

The Moon Motion is A Relativistic Motion

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Abstract

Hypothesis:

The Moon is a physical point moves with light velocity (0.3million /sec), for that reason the moon motion causes relativistic effects

Why we see the light beam as matter or mass?

This question I have answered in the previous paper

Why Energy has different forms?

<http://vixra.org/abs/1812.0116>

1- Introduction

- Earth daily motion = 2.58 million km
- The moon has to move an equal motion daily = 2.58 mkm (otherwise Earth and Moon will be separated from each other)
- The moon orbit circumference at apogee radius (most far point of the moon trajectory from Earth $r= 406000\text{km}$) =2.58 million km

Why these 3 distances are equal?

Let's see more important data

- The moon orbital circumference = 2.41 million km

But

$$\frac{\text{Apogee Orbital Circumference (r = 0.406 mkm) = 2.58 mkm}}{\text{Moon Orbital Circumference (r = 0.384 mkm) = 2.41 mkm}} = 1.0725$$

Also

$$\frac{25.2 \text{ Mars axial tilt}}{23.4 \text{ Earth axial tilt}} = \frac{26.7 \text{ Saturn axial tilt}}{25.2 \text{ Mars axial tilt}} = \frac{28.3 \text{ Neptune axial tilt}}{26.7 \text{ Saturn axial tilt}} = 1.0725$$

The Rate 1.0725 is used frequently in the solar planets data why?

The Main Idea

$V=0.99c$ (where c is light velocity= $0.3\text{mkm}/\text{sec}$) causes lorentz length contraction effect with rate =7.1

$(7.1/100 + 1) = 1.071$ which is very close to 1.0725

I suppose that, the rate 1.0725 is found because of lorentz length contraction effect. But not with direct effect. In fact there's some complex system uses this rate 7.1 to produce the final one 1.0725... any why the rate 1.0725 is found based on lorentz length contraction effect

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but with complex process.... This is my hypothesis... let's see if this will solve our questions..

Let's see again the equation

$$\frac{25.2 \text{ Mars axial tilt}}{23.4 \text{ Earth axial tilt}} = \frac{26.7 \text{ Saturn axial tilt}}{25.2 \text{ Mars axial tilt}} = \frac{28.3 \text{ Neptune axial tilt}}{26.7 \text{ Saturn axial tilt}} = 1.0725$$

What does this equation tell us?

The primary value is 28.3 degrees (Neptune axial tilt) which will be contracted by the rate 1.0725 to produce 26.7 degrees (Saturn Axial tilt)... this one also will be contracted by the same rate to produce 25.2 degrees (Mars axial tilt) and by the same process Earth axial tilt will be produced...

The previous equation is one of many others, this idea can solve many other questions

Now let's return to the moon motion

The Moon Daily Motion

- The moon moves 2.58 mkm daily = Earth daily motion (otherwise they will be separated from each other)
- If there's no relativistic effect the moon should be seen as a bright stationary point in the sky because Earth and Moon move by the same velocity.

But

- Because of the relativistic effects this value (2.58mkm) will be contracted with the same rate 1.0725 to produce the value 2.41 mkm (the rate 1.0725 we have discussed before clearly)
- So the moon daily motion =2.58 mkm but this value is seen =2.41mkm
- The difference between both = 0.17 mkm which causes the moon daily displacement (0.17 mkm = 2 x 88000km)
- Why the difference 0.17 mkm = 2 x moon daily displacement 88000km? may that occur because of the motions opposite directions.
- So this explanation shows easily how the moon move and proves also that the moon motion causes relativistic effects.

