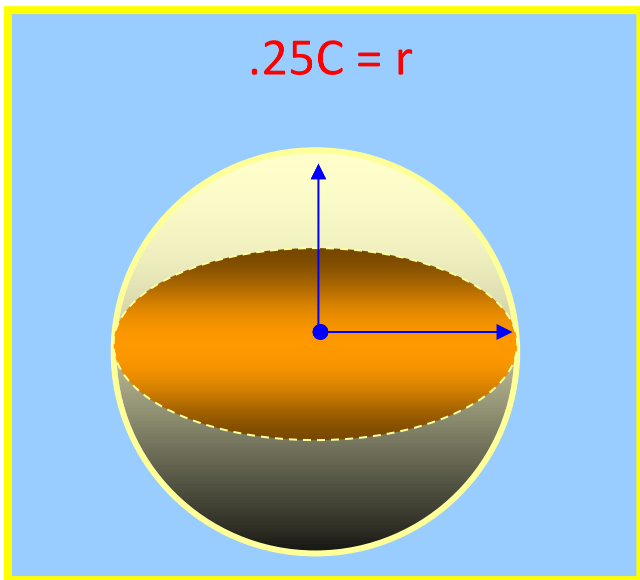
DARK MATTER IS NONEXISTENT
INTRODUCTION

Proving conversion of Conventional Second-Dimensional calculations to Third-Dimensional expression relevant to the sphere reflects a loss of 23.36985% of Surface Area on the Second-Dimensional plane. This % is equal to the inferred % of missing matter called DARK MATTER.



SPHERICAL SURFACE AREA
FROM THEORY TO THEOREM

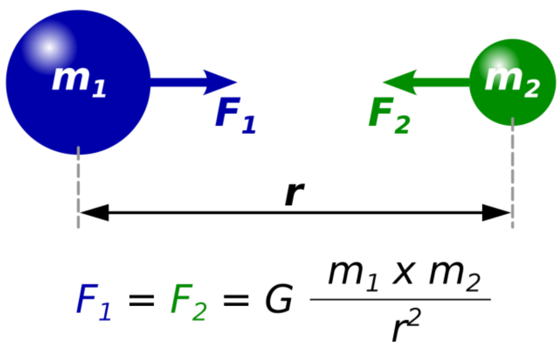
Following the introduction to Eugene J. Laviolette's book, *Dark Matter is Nonexistent,* Laviolette further proves his theory with detailed analysis using mathematical calculations. This riveting groundbreaking book will change the way we look at the Universe and the stars. This book is for scientists, theorists, and fans of the stars alike.

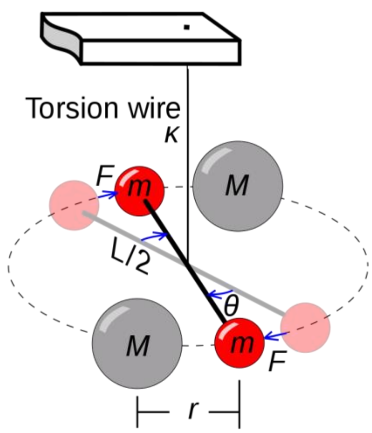
How Much Does the Universe Weigh?

Sir Isaac Newton had demonstrated that gravity is a universal force, acting in the same way on both everyday objects and celestial bodies. Henry Cavendish wanted to know how much the Earth itself weighed. In everyday life, here on Earth we think of weight and mass as the same thing. In physics they're quite different things. Mass is an inherent property of all material stuff, while weight is the effect that a gravitational field has on mass. When we ask how much the universe weighs, we are really asking what its mass is.

The challenge of weighing the Earth continued to nag at Cavendish for decades. In principle, Newton's laws provided a solution. If he could determine the gravitational pull of, say, a 100-pound weight, he could compare it to the gravitational pull of the Earth, and some complicated but straightforward math would give him the weight (or, strictly speaking, the mass) of the Earth.

So, in 1797, Cavendish set out to build his own ultra-precise measuring apparatus, called a torsion balance. In essence, this consisted of two small weights, set at each end of a horizontal bar suspended from a string at the midpoint, with two larger weights nearby. Left to rotate freely, the bar would rotate under the gravitational influence of the larger weights.





ISAAC NEWTON **HENRY CAVENDISH**

The **gravitational constant** (also known as the **universal gravitational constant**, the **Newtonian constant of gravitation**, or the **Cavendish gravitational constant**), denoted by the capital letter G, is an empirical physical constant involved in the calculation of gravitational effects in Sir Isaac Newton's law of universal gravitation and in Albert Einstein's theory of general relativity.

The measured value of the constant is known with some certainty to four significant digits. In SI units, its value is approximately $6.674\times10^{-11}\ m^3\cdot kg^{-1}\cdot s^{-2}$.

The modern notation of Newton's law involving G was introduced in the 1890s by C. V. Boys. The first implicit measurement with an accuracy within about 1% is attributed to Henry Cavendish in a 1798 experiment.

After months of measurements, Cavendish was able to determine the gravitational forces acting within his torsion balance — and, by comparison to Earth's gravity, he was then able to calculate how much the Earth must weigh, and, from Earth's known size, the average density that must correspond to that weight. The Earth, he announced, was 5.48 times denser (and heavier) than an equal volume of water. Modern scientists have refined that figure to 5.52 times denser than water, meaning that Cavendish was off by less than 1%.

From weighing the Earth to weighing the universe is a pretty big step, but Cavendish did the heaviest lifting. Once the weight (or mass) of the Earth is known, measurements of orbital distances and velocities provide a framework for calculating the mass of other celestial bodies. Or even estimating the combined mass of all celestial objects, thus answering how much the universe weighs.

In recent decades this has led to one result that might have startled even Henry Cavendish. When cosmologists use the gravitational method to determine how much the universe weighs, the answer comes out much higher than the estimated combined mass of everything we can see in the universe — all its galaxies, large and small, with their stars, gas and dust, and various bits and pieces.

Most of the mass — and therefore weight! — in the universe turns out to be in a form that we cannot see or detect at all, *except* by its gravitation. This is the mysterious DARK MATTER you've probably heard about. What it is, no one yet knows.

Between them, Sir Isaac Newton and Henry Cavendish showed that the DARK MATTER must be out there. But we're still waiting for a new experimental apparatus — and a new scientist — to show us exactly what it is.

FRITZ ZWICKY
The father of Dark Matter

Fritz Zwicky was the first to recognize that in rich clusters of galaxies, a large portion of the matter is not visible. In his pioneering work he estimated the total mass of the COMA cluster of galaxies from the motions of the galaxies within that cluster. Using the **virial theorem** to relate the total average kinetic energy and total average potential energy of the galaxies of the Coma cluster he came to the conclusion that the galaxies were on average moving too fast for the COMA cluster to be held together only by the mass of the visible matter. He coined the phrase **Dark Matter.**

Galaxies in our universe seem to be achieving an impossible feat. They are rotating with such speed that the gravity generated by their observable matter could not possibly hold them together; they should have torn themselves apart long ago. The same is true of galaxies in clusters, which leads scientists to believe that something we cannot see is at work. They think something we have yet to detect directly is giving these galaxies extra mass, generating the extra gravity they need to stay intact.

This strange and unknown matter was called **"Dark Matter"** since it is not visible.

Dark Matter is an invisible form of matter that makes up most of the universe's mass and creates its underlying structure. Dark Matter drives normal matter (gas and dust) to collect and build up into stars and galaxies.

Total mass of the universe cannot be explained simply by what we see. And nothing we can directly observe fills the gap. Dark matter is space matter we cannot see. It does not give off light.

The Dark Matter of space has pressure like the ocean. When the energized matter hits space, space is pushed back as it absorbs the outgoing matter. It is bent with pressure. This is known as **Gravitational Lensin**g. It makes space more dense around the object distorting space itself.

What evidence is there of the existence of Dark Matter?

The primary evidence for Dark Matter comes from calculations showing that many galaxies would fly apart, that they would not have formed, or would not move as they do if they did not contain a large amount of unseen matter.

