

# Particles Moving on Galaxy Produces Endless Energy & Speed on Atoms

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## 1. Introduction

When moving of anything at its standard place – the increasing distance making things energy & mass increases. Gravity increases twice.

$$1. P = \frac{1}{4} h^2 * i * k$$

where,

I = fixed place

K = moving constant

$h^2$  = mass energy increase

p = atom

$$2. d/dt = \text{distance} * \text{displacement}$$

$$d^2 - d * mv^2$$

when increasing atoms distance from

$$I * k = f(i) = (i)^2$$

$$f(i) = 0$$

$$f(i) = i^2 + k * f(0) + k$$

$$f(2k) + 4h^2$$

$$f(2k/8h) = -4kh$$

$$f(k-h) = i +/- 0$$

$$f(-2k)*h = 0....$$

Abstract

So, when rest of atoms starting point will be

$$ME = 0 (i +/- 0), K = 0$$

when speed of increasing particle

$$2n*d = m*v/g = (f(n)*g(v))^2$$

$$f(2n) + g(2v)$$

= every moment of atoms moving makes 2 times of gravity speed increasing of its rest of mass.

Speed increases mass decreases.

## 2. Method

Increased gravity produces = energy twice  $E^2 * E$

So, atoms speed limits exits, high level of speed increases + gravity increases \* energy increases.

So lights speed of atoms travelling makes a long distance from galaxy.

The distance every galaxy may be speed of travelling atoms \* gravity makes that distance balancing.

$$p = E^2 * E * 2n * gv^2$$

$$e = \frac{1}{2} mv^2 * 2g/n^2$$

$$ph = 2Ev * g^2 * n$$

$$h = 4g * E / (v + n^2)...$$

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