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Research paper

Anti-Thought - A Paper on Attractive Forces between the Objects

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Abstract: The paper is a questionnaire and complete review of a common man on Albert Einstein and Newton laws of attractive forces between the objects.

Keywords: Space wrap, Gravity, Space time curve.

1. Introduction

If Einstein and Newton didn't figure out earth attractive force how the world will be …The answer is simple normal people just lead their life by following their karma…but some enthusiastic people always try to figure it out. But if you got a chance to review the earth attractive forces (just imagine there are no laws of Einstein and Newton) what you do, how you define it…I got the same thought and the paper is all about the attractive forces between the objects. To understand the paper we have to know two things first, they are Gravity and space wrap.

Gravity: According to Sir Isaac Newton everything in the universe, like earth offers some attractive force which pulls the objects towards its center and the force of attraction is called gravitational force.

Space wrap: Albert Einstein described gravity as a curve in space that wraps around an object—such as a star or a planet and the wrapping of space is called space wrap. Let's jump into the theoretical review of attractive forces

2. Einstein and Newton about attractive force between the objects

Einstein stroked off newton theory of earth gravity by saying, if an object is pulled by earth gravity then the object has to experience pulling force but why we feel weightless when we jumped from a certain height. And he said that something is pushing us towards the earth instead of pulling.

2.1. Einstein about attractive force

In a broader view according to Einstein the space around every object is wrapped according to their mass as shown in the Figure-1.

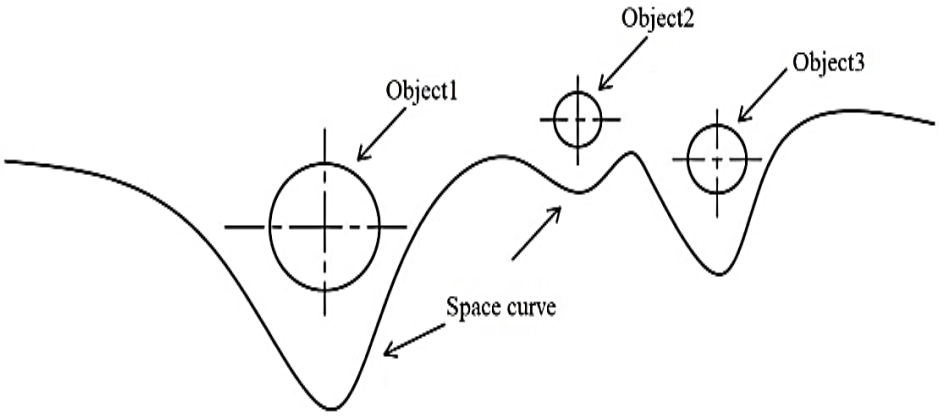


Figure – 1: Space wrapped by different objects

That's why every smaller object experiences some pushing force towards the heavier objects when they fall in the curve created by the heavier object as shown in the Figure - 2. (If space is curved around the objects, then the lighter objects are always on peak compared to the heavier objects)

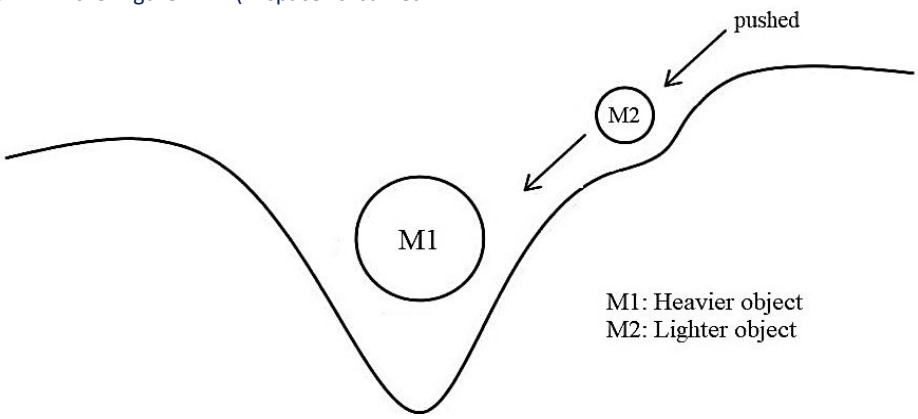
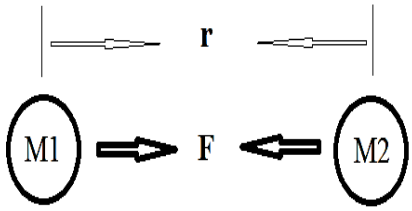