What are some interesting facts about Dark Matter?

It isn't made up of baryons, unlike normal matter, which is a combination of Protons and Neutrons. Dark Matter doesn't interact with electromagnetic forces. It doesn't absorb or emit light, nor does it reflect it like normal matter making it extremely hard to spot. The only way it can be detected is through its gravitational pull on visible matter.

Dark Matter is a component of the universe whose presence is discerned from its gravitational attraction rather than its luminosity. Dark matter **isn't** equally distributed in places. It mostly lies within areas where galaxies exist.

The existence of dark matter comes primarily from gravitational evidence. However, the observational evidence is that DARK MATTER is lumped in galaxies, galaxy clusters, and other conglomerations of matter.

Dark Energy is thought to contribute 73% of all the mass and energy in the universe. Another 23% is Dark Matter, and 4 % of the universe composed of regular matter, such as stars, planets, and people.

Slight variations of the Cosmos is 5% normal matter, 68% Dark Energy, and 27% Dark Matter among others.

EXAMINING THE BLUE COLORED WORDS ABOVE:

Scientists believe that something we cannot see is at work. They think something we have yet to detect directly is giving galaxies extra mass, generating the extra gravity they need to stay intact.

Dark Matter makes up most of the universe's mass and creates its underlying structure.

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LOGICALLY SPEAKING

If Dark Matter comes primarily from gravitational evidence whose presence is discerned from its gravitational attraction rather than its luminosity and its distribution **isn't** equally distributed in places because observational evidence is that Dark Matter is lumped in galaxies, galaxy clusters, and other conglomerations of matter, then the Dark Matter must be **attached to the normal matter.**

If we can prove Dark Matter is Normal Matter Spherically closed within itself we will understand:

1) Why scientists believe that something we cannot see is at work. And why they think something we have yet to detect directly is giving these galaxies extra mass, generating the extra gravity they need to stay intact.

2) Why total mass of the universe cannot be explained simply by what we see.

3) Why Dark Matter doesn't interact with electromagnetic forces. Why it doesn't absorb or emit light, nor does it reflect it like normal matter

4) Why large amounts of unseen matter can be explained.

5) Why Dark Matter is discerned from its gravitational attraction rather than its luminosity.

6) Why Dark Matter is lumped in galaxies, galaxy clusters, and other conglomerations of matter.

7) Why the percent of missing Dark Matter is .2336985% instead of the .23% rounded off.

According to our current understanding, a star and its planets form out of a collapsing cloud of dust and gas within a larger cloud called a nebula. The nebula condensed and became a **spinning disk**. Particles in the spinning disc began to clump together as gravity attracted them to each other. These **"circumstellar" or "protoplanetary" disks** are the birthplaces of planets. **Each disk will eventually become a SPHERE after its disk diameter is settled before the pressed clouds and gravity causes them to collapse in on themselves SPHERICALLY.**

Mathematical discovery corrects a geometrical error intrinsic in the work of Archimedes.

What is the nature of "DARK MATTER", this mysterious material that exerts a gravitational pull, but does not emit nor absorb light? Astronomers do not know.

Dark Matter is not made of atoms**?** Scientist are looking for something that has mass but isn't made of atoms. Something that is everywhere but cannot be seen. Something that exerts a gravitational pull, but does not emit nor absorb light.

New results will dramatically change the scientific perception of our Universe.

GEOMETRY:
HOW ACCURATE IS IT?

I BELIEVE THE FLAW I DISCOVERED IN GEOMETRY WILL MATERIALIZE DARK MATTER.

**THE FLAW HAS MASS BUT ISN'T MADE OF ATOMS.
THE FLAW IS EVERYWHERE AND HAS NOT BEEN SEEN.
THE FLAW EXERTS A GRAVITATIONAL PULL, BUT DOES NOT EMIT NOR ABSORB LIGHT.**

MATHEMATICAL ERROR REVEALS DARK MATTER IS NONEXISTENT.

Any formula utilizing $4\pi r^2$ or any multiple of the formula understates its universal worth. All the $4\pi r^2$ formulas below understate value of the equations by .2336985 % and Third Dimension Spherical Surface Area is understated by.1107198 %.

The formula for the mass of a sphere:

M = 4/3·π·r³·mD

where:

- M is the mass of the sphere
- r is the radius of the sphere
- mD is the mean density of the material

Finding mass of a sphere given density = 1−ρ21−ρ2 and radius = 1

$$M = \int_0^1 density\,.dV = \int_0^1 (1 - r^2).dV$$

and we know that V= $\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3$ where r is the radius of the sphere

So dV= $4\pi r^2$dr

Hence

$$M = \int_0^1 (1 - r^2) * 4\pi r^2 dr$$

$$= 4\pi \int_0^1 (r^2 - r^4) dr$$

$$= 4\pi \left(\frac{1}{3} - \frac{1}{5}\right) = \frac{8\pi}{15}$$

VIRIAL THEOREM EQUATIONS:

THERMAL (KINETIC) ENERGY: $KE = \int_0^R \frac{3}{2} KT * N * \mathbf{4\pi r^2} dr$

GRAVITY POTENTIAL ENERGY: $PE = -\int_0^R \frac{GM}{r} P\, \mathbf{4\pi r^2} dr$

IDEAL GAS LAW $P = NKT$ so: $KE = \int_0^R \frac{3}{2} P\,(r) * \mathbf{4\pi r^2} dr$

INVERSE SQUARE LAW EQUATIONS:

ELECTRIC: $E = \frac{Q}{\mathbf{4\pi \varepsilon_0\, r^2}}$

RADIATION: $\frac{S}{\mathbf{4\pi r^2}}$

GRAVITY: $I = \frac{GM}{r^2} = g$

SPHERICAL ILLUMINATION: Surface area is understated by .1107198 %.

In addition, we will reveal the geometrical error intrinsic in the work of Archimedes that created the loss of 23.36985 % of Second Dimensional Surface Area and why Third Dimensional Spherical Surface Area is not expressed accurately.

Do we not concern ourselves with Spheres, their Surface Areas and amount of Matter?

We must allow Hemispheres to settle their Universal matter onto a Second-Dimensional Plane in order to properly calculate it on a Second-Dimensional Plane and when it reshapes into a Hemisphere it must return to its proper Great Circle Diameter.

THERE IS NO DARK MATTER. JUST MATTER NEEDING TO BE REVEALED.

Corrected error of Archimedes mathematically exposes 23.36985% more BARYONIC MATTER validating DARK MATTER is NONEXISTENT. THEREFORE, OUR UNIVERSE MUST BE CLOSED, NOT OPEN OR FLAT

According to our current understanding, a star and its planets form out of a collapsing cloud of dust and gas within a larger cloud called a nebula. The nebula condensed and became a spinning disk.

These **"circumstellar" or "protoplanetary" disks**, as astronomers call them, are the birthplaces of planets. **.**

All Nebula Disks Have Depth

Disk in picture above represents Third-Dimension unsettled matter, **having depth,** before gravity begins to pull the disk towards its own center of mass until the disk collapses into a sphere **retaining all the settled matter** for that sphere after **Orbital Clearing.**

All celestial **stars** and **planetary-mass objects** massive enough for the force of its own gravity to dominate **become rounded under its own gravity** binding its physical structure, leading to a state of equilibrium. This effectively means that they are **spherical or spheroidal**. Up to a certain mass, an object can be irregular in shape, but beyond that point, which varies depending on the chemical makeup of the object, **gravity begins to pull an object towards its own center of mass until the object collapses into a sphere.**

When a Disk Nebula object in natures space collapses into a Sphere it literally **ARCS** its Diameter into Two Hemispheres each 180° of a circle as it creates a sphere.

The worth or value of $4\pi r^2$ can be materially demonstrated to be .2336985% larger than currently known. Hence, revealing **Dark Matter**.

