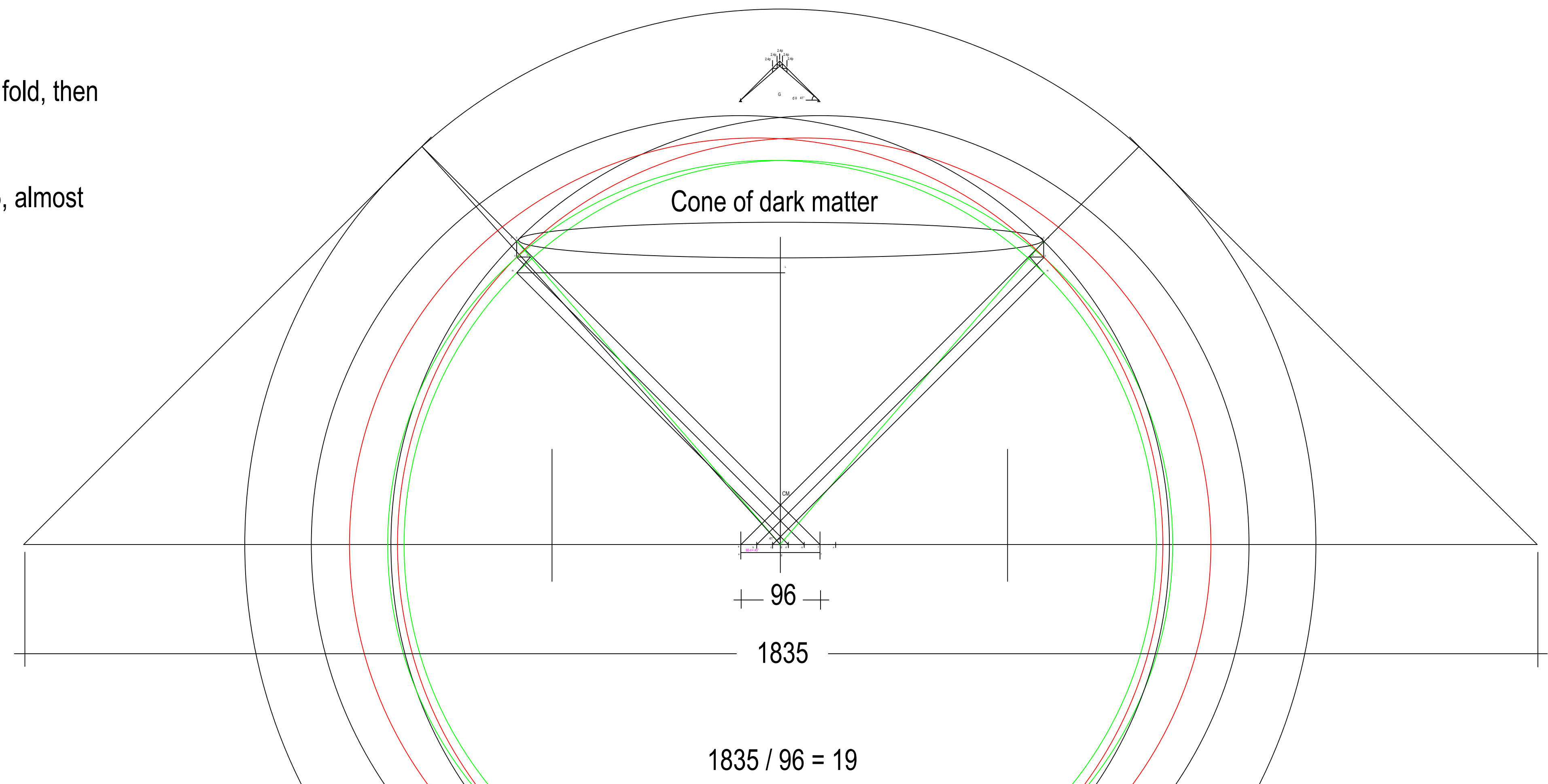


At 42° R = 650 , 650 / 13.25 = 49 ≈ 50
 Assuming as with the 26° angle where the total mass is increased by 5 fold, then
 5 x 50 = 250.
 See Essay by Laplace, Hawking Ellis, pg.365
 Below, if the mass is not kept constant and it increases from 96 to 1835, almost
 20 fold.



Mass and energy are interchangeable. In order for the load diagram to resemble that of the Pratt truss, reverse the rays of the load diagram so that they are tangent to the circles. Obtain the form of the enlarged Pratt truss.

In other words, the force lines of the truss which used to envelope the circles/lines corresponding to various energy levels are reversed for the Scissors truss, hence we need to invert them so that they envelope the rings once more.

Draw the velocity pole curve for the reconfigured, and enlarged Pratt truss, etc....
 The span for the Pratt truss will increase 3 fold, from 49 to 147.
 We can continue the process and buckle the truss again and again, at 26.5 degrees or all the way up to 41.8 degrees depending on how much energy is needed to be released.

