

Gravity: An Hypothesis

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Understanding gravity as a force in physics has founded many a mind. But physics is an interesting science. Mathematics is founded on laws of convention. Physics, however, is founded on laws of observation. The physicist does not need to understand how or why a law is a law. It is a law of physics because it always reproduces itself in the same manner. If it doesn't the physicist can hypothesize a new factor or force and combine them into a new law, or at least a premise to be tested.

Because all laws of Physics are observational, all the physicists needs to do is to imagine a situation in which the laws work. It may not be accurate, but until there is a violation, the hypothetical structure of the universe can be used to predict other interactions.

Gravity, as observed, is the attraction of matter pursuant to distance, mass, and the density of the mass. The forces of attraction increase with mass and density and decrease with distance. Furthermore, the force from a smaller mass can affect the position of a larger mass in proportional measure.

The relationship can be explained if we imagine a three-dimensional matrix or network of an as-yet undiscovered energy which, without matter, is uniform.

When matter is introduced, it creates a dimple in the matrix such that the matrix is stretched and compressed in a manner that creates an uphill and downhill matrix-energy gradient. The larger and more dense the mass, the bigger the dimple. The boundary, or the edge of the deformation of the matrix around the matter is defined by the mass and density.

If a second object is introduced, it too will create a dimple. If the edges of the deformation intersect, the single dimple becomes shaped like an hourglass and both objects are drawn to each other through the lowered energy state between the two. Should one of the objects be more dense and contain more matter than the other, there is a distinct 'downhill' relationship towards the larger object.

Once very large quantities of matter accumulate, the matrix ruptures, forming what is referred to as a Black Hole.

In response to Joe's comment about Gravity Particles.

PS. Regarding the gravity particle, the only way I can see that working is if, in the absence of matter, the matrix is composed of gravity particles, equally spaced and equally sized. If a wave - by the way, the wave would be a three dimensional one, of compression and expansion - if a wave should move through the area, moving the gravity particles close together, they might stick to each other. If that happens, we now have a mechanism for forming matter in the first place. That would also give rise to a mechanism for a black hole to erupt, releasing the gravity particles as well as the matter - an incomplete burn, so to speak.

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