This paper supports my claim against Nobel Prize Board Decision in physics 2018

Kepler 3rd Law Explanation (a Claim Against Nobel Prize Board Decision in Physics 2018)

<http://vixra.org/abs/1810.0053>

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2- The Moon Motion and orbit

2-1 The Moon is an energy sent from Uranus

2-2 The moon orbital geometrical structure proves that" The Moon is an energy sent from Uranus"

2-1 The Moon is an energy sent from Uranus

I- Data

1- $6939.75 \text{ seconds} \times 0.3 \text{ million km/sec (c velocity)} = 2088 \text{ mkm (Jupiter Uranus distance)}$

2- $2088 \text{ mkm (Jupiter Uranus distance)} = (71)^2 \times 0.406 \text{ mkm (moon orbital radius at Apogee)}$

3- $3600 \text{ seconds} \times 1.16 \text{ mkm/sec} = 2 \times 2088 \text{ mkm (Jupiter Uranus distance)}$

4- $179.9 \times 7 = 1259.3$ but $1259 \times 0.406 = 511.1$ degrees (solar planets axial tilts total)

II- Discussion

Equation No.1

$6939.75 \text{ seconds} \times 0.3 \text{ million km/sec (c velocity)} = 2088 \text{ mkm (Jupiter Uranus distance)}$

Equation tells us easily that, the light beam needs 6939.75 second to pass the distance from Jupiter to Uranus..

But we know that 6939.75 days = Metonic Cycle (the moon cycle) So let's ask

Is the second period of light motion can be a day period of the moon motion?

Let's seen the nest equation

Equation No.2

$2088 \text{ mkm (Jupiter Uranus distance)} = (71)^2 \times 0.406 \text{ mkm (moon orbital radius at Apogee)}$

Before to discuss this equation we need to remember the relativistic rates

In the solar group there 2 high velocities (at least), let's summarize them in following

1- 1st Velocity $v = 0.99c$ which causes lorentz length contraction with rates 1.0725 and 7.1

2- 2nd Velocity $v = 0.9999c$ which causes lorentz length contraction with rate 71

3- The higher velocity $0.9999c$ is found based on the lower one $0.99c$

Based on that,

Equation no.2 tells us clearly that, Jupiter Uranus Distance (2088mkm) which is An energy will be contracted with the rate 71 for 2 times = $(71)^2$ to produce the distance 0.406 mkm ...

and we know that The moon orbital radius at apogee point (the most fat point) =0.406 mkm

So the moon orbital radius at apogee point is produced as a contracted distance from Jupiter Uranus distance which supports the claim that "the moon is sent energy from Uranus"

Equation No.3

$3600 \text{ seconds} \times 1.16 \text{ mkm/sec} = 2 \times 2088 \text{ mkm (Jupiter Uranus distance)}$

This equation we have discussed in my previous paper

The Solar Group Main Equation

<http://vixra.org/abs/1809.0186>

(the main equation 90000 seconds = 86400 seconds +3600 seconds) please review it.

Equation No.4

$179.9 \times 7 = 1259.3$ but $1259 \times 0.406 = 511.1$ degrees (solar planets axial tilts total)

This equation we should discuss in next paper with Pluto velocity (Pluto Velocity Daily = 0.406 million km)

The conclusion:

The Moon is A sent Energy from Uranus

2-2 The moon orbital geometrical structure proves that" The Moon is an energy sent from Uranus"

I- (1st Rule) Pythagoras rule : $R_n^2 + (86000\text{km})^2 = R_{n+1}^2$

(why 86000 km? we'll discuss that in this paper)

II (2nd Rule) Moon Orbital Circumference at $R_n = (1/R_{n+1})$

III (3rd Rule) (Moon Orbital Circumference at R_{n+1} / Moon Orbital Circumference at R_n) = 1.0725

IV (4th Rule) The Rate 365.25

I- (1st Rule) Pythagoras rule : $R_n^2 + (86000\text{km})^2 = R_{n+1}^2$

$$R_n^2 + (86000\text{km})^2 = R_{n+1}^2$$

I-Data

1) (**363000 km** = moon orbital radius "At Perigee Point")

