Relations of Infinite Spaces in Full Voids and Constitution of Total Energies and their Effect on Matter

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ABSTRACT

I did this work and specifically this project to make a simple argument to show. There is something else behind the light; is new speed input has Energy and bring out a new relationship of light; and this new relationship will Change all the old settings that exists; and has an approach and my Project will improve the approach by providing the needs of physics. and has a consequence Positive total return and hence global performance level Physical and especially in the Field of the speed of light.

Key words: Fundamental relationship, universe, full space, stable relationship, speed of light

INTRODUCTION

I have introduced into these new concepts concerning the mathematical development; of full voids in infinite Spaces; and consequently. I have brought out a new concept is energy of infinite space; and speed and connecting them with the speed of light and energy. The concept is to better understand the notion of energy; constituting the voids of infinite spaces in my theorem. I try to result the Concept.

DISCUSSION

Hence, here is my statement for the proposal with graphics in the page as follows: $^{[1-5]}$

It was a complete theorem of the fundamental relationship of the following universe:

$A = 1$

The new benchmark based on 1 is as follows:

A=1;

General stable relationship (universal equilibrium relationship).

It was as a result of the mark:

$A = B^C*E^D/Z^2$

Hence, we have $B^C*E^D/Z^2=1'$

And:

$A = 1$

The question is what is $B^C*E^D/Z^2=A=1≠1'$;

Mathematics can be a physical side that ensures this relationship as follows:

$A=E$; and $1'=C'$;

It was as you know:

$E = B^C*E^D/Z^2$;

Emphasis $B^C*E^D=M$;

The relationship becomes:

$E = M^C*E^D/Z^2$

It was as a result:

$C/Z^2=C'=1'$; $Z =$ square root ($C/C')=1'$

Hence, we have: $E/M=C'$;

Consequence:

$E = C'M$;

Equation represents the interaction between energy and mass;

Moreover, this is the fundamental relationship of the universe.

Alternatively, we have:

$E=1'=C'M$;

$1'=C'M$ equivalence $1'/C'=M$;

$1'/C'=1'$;

Consequence of this relationship was always:

$1=1'$

Hence, the end result of this equation is the interval:

$[1, 1']$ and $[1, 1']$;

Relationship of absolute gaps in the full space was:

$E = M; M$ result was the result $E'=M'$

Hence, we can solve the following range:

$[1^*, 1^{*'}], [1^m, 1^m']$
The equations needed for this range are as follows:

\[ E \times M = E \times M \]

1 \ and \ 2 \ are \ equal, \ so \ we \ will \ write:

\[ (E \times M) - (E \times M) = 0 \]

Hence, the end result is:

\[ E \times M = 0 \]

Hence, the new speed of light is:

\[ C' = \sqrt{EC/M} \]

Final result is:

\[ C' = \text{square root } (E \times C/M) \]

This relationship explains the massive energy in the new speed of light C'.

The parameters of the relationship are as follows:

- E: Energy of particles found in space
- C: The former speed of light which is known to everybody
- C': The new speed of light C' > C
- M: Mass of particles found in an estimated time

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REFERENCES