Value or worth of a Third Dimensional Sphere cannot be accurately calculated until it has been properly drafted on a Second-Dimensional plane as Two Hemispheres having Diameters equal to the Semicircle ARCS of the Sphere. I refer to them as **TWO SUPERIOR CIRCLES.**

End result of a Second-Dimensional Disk Diameter is the Diameter or GREAT CIRCLE of a Third-Dimensional Sphere.

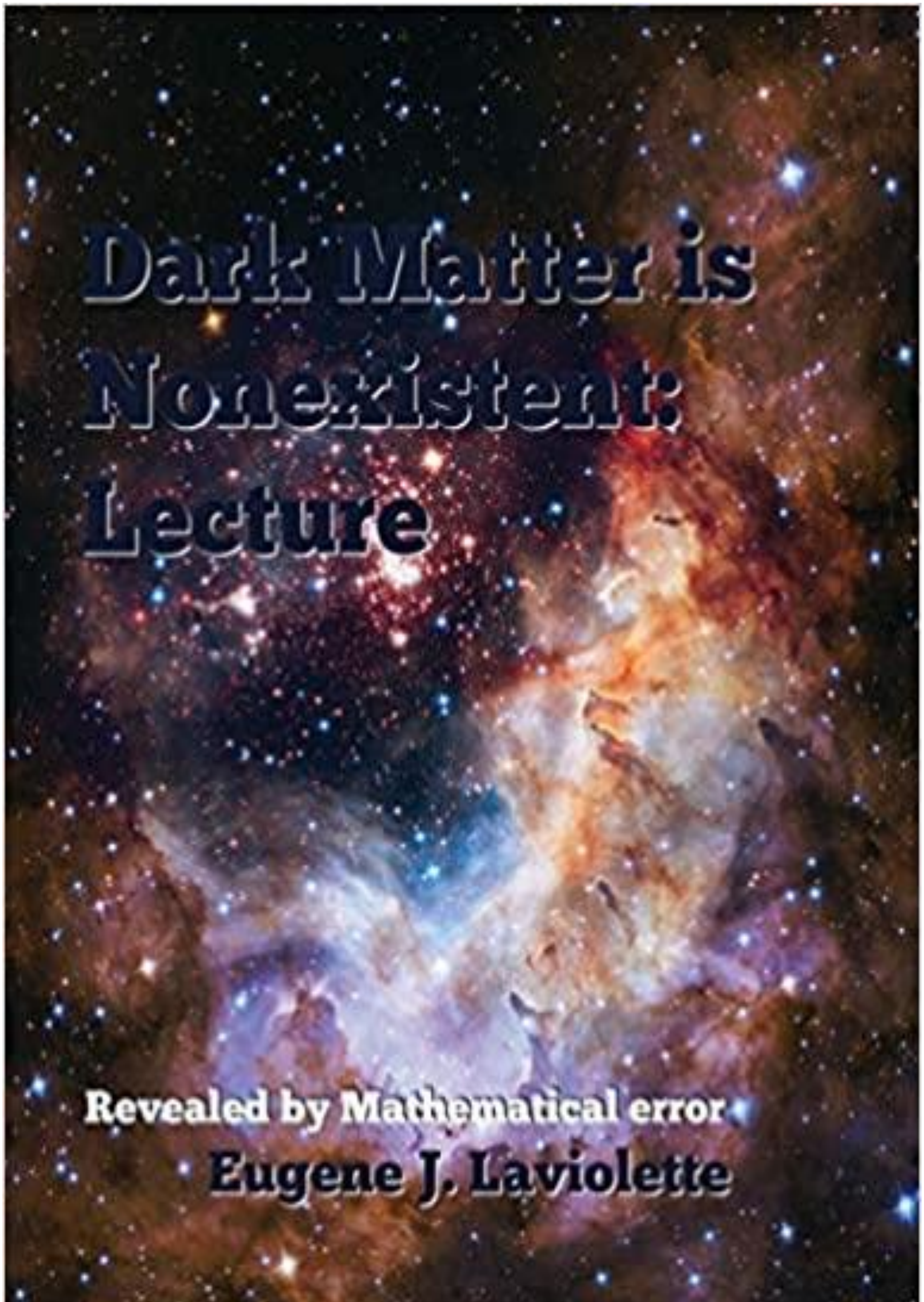
When space matter changes shape, Surface Area and Depth calculations are altered. However, amount of Mass remains the same as does its weight due to gravity.

In nature the disk collapsed in on itself. We can materially visualize what happened to the matter as it transformed from a nebula disk into a sphere of mass as we materially see Two Second-Dimensional Hemispheres of mass (matter) rise up from a Second-Dimensional plane as it redistributes its matter.

Our Spherical world and universe rose from a Third-Dimensional Disk. Why do we calculate their worth or value on a Second-Dimensional plane as 4 Great Circles of mass without taking into consideration they came from a Third-Dimensional Disk Shape of Matter?

Actually see **DARK MATTER** materialize before your very eyes as I demonstrate and explain the concept in my book titled **Dark Matter is Nonexistent Lecture by Eugene J Laviolette.**

You can purchase the **eBook** version for a little over $3.00 from Amazon or Barnes and Noble. ***OR, JUST READ THE BOOK BELOW.*** Thank You.


Dark Matter is Nonexistent: Lecture
Revealed by Mathematical error
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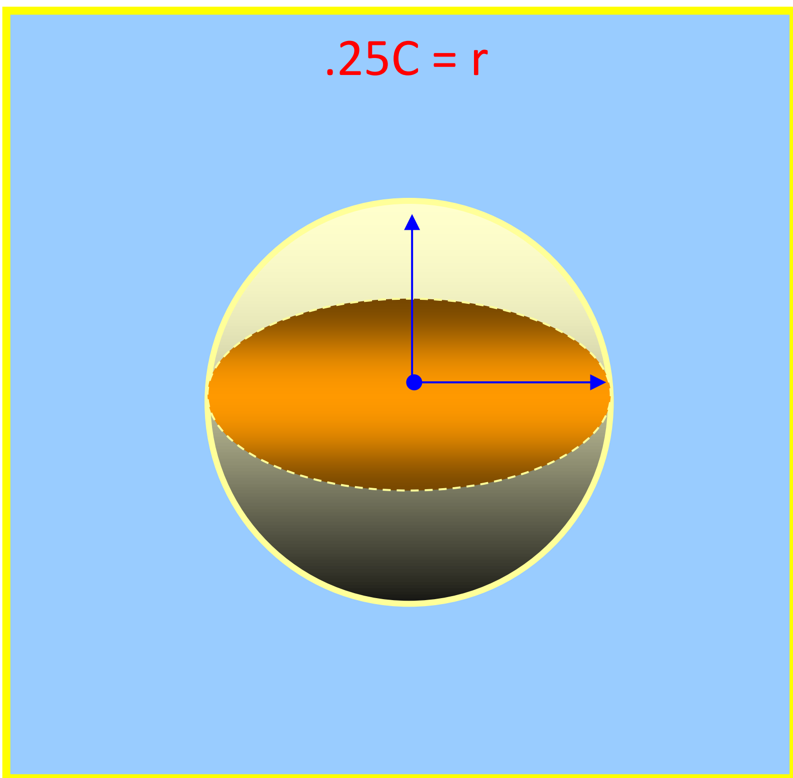
Second Edition

Dark Matter Revealed Press – Bullhead City, AZ
ISBN: 978-0-578-67280-9
Library of Congress Control Number: 2020906244
Dark Matter is Nonexistent | Eugene J. Laviolette
Available Formats: eBook | Paperback distribution

DARK MATTER IS NONEXISTENT
REVEALED BY MATHEMATICAL ERROR

LAVIOLETTEIAN RADIUS
PROJECT SOLEDAD LECTURE

UNDERSTANDING LAVIOLETTEIAN SPHERICAL GEOMETRIC PROOF



SPHERICAL SURFACE AREA
FROM THEORY TO THEOREM

By Eugene J. Laviolette

SURFACE AREA OF A SPHERE ON SECOND-DIMENSIONAL PLANE IS:

