

THE PERSONAL EXPERIENCE IS AN ESCAPE FROM MORONITY

Ph.M. Kanarev
kanarevm@mail.ru

Announcement. The modern young generation has an opportunity to check novelty of knowledge, which it acquires at the university free of charge or paying money, and, thus, to forecast a prospect of its employments and living welfare. The time, when a diploma confirming higher education was enough in order to get a job, ended. Now it is not a convincing argument for an employer; in order to be on the safe side, he hires a young graduate as a probationer at first as he wants to see what the graduate knows and what he is able to do. A new system of higher education has almost nullified a possibility for the student to have the skills of practical work according to his specialty and has preserved a requirement to have moronic knowledge, i.e. the knowledge, which does not reflect reality. In this connection, it is useful for the students to know the practical experience of an escape from moronity, and I'd like to share it.

The distant year of 1955; I got the certificate of secondary education at the school in a godforsaken stanitsa of the Kuban land and filed my documents at the office of admissions of the Faculty of Physics of the Leningrad State University. I had to pass six exams. I got three excellent marks and three good marks, and I became a student of the first group, specialty: nuclear physics. My dream to become a physicist came true. A routine student life began. In the first semester, I was embarrassed by the portraits of the scientists, which were placed in a long corridor of the main building of the university, which was situated on Vassilievsky island. I thought: they were the great scientists, and who was I? No, I shall never become like them. I hated the lectures, which were read in the lecture room situated at the end of this long corridor with the walls decorated with those portraits.

In the second semester, one more uncertainty appeared. At the lecture in physics, a lecturer wrote Lorentz transforms and urged their genius upon us. But my consciousness refused to understand and accept authenticity of the results of these transforms: a space distortion and a time pace change. I felt that I was unable to understand such ingenious creations and thought that my intellect was deficient. An unknown force inspired me to stop a process of acquisition of knowledge, which was beyond my understanding. At that time I was not aware of such notions as "a moron" and "an endarkenment" and felt that I was bayoneted into becoming a fool.

I finished the first course without satisfactory marks, I applied for leaving the university, and in that very year I entered the first course of the Faculty of Mechanization of Agriculture of the Kuban Agricultural Institute. As it seemed to me, the volume of moronic (superrational) information was less here. Theoretical mechanics, a foundation of engineering knowledge, was my favourite subject. We studied its laws during three semesters. All laws were adequate for understanding, except the first Newton's law concerning a uniform motion of the bodies. We were embarrassed by the fact that this law had no formula for the calculation of the forces, which affected a uniformly moving body. But this incomprehensibility seemed unessential.

Approximately in the year of 1982, when I headed the chair of theoretical mechanics, a pensioner came to me and said: "I spent all my life piloting the planes. When my plane reached the necessary height and I switched the autopilot navigator, I began to think how I could calculate the force, which moved my plane linearly and uniformly. You head the chair of theoretical mechanics. I kindly ask you to help me to calculate this force. Please, give me a formula for its calculation." I found myself in a weird situation. He went on: "The plane's engines consume fuel; it means that work is done, but your first law tries to convince me that when the plane moves uniformly, an aggregate of the forces affecting it is equal to zero." My allusion to d'Alembert prin-

ciple did not convince him; he demanded a formula to the calculation of a force, which moves the plane linearly and uniformly.

I do not conceal that I found myself in a depreciatory situation and felt, as they say now, like “a moron”. Later on, I discussed an absurdity of this situation with many specialists in theoretical mechanics, but I got no answer to that question, and I did not know where I could find it. I read lectures trying not to pinpoint this absurdity for the students. The answer was found in the analysis of the causes of the accident at the Sayano-Shushenskaya hydroelectric station. This accident made me calculate the impulse of force, which raised the second power generating unit with the mass of more than two thousand tons at the height of 14 m within one and half second only. It has turned out that the essence of erroneousess of the first Newton’s law is in a violation of the cause and effect relationships. A motion of all bodies begins always from a phase of the accelerated motion and passes into a phase of the uniform motion, which is always an effect of the phase of the accelerated motion. That’s why it is impossible to put the law of the uniform motion in the first place, because in this case we do not take into account the inertia force, which arises in the phase of the accelerated motion and changes its direction for the opposite one when the body passes to the phase of the uniform motion. It is easy to understand when analyzing the forces influencing a car in the phase of the uniform motion (Fig. 1).

When the car starts moving uniformly (Fig. 1, b), the inertia force $\bar{F}_i$ changes its direction for the opposite one, and an equation of the sum of forces, which act on the car, becomes as follows [1]

$$\bar{F}_K + \bar{F}_i = \bar{F}_C. \quad (1)$$

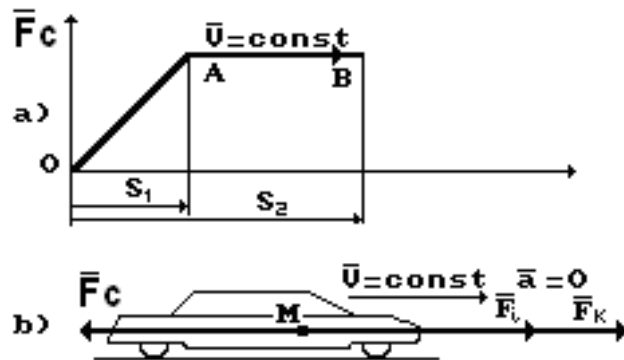


Fig. 1. Diagram of the forces acting on the car, which motion is a uniform one

If there are resistances, the uniform motion of the body takes place under the influence of the inertia force $\bar{F}_i$, and the constant active force $\bar{F}_K$ overcomes the motion resistance forces $\bar{F}_C$ (Fig. 1, b). There appeared a mathematical model for the calculation of the force F_K , which moves the body linearly and uniformly. The inertia force F_i , which was lost in the first Newton’s law, is determined now in the phase of the accelerated motion of the body, and the force $\bar{F}_C$ is determined experimentally. It is a pity that the pilot who tried to get rid of moronic knowledge will not know the formula (1), which makes it possible to calculate the force F_K that moves the plane linearly and uniformly.

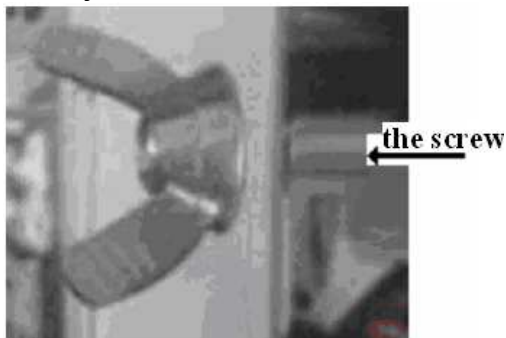
It is easy to check moronity of knowledge in mechanodynamics. Please, ask any lecturer in theoretical mechanics of any university to explain how the functions of the safety belts and the headrests of the car are realized with the phases of its motion and the phases of the inertia force direction change, and any of them will fail to explain it demonstrating moronity of his knowledge in theoretical mechanics, the main engineering subject. There is nothing to tell about the students.

They graduate from the universities having moronic knowledge concerning the inertial force and the moment of inertia. Let us show it using the analysis of Janibekov's effect, which has been discovered by him at Salut-7 space station in the year of 1985 and which cannot be explained with the help of the laws of Newton's dynamics. As a result, the commentators of Janibekov's effect denounce an overturn of the Earth at any time with the disastrous aftereffects for the whole mankind. They assert that such tumble set was done by the Earth in the epoch of mammoths [3]. It appears from this that it is necessary to work out a theory, which could explain this effect and could forecast the possibility of its implementation by our Mother Earth (Fig. 2).