2) $(86000 \text{ km})^2 + (363000 \text{ km})^2$ (perigee radius) = $(373000 \text{ km})^2$
(**377000 km** = total solar eclipse radius error 1%)

3) $(86000 \text{ km})^2 + (373000 \text{ km})^2 =$ (**384000 km**)²
(384000 km = moon orbital average radius "registered in Nasa Fact sheet")

4) $2x (86000 \text{ km})^2 + (384000)^2 = (403000 \text{ km})^2$
(**406000 km** = moon orbital radius "at apogee point")

II- Discussion

The moon motion main points are defined clearly based on Pythagoras rule (Perigee – Total Solar Eclipse - Average Orbital Radius – Apogee) radiuses....Why?

I tried frequently to explain that, the planet motion depends on geometrical structure

It's not the gravity which pushes the planet to move....but the geometrical structure which created the planet matter and orbital distance, defined also the planet motion..

That's why the moon motion main points are defined by geometrical rules.... These geometrical rules are found with the original energy from which the matter and space are created... so when the moon and his orbital distance are created both created based on these geometrical rules which discuss here...

Why we use the value 86000km?

The moon free space (distance from perigee to apogee) = 43000km and this value is the double value $43000x 2 = 86000\text{km}$...but why we use it? this question we should answer in point No. 4 (Jupiter Circumference)

Conclusion:

The previous equations tell that the main 4 points on the moon orbit are defined basically by Pythagoras rule...

II- (2nd Rule) Moon Orbital Circumference at $R_n = (1/R_{n+1})$

I-Data

$$\text{Moon Orbital Circumference at } R_n \text{ (In million km)} = \frac{1}{\text{Moon Orbital Radius } R_n \text{ (In million km)}}$$

| | | |
|-------------------------------------------|-------------|--------------------------|
| - $R_1 = 363000$ km (Perigee Radius) | = 0.363 mkm | Circumference= 2.281 mkm |
| - $R_2 = 377000$ km (Total Solar Radius) | = 0.377 mkm | Circumference= 2.41 mkm |
| - $R_3 = 384000$ km (Moon Orbital Radius) | = 0.384 mkm | Circumference= 2.58 mkm |
| - $R_4 = 406000$ km (Apogee Radius) | = 0.406 mkm | Circumference= 2.754 mkm |

From the previous data we can conclude that, the rule is true

| | |
|------------------------|------------|
| (1/0. 363 mkm) | =2.754 mkm |
| (1/0.377 mkm) | =2.63 mkm |
| (1/0. 384 mkm) | =2.58 mkm |
| (1/0. 406 mkm) | =2.41 mkm |

II- Discussion

The previous data tells us that, the rule is performed correctly...

Specially the values 0.384 mkm and 0.406 mkm which show the rule perfectly....

$$\begin{aligned} (1/0.\mathbf{384\ mkm}) &= 2.58\ mkm = 0.406\ mkm \times 2\pi \\ (1/0.\mathbf{406\ mkm}) &= 2.41\ mkm = 0.384\ mkm \times 2\pi \end{aligned}$$

The other values are working also in the moon orbit but we need to extend our discussion to see that in better vision....we should do that in next points...

But here we have only one questionwhich is:

Why moon orbital circumference multiplies with moon orbital radius = 1mkm²?

Because

1million km² is the defined energy from which the moon orbital different radiuses are created.. it's similar to Neptune orbital distance... let's remember it here...

Neptune Orbital Distance = 4495.1 mkm =

= 50.3mkm (Mercury Venues distance) x 91.9 mkm (Mercury Earth distance)

= 108.2 mkm (Venus orbital distance) x 41.4mkm (Venus Earth distance)

= 57.9 mkm (Mercury orbital distance) x 78.3 mkm (Earth Mars Distance)

We have noticed that before and asked why any 2 inner distances multiplies produce the same value (Neptune orbital distance 4495.1mkm)?