Relate the figure to the right to figure-2 on page 5 of "The large scale structure of space-time" (the figure has been rotated here for the sake of clarity)

Relate to Descartes dioptrics.

Identify cone ga

We note from the diagram on the right that our span, hence the mass has expanded to 3 times its original size.

The equation of conservation of energy in Robertson Walker spaces requires that the energy momentum tensor have the form of a perfect fluid whose density ρ and pressure p are functions of the time coordinate t only and whose flow lines are curves of constant (r, θ, ϕ) . This fluid can be thought of as a smoothed out approximation to the matter in the universe, then the function $S(t)$ represents the separation of neighbouring flow lines of nearby galaxies.

The equation of conservation of energy in these spaces takes the form:

$$\rho' + 3(\rho + p)S'/S = 0$$

ρ = density

p = pressure

See Hawking Ellis - Large scale structure of space time, pg. 134-139

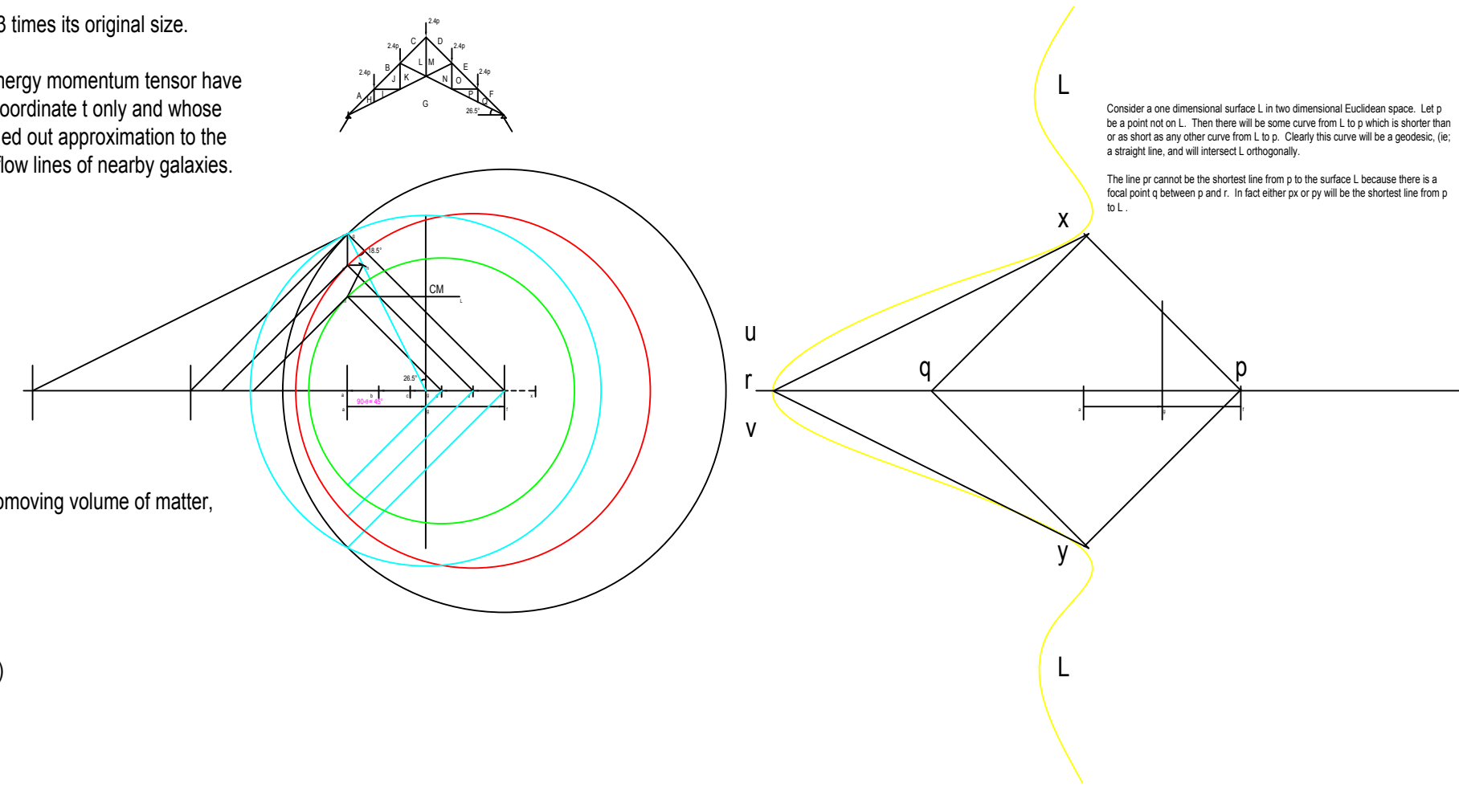
There is no clear indication of where this factor 3 comes from!!!

