON'S THEOREM

***Zhe Yin**

Department of Mathematics, Yanbian University, China

ARTICLE INFO

Article History:
Received 27th March, 2017
Received in revised form
11th April, 2017
Accepted 10th May, 2017
Published online 20th June, 2017

Key words:
Gravitational waves, Newton's theorem, Gravity.

ABSTRACT

The conditions and applications of Newton's theorem.

Citation: Zhe Yin, 2017. "The conditions and applications of Newton's theorem", *International Journal of Current Research*, 9, (06), 51835-51837.

INTRODUCTION

The rotation of a planet generates gravitational waves (Weber, 2016) and the gravitational waves between the planets produce revolution. Gravitational waves are electronic waves. After a long period of entanglement and deposition of gravitational waves, matter grows from small amounts of atoms and molecular weight to the direction of large atomic mass and molecular weight (Zhe yin, 2010).

Theoretical Preparation

Theorem 1 (Gravitational waves existence theory), (Zhe yin, 2016; Zhe yin, 2017)

There are two points A, B. A is the wave source of gravitational field, and B is a point in the gravitational field. The necessary and sufficient condition for the existence of gravitational waves at the point B is that there is a rotational motion of energy at A (including protons, neutrons, atomic nucleus, or planets). Direction is the trajectory tangent at the point B, and the limit of the convergence direction is point A.

Theorem 2 (Gravitational wave stability theory) (Zhe yin, 2016; Zhe yin, 2017)

A is a gravitational wave source, B is a point in gravitational field of A. The necessary and sufficient condition for the stability of gravitational waves at point B is that the velocity at point B is stable;

The necessary and sufficient condition for the velocity stability at point B is that the angular velocity at A is stable;

The sufficient and necessary condition for the angular velocity stability at A is that the angular velocity at A is proportional to the velocity at B.

That is:

$$\frac{Vb}{d\theta} = \frac{dr}{d\theta} = b \text{ , (b is a constant),} \qquad \text{.....(1)}$$

That:

$$r = a + b\theta \text{ ,} \qquad \text{.....(2)}$$

Equation (2) is the equation of gravitational waves, that is, the trajectory of gravitational waves

Theorem 2 Inference: If the trajectory of a gravitational wave satisfies the Archimedes spiral, the gravitational wave must be stable.

There is, $r = a + b\theta$.

***Corresponding author:* Zhe Yin,**
Department of Mathematics, Yanbian University, China.

r is the distance of A to B; a is the original spiral length of A to B; b is the distance between the pirals.

The conditions and applications of Newton's theorem

In the microscopic world (not in a high electric field or high magnetic field), the electron movement in a relatively stationary object is irregular rotation. The entanglement and deposition between electrons gradually increase the density of the material. The rotation of an object is equal to the homomorphism motion of all electrons set and atoms set in the object.

Theorem 1: The gravitational force between two rotating objects equals the magnitude of the entanglement between the gravitational waves of the object's rotation, the gravitational force is proportional to the relative rotation velocity, and is proportional to the mass of the two rotating bodies.

Theorem 2 (inertial theorem): Gravitational waves have periodicity, the periodicity of gravitational waves must produce vibration. If the mathematical expectation of the vibrational force of the rotation object in a certain direction is not equal to 0, the force is inertia force. Inertia force has hysteresis. When the inertia force is constant, the lag effect is proportional to the speed of the object and is proportional to the mass of the object.

Theorem 2 Inference 1: The inertia force of a relatively stationary object equals 0, and the inertia force of a uniform motion is equal to the constant.

Theorem 2 Inference 2: The intensity of the gravitational wave energy field of stellar A is greater than the intensity of the gravitational wave field of planetary B with the same mass. So the size of the gravitational attraction between planet C and stellar A is greater than the size of the gravitational force between Planet C and Planetary B. Each planet is a source of gravitational waves, a collection of giant electrons and satisfies gravitational wave equations. According to the reference (Gravitational waves existence theory), (Zhe yin, 2016; Zhe yin, 2017; Zhe yin, 2017; Zhe yin, 2017; Zhe yin, 2017; Zhe yin, 2017; Zhe yin, 2017; Zhe yin, 2017; Zhe yin, 2017; Zhe yin, 2016). The equations of gravitational waves are $R = a + b\theta$. (R is the distance, a is the initial distance, b is the pitch of the spiral, θ is radians).

Build polar coordinates on the earth and find the trajectory equation of the sun

The earth's perihelion distance is equal to 1471000000km, The earth's aphelion distance is equal to 1521000000km, It is calculated on 365.25 days a year, the period of spiral rotation of θ is 2π , θ spiral rotation 365.25 times per year.

b =(1521000000-1471000000)/365.25=136892.5393566km.

Theorem 3(Trajectory equation of the earth to the sun)

$R = 1471000000+136892.5393566\times\theta/2\pi$,
where θ belongs to [0,365.25 π];

(The first half cycle, the unit of R is km)

$R = 1521000000-136892.5393566\times\theta/2\pi$, where θ belongs to [365.25 π , 730.5 π];

(The second half cycle, the unit of R is km)

When the earth rotates for 1 cycle, the relationship between radian θ and time T is 2π =24 (hour). In the cycle year, there is the following inference:

Theorem 3 Inference (The equation of the distance from the earth to the sun and the cycle of time):

$R = 1471000000+136892.5393566\times T/24$, where T belongs to [0,365.25$\times$12]; (The first half cycle, the unit of T is hour, the unit of R is km)

$R = 1521000000-136892.5393566\times T/24$, where T belongs to [365.25$\times$12 ,730.5$\times$12];

(The second half cycle, the unit of T is hour, the unit of R is km)

There is a uniform motion of the object, the mass is m, the speed is v, the force is F, the force time is t, the amplitude of the vibration in the direction of motion is A, the displacement of the force s is less than A. Have

$Ft= (1/2)\times m\times v^2$.

When the force F is equal to the mass of the object m, there is $t= (1/2) \times v^2$, when t tends to 0, the velocity V tends to 0, and the higher order infinitesimal.

Theorem 4: Objects with uniform motion. Force F is less than the mass of the object. The duration of the force is T, the moving displacement of the force is less than the amplitude of the motion direction vibration of the object, then the time t_0 exists. When the T is less than t_0, the acceleration of the moving object is unchanged (the mathematical expectation of the vibration force remains the same).In other cases the acceleration is proportional to the magnitude of the force F. The moving object's mass more large, the greater the inertia force and the longer the lag time. So the acceleration is inversely proportional to the mass, the same direction. Any force generates gravitational waves. Gravitational waves are electron waves. Electrons penetrate any substance. The force contact between any substance generates entanglement between electrons (Zhe yin, 2006).

Theorem 5: Under the action of external force, assume that the gravitational wave loss of the loaded body is equal to 0(loss of electronic material penetration); Assume that the vibration energy loss produced by the force of the object is equal to 0; Assume that the heat energy loss produced by the force of an object is equal to 0; Assume that the electrical entanglement energy loss produced by the contact of the object is equal to 0, then acting and reacting force in a straight line of equal size and opposite directions.

Conclusion

Based on the gravitational wave theory, this paper gives the conditions and applications of Newton's theorem. The dynamic

study of Earth Science, the analysis of forces (wave analysis) is the key. Believe that we are ready to accept the new science.

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