The gravitation variable

Independent research

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To my wife and daughter, your love, my light.

Biography

Rebelo Fernandes. The velocity of the photons, "Quantum foam", 2/4/2010, accepted for publication in the Invertis Journal of Science & Technology.

Abstract

Cosmological phenomena in the local universe, such as the constant removal of 3.8 cm of the Moon from the Earth, and the delay of 1.5 milliseconds in the translation of the Earth, require a careful analysis of the local universe and the laws that govern it.

Keywords: Universe, gravitation, potential, gravity, speed, velocity, mass, physics, variable.

Introduction

The Universe of constants, velocities, amounts of movement and energies.

With the available information that the Moon is moving away from Earth at a rate of 3.8 cm per year (http://eclipse.gsfc.nasa.gov/SEhelp/ApolloLaser.html) obtained as measured since 1969, ie measurements taken for over 30 years, through the Apollo Laser Ranging Experiments Yield Results and

that there is an annual delay of 1.5 milliseconds in translation movement of the Earth, forces us to examine both the phenomena's.

We believe that the laws of inertia are the basic structure of this universe and our universe are a homogeneous universe.

Correlation coefficients that characterize the phenomena's

Let's look at the correlation coefficients that characterize the phenomena in question.

In the case of Earth / Moon have information that the distance between them increases 3, 8 cm per year.

$$K\ (Earth/Moon) = 384.467.000 / 0.038 = 10.117.552.632$$

In the system, Sun / Earth, since the periods of revolution is proportional to the radius and a delay of 1.5 milliseconds per period of translation of the Earth, we can associate this delay to the systematic increase of distance between Earth and the Sun

$$K\ (Sun/Earth) = 365.25*24*3600 / 0.0015 / 2^{*} = 10.519.200.000$$

- - Divide by two, because when we have a translation medium route due to the progressive increase in the radius of travel.

It appears there is only a deviation of 3.97% in the correlation coefficients, so that systematic variations are from the same phenomenon. The cause of the removal of the Moon to the Earth and the delay in the translation movement of the Earth or the remoteness of the Earth to the Sun is relatively common and are proportional to the radius of gravitation.

The same correlation coefficient for both phenomena shows that this is ultimately a single phenomenon.

We think it is very important to explain why, the same correlation coefficient in both phenomena.

This is the center of speculation.

It is on this finding we have to think.

This is the result of a careful look.

Immediately comes to the idea that both phenomena are related to the homogeneous nature of the universe, as envisioned by Einstein, as we shall see.

As we see both the Moon and Earth move away every year from the mass of the generator field to constant value.

Analysis of the gravitational potential.

Let's analyze the gravitational potential to really understand what is happening.

$$U_i = G_i \frac{M_i}{R_i}$$

$$R_i = G_i \frac{M_i}{U_i}$$

We can consider that the masses generating the fields are constant in consecutive years, we have:

$$R_i = K \frac{G_i}{U_i}$$

If R_i increases every year, then two hypotheses can be by:

As we saw earlier the radius of gravitation in consecutive years will always increase in value of:

$$R_{i+1} = R_i \frac{1+K}{K}$$

a) - G_i Increases every year and U_i is always constant in accordance with the Law of Inertia.

$$G_{i+1} = G_i \frac{1+K}{K}$$

$$U_{i+1} = G_i \frac{\frac{1+K}{K}}{R_i \frac{1+K}{K}} M_i$$

$$U_{i+1} = \frac{G_i}{R_i} M_i$$

$$U_{i+1} = U_i$$

$$T_i = \frac{2\,\pi\,R_i}{\sqrt{U_i}}$$

$$T_{i+1} = \frac{2\,\pi\,R_i \frac{1+K}{K}}{\sqrt{U_i}}$$

$$\partial_T = \frac{T_{i+1} - T_i}{2}$$

$$\partial_T = \frac{T_i}{2}\frac{1}{K}$$

$$K = \frac{T_i}{2\,\partial_T}$$

What precisely is the value chosen for K.