NEW FORMULA (MOST ACCURATE) $.25C=r$
$(2\pi r^2 = SA)$

SURFACE AREA OF A SPHERE ON THIRD-DIMENSIONAL PLANE IS:

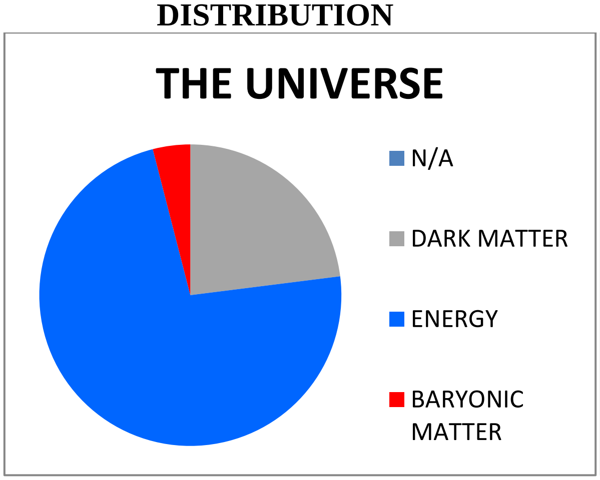
NEW FORMULA (MOST ACCURATE) $.25C=r$
$(2\pi r^2 \text{ x } .900317= SA)$

The observable universe appears from our perspective to be spherical. We assume the Universe is isotropic. The distance to the edge of the observable universe is roughly the same in every direction—that is, the observable universe is a spherical volume (a ball) centered on the observer, regardless of the shape of the Universe as a whole. **In addition, we calculate clusters and super-clusters spherically when weighing the Universe.** Therefore, Lavioletteian Second-Dimensional plane, representing surface area of a sphere, **REVEALS** 23.36985 % **more** universal missing matter referred to as **DARK MATTER**. It **VALIDATES** 23.36985 % **more** Force, 23.36985 % **more** Mass, 23.36985 % **more** Weight, 23.36985 % **more** Source Strength, 23.36985 % **more** Resistance known to the scientific community and **REVEALS** 11.07198 % **more** Third-Dimensional Spherical Surface Area. Also, 52.62281% of the additional matter is allocated to the ball of the sphere (23.36985 % - 11.07198 % = 12.29787 %).

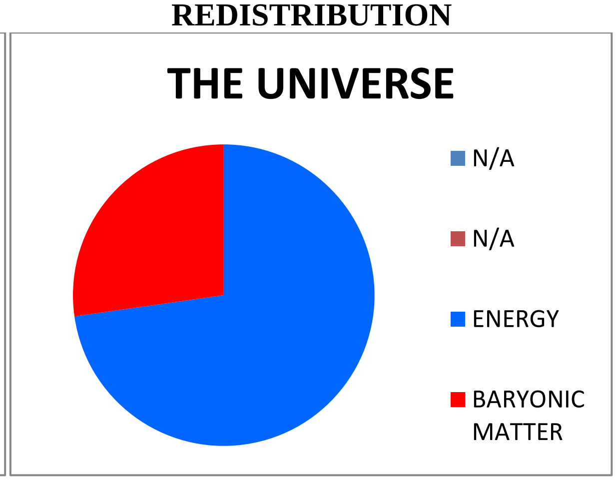
Any formula utilizing $4\pi r^2$ or any multiple of the formula understates its universal worth.

The following represents Lavioletteian percentage of redistribution for the standard model of the Universe.

CONTEMPORARY DISTRIBUTION | **LAVIOLETTEIAN REDISTRIBUTION**



Baryonic Matter 4.9%, Dark Matter 26.8%, Energy 68.3%



Baryonic Matter 4.9% + 23.36985% = 28.26985 %
Energy 71.73015%

THE UNIVERSE
71.73015 % energy + 28.26985 % Baryonic Matter = 100 %

All of our Universal calculations are Spherical in nature.

If there is enough matter to close the universe gravitationally then it is wrapped in on itself like a sphere. If there isn't enough matter to close the cosmos then our universe has an open shape extending forever in all directions. Unlike closed universes, open universes have an infinite amount of space.

Matter has important consequences for the evolution of the Universe and its structure within. According to general relativity, the Universe must conform to one of three types: open, flat, or closed. The total amount of mass and energy in the Universe determines which of the three possibilities applies to the Universe. The type of matter, **"Dark Matter or Baryonic Matter"**, will have a profound effect relevant to an open, flat, or closed Universe.

Scientists still do not know if there is enough matter in the universe to close it. If it is closed what is the hidden matter closing it?

Science, for the first time is asking the public to accept something they cannot find, produce or demonstrate. They want us to accept 23 percent of **DARK MATTER** because they are sure it's needed to explain the universe. The effects of gravitational pull confirm that the dark matter or something must pervade our Universe.

What we know for sure is the fact we need at least 23 % more matter and it must be composed of ATOMS. **The 23 % of more matter composed of atoms is all we need to prove because it is that percentage that kept the computerized virtual galaxies from falling apart.**

The proof of the nonexistence of dark matter besides not being able to see it with any wavelength of the electromagnetic spectrum, besides not being able to collect and hold in one's own hand, besides not being able to detect or create dark matter in any laboratory setting should be proof enough that dark matter is nonexistent. **PROOF** of the nonexistence lies with a glaring procedural mathematical error. Revelation of this truth will not only reveal **23.36985 % more "Baryonic Matter"** but will account for the motions of astronomical objects, specifically stellar, galactic, and galaxy cluster/supercluster observations as well. It will also explain why **velocity measurements** done on large scales reveal much more mass than can be explained by the luminous stuff.

IS IT JUST A COINCIDENT A PROCEDURAL MATHEMATICAL ERROR REVEALS 23.36985 % MORE "BARYONIC MATTER" and that Dark Matter inferred a 23 % increase of an unknown source of matter?

The appendix clarifies why $4\pi r^2$ or any multiple of the formula understates its universal worth.

THE SCIENTIFIC COMMUNITY STATES:

1). There is 23 percent more matter. Dark Matter fills the void. But, it cannot be detected. Its presence is inferred indirectly from the motions of astronomical objects. By measuring these mysterious effects of gravity research determined how much "EXTRA" matter must exist.

2). Newton's Laws may need to be modified. Dr. Vera Rubin at the Carnegie Institution worked with the outside of galaxies. She discovered stars further out from the center were moving just as fast as those near the center. The stars seem to defy the laws of gravity. Rubin said it was expected the velocity of the stars would fall off but they were straight out. It was as though they were being held in place by extra gravity.

3). Einstein's relativity is more accurate relevant to gravity.

WHAT IS THE PROBLEM?

Science detected extra gravity and ASSUMED extra matter must exist. The extra amount of matter is 23 percent rounded off. Some scientists believe the extra matter is there in the form of "DARK UNDETECTED MATTER" because solar systems or galaxies are not flying apart. **Laviolette states Dark Matter does not exist relevant to its intended purpose or for that matter any purpose.**

Geometrical experiments reveal 23.36985 % more Spherical Surface Area on the Second-Dimensional Plane in opposition to contemporary belief.

Mathematical discovery corrects a geometrical error intrinsic in the work of Archimedes.

What is the nature of "DARK MATTER", this mysterious material that exerts a gravitational pull, but does not emit nor absorb light? Astronomers do not know.

Dark Matter is not made of atoms**?** Scientist are looking for something that has mass but isn't made of atoms. Something that is everywhere but cannot be seen. Something that exerts a gravitational pull, but does not emit nor absorb light.