Figure -2: Smaller object pushed towards the heavier one by space curve

2.2. Newton about attractive forces

Every particle in the universe attracts every other particle with a force and the attractive force is directly proportional to the product of their masses and inversely proportional to the square of the distance between their centers.

$$F = G\frac{M1M2}{r^2}$$



Where F = Attractive force between the objects
G = Gravitational constant
r = Distance between the Centers of objects
M1, M2 = Masses of the objects

Figure -3: Newton law of attraction

3. My views on attractive force

In my view, if we study the newton laws more precisely and thoroughly, I think we are missing one of his views. We are missing, the way he imagined the objects and their position…we mostly concentrated on the attractive force which is inversely proportional to the square of the distance between the objects. But we dint concentrated on the position of objects according to the three-dimensional space. If the position of the objects is as shown in Figure -4 which are at different heights from the surface,

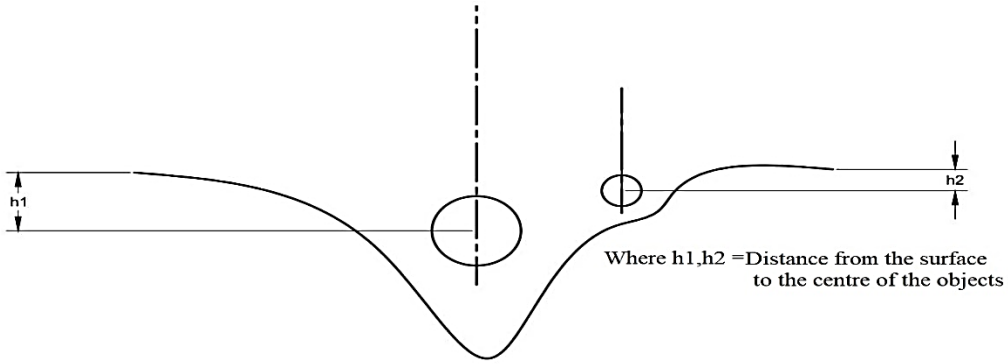


Figure -4: Objects at distinctive heights from the surface

Then both the intellectuals are imagining about the same things in a different manner. And in further view "Newton didn't mention about the object's position relative to the surface and Einstein imagined the position of objects relative to the surface". Whatever the reason is, the attractive force is because of the combination of gravity and space wrap.

3.1. If the object have an attractive force and space around it is wrapped then why, real life objects are behaving strangely

Just Imagine two objects with different masses which are placed in between the horizontal and vertical plane as shown in the Figure -5 and imagine the vertical axis of the objects are parallel to each other. If we remove all the resisting forces around the lighter object then according to the space wrap theory and gravitational force, at the end the lighter object has to collide with the heavier object, as shown in the Figure -6.