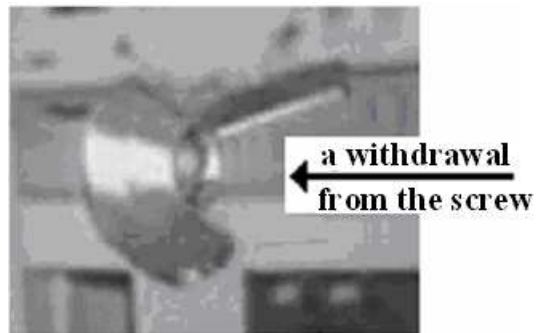


Fig. 2. The photo made by Janibekov, which explains the essence of the effects that has been named after him

In Fig.3, a, the rotating wing nut runs off from the screw; in Fig. 3, b, it is in the state, which is turned by 180° , after a certain withdrawal from the screw. In Fig. 3, c, there is a plasticine ball, which simulates our planet, after running off the screw; in Fig. 3, d, there is the same ball, which is turned by 180° , after a certain withdrawal from the screw.



a) at the time of running off the screw



b) after a turn by 180°



c) the plasticine ball after running off the screw



d) after a turn by 180°

Fig. 3. Orientation change of the rotating wing nut and the plasticine ball after running off the screw

From these experiments, the main question follows: why does the rotating body after running off the screw under the conditions of nero-zero go on withdrawing from it at first rotating in the same direction, then it makes a tumblet by 180° and goes on withdrawing from the screw and rotating at sight from the screw in the opposite direction?

We should note that the laws of Newton's dynamics fail to describe such strange behaviour of the bodies in space after their running-off the screw and maintenance of rotation in space of a space station. The laws of mechanodynamics solve this task rather simply [2]. They demand the correct finding of the beginning of the task to be solved. In this case, the moment of the rotating body running-off the screw under the conditions of nero-zero is the beginning. Depending on the position of the body on the screw at the time of imparting of the impulse of the moment of rotation M_B , the body can run off the screw in the phase of accelerated rotation, in the phase of uniform rotation or in the phase of decelerated rotation (Fig. 4).

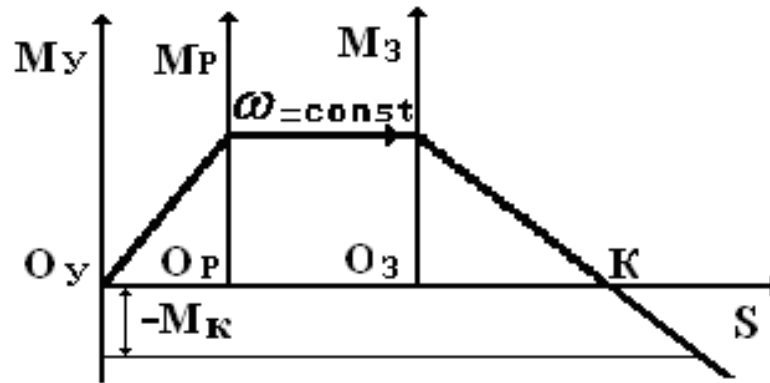


Fig. 4. Diagram of the change of the moments, which rotate the body in various phases of its running-off the screw.

Datum points: O_y is in the phase of accelerated rotation; O_p is in the phase of uniform rotation; O_3 is in the phase of decelerated rotation

The analysis of the space experiment shows that the tumblet of the body after its running-off the screw does not depend on the phase of running off. In the accelerated phase, the uniform phase of the decelerated one, the body running-off gives same and the same result: an inevitable tumblet. It appears from this that the sum of the moments, which rotate the body after running off the screw, is one and the same; it does not depend on the phase of running off the screw: the accelerated phase, the uniform phase of the decelerated one. It is natural that the theory of this process should reflect the fact of independence of the sum of the moments, which exert influence on the rotating body after running off the screw under the conditions of nero-zero, from the running-off phase.

For the theoretical demonstration of this fact, let us denote the initial values of the moments, which rotate the body at the time of running-off the screw, using the following symbols: M_y is the moment, which rotates the body in case of its running-off the screw in the phase of accelerated rotation; M_p is the moment, which rotates the body in case of its running-off the screw in the phase of uniform rotation; M_3 is the moment, which rotates the body in case of its running-off the screw in the phase of decelerated rotation.

The main moment of resistance to rotation of the body in the phase of its accelerated rotation is the inertial moment M_i . It is added by the moment M_c of force of mechanical resistance to rotation and the moment M_A being formed by the force of aerodynamic resistance. As a result, the equations of the moments of forces, which exert influence upon the body when it rotates in relation to the screw axis and moves along this axis, will be written as follows:

$$M_y - M_i - M_C - M_A = 0; \quad (2)$$

$$M_p + M_i - M_C - M_A = 0; \quad (3)$$

$$M_3 + M_i - M_C - M_A = 0. \quad (4)$$

Let us pay attention to the fact that the inertial moment M_i is negative only in the phase of accelerated rotation (2); it is positive in the phase of uniform rotation (3) and the phase of decelerated rotation (4).

When the body has run off the screw, the moments M_y , M_p and M_3 , which are connected with the screw, disappear. The inertial moment M_i , which formed resistance to rotation of the body in the phase of its accelerated rotation, changes its sign to the opposite one and becomes positive. In the uniform and decelerated phases of rotation, the body rotates by its own momentum at the time of running off the screw; that's why the inertial moment remains positive in these cases (3) and (4).

When the body has run off the screw, the moments M_C , which are formed by the mechanical resistance forces, disappear, and only the moments M_A , which are formed by the aerodynamic forces of resistance to rotation, remain. As a result, when the body has run off the screw, it is affected by two moments only: the inertial moment M_i and the moment M_A of aerodynamic forces of resistance to rotation; three equations (2), (3) and (4) acquire one and the same form:

$$+ M_i - M_A = 0; \quad (5)$$

$$+ M_i - M_A = 0; \quad (6)$$

$$+ M_i - M_A = 0. \quad (7)$$

Thus, the theory confirms the fact that the sum of the moments, which affect the rotating body after its running-off the screw under the conditions of zero, does not depend on the rotation phase at the time of running-off (5), (6) and (7).

Let us pay attention to point K in Fig. 4. If a body (a car, for example) moved along the road under the earth conditions, the mechanical and aerodynamic forces of resistance to its motion would exceed the force of inertia, which moves the car along the road after the gear is switched off. As a result, such time comes when the car is stopped (Fig. 4, point K).

In space, the forces of mechanical resistance to the motion of a rotating body exert influence upon it only when the body rotates and moves along the screw. When the body runs off the screw, these forces disappear, and the moment M_C of mechanical resistances to the rotation of the body becomes zero. The only moment of resistance to the rotation of the body remains: the moment M_A of forces of aerodynamic resistance.

Thus, when the body runs off the screw, two moments do work: the inertial moment M_i and the moment M_A of forces of aerodynamic resistance to the rotation of the body and its linear displacement. It is natural that the inertial moment of forces M_i has no source for its enlargement in order to continue doing work. Energy being generated by the inertial moment is constant; energy being generated by the moment M_A of forces of aerodynamic resistance is increased when the body moves away from the screw.

As a result, an imbalance between energy of the inertial rotation of the body and energy of deceleration of this rotation is increased, and the time comes when energy of aerodynamic resistance to resistance exceeds a constant value of energy being formed by the inertial moment (Fig. 4, point K), an inequality of the moments $M_i < M_A$ comes. It is easy to understand that if the moment of aerodynamic resistance exceeds the inertial moment even by the smallest value, a negative moment ($-M_K$), which hampers the body rotation, appears. It tries to change a direction of the body rotation for the opposite one. This attempt is clear in the video in the form of an angular impulse. But rather a large value of the inertial moment M_i does not allow the negative moment $-M_K$ to change the direction of the body rotation in relation to its axis, and the moment $-M_K$ operates with less energy expenditures: it turns the body by 180° ; the rotation direction, which should be determined by us now viewing towards the screw being left by the body, remains the same: clockwise. It is natural that if we look from the screw, the turned body rotates counterclockwise.

The inertial moment M_i having an adequate value goes on rotating the body about its axis in the same direction, and the body continues its withdrawal from the screw and makes an tumbleset again when a new imbalance between the energy of the inertial rotation of the body and the energy being formed by the moment M_A of aerodynamic forces of resistance to the rotation of the body. It is the essence of the repeated tumblesets of the rotating body in nero-zero after its running-off the screw.

Now let us discuss the tumblesets of our Mother Earth. As the Earth rotates about its own axis and about the axis, which goes via the Sun, and moves in space not along its axis or the axis of the Sun, but about these axes, it has nothing to do to the analogy of the discussed process of the displacement of the body along the axis, about which it rotates. It means that the earthlings should not worry. They are not endangered by the Earth tumbleset, which resembles Janibekov's effect.