Let us look at the Friedmann equation which is an energy conservation equation for a comoving volume of matter.

$$3S'^2 - 6MS = -3K + EM \text{ where } K = -1, 0, +1$$

The constant E represents the sum of kinetic and potential energies.

$S(t)$ represents the separation of neighbouring flow lines of nearby galaxies (i.e. take for example the spheres, and the points on it which separate as it expands)



As we raise the bottom chord of the Pratt truss into a scissors truss and the truss buckles, we can graphically calculate the energy which is given off. If the force lines are reversed so that they are tangent to the energy rings on the contrary, then the Pratt truss has changed and no longer has the hypotenuse, and its corresponding ellipse.

Since the truss is enlarged and consequently buckles, with the hypotenuse still dependent on the angle of the bottom chord, and it carries such the truss is enlarged. From the hypotenuse will not be broken. The angle of the bottom chord will be proportional to the frequency and frequency.

Hence we can obtain a diagram for which is a real constant.

A truss's spectrum of the bottom chord can be obtained from the above frequency data.

We note from the diagram on the right that our span, hence the mass has expanded to 3 times its original size. The three units of mass or energy is a truss.

The equation of conservation of energy in Robertson Walker spaces requires that the energy momentum tensor have the form of a perfect fluid whose density ρ and pressure p are functions of the time coordinate t only and whose flow lines are curves of constant (r, θ, ϕ) . This fluid can be thought of as a smoothed out approximation to the matter in the universe, then the function $S(t)$ represents the separation of neighbouring flow lines of nearby galaxies.