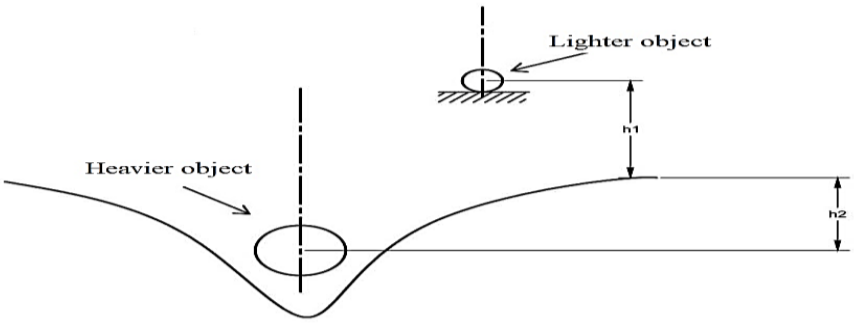


Figure -5: Initial position of a freely falling body

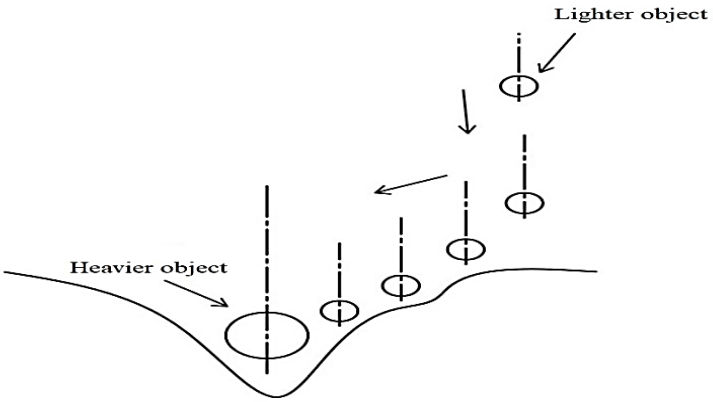
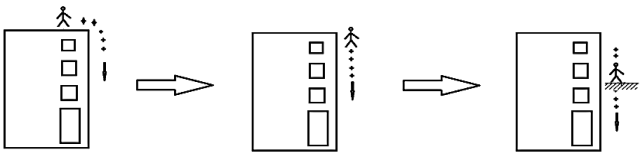


Figure -6: Theoretical path followed by freely falling body

But in real life situation the things are not happening according to the proposed theories .the objects are falling freely in a straight line and not deviating from their line of fall …. This is maybe because of the resistance force offered by air. Or the path created by the freely falling body by wrapping space-time. Or it may be because of the velocity of a freely falling body which resisting the attractive forces.



Or it is also because of the easier pressure formula p=load/area. The smaller the object the more stress or pressure it creates on the space-time blanket and deforms it heavily as shown in the Figure -7.

Figure -7: Actual path followed by freely falling body

3.2. Attractive forces acting on a freely falling body are instant not continuous

According to the theories proposed by Einstein and Newton the object falls on earth because of, the pushing force offered by the space curve and pulling force offered by earth gravitational force. But in reality, just imagine if you're jumping out from the tallest building that you have ever imagined or jumping out from a plane to the earth surface and there is no air or any opposing forces.

Figure –8: Freely falling body from the top of a building

At first, you feel a jerk later you feel weightless and after that, it feels like you are on a stationary surface (it may be because of more traveling time, which decreases the velocity) and you didn't feel any pushing or pulling force on you. The jerk that you feel at first is maybe because of the pushing and pulling forces…"In my views, the forces acting on the freely falling body is instant and not continuous". The forces just give a jerk and the motion continuous until it is opposed by some external force, like a surface. "More accurately at first we feel the jerk because of space curve and our motion continues according to Newton first law".

4. Question about the pattern of earth's orbit around sun

Just imagine the space-time as a hinged blanket and if we place a solid object in the center of the blanket, then the space around the object is deformed into a conical shape as shown in the Figure -9. If we imagine sun in the place of the solid object, then the earth rotation is on the circumference of the cone formed by the sun, which is nothing but a circle…but why the earth orbit of rotation is elliptical in shape…It is maybe because of the presence of other objects (like stars, planets etc.,) in the universe or it may be because of another reason (I am currently working *about it).*

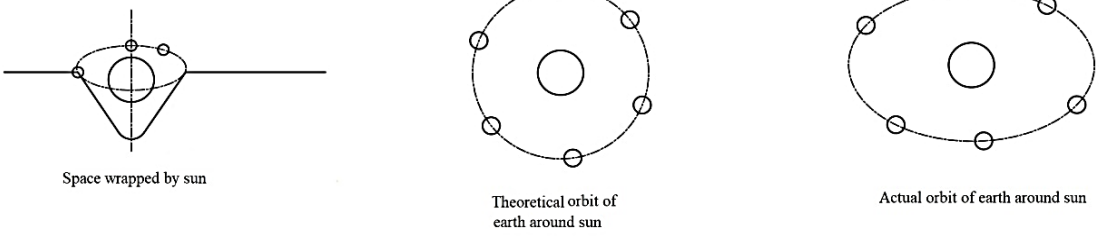


Figure -9: Review of earth orbit around sun

5. Conclusion

Based on the theoretical review the object is pushed by the space curve and pulled by the gravity. Whatever it is either pulling or pushing the attractive force acting on a freely falling body is instant, which acts at starting to give the motion and the motion continuous according to the Newton laws.

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