The analysis of Janibekov's effect, which is given by us, proves again the power of the new laws of mechanodynamics. If they did not exist, the earthlings would get worried after the comments of this effect, which were given by the specialists who did not know the new laws of mechanodynamics. It is easy to imagine how long this trouble could be preserved.

The new laws of mechanodynamics explain the mechanical essence of Janibekov's effect, and open the new various possibilities for the scientists. An experimental determination of ether resistance to the body motion in space is one of these possibilities. A difference of the distances between Janibekov's tumblesets of the bodies in the space station room and in the open space will determine the ether resistance.

Surely, physics attracted me; I did all my employment duties and continued self-education in physics intensively. I began from the searches of the scientific authenticity criteria. They brought me to the Euclidean geometry; he wrote it in the 3rd century before Christ. I found it in the library of the Kuban State University. A scrupulous analysis of the Euclidean scientific ideas has convinced me that the axioms are the main criteria of scientific authenticity. I began analyzing a completeness of the Euclidean axioms and found that he did not attach axiomatic importance to a unity of the primary elements of the creation: space, matter and time. I called this unity a unity axiom and checked a correspondence of Lorentz transformations to the unity axiom. Here is the essence of this check of the transformations, which has made me leave the Leningrad University.

In Lorentz transformations, the coordinate x' of the point, which moves in the moving frame of reference, and time of its motion are expressed by the dependences [1]:

$$x' = \frac{x - Vt}{\sqrt{1 - V^2/C^2}}; \quad (8)$$

$$t' = \frac{t - Vx/C^2}{\sqrt{1 - V^2/C^2}}. \quad (9)$$

It results implicitly from the equation (8) that with velocity increase $V \rightarrow C$ the space interval value x' is decreased; it accords with relativity of space. The same consequence results from the equation (9). When $V \rightarrow C$, value t' is decreased as well; it corresponds to a time course rate decrease (Fig. 5) or relativity of time.

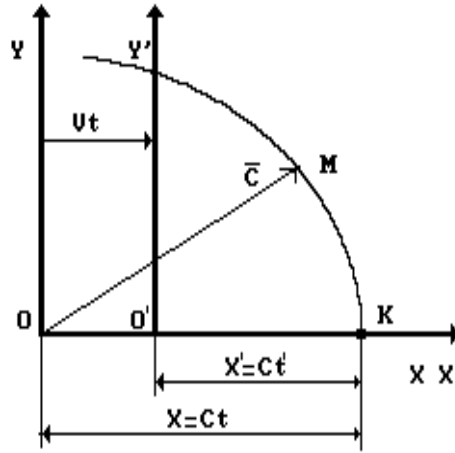


Fig. 5. Diagram to the analysis of Lorentz transformations

The students from all universities of the world are informed about these moronic results as yet. It is possible to do away with this moronity with the help of the unity axiom. It states that the displacements of all points and bodies in space are always the time functions. An absoluteness of this statement is reflected by a point-blank notion “always”, i.e. with exception absence. Let us reduce Lorentz transformations (8) and (9) to the form, which accords with the unity axiom. For this purpose, we divide the first equation (8) by the second one (9), and we get [1]

$$\frac{x'}{t'} = \frac{x - Vt}{t - Vx/C^2}. \quad (10)$$

Now, the mathematical formula (10) reflects a dependence of the coordinate x' on time t' . It appears from this that the formula (10) operates within the framework of the space-matter-time unity axiom, i.e. within the framework of reality. Let us pay attention to the fact that matter is present in the equation (10) indirectly. Velocities V and C play its part. It is stipulated by the fact that only material objects can have velocity.

In Fig. 5, it is clear that x is a light signal position coordinate in the rigid frame of reference. It is equal to a product of light motion velocity C by time t . If we substitute $x = Ct$ in the reduced formula (10), we shall get the coordinate $x' = Ct'$, which registers a position of the light signal in the moving frame of reference. Where is this signal located? As we change the coordinates x and x' , it is located in the concurrent axes OX and $O'X'$ at the instants of time t and t' , exactly speaking, in point K : a point of intercrossing of the light sphere with two axes OX and $O'X'$ (Fig. 5).

A geometrical meaning of Lorentz transformations is very simple. The following coordinates are registered in them: the coordinate x' of point K in the moving frame of reference and its coordinate x in the rigid frame of reference (Fig. 5). It is the point of intercrossing of the light sphere with two axes OX and OX' . It is the meaning of Lorentz transformations. **There is no other information in these transformations, and they do not reflect any physical effects.**

It is important that the given analysis of Lorentz transformations imparts a clear geometrical and physical meaning to all mathematical symbols x, x', t, t', V, C being a part of these transformations. Let us peruse Fig. 5. When $V \rightarrow C$, the value x' is decreased really. It is quite natural that time t' , which is required by the light signal to pass the distance x' , is decreased as well. It is a cause of the reduction of the space interval x' , time course rate t' and an uprising of the clock paradox. If you reduce Lorentz transformations to the form, which corresponds to the space-matter-time unity axiom, and all paradoxes vanish.

Here are the opinions of some our readers concerning the given analysis of Lorentz transformations:

“Dear Philipp Mikhailovich, ... how beautifully and splendidly simply a stumper with Lorentz transformations has been solved . Sincerely, M.V.”

“Dear Philipp Mikhailovich, I have downloaded the book ... I admire the book. I got terrified from the very beginning: what was I thinking of when I read lectures to the students concerning these transformations? It is clear that these two equations are a set of equations. It is impossible to discuss them separately. I made a psychological experiment. I spoke about those equations with an assistant professor. He began to assert that the coordinate and time in them depend on velocity, and dependence of the coordinate on time is optional. As you see, there is a violation of the axiom. He understood nothing. Or his head was full of myths as the heads of all theoreticians. The indicated “evolution law” is an important step in the advocacy of new knowledge. The examples are very vivid; they can be understood even by a schoolboy. Z.V.Ya.”

“Dear Philipp Mikhailovich, I’d like to thank you. Your unity axiom holds true for all physical processes. In their mathematical models, the coordinates and time cannot be independent. It is your most important discovery. This fact seems to be vivid for everybody, but both physicists and mathematicians (who are engaged in physics) were unaware of this connection and sometimes ignored it. Physics relied on the mathematicians and paid for it. The proverb “Trust, but check” is valid. Certainly, all-mathematical, abstract models can operate with an independent coordinate and time as well, but they could not be used without a though check of the correspondence to the unity axiom.” There are lots of such comments. If you wish, you can read about them in the analytical review **“The state of the academic fundamental sciences”** of the scientific and technical library <http://www.sciteclibrary.ru/rus/catalog/pages/11656.html> Rutherford and Bohr made the following moronic scientific statement: the electrons move round the atomic nuclei as the planets move round the Sun (Fig. 5).

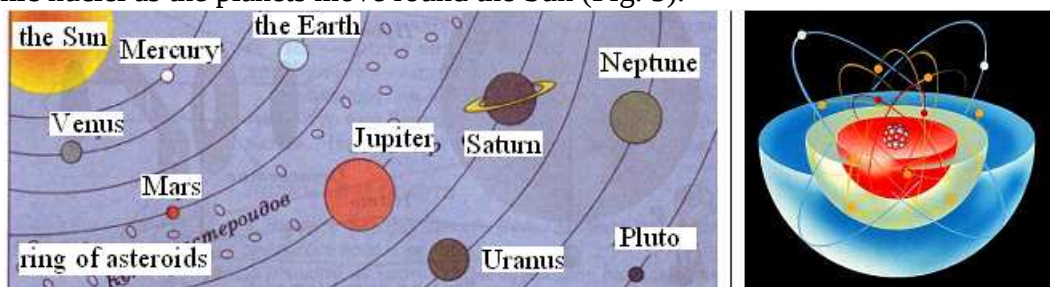


Fig. 6. Diagram of motion of the planets round the Sun and the electrons round the atomic nuclei

My self-education in physics has allowed me to find the main principles, by which one should be guided in the search of the contradictions in the fundamental scientific notions: it is necessary to be able to find the beginning of the contradiction formation. An orbital motion of the electrons in the atoms is a result of the hydrogen atom spectrum analysis by Niels Bohr. A check of Bohr's law of the formation of the spectra of the atoms and the ions, which was carried out by us in the middle of the nineties, has shown that this law operates only in the hydrogen atom and is unable to calculate the spectrum of the first electron of the helium atom, the second chemical element. The orthodox people found the way out of this situation: they worked out the proximate methods of the calculation of the spectra of more complicated chemical elements. Two years were spent for the search of a cause of non-universality of this law. A result, there appeared not only a new law of the formation of the spectra of the atoms and the ions (11), but a law for the calculation of the binding energies (12) of any electron at the time of its stay at any energy level of the atom [1]

$$E_f = E_i - \frac{E_1}{n^2}, \quad (11)$$

$$E_b = \frac{E_1}{n^2} = \frac{h\nu_1}{n^2}. \quad (12)$$

There is no orbital motion energy in the laws (11) and (12). A linear interaction of the electrons with the protons of the atomic nuclei is reflected in them. An experimental proof of authenticity of the laws (11) and (12) was obtained later on. It was done by the European investigators. They took pictures of the clusters of graphene and benzene. From them, there results the linear interaction of the valence electrons of the atoms during the formation of the molecules and the clusters (Fig. 7).

