Theoretical proof that the gravitational acceleration is proportional to a mass per unit area

Consider the following law representing the gravitational acceleration:

(Accé. gravi.) = Access. centrifugation. = $(V^2)/R$ = $[4(pi)^2 R[1/T^2]$ = [4(pi)G][(mass)/(surface)], (equation a),

V is the speed of orbit and T is the Kepler period for a circular orbit,
G is the gravitational constant, (pi) is about 3.1416, accé. Gravi. for acceleration gravitational, accé. centrifugation. for the centripetal acceleration,

still consider here a uniform density, and the three following cases:
is the case of a sphere of radius R and mass equal to d(volume) = $d(4/3)(pi)R^3$, equal to the surface
$[4(pi)R^2]$;

is the case of a disk of diameter 2R much larger than its thickness e,
mass equal to d[volume] = $d[(e)(pi)R^2]$, surface equal to [2(pi)R(e)];
is the case of a bar of length 2R much larger than its width and thickness,
its width equal to its thickness, surface equal to [2(width)(thickness)],
mass equal to d[volume] = d[(width)(thickness)(2R)];
By isolating the Kepler period T of the equation a, we obtain for the three following cases:

T^2 = (Pi)/(Gd), (case of a rotating galactic bar of uniform density), (Equation 1a),

T^2 = 2(pi)/(Gd), (case of a galactic disk of uniform density), (Equation 2)

T^2 = 3(pi)/(Gd), (case of a galactic sphere of uniform density), (Equation 3a),

Let $\{T(bar)\}^2$ be the $(period)^2$ of the Galactic bar, let $\{T(disk)\}^2$ be the $(period)^2$

of the galactic disk,

Let $[T(sphere)\}^2$ be the $(period)^2$ of the galactic sphere, then we can write the equations 1a, 2a, 3a,
as follows:

$[(Gd)/(pi)]\{T(bar)\}^2$ = 1, (Equation 1b),

$[(Gd)/(pi)]\{T(disk)\}^2$ = 2, (Equation 2b)

$[(Gd)/(pi)]\{T(sphere)\}^2$ = 3, (Equation 3b)

To check the consistency of these three equations, additionons first three equations:

$[(Gd)/(pi)][\{T(bar)\}^2 + \{T(disk)\}^2 +\{T(sphere)\}^2]$ = 1 +2 +3 = 6 (equation b),

To check the consistency of this equation b, consider the special case where the density d is 6(pi)/G,
this gives a density of galaxies to exaggerate, but one can imagine models reduces

simply to check the consistency of this equation b for the density d = 6(pi)/G, we have:

$[G/(pi)][6(pi)/G][\{T(bar)\}^2 + \{T(disk)\}^2 + \{T(sphere)\}^2]$ = 6, (equation c),

$[\{T(bar)\}^2 + \{T(disk)\}^2 + \{T(sphere)\}^2]$ = 1 (equation c),

according to the density we have chosen is d = 6(pi)/G, equation 1b gives us $\{T(bar)\}^2$ = 1/6,

Equation 2b gives us $\{T(disk)\}^2$ = 1/3, equation 3b gives $\{T(sphere)\}^2$ = 1/2,

by introducing these three values into equation c gives:

[1/6 + 1/3 + 1/2] = 1 (equation)

[1/6 + 2/6 + 3/6] = 1 (equation)

[(1 +2 +3)/6] = 6/6 = 1,

one has to check the consistency of the equations 1b, 2b, 3b, with the equations b, c, d,

mondifie if the constant 2 in equation 2b, or a constant in equation 1b, this consistency is not

more(if not the same proportional constant),
for example I try only the equation with equation 2b 3b, replacing the 2 Constant in 2b of the equation by a constant greater and it does not work, this does not equal consistent after the addition, which leads to the following conclusion:

Conclusion:

The gravitational acceleration is proportional to mass per unit area, as is written the equation a, then my equations 1a, 2a, 3a, 1b, 2b, 3b, is accurate.