b) - U_i Decreases each year requiring that the Earth and Moon move more slowly. To clarify this question, we have to analyze the translation speed of the Earth in successive years.

$$U_{i+1} = U_i \frac{K}{1+K}$$

$$T_{i+1} = \frac{2\,\pi\,R_i \frac{1+K}{K}}{\sqrt{U_i \frac{K}{1+K}}}$$

$$T_{i+1} = \frac{2\,\pi\,R_i \sqrt{\frac{1+K}{K}}^3}{\sqrt{U_i}}$$

$$\partial_T = \frac{T_i}{2}\left(\sqrt{\frac{1+K}{K}}^3 - 1\right)$$

$$\partial_T = \frac{T_i}{2}\left(\left(\frac{1+K}{K}\right)^{\frac{3}{2}} - 1\right)$$

$$\partial_T = 0{,}0023 \text{ segundos}$$

This delay has nothing to do with what actually occurred.

The removal of the Moon on the Earth and the delay recorded during the translation of the Earth is only possible with the increase in variable gravity, and because of constant gravitational potential that both planets are submitted.

Consider the translation of the Earth around the Sun

As we have seen the correlation coefficient in this movement is 10,519,200,000, which implies that the Earth was apparently away per year from the Sun the value given by:

$$D= \frac{1.496E+11}{10.519.200.000}$$

D= 14,2216 m

The Earth moves away apparently every year 14.2216 m from the Sun

The increase in the path, perimeter, because the removal is gradual, will be given by:

$$L = \frac{2\,\pi\,D}{2}$$

L = 44.677 m

If we consider that the delay is 0.0015 seconds, we find a velocity:

$$V = \frac{44,677}{0,0015}$$

V = 29.784,8 m/s

This is the velocity of translation of the Earth around the Sun, no moor no less, the velocity of the Earth around the Sun is constant, in consecutive years, ie time 0 and time 1, we have the same value for the potential generated by the Sun on the Earth :

Conclusion that we reached earlier.

Constant gravitational potential.

$$U_1 = U_0$$

$$U_i = G_i \frac{M_i}{R_i}$$

$$G_1 \frac{M_1}{R_1} = G_o \frac{M_o}{R_o}$$

As the mass of the Sun in consecutive years is roughly equal:

$$M_1 = M_o$$

$$\frac{G_1}{R_1} = \frac{G_o}{R_o}$$

$$\frac{G_1}{G_o} = \frac{R_1}{R_o}$$

Increasing the radius of translation is only possible with the increase in "universal gravitational constant," which after all is not constant, it is a variable, will now be called the universal gravitational variable in place.

Has the same phenomenon between Moon and Hearth.

The local gravitational potential is constant.

At local we have a gravitational variable.

We see now how it makes sense the old theory of the earth tides as an explanation for the removal of the Moon relative to Earth.

Universal view

The universal gravitational potential

There is a given that we already know, from Einstein, in the local universe, the "light velocity", C, and its constancy in all directions.

Locally the "velocity of light", C is the maximum velocity allowed in any direction in space.

The constancy of which we speak is C the velocity of propagation of waves of mass radiation.

This is the constant C found in the energy matter.

This is the maximum velocity allowed by the universal gravitational field at the local.

We are therefore in the presence of a maximum local escape potential.

The local light is subject to this maximum gravitational potential escape in any direction which causes the velocity of propagation constant in all directions.

We will therefore have a local escape potential universal given by:

$$U_f = C^2$$

Because we are considering universal escape potential we in universal terms:

The density of universal potential energy

The density of universal potential energy in local, ρ_{ui}, there is more than the ratio $\frac{M_u}{R_{um}}$.

$$C_{uo}{}^2 = 2\, G_o \rho_{uo}$$

$$C_{u1}{}^2 = 2\, G_1 \rho_{u1}$$

$$\frac{G_1}{G_o} = \frac{\rho_{uo}}{\rho_{u1}}$$

The gravitational variable is inversely proportional to the density of universal potential energy at local.