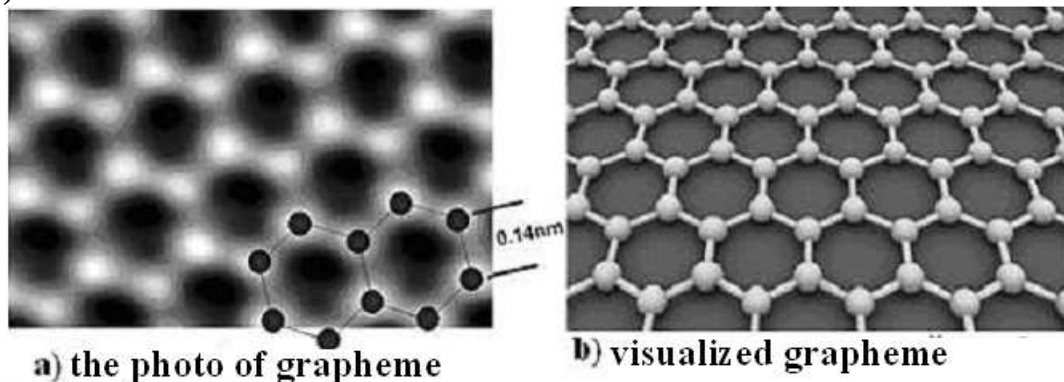


Fig. 7. The photo of graphene and its graphical visualization [5]

It results from the photos of the clusters of graphene (Fig. 7) that its hexahedral honeycomb structures are the molecules C_6 of the carbon atoms; the white spots at the vertexes of the hexagons are the carbon atoms C [1].

The questions, which can be asked even by the schoolchildren, arise: how do six electrons of the carbon atoms, which fly along the orbits round their nuclei, form the distinct hexahedral molecules, from which the flat hexahedral clusters of graphene are formed (Fig. 7)? And a couple of questions more: why do the graphene atoms (Figs 7 and 8) have three bonds with the neighbouring atoms? How do the atomic electrons, which fly along the orbits round their nuclei, manage to provide such distinct geometrical bonds between the atoms of one and the same chemical element: carbon? Orthodox physics and chemistry fail to give the answers to these questions; the new theory of microworld testifies the linear interaction of the valence electrons of the graphene

atoms and gives the answers to the present question. Do you, the orthodox people, understand it? [1]

The atomic electrons interact with the nucleus protons linearly. It results from the new law of the formation of the spectra of the atoms and the ions, which was discovered and published more than 15 years ago [1]. The valence electrons of the atoms unite them into molecules linearly as well. It has become known from the new law of the formation of the spectra of the atoms and the ions [1]; now it is proved by the photos of graphene and benzene (Figs 7, 8 and 9). Do you, the orthodox people, understand it?

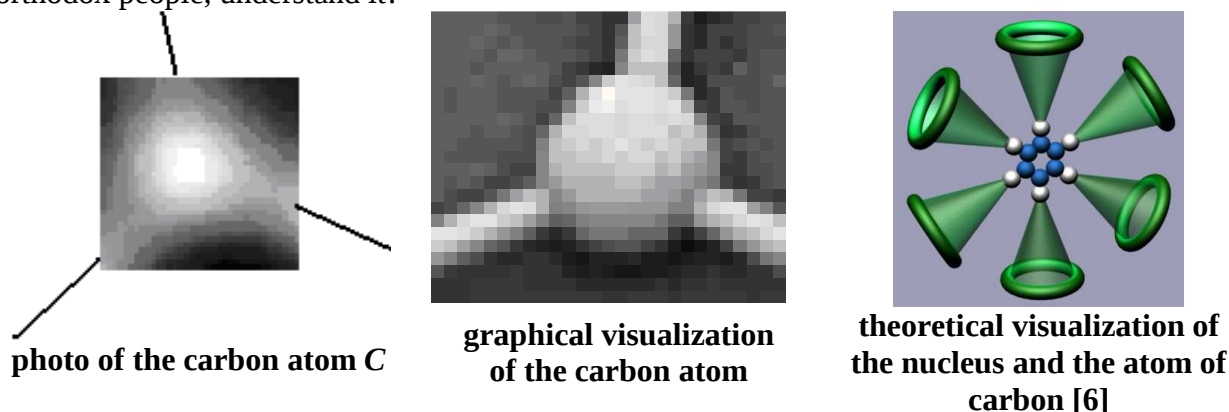


Fig. 8. Photo of the carbon atom and its graphical and theoretical visualization [5], [6]

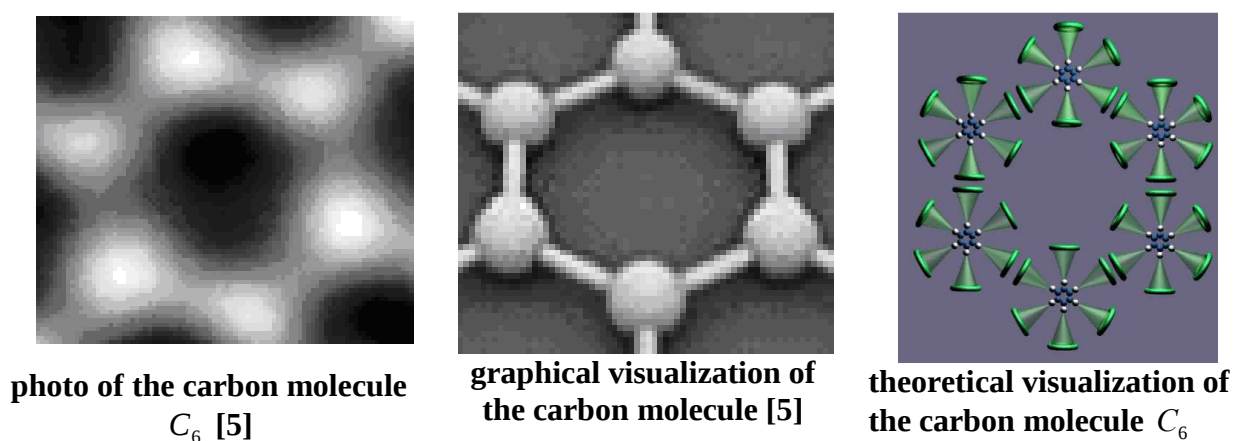


Fig. 9. Photo of the carbon molecule C_6 , its graphical and theoretical visualization [6]

According to the orthodox physical and chemical notions, the hydrogen atom is the main connecting link between the molecules of various chemical elements. The European investigators have managed to take pictures of the benzene clusters C_6H_6 , which include the hydrogen atoms H as well (Fig. 11) [5]. But there are only misty protrusions on the external contour of the benzene cluster C_6H_6 instead of the hydrogen atoms in Fig. 11. These protrusions have distinctly linear structures; it gives us an opportunity to think that the atomic electrons interact with the nuclear protons linearly, not orbitally (Fig. 10).

