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5 - 80 (6
pages)

북마크

북 이

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초록

The equivalent rotational electromagnetic waves are well suited to the five traditional natural elements but not well suited to the eight elements of the book of changes. The rotational electromagnetic waves can convert into under some circumstances, which gives us the interacting principle of the five natural elements of the positive and negative and the book of changes. The natural five elements produce the equivalent rotational electromagnetic waves and animation and inanimation each other.

The traditional interacting principle of the five natural elements of the positive and negative is very similar to the one of the rotational electromagnetic waves. The equivalent rotational electro-magnetic waves are well suited to the five traditional natural elements but not well suited to the eight elements of the book of changes. The book of changes do not catch up with physical property but shape energy.

The Book of Changes has eight elements, which has been understood from each character. Naksue has nine elements, which have been charcterized from the regional distinctive features of China continent. Hado explains the generating processes for the Natural Five Elements from its ten elements. The processes are due to heat's going in and out (animation and inanimation). The leftwise energies take out heat during the processes while the rightwise ones take in the heat

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[#rotational electromagnetic wave](#) [#leftwise positive](#) [#leftwise negative](#) [#rightwise positive](#) [#rightwise negative](#) [#life energies](#)

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리뷰 (0)

도움이 되었어요. 0 도움이 안되었어요. 0

첫 리뷰를 남겨주세요.

리뷰 작성하기

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(주)누리미디어 대표이사: 최순일 사업자등록번호: 816-81-00840

통신판매업신고번호: 제2017-서울영등포-0801호

대표전화: 02-707-0496 팩스: 02-717-4305

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Modern physics in general does not set as its goal the study of the nature of fields. The electromagnetic field is not in the parameters of the Standard Model. Today we consider Maxwell's electromagnetic field an invisible dispersed gaseous medium that fills all space. The smallest particles of the field - gravitons - continuously move at the speed of light. The rotational flows of gravitons is a magnetic field. The translational flow of the electromagnetic field we consider an electric field. This is useful because GR underlies much of the contemporary understanding of modern physics, including the big bang, pulsars, quasars, and gravitational waves. As shown in [1], the laws of SR are just often simpler when they work in-between inertial frames, as originally stated. [1]. ¹Physics types usually describe rotational speed, ω , in terms of the number of "radians" turned in a unit of time. There are a little more than 6 radians in a full rotation (2π radians, to be exact). When a direction is assigned to rotational speed, we call it rotational velocity*). Rotational velocity is a vector whose magnitude is the rotational speed. By convention, the rotational velocity vector lies along the axis of rotation. Tangential speed v ~ radial distance \times rotational speed. In symbol form, $v \sim r\omega$. Angular momentum is defined as the product of rotational inertia and rotational velocity. Like linear momentum, angular momentum is a vector quantity and has direction as well as magnitude. Angular momentum = rotational inertia \times rotational velocity. Modern physics in general does not set as its goal the study of the nature of fields. The electromagnetic field is not in the parameters of the Standard Model. Today we consider Maxwell's electromagnetic field an invisible dispersed gaseous medium that fills all space. The smallest particles of the field - gravitons - continuously move at the speed of light. The rotational flows of gravitons is a magnetic field. The translational flow of the electromagnetic field we consider an electric field. This is useful because GR underlies much of the contemporary understanding of modern physics, including the big bang, pulsars, and gravitational waves. As shown in [1], the laws of SR are just often simpler when they work in-between inertial frames, as originally stated. [1]. ¹Physics types usually describe rotational speed, ω , in terms of the number of "radians" turned in a unit of time. There are a little more than 6 radians in a full rotation (2π radians, to be exact). When a direction is assigned to rotational speed, we call it rotational velocity*). Rotational

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