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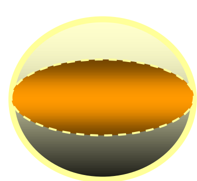
Procedural conversion of Second-Dimensional calculations to Third-Dimensional expression relevant to the sphere reflects a loss of **23.36985 %** of Surface Area **on the Second-Dimensional plane** because the total Surface Area of four (4) Great Circles converts circles to squared units inaccurately relevant to expressing surface area on a Third-Dimensional Sphere. **Third-Dimensional surface area and matter distribution is affected.**

Since the advent of Babylonian geometry and utilization of Pi about 4300 years ago, no one has accurately expressed the surface area of a sphere due to a glaring procedural error. From childhood we have been taught we cannot put a square peg in a round hole which is exactly what mathematicians have done. In so doing they have created the **ILLUSION** of accurate surface area. I am referring to squaring the circle.

The contemporary Second Dimensional Plane when utilized to reveal Surface Area of a **Third-Dimensional** Sphere via a **formula** must provide SUFFICIENT **Second-Dimensional** SURFACE COVERAGE to account for natures **Accretion Factor** if it were activated to reveal settled matter of a **Third-Dimensional** Sphere from a hypothetical Second Dimensional Plane.

CLARIFICATION STATEMENT:

Any reference of **Third-Dimensional from Second Dimensional** stated herein means: String material was placed on a flat surface having **Length and Width** then reshaped to view a **Third-Dimensional figure or shape.**

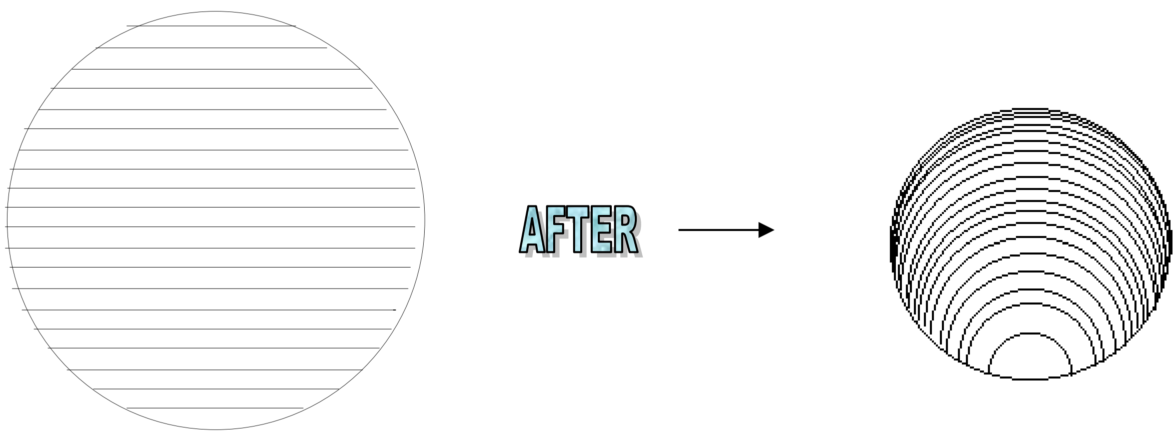


Third-Dimensional figures can be viewed by arcing and or assembling Second-Dimensional figures without loss or gain of surface area expression. Six squares create a cube. Two circles close the ends of the arced rectangle to create a cylinder. Cones and Frustums can also be arced to create Third-Dimensional figures. There are many combinations that can be created from the Second-Dimensional plane to be seen as Third-Dimensional figures. **However, viewing and calculating Third-Dimensional spherical surface area requires a different procedure.**

LAVIOLETTEIAN Geometry agrees with contemporary surface area for polygons and circles, but does not agree with surface area for the contemporary sphere expressed on **the Euclidean Second-Dimensional plane.**

The **Third-Dimensional** sphere must also be assembled from the Second-Dimensional plane. Two hemispheres **ARCED** from the second-dimensional plane **CREATES** the **Third-Dimensional Sphere**. Laviolettеian Superior Circles contain the proportionate amount of material needed to create hemispheres yielding the **desired diameter of a sphere**. **Therefore it is imperative that the diameter of a circular construction on the Second-Dimensional plane be equal to the 180 degree arc of the hemisphere.** One cannot calculate surface area of a **Third-Dimensional** sphere until the proper circle has been drafted on the Second-Dimensional plane. Once the proper circle is constructed you can calculate surface area of a **Third-Dimensional** sphere on **the Second-Dimensional plane** utilizing Laviolettеian methods as follows: 2 pi r^2 x .900317. **r = .25% of any Spherical Great Circle.**

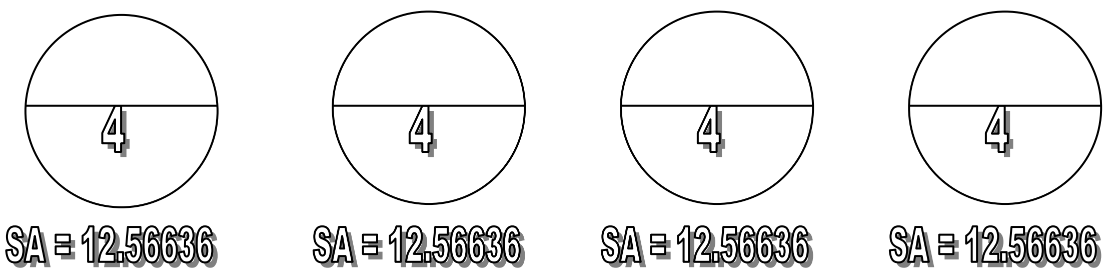
D = 6.28318" **divided by (½ pi) 1.570795 equals** **D = 4"**



SUPERIOR CIRCLE **HEMISPHERE**

CONVERTED BY ARCING CORDS

Why is it incorrect to calculate spherical surface area from 4 Great Circles?

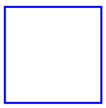


It is incorrect because it will understate true surface area of the Third-Dimensional sphere and **does not account for all the matter needed to be transferred from the Second-Dimensional plane** evident by the additional Laviolettеian 23.36985 % of missing matter now being utilized.

Laviolette's Superior Circles imply there is more matter and more spherical surface area. **WHY?**

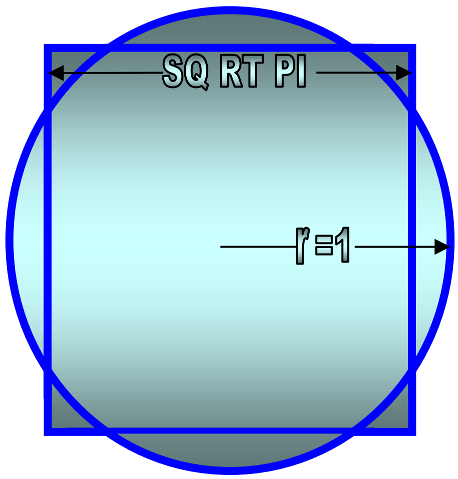
The fact is a sphere cannot be assembled or arced from the Second Dimensional plane and maintain its proper Great Circle diameter without creating depth due to the fact Second-Dimensional circumference must be decreased as the arced hemisphere forms a Third-Dimensional figure. The following explanation will explain why we need more matter to properly express surface area of a sphere and why **it appears** we have 23 % of missing matter.

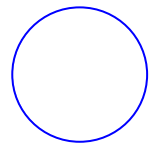
Let us first begin by understanding the concept of **squaring the circle**. The areas of this square and this circle are equal. In 1882, it was proven that this figure cannot be constructed in a finite number of steps with an idealized compass and straightedge. The circle in squaring the circle is equal to one Great Circle of any Contemporary Sphere.



$$\sqrt{3.14159} = 1.7724531$$

1.7724531
x 1.7724531
3.1415899 = SA





D = 2

πr^2
1 x 1 = 1
x 3.14159
3.14159 = SA

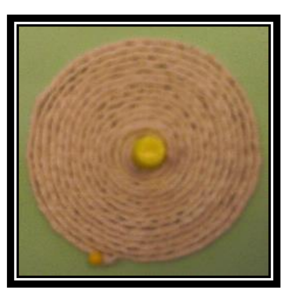
Surface Area of the circle is also equal to its D^2 x .7853975
2 x 2 = 4 x .7853975 = 3.14159

What is the linear measurement (lm) of string inside the square if string diameter is .075?
1.7724531 / .075 = 23.632708 x 1.7724531 = 41.887866 inches.