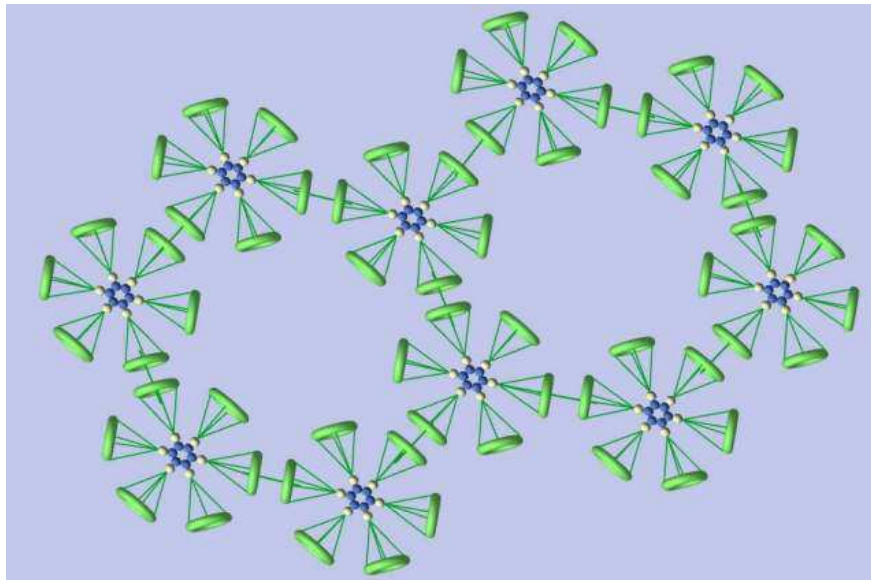


Fig. 10. Theoretical visualization of carbon cluster [6]

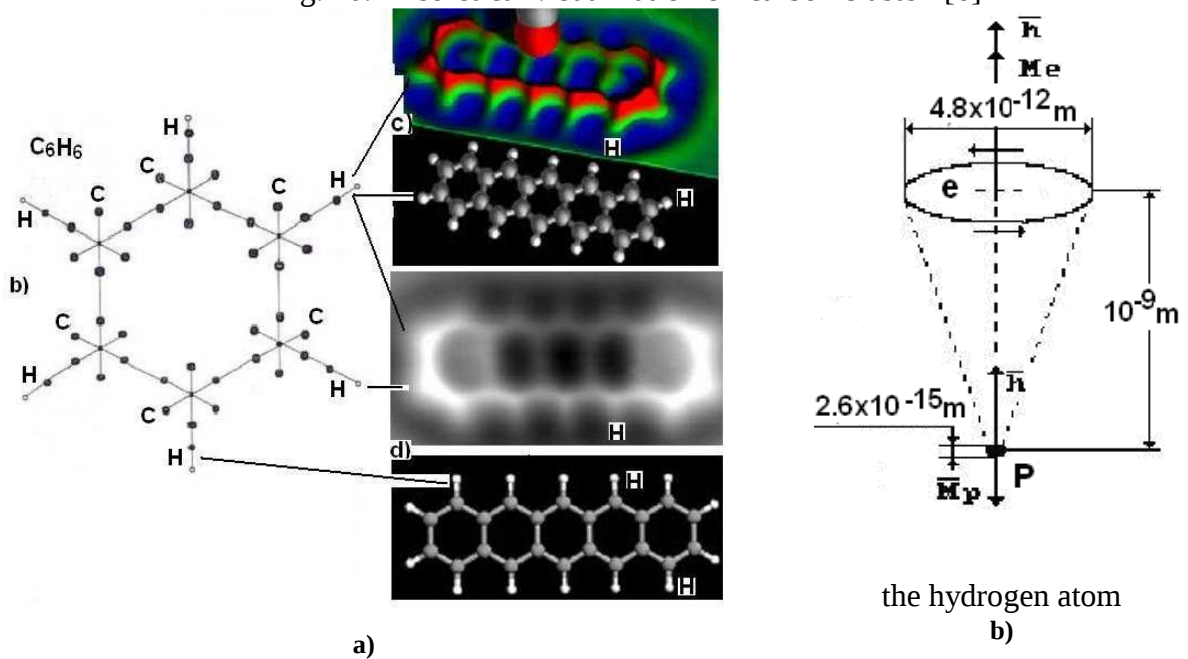
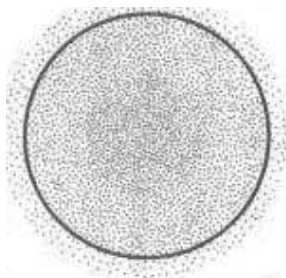
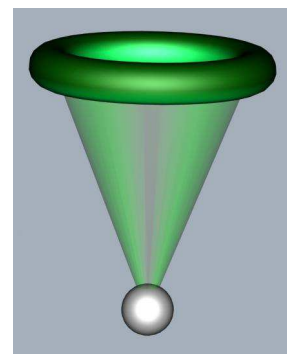


Fig. 11. Theoretical benzene molecule and the photo of its cluster, and the hydrogen atom [1], [5]

Let us compare the orthodox notion and the new notion of the atoms of hydrogen and carbon (Figs 10, 11 and 12) [1]



the orthodox hydrogen atom



the hydrogen atom [6]

Fig. 12. The orthodox notion and the new notion of the hydrogen atom

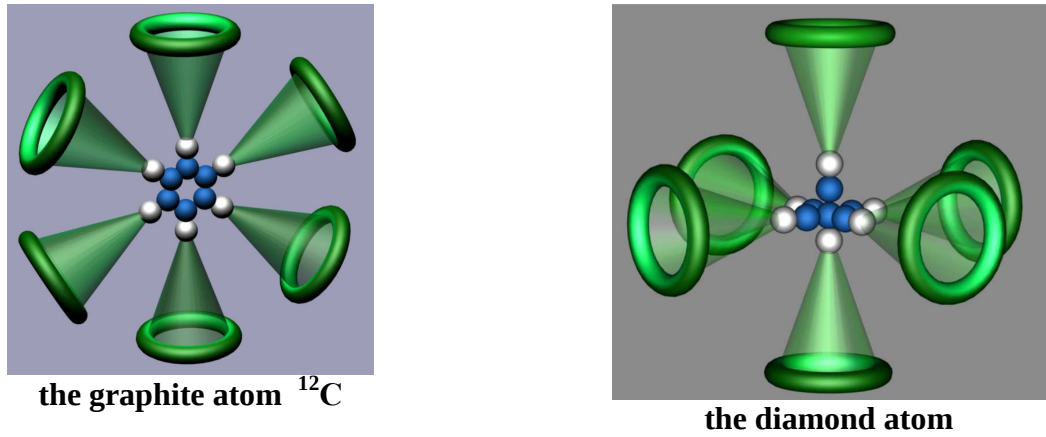


Fig. 13. The new structures of the atoms of graphite and diamond [6]

Now, it is known that physics is the leader in the field of moronic knowledge accumulation. The portion of such knowledge is 70%. Physics shares its moronic educational information with the neighbouring educational subjects. Electrical engineering is one of them. Let us consider one moronic part of electrical engineering, which restrains an introduction of pulse electrical consumers banning the way to pulse power engineering, the most efficient power engineering of the nearest future. It appears from moronic knowledge in the field of electrical engineering that if electric energy is consumed by pulses with voltage amplitudes U_A and current amplitudes I_A with relative pulse ratio S , its average power P_C is calculated according to the formula

$$P_C = \frac{U_A \cdot I_A}{S}. \quad (13)$$

It is simple to check moronity of this formula. Let us draw a graph of pulses of voltage and current being supplied to the consumer during 300 s, for example (Fig. 14)

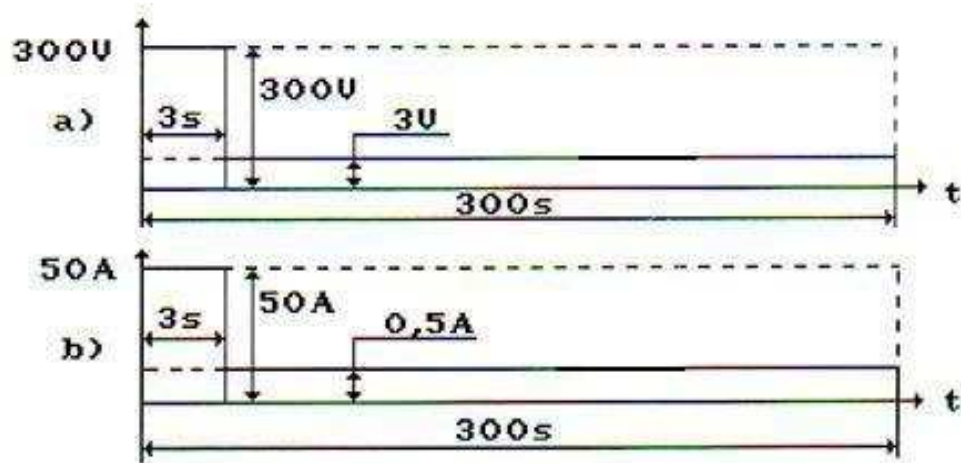


Fig. 14. Experiment duration is 300 s (5 minutes) and total duration of all voltage pulses is 3 seconds, total duration of all current pulses is the same