Where:

M_u - The radiation mass / energy that reaches the Universal local. Where one has to consider the Doppler effect.

$\mathrm{R_{um}}$ - The average radius, resulting from the location where they were generating the masses of the radiation that reaches the site at present.

$$C^2 = 2\,G\,\frac{M_u}{\mathrm{R_{um}}}$$

M_u , Universal mass / energy, is constant for all time.

C, will also be constant.

Where:

$$G = C^2\,\frac{\mathrm{R_{um}}}{2\,M_u}$$

$$\mathrm{K} = \frac{\mathrm{C}^2}{2\,M_u}$$

$$\mathrm{G} = \mathrm{K}\,R_{um}$$

Here is what is sensed, the local gravitational variable increases with the expansion of the universe.

Here is the reason why the masses of our local universe move away from the masses generating the gravitational potential, the reason is now clear, is to increase the gravitational variable that causes the phenomena about which we began our approach.

If a homogeneous universe is expanding globally, then locally also should be and the same proportion.

In this homogeneous expanding universe, we find anywhere a potential universal gravitational constant $\frac{C^2}{2}$, the constant generator of the speed limit of the universe, C.

Universally, because C is always constant for the time o and t=1, we have:

$$C_{uo}{}^2 = \frac{2\,G_o\,M_{uo}}{R_{uo}}$$

$$C_{u1}{}^2 = \frac{2\,G_1 M_{u1}}{R_{u1}}$$

Since the universal mass / energy is constant for all time:

$$M_{uo} = M_{u1}$$

$$C_{u1}{}^2 = C_{uo}{}^2$$

$$\frac{2\,G_1 M_{u1}}{R_{u1}} = \frac{2\,G_o\,M_{uo}}{R_{uo}}$$

$$\frac{G_1}{G_o} = \frac{R_{u1}}{R_{uo}}$$

If the velocity of light it constant in consecutive times, then the universal gravitational variable in local must be proportional to the average radius of emission, resulting from the location where they were generating the masses radiation that reaches the local at present.

We have again the proportionality between gravitational variable and a radius, in this case the average radius of emission.

Locally, we have:

$$\frac{R_1}{R_o} = \frac{G_1}{G_o}$$

Then:

$$\frac{R_1}{R_o} = \frac{R_{u1}}{R_{uo}}$$

The increase of the radius of gravitation in the local universe, are proportional to the increase in the average radius of emission of all bodies that currently universal reach the site given the date of issue of this radiation.

As shown in the Earth / Moon, the mass centers move away from the constant value, which leads to the conclusion that the emission radius of all universal masses increase to the constant value.

Developments in constant values of the local universe, originated by the constant evolution of G, leads to the conclusion of a consistent radial homogeneity of the universe.

At what velocity increases the universe?

For a radius anywhere in the local universe i:

What is M?

It M as we have seen, is the radiation mass of a mass located at the local **j**, which reaches the local **i**, Muji.

We talk about mass radiation. But what are their characteristics?

In local gravity have mass radiation, although that is controlled mass radiation.

Is this radiation mass subject to gravity?

To answer we look for black holes. Masses generate gravitational fields, capable of bending its own radiation of light.

While this happens, the black holes continue to create gravitational field, so this type of radiation doesn't bend under the action of local gravity.

The gravity is not able to bend the radiation mass, it spreads so straight throughout the universe.

In its radial spread, there will always be perpendicular to the surface of the universe, and if we go back to the Big Bang then we realize that the limit of mass radiation is spherical, and therefore:

The universe will grow at the speed of Light.

The distribution of potential energy in the universe is spherical hence the universal mass distribution if is not completely spherical, walk very close to that.

The universe has a spherical design.

Now we know how fast the universe grows, C.

Formally, then we have:

Where:

Muji - It is the radiation mass of a mass located at the site j that reaches the local i.

As electromagnetic radiation, the radiation mass is limited to a maximum velocity C, a condition for considering the Doppler effect.