If you coil the 41.887866 inches of string on a Second-Dimensional plane the diameter of the circle will be 2 inches and the entire circle will be covered with string matter.

Perimeter divided by circumference yields the factor to calculate equal surface area for any square or circle if one or the other is known. 7.0898124 / 6.28318 = 1.1283796.

If the perimeter is known: 7.0898124 / 1.1283796 = 6.2831802 = 6.28318 = circumference.
If the circumference is known: 6.28318 x 1.1283796 = 7.0898121 = perimeter.
The answer is $\pm$ .0000003.

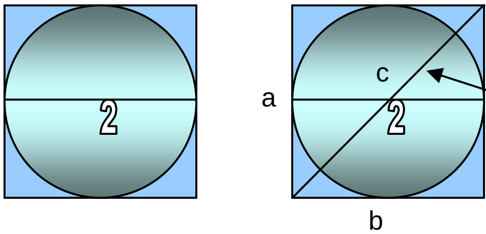


COILED STRING MATTER

Before we venture into Laviolettеian calculations let us first understand that a Laviolettеian Superior Circle represents the material or matter needed to arc a Third-Dimensional hemisphere from a Second-Dimensional plane.

As you know material from two contemporary Great Circles would be needed to arc a contemporary hemisphere. Let us demonstrate by using the linear measurement from our 2” diameter from squaring the circle.

1 Great Circle + 1 Great Circle



$\sqrt{}$ $a^2 + b^2 = \mathbf{c}$

2 x 2 + 2 x 2

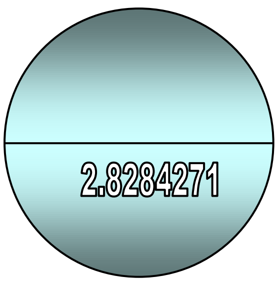
4 + 4

8 = 2.8284271 = **c**

The root of 8 = **c**

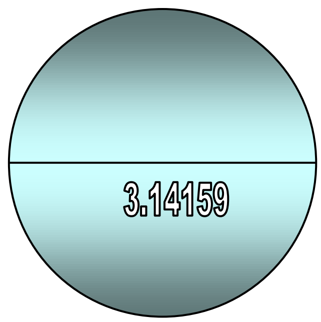
$c^2 = a^2 + b^2$ or $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$ Pythagorean Theorem

41.887866” lm + 41.887866” lm = 83.775732” lm. The circle from squaring the circle is equal to one contemporary Great Circle of any contemporary sphere. The hypotenuse of the Great Circle **square** is equal to the diameter of a **Contemporary Superior Circle** which contains the string matter or matter of two contemporary Great Circles.



3.14159 / 2.8284271 = 1.1107198

2.8284271 / 3.14159 = .900317



Contemporary Superior Circle Laviolettеian Superior Circle

The diameter of the Laviolettеian Superior Circle is created from ½ of a Spherical Great Circle’s circumference.

SA	**SA**
1.4142135	**1.5707950**
x 1.4142135	**x 1.5707950**
1.9999998	**2.4673969**
x 3.1415900	**x 3.1415900**
6.2831793	**7.7515494**
x 2	**x 2**
12.566358	**15.503098**

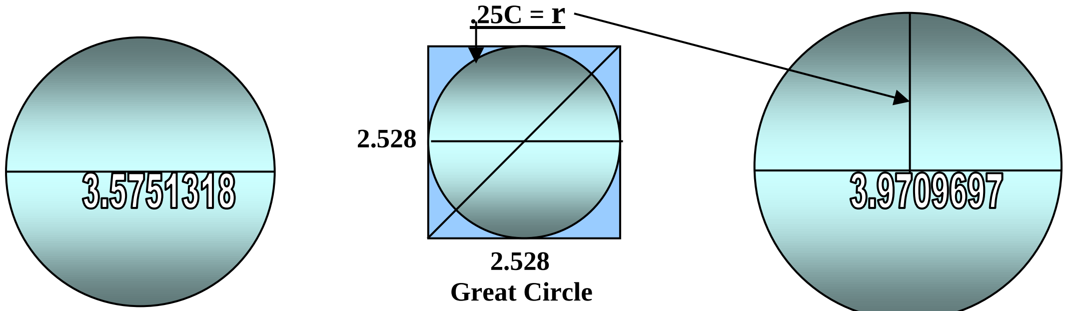
15.503098 / 12.566358 = 1.2336985

The Laviolettеian Surface Area yields 23.36985 % more surface area on the Second-Dimensional Plane .
The Contemporary *Superior Circle’s* answer is the same as 4 Great Circles utilizing $4\pi r^2$.

As you can see below the Contemporary Superior Circle is only **90.0317 %** of the Laviolettеian Superior Circle and it can only arc back to a **Great Circle** of **1.8006341 inch instead of the required 2 inches.**

D = 2,8284271 divided by (½ pi) 1.570795 equals D = 1.8006341

Now that we have some understanding of the Lavioletteian concept we will run through the procedure from start to finish and prove **more** spherical surface area**, more** matter, **more** mass, **more** weight, **more** source strength and **more** force as we reveal the Dark Matter Mystery. We will calculate from a contemporary Great Circle diameter of 2.528 ins. We will calculate the contemporary utilizing Laviolette's Superior Circles concept and **formula of $2\pi r^{2}$.**



Two Great Circles = Contemporary Superior Circle

Lavioletteian Superior Circle

The diameter of the Lavioletteian Superior Circle is created from ½ of a Spherical Great Circle's circumference.

SA		SA
1.7875659		1.9854848
x 1.7875659		x 1.9854848
3.1953918	**Reference page 27**	3.9421498
x 3.1415900		x 3.1415900
10.03861		12.384618
x 2		x 2
20.07722		24.769236

24.769236 / 20.07722 = 1.2336984

As you can see the Lavioletteian Surface Area yields 23.36985 % ± .0000001% more surface area.

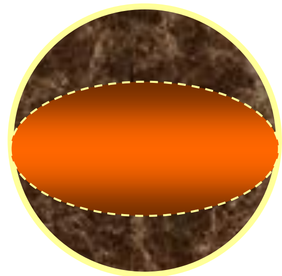
Calculate **linear measurement** of string for both circles if string diameter is #18 Twisted Mason Line.

Contemporary Superior Circle — Lavioletteian Superior Circle

170 x 2 = 340 inches → x 1.2336985 = → 419.45749 inches

What is the length of linear measurement for the additional 23.36985 % of linear measurement?
The length is **419.45749 - 340** = 79.45749 ins.

Coil the 419.45749 inches of string or linear measurement matter on the surface of a **Third-Dimensional** sphere having a diameter of 2.528 **ins**. Note your observations.



After the sphere was completely covered with the coiled linear measurement there was a piece leftover that measured 41.81276 ins. 419.45749 - 41.81276 = 377.64473 inches.

I concluded that the contemporary measurement of 340 inches is an insufficient amount to cover the entire sphere.

What was the total amount of linear measurement needed to cover the surface area of the sphere?

79.45749 for the additional 23.36985 % measure.	37.64473
- 41.81276 piece leftover that measured 41.81276 inches.	+ **340.00000**
37.64473	377.64473 inches was needed to cover the sphere.

