

Aetzbar

Physical theory of the Sophisticated lines

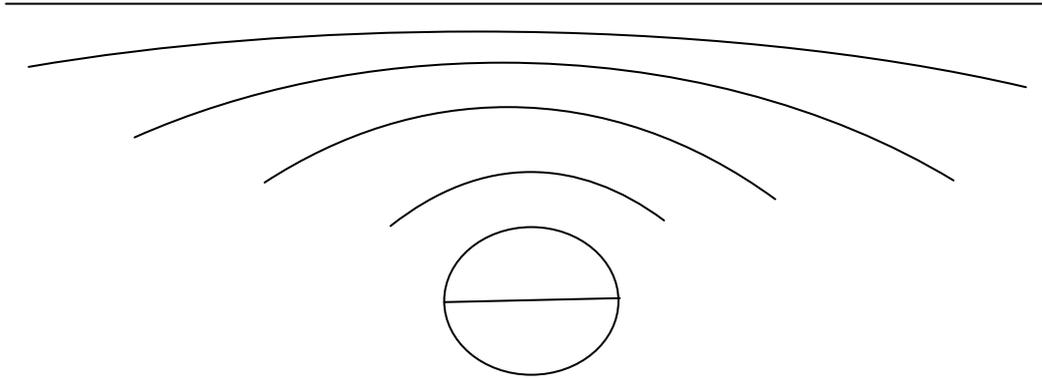
Optical and mechanical instrument, which can proved the theory

pypy



1/2015

Physical theory of the Sophisticated lines..... 1



Line is the basic concept of geometry

Line has two date – physical length and form.

Physical length is measured ,for example 12mm , 45m

And the form ? just look at the line, and find its form.

One simple line and endless sophisticated lines

The top line is a simple line with unique – uniform. (drawn with a ruler)

Under the simple line appears sophisticated lines. (drawn with a compass)

Each sophisticated line has a unique – uniform causes it to close and contains area.

The amazing connection between form and length

sophisticated line unique-uniform ,determines his maximum length that appear in closed condition. (this maximum length will be marked with the letter O)

O varies from zero to infinity mm, and each O has a unique-uniform.

Internal number

sophisticated line can add a simple line which divides the area into two equal parts

The length of this simple line, will marked with the letter A.

From A and O received internal number I.....I = O : A

The first hypothesis of sophisticated lines

Each O has a unique internal number, between 3.1416 to 3.164

3.1416 will belong to infinite mm O 3.164 will belong to zero mm O

Sophisticated lines belong to Physics - not to Mathematics

There is no simple line segments, in sophisticated lines.

Therefore, it is impossible to apply on them, mathematical calculations. based on the Pythagorean theorem. Remaining option is to apply **measures** on them.

Measurements can be done on a **real sophisticated lines**.

Real sophisticated lines appear in the production of steel cylinders.

A of steel cylinder can be measured accurately to 0.0005mm.

O of steel cylinder can not be accurately measured. Therefore the investigation of sophisticated lines ,will deal the connection between A and I .