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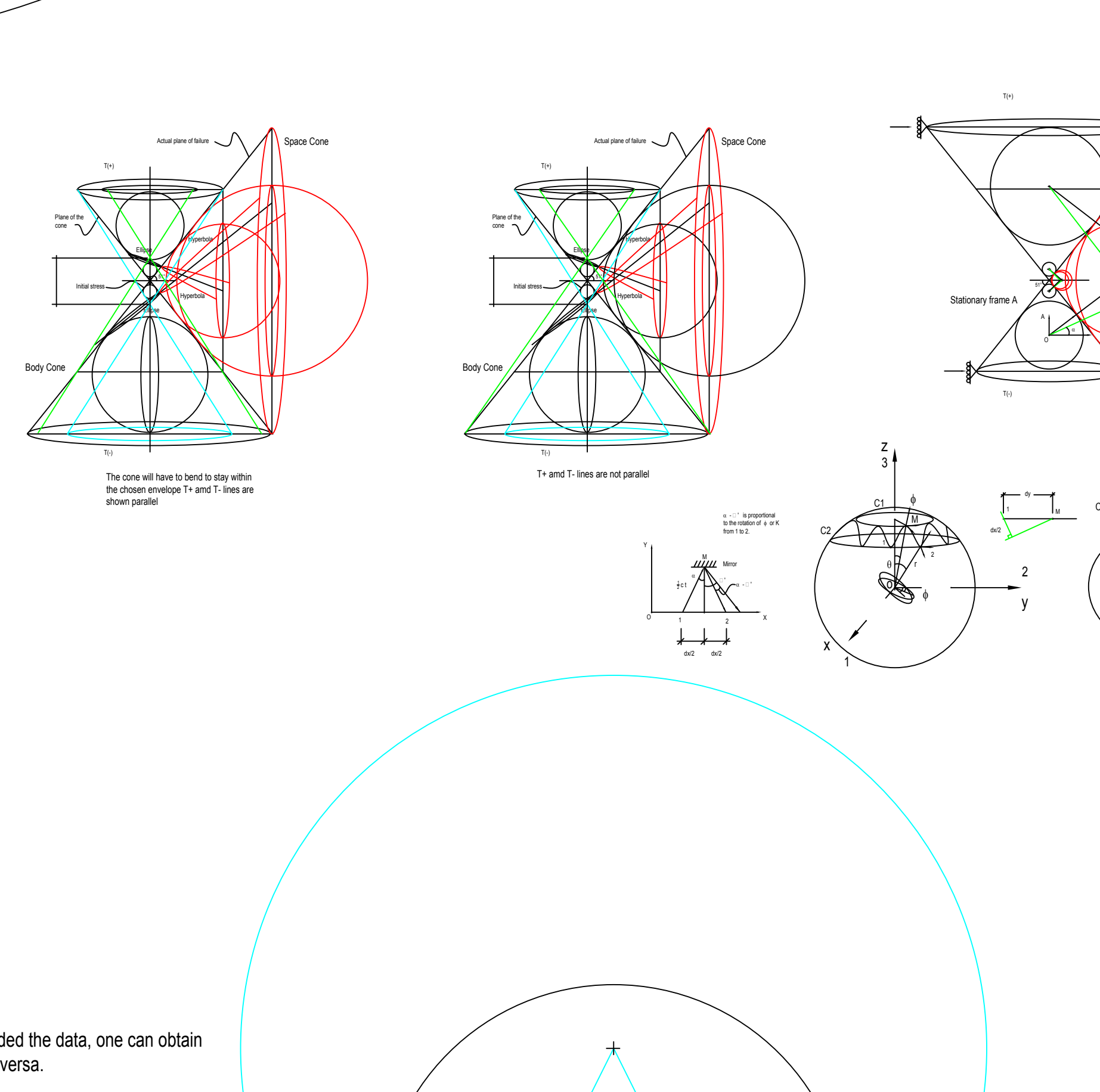
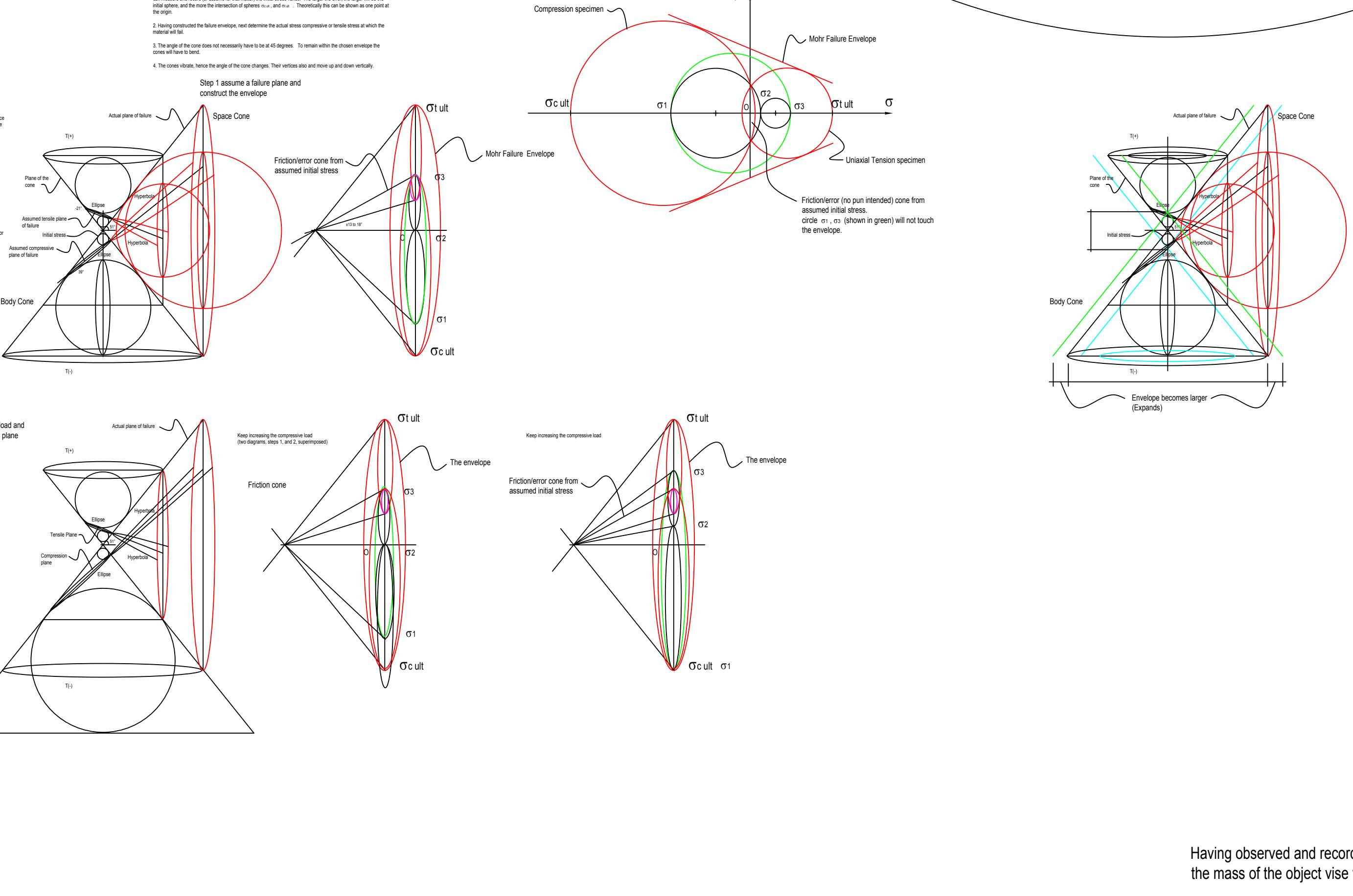
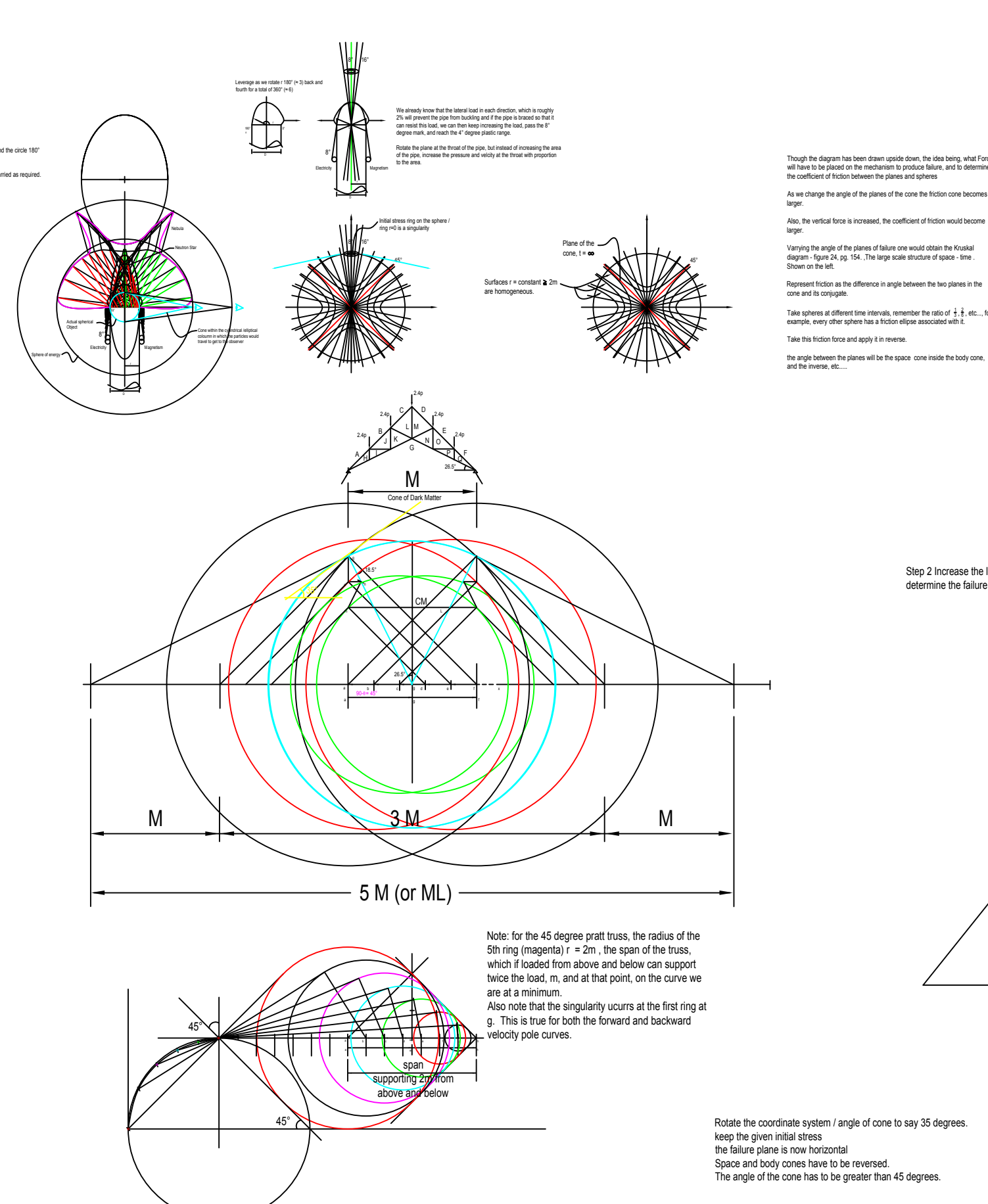
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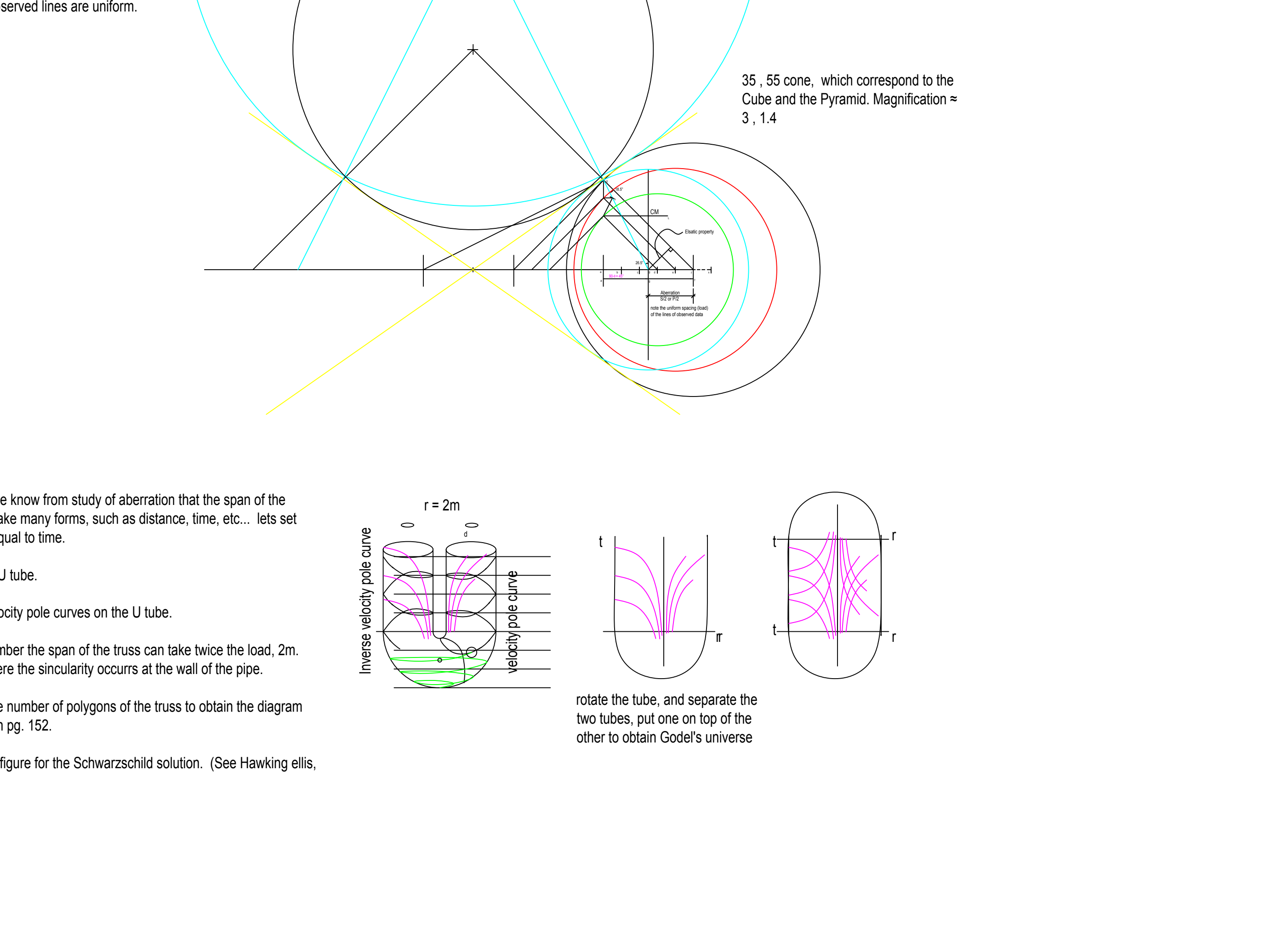