What was the additional percent of linear measurement added to the contemporary measurement?
377.64473 / 340 = 1.1107197. The additional amount was 11.07197 %. + .0000001

What was the percent of the additional linear measurement allocated to covering surface area of the sphere?
37.64473 / 79.45749 = .4737719 = 47.37719%

What was the percent of additional linear measurement leftover after covering surface area of the sphere?
1. - .4737719 = .5262281 = 52.62281%

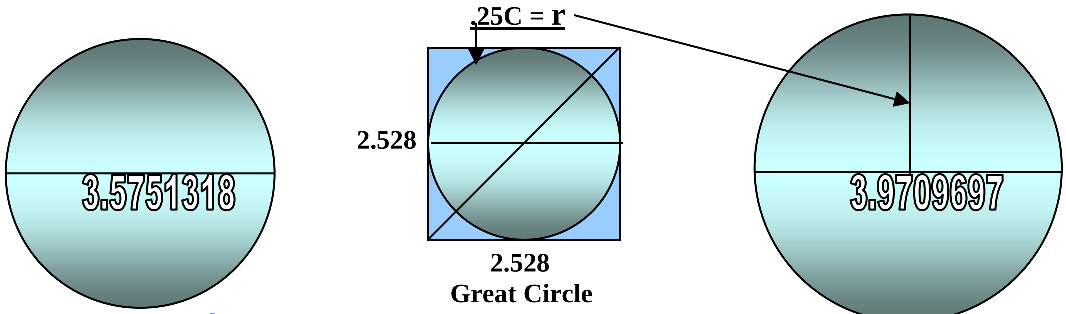
What is the matter percentage of contemporary linear measurement compared to the actual linear measurement covering the sphere?
340. / 377.64473 = .900317 = 90.0317%

What is the matter percentage of actual linear measurement, compared to the contemporary linear measurement, covering the sphere?
377.64473 / 340 = 1.1107197 = 111.07197%

What happened to the 41.81276 inches of linear measurement or matter that was leftover?
It was absorbed internally as accumulated thickness on the Third-Dimensional plane when applied from the Second-Dimensional plane which altered diameter as it expressed Third-Dimensional form in the same way altering perimeter affects surface area when a square is altered to resemble a rectangle without removing any matter material on the Second-Dimensional plane and /or if material was utilized and equal perimeter was a maintained factor.

What is the matter percentage and amount of total Lavioletteian linear measurement allocated to the ball of the sphere?

1. - .900317 = .099683%.	**419.45749**	**419.45749**
419.45749 inches x .099683% = 41.81278 inches.	– 41.81278	x .900317
	377.64471	**377.6447**



Two Great Circles = Contemporary Superior Circle

Lavioletteian Superior Circle

The diameter of the Lavioletteian Superior Circle is created from ½ of a Spherical Great Circle's circumference.

SA $2\pi r^2$	SA $4\pi r^2$	SA $2\pi r^2$
	2.528 / 2 =1.264	
1.7875659	1.264	1.9854848
x 1.7875659	x 1.264	x 1.9854848
3.1953918	1.597696	3.9421498
x 3.1415900	x 3.141590	x 3.1415900
10.03861	5.0193057	12.384618
x 2	x 4	x 2
20.07722 ←	20.07722	24.769236

Contemporary Third Dimensional Surface Area

24.769236 / 20.07722 = 1.2336984% more SA on Second Dimensional Plane

20.07722		24.769236
x 1.1107197		x .900317
22.300163	←	22.300164

22.300164 / 20.07722 Contemporary Third Dimensional Surface Area = 1.1107197

Second Dimensional Plane expressing Lavioletteian Third Dimensional Surface Area

What is the matter percentage and amount of TOTAL Lavioletteian linear measurement allocated to the ball of the Sphere? 1. - .900317 = .099683%.

20.077220		24.769236
x .099683		x .099683
2.0013575	allocated to the ball of the sphere	2.4690717
20.07722	TOTAL SPHERICAL MATTER WEIGHT	24.769236
- 2.0013575		- 2.4690717
18.075863		22.300165

True Third Dimensional Plane Spherical Surface Area

22.300165 / 18.075863 = 1.2336984

Surfaces Of Linear Emphatically Demand Accurate Dimensions.

Henceforth: Project Soledad.

CONCLUSIONS:

1.) Lavioletteian Second-Dimensional circular surface area is 23.36985 % **MORE** surface area than Contemporary Second-Dimensional circular surface area.

2.) Lavioletteian Third-Dimensional spherical surface area is .1107198 % **MORE** surface area than Contemporary Third-Dimensional spherical surface area.

22.300164 / 20.07722 Contemporary Third-Dimensional spherical surface area = 1.1107197 %.
.1107197 % **REVEALS more** Lavioletteian Third-Dimensional Spherical Surface Area compared to Contemporary Third-Dimensional spherical surface area.

3.) 22.300164 Lavioletteian Third-Dimensional spherical surface area / 24.769236 Lavioletteian Second-Dimensional circular surface area = .9003169

1.0000000
\- .9003169
.0996831 % **Total** Lavioletteian Second-Dimensional circular surface **area percentage allocated to the ball of the** Lavioletteian Third-Dimensional **Sphere.**

4.) 24.769236 Lavioletteian Second-Dimensional circular surface area.
x .900317 %
22.300164 = Lavioletteian Third-Dimensional spherical surface area.

5.) 22.300164 Lavioletteian Third-Dimensional spherical surface area / 18.075863 Contemporary **ARCED** Third-Diensional circular surface area = 1.2336984% **REVEALING TrueThird Dimensional Plane Spherical Surface Area difference between Lavioletteian and Contemporary** Concepts. That being: **.2336984%**

The **Third-Dimensional** sphere must also be assembled from the Second-Dimensional plane. Two hemispheres **ARCED** from the second-dimensional plane **CREATES** the **Third-Dimensional Sphere**. Lavioletteian Superior Circles contain the proportionate amount of material needed to create hemispheres yielding the **desired diameter of a sphere**. **Therefore it is imperative that the diameter of a circular construction on the Second-Dimensional plane be equal to the 180 degree arc of the hemisphere.** One cannot calculate surface area of a **Third-Dimensional** sphere until the proper circle has been drafted on the Second-Dimensional plane. Once the proper circle is constructed you can calculate surface area of a **Third-Dimensional** sphere on **the Second-Dimensional plane** utilizing Lavioletteian methods as follows: 2 pi r^2 x .900317. **r = .25% of any Spherical Great Circle.**

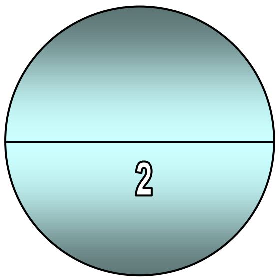
D = 6.28318" **divided by (½ pi) 1.570795 equals** **D = 4"**

SUPERIOR CIRCLE **CONVERTED BY ARCING CORDS**

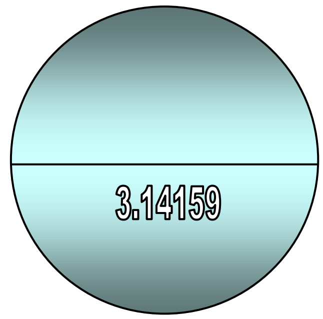
Lavioletteian Geometry reveals truth of the aforementioned statements. However, how do we prove the fact and reveal the missing mass?

The contemporary Spherical Great Circle Diameter on the Second Dimensional Plane X **(½ pi) 1.570795 =** the Lavioletteian Superior Circle Diameter. **2** * **1.570795 = 3.14159**.

Contemporary Great Circle
πr^2 x 4 Great Circles



Lavioletteian Superior Circle
πr^2 x 2 Superior Circles



SECOND DIMENSIONAL
SPHERICAL SURFACE AREA

Contemporary
12.566358

Lavioletteian
15.503098

Lavioletteian Surface Area divided by Contemporary Surface Area reveals .2336985 % more Second Dimensional Spherical Surface Area. **15.503098 / 12.566358 = 1.2336985 %.**

If the Contemporary Surface Area is multiplied by **(½ pi),** the new Contemporary Surface Area is **12.566358 x 1.570795 = 19.739172**.

If the Lavioletteian Surface Area is divided into the new Contemporary Surface Area it will reveal the percent amount of additional Lavioletteian material needed to equal the new Contemporary Surface Area.

19.739172 / 15.503098 = 1.2732404
x 1.2732404
19.73917

SEE CONSTRUCTIVE DEMONSTRATION PAGE 12:

6) 27.32405% material would have to be added if the square was converted to the circle.