Each A has a unique internal number, between 3.1416 to 3.164

3.1416 will belong to infinite mm A 3.164 will belong to zero mm A

Physical theory of the Sophisticated lines..... 2

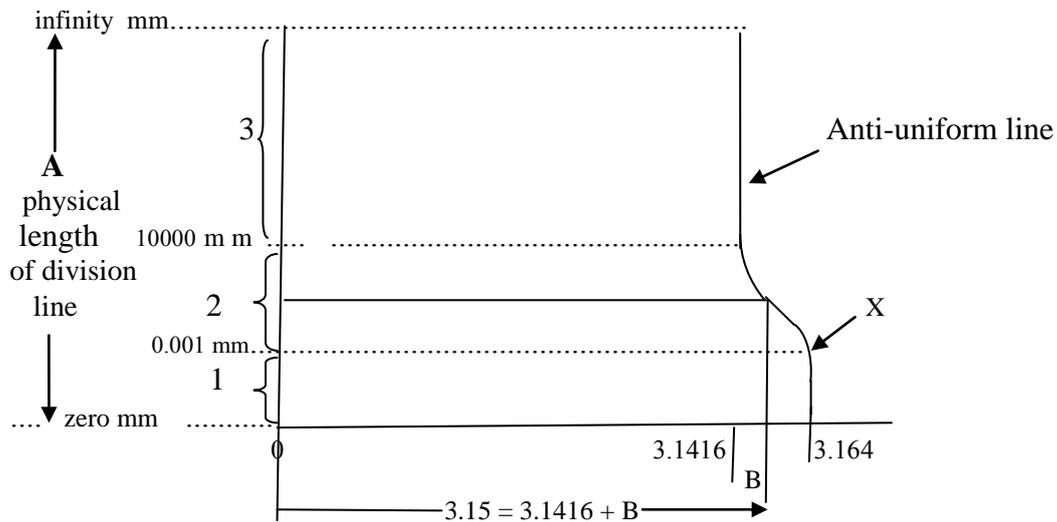
The first Hypothesis graphic illustration

Each point of anti-uniform line, links each A to his internal number.

Internal numbers in the field 3 varying between 3.1416 to "a bit more"

internal numbers in the field 1 varying between 3.164 to "a bit less "

Most of the changes taking place in field 2 almost between 3.1416 to 3.164 (=0.0224)



In field 2 exists A , that its internal number 3.15

$$3.15 = 3.1416 + B$$

B is part of $0.0224 = 0.0084$

Each point of anti-uniform line, links each A to his B.

There are countless combinations of A and B

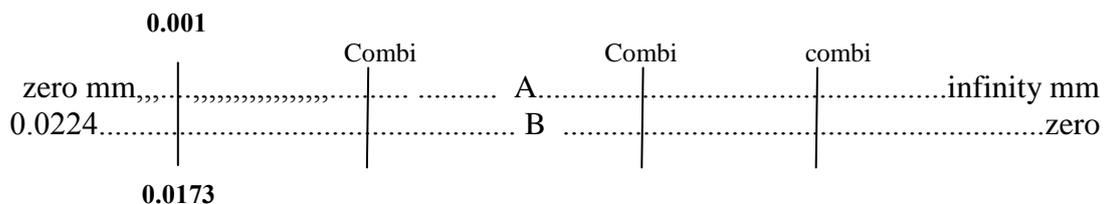
The second hypothesis

Hypothesis of anti-uniform line formula (inspired by kepler) from point X up to infinity

$$ABB = C$$

C is the fixed number of sophisticated lines. to achieve C it is necessary to introduce a hypothesis combination A and B ,(Which is to be tested with practical experiment)

The third hypothesis: (A = 0.001 B = 0.0173)



According to the hypothesis ($ABB = C$ and $A=0.001$ $B = 0.0173$) will achieve the fixed number of sophisticated lines

$$C = ABB = 0.001 * 0.0173 * 0.0173 = 0.0000003$$

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After obtaining C , can be calculated the B of A

$$\mathbf{B \text{ of } A = \text{root of } (C : A)}$$

Now it is possible to calculate the internal number of A

$$\mathbf{I \text{ of } A = 3.1416 + B \text{ of } A}$$

And O of A

$$\mathbf{O \text{ of } A = A * I \text{ of } A}$$

Here came the physical theory of the sophisticated lines to the finish line.

The theory predicats that

The ratio (O : A) varies from 3.1416 to 3.164

The ratio (A1 : A2) always > from the ratio (O1 : O2)

Practical experiment can prove that (A1: A2) > (O1 : O2)

To prove the theory ,should conduct the experiment described in the drawing.

Little sophisticated line that a appears in the drawing belong to a steel cylinder

A1=2mm with internal number 3.14198 .