The answer was because

- i. The distance is Energy
- ii. Neptune orbital distance is the energy source from which the inner planets created their orbital and internal distances...

For more details please review

Solar Group Geometrical Structure

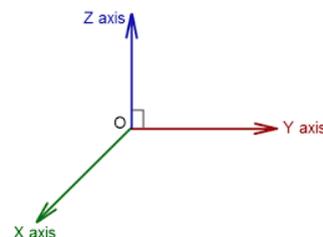
<http://vixra.org/abs/1805.0081>

The question is the same....

Why multiplication of the moon orbital circumference with the moon orbital radius = 1 million km²?

Because this 1 million km² is the source of Energy from which the moon orbital different radiuses are created..

In which direction this 1 mkm² is found?



xyz coordinates may help us to answer this question...the moon orbital radius is perpendicular on the moon orbital circumference tangent.. so let's suppose the radius is x and circumference tangent is y so... $x y = 1 \text{ mkm} \dots$ why?

Because it's this "Z axis"

That means 1 million km² is perpendicular on the xy plain....what does that mean?

The moon orbit source of Energy is perpendicular on the moon orbit plain? Why?

Because this is the sent energy from Uranus to the moon by which the moon built his orbit and does his motion... Uranus is perpendicular on the moon orbit that's why the source of Energy is perpendicular on the moon orbit...

Let's remember this idea here..

Light (with c velocity) travels from Uranus to Jupiter in 6939.75 seconds, this motion produces the moon required Energy to rotates Metonic Cycle, so the energy is sent from Uranus to Jupiter to the moon orbit (Perpendicular on the orbit plain) to acause the moon motion based on the light motion but with different rate of time... so 1 seond in light motion will be 1 day in the moon motion which produces Metonic Cycle 6939.75 days...

So Metonic Cycle is done because the moon orbit is built to perofm it, that'w why the moon orbit regresses 19 degrees yearly.

The Conclusion:

The Moon Orbital Diameter =1 mkm works In 3 Directions As xyz Coordinates..

Note please: from long time I have suggested that, the moon orbital diameter =1 mkm and not = 0.812 mkm This conclusion I have reach from the following equation:

108.2mkm (Venus orbital distance) x 0.384mkm (Moon orbital distance) = 41.4mkm^2

$41.4\text{mkm} =$ Venus Earth distance, but **41.4 mkm²** is an Area? How to solve that?

If the moon orbital diameter = 1 million km, in this case I can claim that Venus Earth distance is 41.4 mkm in length and 1 million km breadth which makes it an area

III-(3rd Rule) (Moon Orbital Circumference at R_{n+1} / Moon Orbital Circumference at R_n)
=1.0725

I- Data

$$\frac{\text{Apogee Orbital Circumference (r = 0.406 mkm) = 2.58 mkm}}{\text{Moon Orbital Circumference (r = 0.384 mkm) = 2.41 mkm}} = 1.0725$$

$$\frac{\text{Moon Orbital Circumference (r = 0.384 mkm) = 2.41 mkm}}{\text{Perigee Orbital Circumference (r = 0.363 mkm) = 2.281 mkm}} = 1.0725$$

$$\frac{2.754 \text{ mkm (r = 0.439 mkm) =}}{\text{Apogee Orbital Circumference (r = 0.406 mkm) = 2.58 mkm}} = 1.0725$$

II-Discussion

The previous data tries to show that the value 2.754 mkm (=1/0.363mkm), this value 2.756mkm has the same rate (1.0725) as the moon orbital other circumferences ...

That means the value 2.756 mkm is a geometrical in the moon orbital structure, even if the moon doesn't reach to its point.... r=4.39 million km

How this value is a geometrical player if the moon doesn't reach to its point ?

We'll answer this question with the other one "why we used 86000km in pythagoras rule (rule no.1)... in point no.5

But here we need to see the rate 1.0725 in more clear light... let's start immediately...