It is clear from the formula (13) and Fig. 14 that either voltage amplitude of 300 V or current amplitude of 50 A is divided by relative pulse ratio. If we divide only current amplitude $I_A = 50\text{A}$ (Fig. 14, b) by relative pulse ratio and preserve voltage amplitude as it is, i.e. being equal to $U_A = 300\text{ V}$ (Fig. 14, a), it will mean that the duration of voltage operation $U_A = 300\text{ V}$

(Fig. 14, a) will be preserved during the whole experiment (5 minutes = 300 seconds), not 3 s as in reality. It results in the actual law of formation of the average value of electric pulse power, not the moronic one.

$$P_C = \frac{U_A \cdot I_A}{S^2}. \quad (14)$$

In Fig. 15, one can see an experimental installation for a proof of erroneousness of the moronic law (13) and correctness of the law (14). An electromotor-generator discharges and charges two groups of the accumulators and energizes an electrolyzer. During 72 hours of continuous operation, voltage at all accumulators has dropped by 0.7 volt on the average. If we take into account the number of the accumulators (8) and capacity of each accumulator (16 Ah), we shall have a value of energy, which has been given by all accumulators during 72 hours: $E_{AK}=18 \cdot 0.7 \cdot 3600 \cdot 8=362880$ J. It appears from this that power, which is realized by all accumulators for MG-1 rotor rotation and for electrolyzer power supply, is $P_{AK}=362880/72 \cdot 3600=1.40$ W. The electrolyzer has produced 43 litres of a gas mixture of hydrogen and oxygen. It means that in order to produce 1 litre of this mixture the power, which is equal to $1.4 \text{ watts}/43=0.033$ watt/litre, has been realized. It is a very saving result [1].

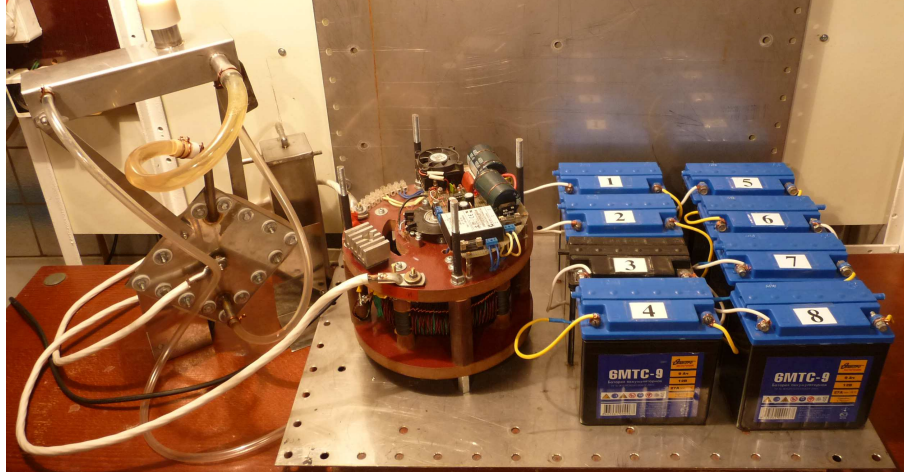


Fig. 15. Motor-generator in the mode of discharge and charge of the accumulators and power supply of the electrolyzer

Let us give an example of an age-long moronic statement that it is impossible to construct a continuous operating machine. It was constructed nearly 200 years ago, and it is demonstrated by the descendants of the inventor (Fig. 16). You can find a video of the operation of the magnetic-gravity continuous operating machine if you visit the site being mentioned in the references [7].



a)



b)

Fig. 16: a) photo of the magnetic-gravity motor; b) the magnetic-gravity motor rotates under the influence of the magnet and gravitation force

The actually operating continuous operating magnetic-gravity motor was not recognized nearly 200 years, because there was no scientist who could describe physics of the process of its operation. The fate has given me an opportunity to do it. It is done in the following way (Fig. 16).

Thus, physics of the operation process of the magnetic-gravity motor has remained unclear since the year of 1823 under the conditions of its simplicity as we see now. A wheel of the magnetic-gravity motor rotates at the expense of an interaction of the magnet with a rotating ball, which rotates the wheel of the motor. It appears from this that a secret of the rotation of the ball and, consequently, the wheel is in the direction of the magnetic lines of force, which are formed by the magnetic field between a constant magnet and an induces magnetic field in the ball [8].

We have proved long ago that all electric motors and electric generators operate due to the formation of the magnetic lines of force between the magnetic poles of the rotors and the stators [1]. Let us recollect this item of new electrodynamics. In Fig. 17, one can see the direction of the magnetic lines of force between the like magnetic poles and the unlike ones of the constant magnets [1].

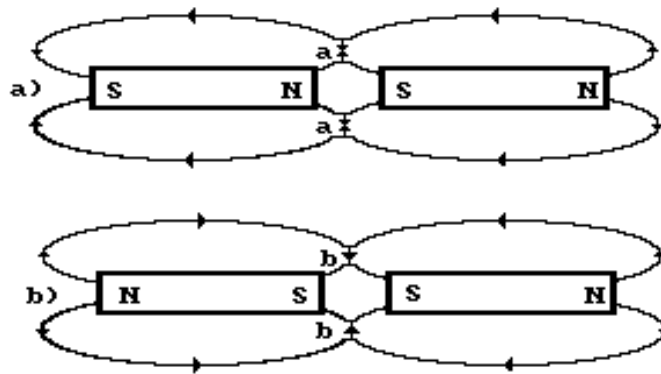


Fig. 17. Diagram of the interaction of the magnetic lines of force of the bar magnets

As it is clear from Fig. 17, a, near the unlike magnetic poles, which bring them together, the magnetic lines of force in the area of the contacts of the poles (Fig. 17, a, points a) are directed toward each other $N \Rightarrow \Leftarrow S$; near the like magnetic poles, which repel each other (Fig. 17, b, points b), the directions of the magnetic lines of force in the area of the contacts of the poles coincide $S \Rightarrow \Rightarrow S$ [1].

It is known that if a constant magnet interacts with a part made of iron, the magnetic field with the magnetic polarity, which is opposite to the magnetic polarity of the constant magnet, is formed inside this part, and the iron part draws closer to the constant magnet due to the fact that the magnetic lines of force are directed toward each other (Fig. 17, a). It is the physical essence of the operation of the magnetic-gravity motor (Fig. 16). In order to make sure, let us draw a diagram of the interaction of the magnetic fields of the constant magnet and the ball of the magnetic-gravity motor (Fig. 18) [8]. Let us pay attention to the fact that the ball interacts with the south magnetic pole (the magnet end of red colour) of the constant magnet (Figs 16 and 18).

Thus, the authors of the magnetic-gravity motor (Figs 16 and 18) have constructed it in such a way that the ball, which is in the internal surface of a tread of the rotating wheel, interacts with an acute angle of the south (S) pole of the magnet. In the video, it is painted red [1]. It has been agreed long ago that the magnetic lines of force comes out from the north magnetic pole of the constant magnet N_M and enter its south magnetic pole S_M (Fig. 18).

When the magnet and the magnetized part approach each other, the magnetic pole of the opposite polarity is formed in this part in the area of the approach. In our example, the magnetic lines of force of the north magnetic pole of the constant magnet enter the body of the ball (Fig. 18). As a result, the magnetic pole of the opposite polarity, i.e. the south magnetic pole S_{III} , is formed

automatically in the area of their entrance into the body of the ball; the north magnetic pole N_M of the constant magnet is formed at the opposite side of the ball (Fig. 18).