Big sophisticated line that appears in the drawing belong to a steel cylinder

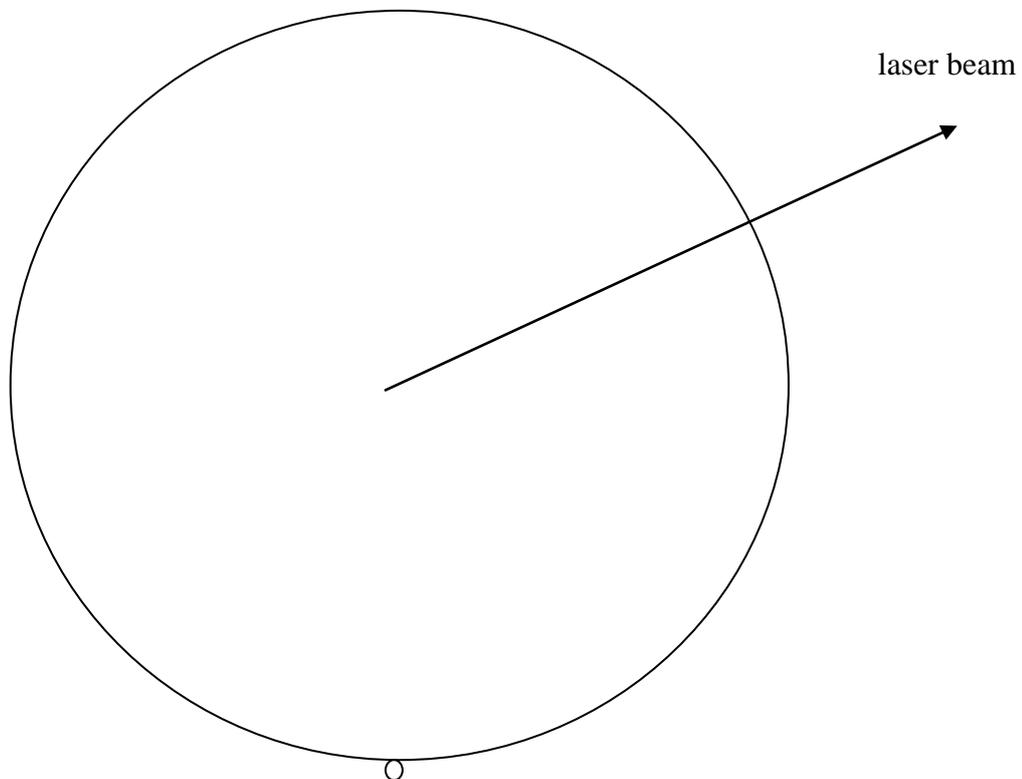
A2 = 100 mm with internal number 3.14165

The cylinders are pressed each other ,and when the small cylinder turns , also the big.

Cylinder Turns. According to the theory ,if the little cylinder will turns 50 rounds , the big cylinder will turn a full circle + 0.033mm (= 0.0378 degrees)

The 0.033mm , discoverable with a laser beam that reaches further screen.

This discovery of 0.033mm proved the theory



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The practical test will determine the value of C

Internal numbers presented are based on the hypothesis that $C = 0.0000003$.
If the big cylinder will turn a full circle + (less then 0.033mm) C should be reduced.

Practical experiment in the field of tiny effects

The experiment requires very precise mechanical production.
A1 must be accurate to 0.0005 mm , A2 must be accurate to 0.001 mm
The experiment will be around a temperature where cylinders manufactured.

Proof , disprove , and natural knowledge

It should be emphasized that it is impossible to disprove the theory with practical experiment (zero difference not available) In addition ,it is impossible to prove the clime "All A has a single internal number" theoretical way.
The first hypothesis is accepted by natural knowledge.
Practical experiment can prove this natural knowledge.

scientific revolution

Sophisticated lines belong to geometry , but also to physics.
In my opinion ... the relations from the numbers 3.1416 and 3.164 will appear in the real physical world.

Sophisticated lines do not belong to mathematics

what do the math with the determination of a single internal number 3.141597.?

Finally,

If this article was written 100 years ago, he had no test.
Mechanics 100 years ago , it was impossible to produce a sensitive PYPY
Today's , mechanics can prove the existence of the sophisticated lines.

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