Being $e_{d_{j-i}}$ the Doppler effect between the mass at local j and local i.

$$M_{u_{ji}} = M_{u_j}\, e_{d_{ji}}$$

What is R?

R is therefore the radius of emission of radiation mass j to the Universal site i, given the date of issue.. Reji. The radiation has a rectilinear propagation.

The universal escape gravitational potential at the local i will be:

$$C_i^{\,2} = 2\,G_i \sum_1^n \left(\frac{M_{u_{ji}}}{R_{e_{ji}}}\right)$$

$$G_i = \frac{C_i^{\,2}}{2\sum_1^n \left(\frac{M_{u_{ji}}}{R_{e_{ji}}}\right)}$$

$$\rho_{ui} = \sum_1^n \left(\frac{M_{u_{ji}}}{R_{e_{ji}}}\right)$$

$$G_i = \frac{C_i^{\,2}}{2\,\rho_{ui}}$$

The local gravitational variable is inversely proportional to the energy density universal potential at local.

Let us study the universal gravitational field.

At different locations with referential at relative in rest

Considering the locations "o" and "d", we will have:

ρ_{oo} – Universal density of potential energy at the location o.

ρ_{od} - Universal density of potential energy at the location d, measured from the referential o.

$$C^2 = 2\,G_o\,\rho_{oo}$$

$$C^2 = 2\,G_d\,\rho_{od}$$

$$2\,G_o\,\rho_{oo} = 2\,G_d\,\rho_{od}$$

$$\frac{G_d}{G_o} = \frac{\rho_{oo}}{\rho_{od}}$$

Now we know the manner in which the gravitational variable of a referential location relates with the gravitational variable of a referential at another location, with one referential at rest in relation to the other.

The value of variable gravitational on all referential in different places at rest is inversely proportional to the pure potential of universal mass in location.

In a universe in expansion, with the largest removal of celestial bodies, the pure potential of universal mass in location will decrease, because R_u will increase. As we have seen the gravitational variable is inversely proportional to the universal density of potential energy, or the pure potential of universal mass, as this will increase locally. We will explore this topic. Now we are dealing with the relativity.

What is the relationship between the average radius of emission and the radius of the universe?

The distribution of mass in the universe, regardless of their dispersion along the radius of the universe will always radial symmetrical. Look at the distribution / radiation of mass / energy from the Big Bang.

As we have seen that in order to limit the universal mass distribution should be very close to spherical.

At the same distance from the universe center/Big-Bang, should appear the same cosmological events and should be a radial symmetry.

We can thus speak of more or less finite slices of equal density or equal variation of mass density.

When we talk about the growth of the universe, we speak of an evolution of masses in space proportional to their position in the universal radius.

Since, R_u the radius of the universe:

$$R_{iu} = \text{Ki}\ R_u$$

The average radius of emission of radiation from point i Universal, one that takes place when the position i, the same percentage of the radius of the universe, will be proportional to the radius Universal.

$$\text{G} = \text{K}\ R_u$$

As the increase of local gravitational radius are proportional to the increase in the value of universal gravitational variable in place, and in turn, this increase is proportional to the average radius of universal issue for the site, then the local radius of gravitation, will be proportional to the average radius of universal issue for the local.

If the great universal gravitational field resulting from all local gravitational fields, we encountered a potential universal gravitational constant, then it should happen in the constant gravitational fields in local equilibrium, gravitational potential should be constant.

If locally every year, the gravitational radius, grow at constant value, then the universe must also grow at constant value every year, which is to say that the universe grows at constant speed.

Local gravitation variable along time.

I, is the age of the universe, to the same location:

$$R_{ut} = V\ I_t$$

$$R_{uo} = V\ I_o$$

$$\frac{R_{ut}}{R_{uo}} = \frac{I_t}{I_o}$$

The radius of the universe is proportional to the age of the universe.

Locally should happen:

$$\frac{R_t}{R_o} = \frac{R_{ut}}{R_{uo}}$$

$$\frac{R_t}{R_o} = \frac{I_t}{I_o}$$

$$\frac{G_t}{G_o} = \frac{I_t}{I_o}$$

In a stable gravitational field, the centers of mass that formed around the mass generating the field, will depart from this proportion to the age of the universe.