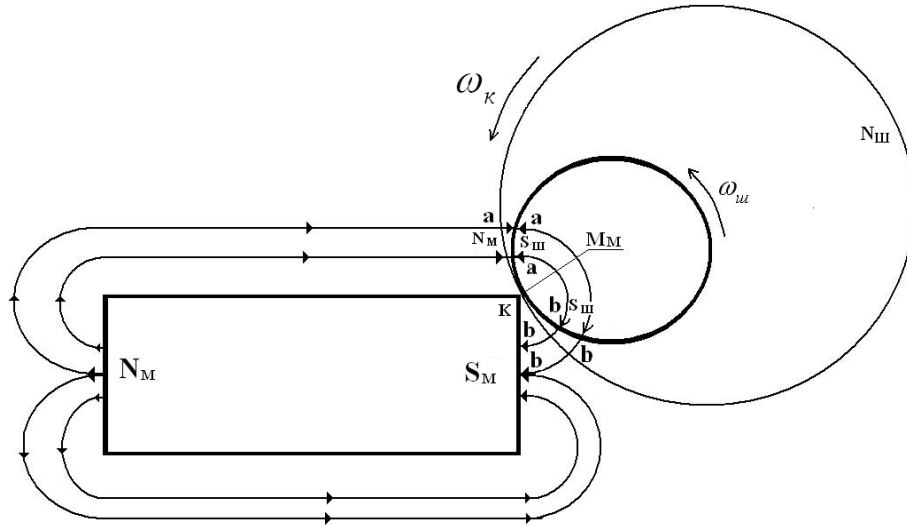


Fig. 18. Diagram of the interaction of the magnetic fields of the poles of the contact of the ball and the constant magnet

As it is clear from Fig. 18, the magnetic lines of force of the north pole of the constant magnet N_M and the south pole of the ball S_{III} are directed toward each other as in the area (a...a) of the unlike magnetic poles of the constant magnets (Fig. 17, a). As the unlike magnets poles of the constant magnets approach each other in this case, the similarly directed magnetic lines of force of the constant magnet and the ball in the areas (a...a) (Fig. 18) form a magnetic moment, which will turn the ball in relation to point K, the point with the smallest gap between the constant magnet and the ball, counterclockwise (Fig. 18). In the area (b...b) of the ball, the directions of the magnetic lines of force, which come out of its body, will coincide with the direction of the lines of force of the constant magnet, which enter its south magnetic pole S_M . As a result, according to Fig. 17, b (the area b...b) in this area of the interaction of the magnetic fields of the ball and the constant magnet, the forces will be formed that will push away the body of the ball from the body of the constant magnet, i.e. will increase the total magnetic moment M_M , which rotates the ball in relation to point K (Fig. 18). As the moment of forces of the interaction of the ball with the internal surface of the tread of the wheel (Figs 16 and 18) exceeds moment of gravitational forces, which rotate the ball in the opposite direction, the ball will rotate and turn the wheel of the magnetic-gravity motor counterclockwise [1]. Let us make an equation of the forces and the moments, which describe the operation process of the magnetic-gravity motor (Fig. 19).

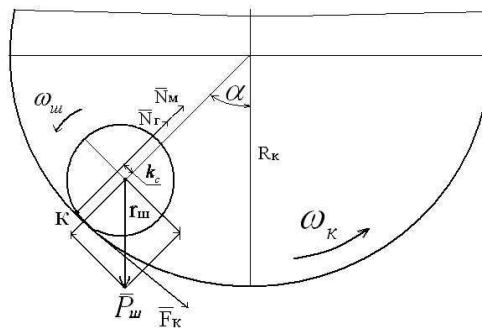


Fig. 19. Diagram for the calculation of resistance force to ball rolling being formed by gravitational force

As it is clear from Fig. 19, the following forces are applied to the ball: gravitational force $\overline{P}_{III}$, normal component of the wheel surface reaction $\overline{N}_\Gamma$ being generated by gravitational force $\overline{P}_{III}$, normal component of the wheel surface reaction $\overline{N}_M$ being generated by the magnetic force, which presses the ball to the internal surface of the wheel, tangential force of resistance to ball rolling along the internal surface of the wheel $\overline{F}_K$.

It has been agreed long ago that a coefficient of resistance to ball rolling should be represented in the form of arm k_C (Fig. 19) of a shift of the normal reaction from the axis of the wheel to the side of its rotation; this arm has been called the coefficient of resistance to rolling. For a steel ball, which rolls on steel, it is close to the value $k_C \approx 5.0 \cdot 10^{-5} \text{ m}$. If we denote the ball radius by symbol r_{III} , we shall have a sum moment of forces, which affect the ball during its rolling along the internal surface of the wheel (Fig. 19).

$$\begin{aligned} P_{III} \cdot r_{III} \cdot \sin \alpha &= (N_\Gamma + N_M) \cdot k_C \Rightarrow \\ \Rightarrow m_{III} g \cdot r_{III} \cdot \sin \alpha &= (m_{III} g \cdot \cos \alpha + N_M) \cdot k_C \end{aligned} \quad (15)$$

From this equation, one can determine the normal component $\overline{N}_M$ affecting the ball, which is formed by the magnetic forces pressing the ball to the internal surface of the wheel (Fig. 19).

$$N_M = \frac{m_{III} g \cdot r_{III} \cdot \sin \alpha - m_{III} g \cdot k_C \cos \alpha}{k_C} \quad (16)$$

If we admit that in the established mode of operation of the magnetic-gravity motor its wheel and the ball rotate uniformly, it is possible to calculate kinetic energies of rotation of the wheel and the ball. The moment of inertia I_K of the rotating wheel is determined experimentally; the moment of inertia of the ball is $I_{III} = 0.40 m_{III} (r_{III})^2$. If we denote the angular velocities of the wheel ω_K and the ball ω_{III} , we shall have a mathematical model for the calculation of a total kinetic energy E of the rotating wheel E_K and the ball E_{III} .

$$E = E_K + E_{III} = 0.50 \cdot I_K \cdot \omega_K^2 + 0.50 \cdot 0.40 m_{III} \cdot \omega_{III}^2 \quad (17)$$

It is natural that there is every reason to think that in case of the uniform rotation of the wheel and the ball their kinetic energies are approximately equal. Now it becomes possible to determine the moment of inertia I_K of the wheel.

$$I_K = \frac{0.40 m_{III} \cdot \omega_{III}^2}{\omega_K^2} \quad (18)$$

The initial input equations make it possible to proceed to a deeper description of the operation process of the magnetic-gravity motor and to the creation of the commercial models.

In the video [7], it was reported that the continuous operating magnetic-gravity motor was invented in the year of 1823. The information concerning it was published in the year of 1927, at the time of the height of struggle against the inventors of the continuous operating machines; that is why it was not recognized, and the authors did not get a patent, because there was no scientist who could carry out a scientific expertise of this invention and could prove that an operation of this device was guided by an interaction process of the magnetic forces of the constant magnet and the gravitational forces of the Earth. It is natural that the authors are alive no more; that is

why we have the only opportunity: we can congratulate their descendants with the wonderful ancestors who made the first continuous operating mechanical motor, which demonstrated erroneousness of many physical theories of that time.

Let us mention the achievements of Steven Mark, the American investigator [9]. He worked out a free energy generator (Fig. 19), the electron system of which makes the free electrons of the wires of this generator generate the pulses of electromotive force of self-induction; energy of these electrons is enough for a guidance of this process and consumer power supply of more than 1 kW. Similar achievement of the Russian scientists (Fig. 20) is ready for commercialization [10].