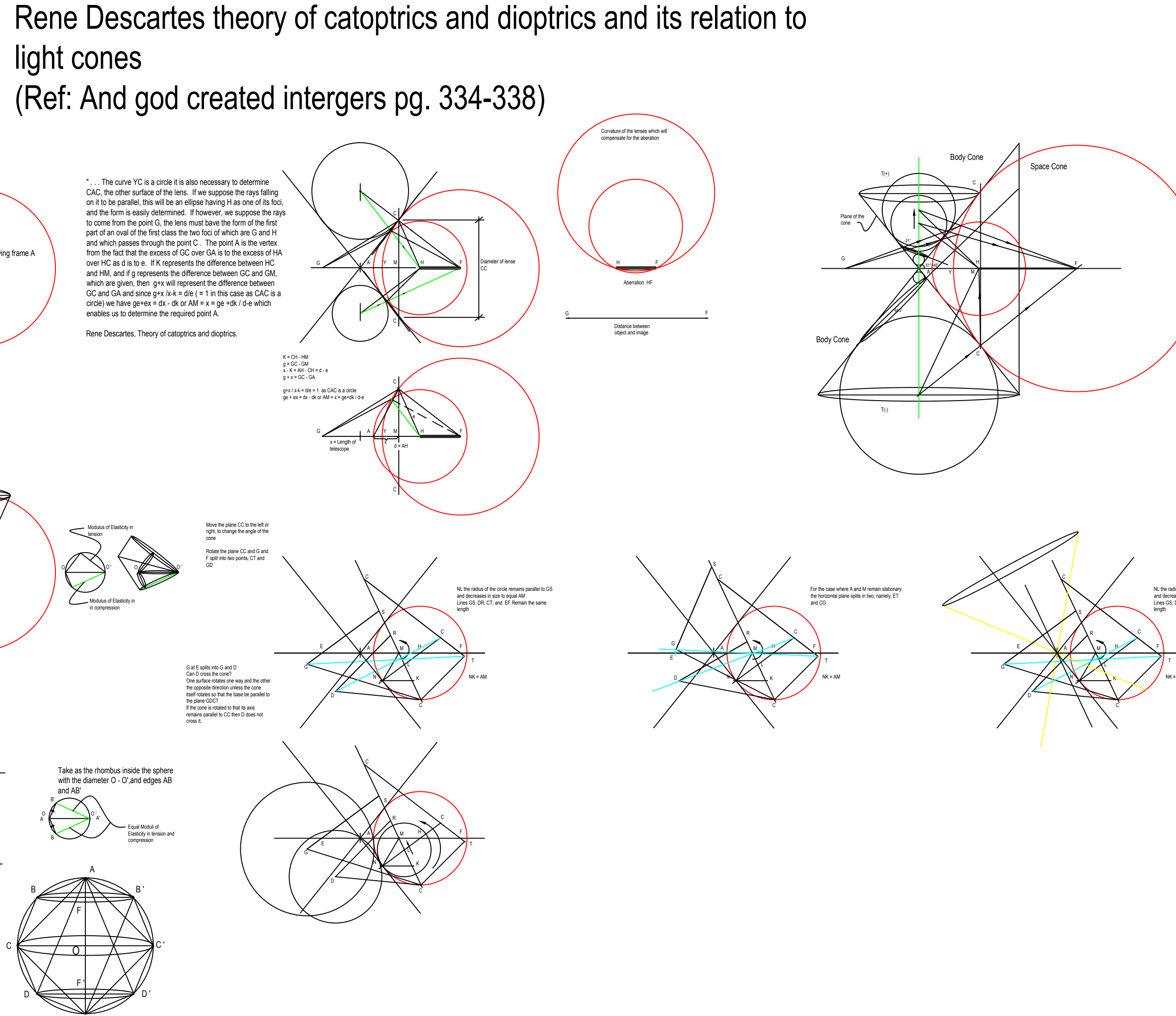
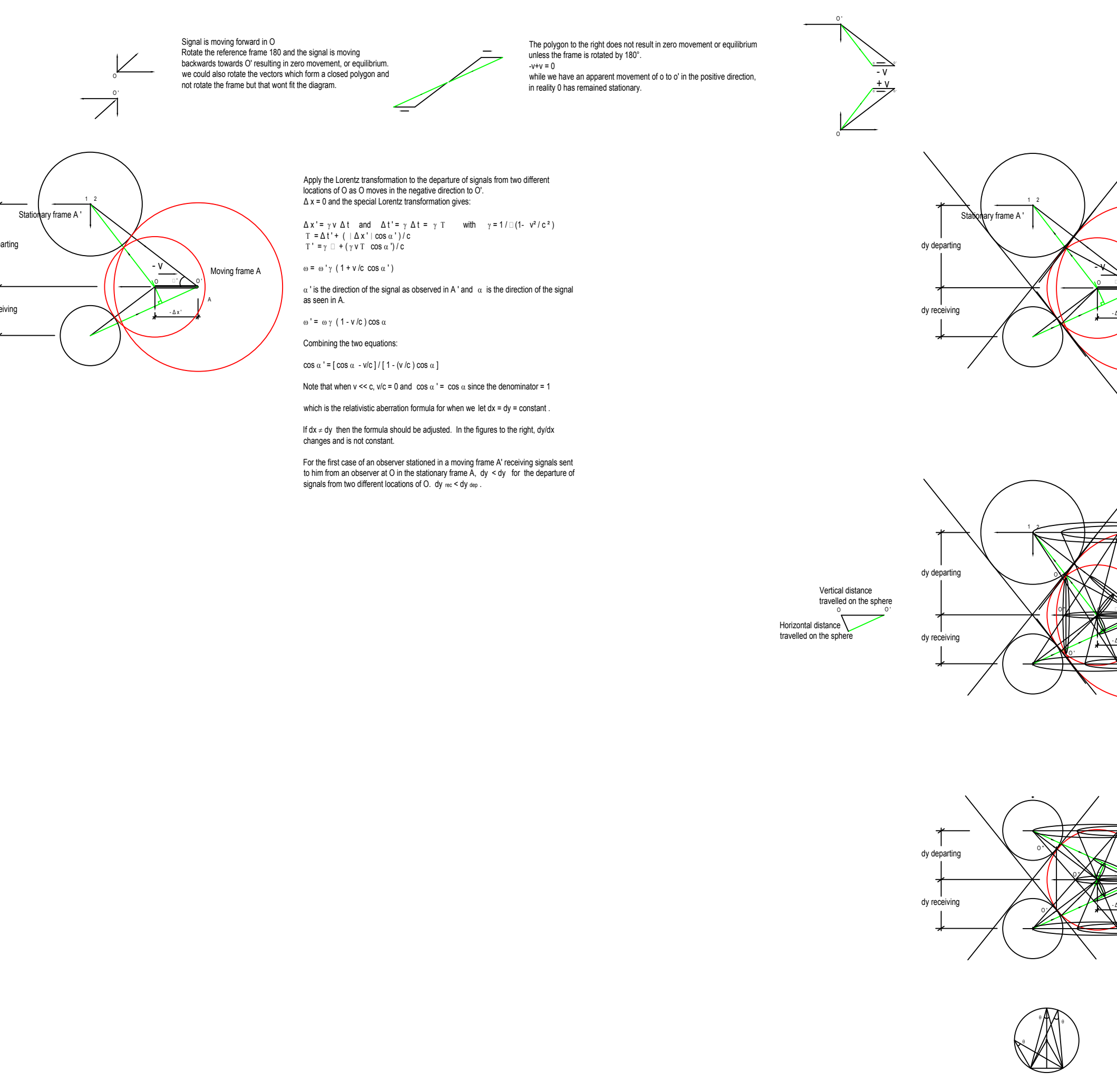
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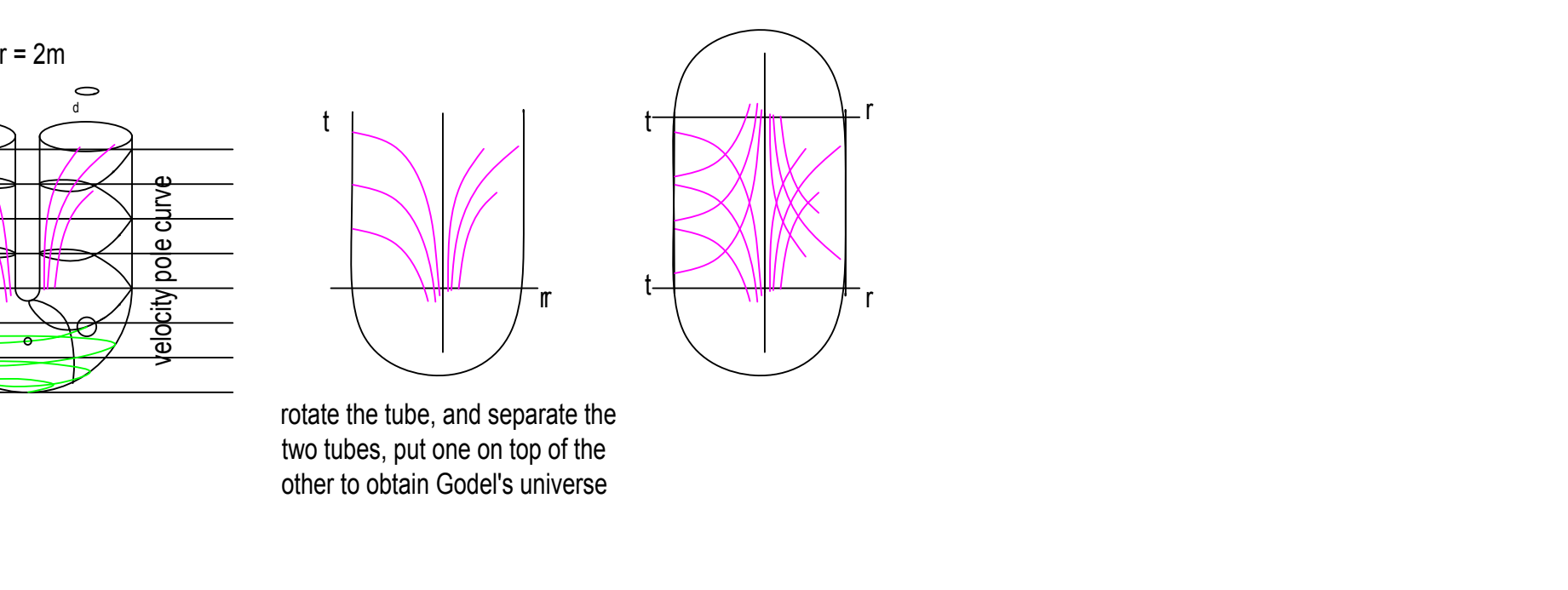


Having observed and recorded the data, one can obtain the mass of the object vice versa.
 Obtain the diagram for all the circles not only the outer (white circle) should give the same magnification as the load or spacing between observed lines are uniform.

Rene Descartes theory of catoptrics and dioptrics and its relation to light cones
 (Ref: And god created intergers pg. 334-338)



Now that we know from study of aberration that the span of the truss can take many forms, such as distance, time, etc... lets set the span equal to time.
 Recall the U tube.
 Put the velocity pole curves on the U tube.
 Also remember the span of the truss can take twice the load, 2m. That is where the singularity occurs at the wall of the pipe.
 Change the number of polygons of the truss to obtain the diagram depicted on pg. 152.
 Obtain the figure for the Schwarzschild solution. (See Hawking Ellis, pg. 152.)



35, 55 cone, which correspond to the Cube and the Pyramid. Magnification = 3, 14