The previous phenomena, discussed in the introduction, the thesis of this analysis, are only possible with increased "gravitational constant" thus ensuring constant velocities of the planets, the quantities of movement and energy, thereby respecting the Law of Inertia.

The appearance of the gravitational variable, leads to rethink the whole gravitation, including the concept entity space-time.

We are now obliged to deduct relativity, from the universal gravitational field, verify the adequacy of quantum mechanics to field theory and analyze the theory of relativity of Einstein.

Let us now try to understand the nature of G.

The gravitational potential

The purpose of the analysis:

$$\cup = \frac{G\ M}{R}$$

Analyzing the expression of gravitational potential in the local perspective, this can't articulate a clear concept for the local potential.

But this is the expression that gives the gravitational potential, whatever their nature. This is the scientific concept that we have to analyze.

Method

Thought structuring

The purpose of the analysis:

$$\cup = \frac{G\ M}{R}$$

Analyzing the expression of gravitational potential in the local perspective, we see no relationship understandable scientific point of view.

G – Still do not know their nature, because this is the reason for analyzing the expression.

$\frac{M}{R}$ – It has no scientific meaning clear.

In our view the gravitational potential, should be comprehensible to the form:

$$\cup = G_k \frac{M\ C^2}{4\ \pi\ R}$$

Where:

$$\frac{M\ C^2}{4\ \pi\ R}$$

It is the potential of local mass, generated by radiation of local mass MC ^ 2.

This expression, have a scientific significance.

G_k - Can only be a factor controlling the radiation of gravitational mass location.

If we think in universal terms, so perhaps we will be able to understand the nature of G_k.

The universal gravitational potential

There is a given that we already know, from Einstein, in the local universe, the "light velocity", C, and its constancy in all directions.

We will therefore have a local escape potential universal given by:

$$U_f = C^2$$

Because we are considering universal escape potential we in universal terms:

Where:

$M_u\ C^2$ - The radiation mass / energy that reaches the Universal local. Where one has to consider the Doppler effect.

$\mathrm{R_u}$ - The average radius, resulting from the location where they were generating the masses of the radiation that reaches the site at present.

$$C^2 = 2\ G_k \frac{M_u\ C^2}{4\ \pi\ \mathrm{R_u}}$$

$\frac{M_u\ C^2}{4\ \pi\ \mathrm{R_u}}$ - It is the universal potential of the mass that reaches the site, which logically includes the Doppler effect.

$$G_k = \frac{2\ \pi}{\frac{M_u}{\mathrm{R_u}}}$$

G_k - Not more than the gravitational permeability of vacuum.

Is this then the limiting factor of the pure radiation (MC^2) of the local mass. As it was the "pressure" that the universal density of potential mass / energy, has on the local mass, preventing its pure radiation, or limiting it.

Given the usual expression:

$$C^2 = 2\ G \frac{M_u}{\mathrm{R_u}}$$

Implies:

$$G = G_k \frac{C^2}{4\ \pi}$$

Returning to the local potential:

$$\mathrm{U} = \frac{G\ M}{R}$$

After the traditional expression of the gravitational potential, is no more than a formal expression of its informality.

$\frac{M}{R}$ - It is the mass potential, but hidden by G. It is the informality of the potential.

Going forward I can work with one or another condition that has always in mind that after all the G value corresponds formally:

$$G = \frac{G_k\, C^2}{4\,\pi}$$

G – It is so too, albeit hidden factor inhibitor pure radiation mass.

$$G = \frac{C^2}{2\,\frac{M_u}{R_u}}$$

$$G = \frac{R_u\, C^2}{2\, M_u}$$

G has a nature clear.

The gravitational radiation, the gravitational attraction

Locally there is the gravitational radiation (gravitons?, no crepuscular radiation), the radiation allowed by the universal density of potential radiation (also no crepuscular radiation):

$$E_G = -\, G_k\, MC^2$$

This gravity energy has negative.

