

Law that unifies gravity and electromagnetism (audit)

How to check the third form of the law that unifies gravity and electromagnetism

We can find a way to check the law that unifies gravity and electromagnetism with the third form of this law, write the first three form of this law:

first form;

$$(\text{Magnetic force}) / (\text{electrical force}) = (V^2) / (C^2)$$

V is the speed of gravitational discharge, C is the speed of light in vacuum

second form;

$$[(\text{Magnetic force}) / (\text{electrical force})]^2 = (\text{gravitational force}) / (\text{Planck force})$$

third form;

$$(\text{Magnetic energy}) / (\text{electric energy}) = (\text{gravitational energy release}) / (\text{energy equivalent Einstein})$$

or;

$$(\text{Magnetic energy}) / (\text{electric energy}) = (MV^2) / (MC^2)$$

if M is removed, it gives;

$$(\text{Magnetic energy}) / (\text{electric energy}) = (V^2) / (C^2)$$

using the expression of the magnetic energy stored in the solenoid and a power stored in a capacitor, then:

$$\text{magnetic energy} = (1/2) L (i^2)$$

For the inductor L and the current i for

$$\text{electric energy} = (1/2) [(Q^2) / (\text{capacity})]$$

Q for electric charge

magnetic inductance L is a solenoid;

$$L = \mu_0 (n^2) l A$$

μ_0 is the permeability of vacuum, n is the number of turns per unit length, l is the Solenoid length, A is the area of the solenoid.

If n is expressed by;

$n = N / L$ (where N is the number of turns) while L becomes:

$$L = \mu_0 (N^2) (A / l), \text{ if } N = 1, \text{ then:}$$

$$L = \mu_0 (A/l) \text{ for } N = 1$$

is the inductance of the same shape as the capacity because:

$$\text{capacity} = \epsilon_0 (A / d)$$

ϵ_0 is the permittivity of vacuum, A the surface of the capacitor, d is the distance between the two plates electrical capacitor.

If the area A of the solenoid is equal to the area A of the capacitor and the length of the solenoid is equal to the distance d between the capacitor plates and that $N = 1$, then:

$L(\text{capacity}) = (\mu_0)(\epsilon_0)(A^2) / (d^2)$, for $N = 1$, for $l = d$, for $A = A$
solenoid capacitor

if d^2 which is a surface and is A , then:

$L(\text{capacity}) = (\mu_0)(\epsilon_0) A$

it is known that $(\mu_0)(\epsilon_0) = 1 / C^2$, then if the solenoid current i is Q / s ,

then for these conditions, the following equation:

$[(1/2)Li^2] / [(1/2)(Q^2)/(\text{capacity})] = (V^2) / (C^2)$, becomes:

$(A) / (s^2) = V^2$, s for seconds

it is an expression of speed squared.

Reference:

book on electricity and electromagnetism

Application of the Planck force has two rods

<http://gnralsujet34.blogspot.com>