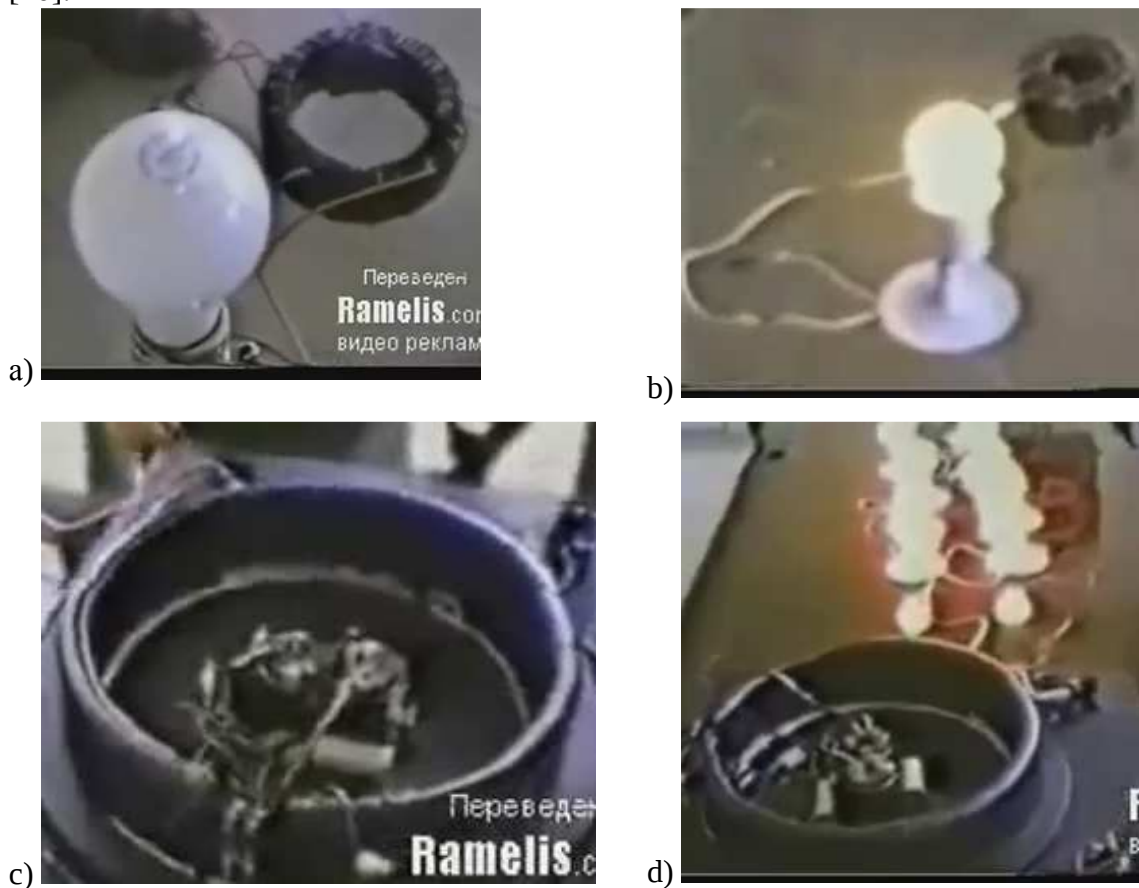


Fig. 19. Photo of Steven Mark self-contained electric generators [9]

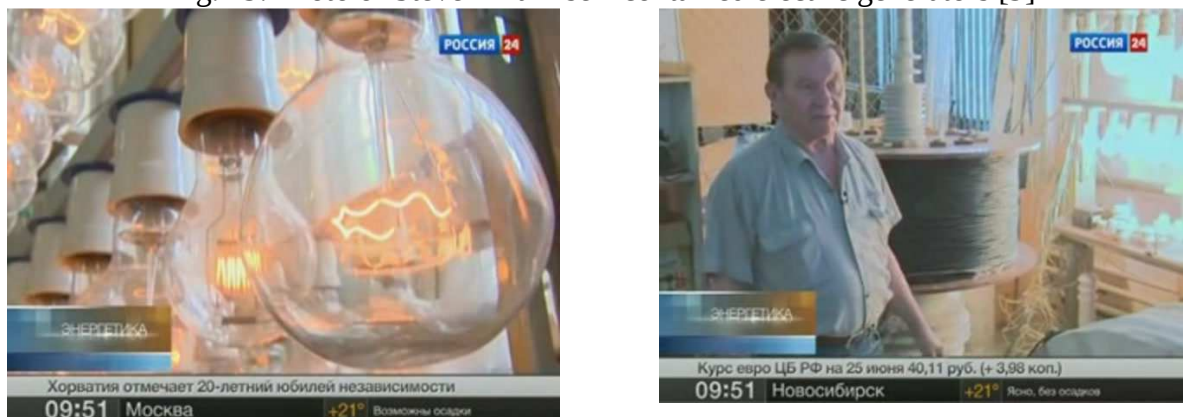


Fig. 20. Photo of the kilowatt lamps of the Russian generator, which passes energy across an informational wire, which is thinner than human hair, to the free energy generator [10]

A question arises: has the author of this article justified his leaving the Leningrad University? The answer to it can be found in statistics of his personal scientific site

http://metrika.yandex.ru/stat/content/popular/?counter_id=3626905&date1=20121017&date2=20121023&filter=week&from=informer&group=day

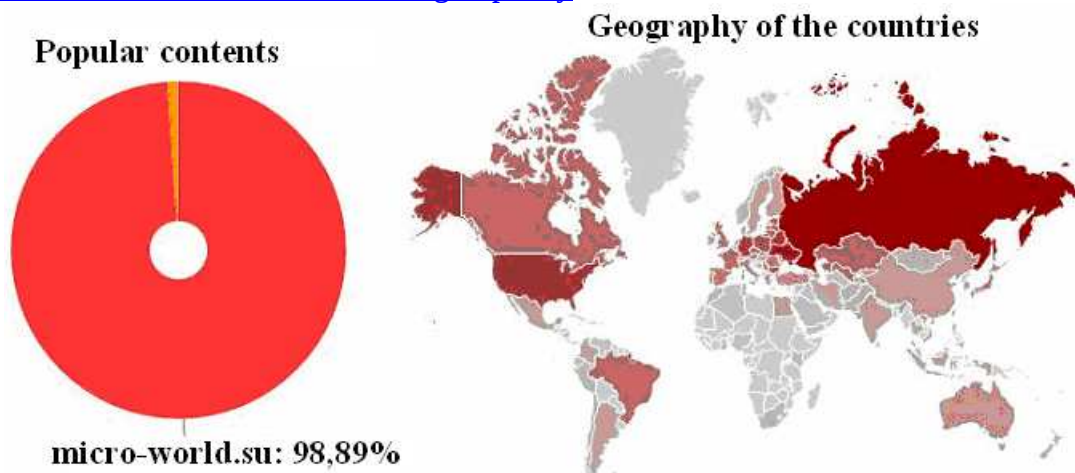


Fig. 21. Popularity of our site among the scientific truth searches (98.89%) and the world countries, the scientific truth searches of which visit our site

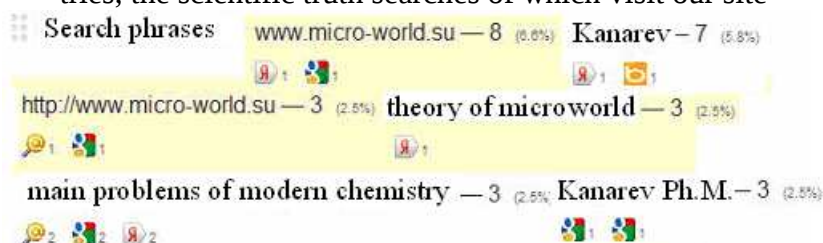


Fig. 22. Search phrases, which bring the searches to our site

There are copies of our site in different variations in the U.S.A.

http://www.worldsci.org/people/Philipp_Kanarev

http://peswiki.com/index.php/Directory:Kanarev_Electrolysis

in Finland <http://Kanarev.innoplaza.net>

and in other countries

The total quantity of the visitors of the site containing our information has exceeded one million long ago.

If I graduated from the Department of Physics of the Leningrad University, I would get such load of moronity, which deprived me of the possibility to be engaged with self-education that brought about the new scientific results, with which no actual competitors in the current scientific achievements could be compared. They have already provided a preservation of interest in them for the term, which is not shorter than the term of interest in the Euclidean achievements.

The above-mentioned information does not result in a recommendation for the students to leave the universities. It appears from this that the rectors of the universities should teach only the new knowledge, not the old moronic knowledge.

Conclusion

It results from the above-mentioned information that the students of the Kuban State Agrarian University, in which the old moronic scientific knowledge being enounced in this lecture is still taught, have the right to demand from the university administration to explain the reasons of hiding of this fact from them and the reasons of a refuse to teach them new knowledge. If no answer is given to this demand, the students have a possibility to go into court and ask to return their money, which have been paid by them for moronic education at the university, which has celebrated its nineteenth anniversary grandiosely.

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<http://www.micro-world.su/index.php/2010-12-22-11-39-37/730-2012-11-14-09-54-18>