The masses of the same sign, do not attract itself, it is the negative gravitational radiation (-) of a mass attracts other masses positive (+) and vice versa.

$$F_G = \frac{\left(-\, G_k\, MC^2\right)\,(m)}{4\,\pi\, R^2}$$

Or:

$$F_G = \frac{-\, G\, M(m)}{R^2}$$

Lack of understanding of this phenomenon has been one of the factors that led to the model of the curvature of space to understand gravitation.

It is not possible to directly detect the matter or gravitational waves, since both are not crepuscular. The detection of these waves is possible only in an indirect manner, through the variation of G.

As we are part of the material energy, just being able to build, devices that can detect interference of material energy with matter which is our unit.

Interpret the constant removal between the Earth and Moon

In the local universe.

As seen previously.

$$\frac{G_t}{G_o} = \frac{I_t}{I_o}$$

Verification evidence:

Whereas a universal existence of K periods of years, the annual variation is given by:

$$d_1 = R_o \left(\frac{G_1}{G_0} - 1\right)$$

$$d_1 = R_o \left(\frac{K+1}{K} - 1\right)$$

$$d_1 = \frac{R_o}{K}$$

$$R_1 = R_o(1+\frac{1}{K})$$

$$R_1 = R_o(\frac{K+1}{K})$$

$$d_2 = R_1 \left(\frac{G_2}{G_1} - 1\right)$$

$$d_2 = R_1 \left(\frac{K+2}{K+1} - 1\right)$$

$$d_2 = \frac{R_1}{K+1}$$

$$d_2 = \frac{R_o(\frac{K+1}{K})}{K+1}$$

$$d_2 = \frac{R_o}{K}$$

$$d_2 = d_1$$

The constant universal growth, causes the constant removal between the centers of mass.

We then proceeded to have a gravitational variable and not a gravitational constant.

The cosmological variable

Given the expression:

$$U = G \frac{M}{R}$$

Will be:

$$G_i = \frac{1}{U_{upi}} \text{K}$$

$$G_i = \frac{4\,\pi\,R_{eui}}{M_{uri}\,C^2} \text{k}$$

$$U_i = \frac{4\,\pi\,R_{eui}}{M_{uri}\,C^2}\,\frac{M_{uri}}{R_{eui}} \text{k} - \text{Informality.}$$

$$U_i = \frac{4\,\pi}{C^2} \text{k}$$

$$\frac{C^2}{2} = \frac{4\,\pi}{C^2} \text{k}$$

$$k = \frac{C^4}{8\,\pi}$$

$U_{upi} = \frac{C^4}{8\,\pi\,G}$ – The cosmological variable

If we are formal:

$$\text{U} = G_k\ \frac{M\,C^2}{4\,\pi\,R}$$

$$G_i = \frac{1}{U_{upi}} \text{K}$$

$$\frac{C^2}{2} = \frac{4\,\pi\,R_{eui}}{M_{uri}\,C^2}\ \frac{M_{uri}\,C^2}{4\,\pi\,R_{eui}} \text{k}$$

$$k = \frac{C^2}{2}$$

$$U_{upi} = \frac{C^2}{2\,G_k}$$

As we saw earlier this constant would be obtained through the product of G by the universal

As we saw earlier this constant would be obtained through the product of G by the universal potential created by all universal masses:

$$\text{K1} = \text{G Uup} = \frac{C^2}{2} = 4{,}49378\text{E+16}\ \text{m}^2\text{s}^{-2}$$

The expansion of the universe don’t need "dark energy"

When we get a variable universal gravity, which grows proportionally to the radius of the universe, there is the potential created by the masses for the same relative location of the universe (relative, because this point will follow the growth of the universe itself) will always constant.

The universe expands, the energy density locally universal potential decreases, which increases the gravitational variable in local, allowing the masses to deviate from the center of mass of the gravity field generator without changing their velocities. The process is interactive and the universe keeps stable.