(a)

$$\frac{25.2 \text{ Mars axail tilt}}{23.4 \text{ Earth axail tilt}} = \frac{26.7 \text{ Saturn axail tilt}}{25.2 \text{ Mars axail tilt}} = \frac{28.3 \text{ Neptune axail tilt}}{26.7 \text{ Saturn axail tilt}} = 1.0725$$

(b)

$$\frac{115.2 \text{ Mars axail tilt}}{113.4 \text{ Earth axail tilt}} = \frac{116.7 \text{ Saturn axail tilt}}{115.2 \text{ Mars axail tilt}} = \frac{116.7 \text{ Saturn axail tilt}}{118.3 \text{ Neptune axail tilt}} = \frac{120}{122.5 \text{ PLuto axail Tilt}}$$

Equation a tells that, 4 planets axial tilts are rated to each other by this same rate 1.0725

But equation b tells us that, the relationships between the planets axial tilts are real and deep where it works horizontally as much as vertically

So the rate 1.0725 is found deeply in the solar group geometrical structure... why?

Let's see more data

| | | |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 1st- | $\frac{\text{Earth Daily Motion 2.58 mkm}}{\text{Moon Orbital Circumference 2.41 mkm}} = 1.0725$ | (No Error) |
|-------------|--------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|

| | | |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|
| 2nd- | $\frac{\text{Apogee orbital radius (406000 km)}}{\text{Total Solar Eclipse radius (378500 km)}} = 1.0725$ | (No Error) |
|-------------|-----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|------------|

| | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|
| 3rd- | $\frac{778.6 \text{ mkm Jupiter Orbital Distance}}{720.3 \text{ mkm Jupiter Mercury distance}} = 1.0725$ | (0.7%) |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------|

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| | | |
|-------------|----------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|
| 4th- | $\frac{720.3 \text{ mkm Jupiter Mercury distance}}{670 \text{ mkm Jupiter Venus Distance}} = 1.0725$ | (No Error) |
| 5th- | $\frac{670 \text{ mkm Jupiter Venus Distance}}{629 \text{ mkm Jupiter Earth Distance}} = 1.0725$ | (0.6%) |
| 6th- | $\frac{\text{Saturn Orbital Distance (1433.5 mkm)}}{\text{Saturn Venus Distance (1325.3 mkm)}} = 1.0725$ | (Error 0.8%) |

More Puzzled Data

| Table No.1 | | |
|-------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------------|--------------|-------|
| "The Solar Planets Diameters Total Relationship With The Moon Orbit" | | |
| If Earth diameter = 12756 km, is considered to be = 1 | | |
| i.e. The Earth Circumference which = 40080 km, will be just =Π | | |
| So The Following Is Correct | | Error |
| ❖ Earth Circumference | = Π | - |
| ❖ Solar Inner Planets diameter total | = Π | - |
| ❖ Moon motion free space (from perigee to apogee) (the free space without the moon diameter) | = Π | 1.3% |
| ❖ Moon Perigee orbit radius | = 9Π | - |
| ❖ Solar outer planets diameters total | = 9Π | - |
| ❖ Moon orbit apogee radius | = 10Π | 1.2 |
| ❖ All solar planets diameters total | = 10Π | 1 |
| ❖ 2 Jupiter diameter + Saturn diameter | = 10Π | - |
| ❖ Saturn Circumference = Moon orbit radius at total solar eclipse | = 9.5Π | - |
| ❖ Jupiter Circumference | = 11Π | 1.9 |
| ❖ The Sun diameter | = $11 \Pi^2$ | 1.2 |

For more discussion and details please review my previous paper

The Moon Orbit Analysis

<http://vixra.org/abs/1811.0422>

or join our session

<https://www.academia.edu/s/45a61dba6c/the-moon-orbit-analysis>

or

<https://www.slideshare.net/Gergesfrancis/the-moon-orbit-analysis>

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