

The angular momentum of a solar system

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Abstract

The movement of planets orbiting the sun is proposed to be an acceleration and not a velocity. The movement of the plantes in a solar system is found to be follow the law of the sum of all angular momentums which should be zero.

1 Introduction

We propose, that the centrifugal force is not a function of velocity but a function of an acceleration.

Thus the term $\omega^2 r$ is not an angular velocity. We propose that it is an acceleration.

2 The angular momentum of a solar system

Why is $\omega^2 r$ an acceleration? A vector has two properties. Those are direction and magnitude. A particle orbiting w.r.t. an center move with a constant magnitude but the direction of a vector changes all time.

Thus we propose the force of f.e. the solar system is:

$$F = m\vec{\omega}^2 \times \vec{r} = \gamma \frac{m\dot{M}}{r^2} \vec{r}. \quad (1)$$

3 Conclusions

In the solar system the planets indicated by n are changing the directions of their angular momenta M of their areas, i.e.:

$$\sum_n \vec{M}_n = \sum_n m_n \vec{\omega}^2 \times r_n = 0 \quad (2)$$

In order to measure the orbits of all planets over time a computer should be able to compute the future orbits of the planets.