The local gravitational potential is constant for the same proportional local rise which means that the velocities are also constants.

Therefore the universe, from the standpoint of constant gravitational potential created at a proportional distance, it will behave the same way as a "static universe" and not collapse.

Now we don’t need any dark energy to explain the expanding universe.

“Dark energy” isn’t more than the increase in gravitational variable.

The velocity limit of expansion of the universe

Universal translation speed

The velocity of translation in different parts of the Universe, shall be that obtained from the gravitational potential, generated simultaneously by the masses Universal, taking into account the propagation speed C of gravitational radiation

Because there is a global symmetry in the universal mass distribution the potential created by the universal masses at any point of the universe will be perpendicular to the radius of the universe in which that point lies.

We will have to consider the potential generated by each mass, given the age of the radiation which creates that potential, i.e. the value of the local gravity j, in any given date of emission of radiation, because as proven before the gravity travels always at the “velocity of light”, C.

Because of that said, we expect a translation speed of zero at the center of the universe due to the symmetrical distribution of universal masses.

Since the limit of the universe moves at the velocity of C, then the radiation of gravitational mass does not reach the local, so the gravitational potential is null.

The translation velocity at the limit of the universe is null.

Radial velocity of the universe

At the universe´s core we have a null radial velocity, at its core the "velocity of light", C. Mass radiation doesn't curve by action of universal mass, by which a part of these radiates perpendicularly to the universal surface, making the universe grow to the velocity C.

As predicted by Friedmann and latter on was confirmed by Hubble, radial velocity of the stars is directly proportional to the distance they are at.

The radial velocity of the stars will be proportional to the place they are in the universe´s radius, and is given by:

$$V_r = \frac{R_i}{R_u} \mathrm{C}$$

The limit velocity of expansion

The universe will grow in a radial way to the velocity C, because of the previously stated reasons.

Conclusion:

- Find the same correlation coefficient to the cosmological phenomena in the local universe, such as the constant removal of 3.8 cm of the Moon relative to Earth, and the delay of 1.5 milliseconds in the translation of the Earth is only possible with the existence of a universal variable gravitation in place, unlike what is now considered.

- A constant speed of light in consecutive years also implies the existence of a gravitational variable.

- The gravitational variable are inversely proportional to the universal density of potential energy.

-The weight of matter in each celestial body will increase because the gravity will increase, which means we will be heavier.

-The escape velocity of the celestial bodies is due to increase. Leaving the Earth is going to get more difficult every time? Which, we have to do sooner or later, to preserve ourselves.

- The planets in the past of ours planetary systems, are already placed closer to the stars.

-What has happened in the solar system?

-Mars has already been as far to the Sun as the Earth is now.

-Venus will soon be as far from the Sun as the Earth is now.

-Thermodynamically what has happened? What will happen?

-Does the planet at any time before or after the necessary conditions for the development of life as we know it on Earth? Considering the temperature 284.57K life that we received today on Earth?

- Now we have the cosmological variable and not the cosmological constant.

-No more it is necessary to consider repulsive forces, Black energy, to justify the expansion of the Universe.

-Given the variation of gravitational variable trough out time, probably all dating made by radioactive elements will have to be rethought. Is the solar system much older, about twice as old as we thought until nowadays and is it own source very close to the universe itself?

-Never the limit of the universe´s radius will be seen, because any ray light, even if in the exterior radial direction of the universe will achieve getting a limit travelling at the speed of light.

- Such as every year the Moon if moves away from the Earth.

-All years Earth moves away from the Sun.

- The Sun moves away from the center of the Milk Way

-All planetary systems, galaxies, clusters and super clusters of galaxies also removal, the constant value of their gravitational centers.

- The universe grows at speed C.

- The appearance of the gravitational variable, leads to rethink the whole gravitation, including the concept entity space-time.

- We are now obliged to deduct relativity, from the universal gravitational field, verify the adequacy of quantum mechanics to field theory and analyze the theory of relativity of Einstein.

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