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Note on Distortional Extrema and Holes

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About the Study

This work is an unconventional mathematical geometric approach to the description of "black hole" structures. I have created a description of a "black hole" as a geometric imitation, which is a "distorted geometric" structure formulated from the solution of Lehman's geometric equations. This model is essentially a "curved sky surface as a building material in the physical world" by Clifford in 1876 and forms the conceptual basis for this "distortion geometry" modeling. The resulting geometric description of matter (mass energy) mimics the electromagnetic and gravitational field models of classical physics with large radii, while at small radii, it mimics magnetic fields (spins) and weak fields (beta). (Collapse and Fermi constant) and strong field imitation without infinity at origin (no singularity) 2. This structure is formed by a core region whose propagation velocity is greater than c due to the distorted metric, indicating a "partial optical trap phenomenon", a "black hole".

Geometry distortion in our spatial diversity requires energy, but the degree of distortion is limited and predicts and describes the basic electromagnetic particle structure and gravitational structure (dark matter, black holes). Such a geometric description of a space-time manifold seems to be (?) A "first principle" model of the universe. Created by Clifford in 1876, "The Curved Sky Surface as a Building Material in the Physical World" is the conceptual basis for this "distorted geometry modeling". Maintaining and extending the geometric perspective of previous work 2, based on this work, applying geometric concepts to the geometric extrema of strain, the "stability-based minimum energy density" condition. Or create a "maximum gravity radius" condition. Furthermore, we have shown that the propagation velocity of these distorted geometry structures in the core region is about 1.5 times that of the outside of the core. This property, which is present in all such structures, corresponds to the "partial light capture" phenomenon (black hole core?).

In this respect, the strain edge metric model is a deviation from the classical geometry model, where the Einstein curvature tensor is a stress energy tensor that represents the "material content" of the energy distribution. This distorted edge metric model is rather seen in the rejection or distortion of the manifold, and thus the amount of energy in its geometric tensor, where the "curved empty space" above is a "local curvature" without an "outside". Or a distorted space "Or an alien" causative substance entity. For example, electronic imitation of strain edge metrics displays the "distortion metric" and core propagation velocity. The distorted spatial model of matter has been shown to yield properties that mimic the properties of galaxy black holes when extended to extreme curvature limits. The distorted geometry has a non-Newtonian characteristic, the field in the hole or core region of the structure is gravitationally repulsive, does not work functionally in the r4 way, and ends at zero at the radial origin (singularity). There are no points). The velocity of the core area is about 1.5 times that of the outside of the core (optical trap or black hole operation). Of particular interest is the behavior of energy density at structural radial distances close to the core of the strain. This is an area that also shows the behavior of potential wells.

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