In addition, if the Lavioletteian Surface Area is multiplied by **(½ pi)** it reveals .2336985 % more Second Dimensional Spherical Surface Area. **15.503098 x 1.570795 = 24.352188**

24.352188 / 19.739172 = 1.2336985 %.

Difference between Contemporary missing matter percent .2732405 and Lavioletteian Superior Circle Diameter increase of **(½ pi) 1.570795** reveals the .2336985 % of missing matter called **Dark Matter**.

1.570795 / 1.2732405 = 1.2336985 = .2336985 % more Second Dimensional Spherical Surface Area.

THE QUESTION IS:

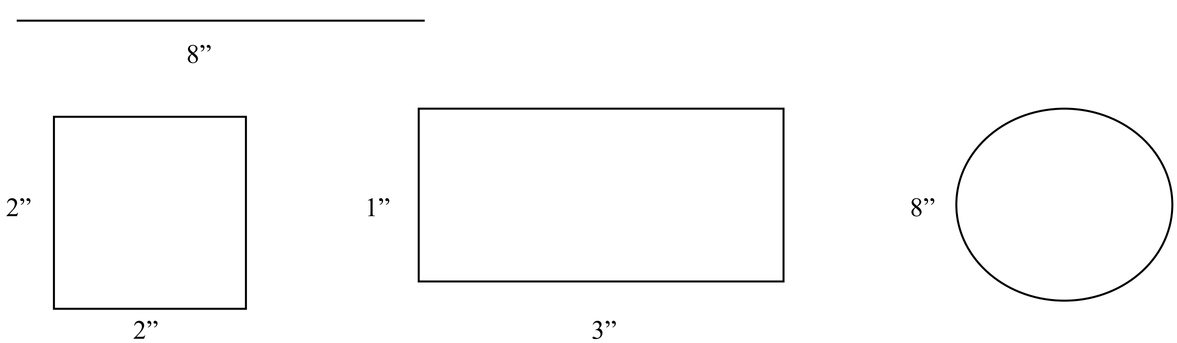
IS MATERIAL IMMATERIAL RELEVANT TO SUPPLYING MATERIAL TO COVER SURFACE AREA OF A SHAPE ON THE SECOND-DIMENSIONAL PLANE IF PERIMETER OR CIRCUMFERENCE IS ALTERED TO CREATE A DIFFERENT SHAPE?

CONSTRUCTIVE DEMONSTRATION:

GIVEN:
A) Construct an eight (8) inch linear measurement.
B) Convert the linear measurement to create, on a Second-Dimensional Plane, a square, a rectangle and a circle.
C) Calculate the surface area for each conversion.
D) Compare any differences of surface area to determine if material needs to be added or material needs to be discarded if material was supplied to cover the surface area according to the formula yielding the accurate amount of material needed to cover the shape calculated.

THEOREM-L1: Altering perimeter or circumference on Second-Dimensional Plane creates plus or minus factor relevant to discarding or adding material of the original shape to accurately cover surface area of the new shape in accordance with the formula relevant to the new shape if material was utilized and equal perimeter was a maintained factor or the altering creates a Third-Dimensional shape retaining all the material.

PROOF: Mathematically self-evident.



1) Surface area for the square is 4 sq. ins.
2) Surface area for the rectangle is 3 sq. ins.
3) Surface area for the circle is 5.0929622 sq. ins.
4) 25.% of material on hand would be discarded if the square was converted to the rectangle.
5) 33.33333% of material would have to be added if the rectangle was converted to the square.
6) 27.32405% material would have to be added if the square was converted to the circle.
7) 21.46025% material would have to be discarded if the circle was converted to the square.
8) 41.09519% material would have to be discarded if the circle was converted to a rectangle.
9) 69.7654% material would have to be added if the rectangle was converted to the circle.

CONCLUSION:

Altering shape of material on a Second-Dimensional Plane creates a new shape that is neither symmetrical nor congruent with the original shape. The beauty or harmony of form resulting from a symmetrical or nearly symmetrical arrangement of parts is lacking as is due or right proportion relevant to formulas. Material **is not** immaterial relevant to calculated surface area expression.

Before we continue with CONTEMPORARY / LAVIOLETTEIAN views of the Second & Third-Dimensional planes; let us first view Contemporary and Laviolettеian calculations for Mass, Source Strength, and Intensity.

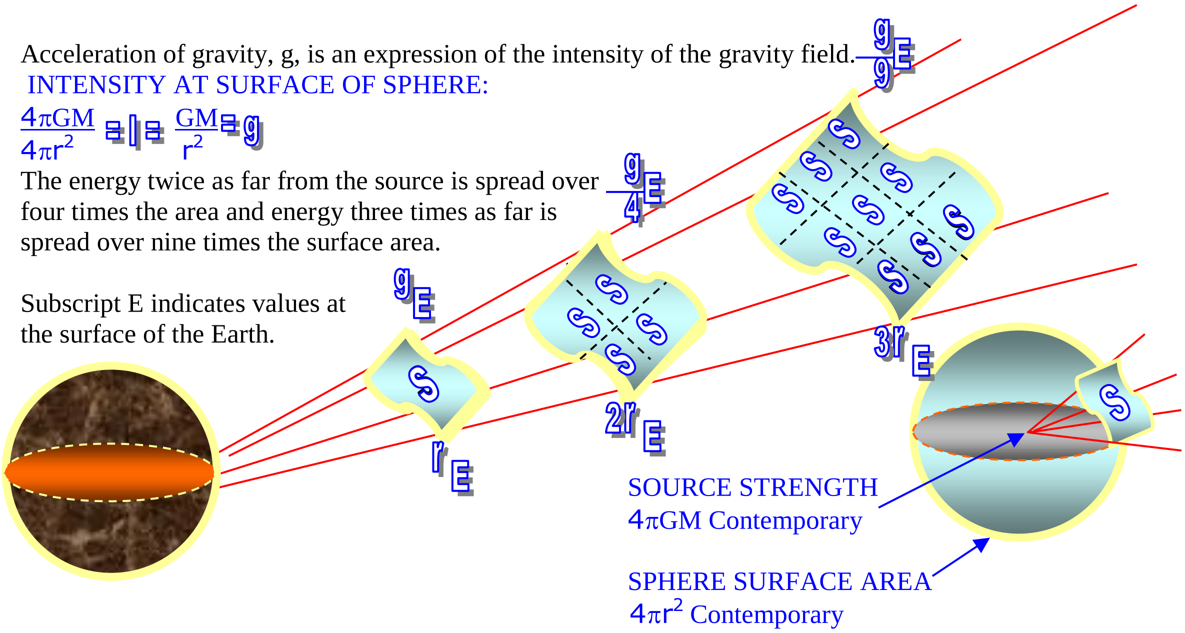
Acceleration of gravity, g, is an expression of the intensity of the gravity field.

INTENSITY AT SURFACE OF SPHERE:

$\frac{4\pi GM}{4\pi r^2} = \frac{GM}{r^2} = g$

The energy twice as far from the source is spread over four times the area and energy three times as far is spread over nine times the surface area.

Subscript E indicates values at the surface of the Earth.



INVERSE SQUARE LAW, GRAVITY

INTENSITY AT SURFACE OF SPHERE:

LAVIOLETTEIAN GEOMETRY UTILIZES 2πGM AND $2\pi r^2$ FORMULAS.
$2\pi r^2$ IS CALCULATED FROM LAVIOLETTEIAN SUPERIOR CIRCLES.

$\frac{2\pi GM}{2\pi r^2} = \frac{GM}{r^2} = g$

Other applications of the inverse square law are: LIGHT, SOUND, ELECTRIC FIELD, and RADIATION.

Calculate Mass, Source Strength and Intensity for our **2.528" diameter sphere** on the second-dimensional plane after being converted to LAVIOLETTEIAN SUPERIOR CIRCLES. **Reference pages 21 & 23 conversion methods.**

2.528" GREAT CIRCLE CONVERTED TO CONTEMPORARY SUPERIOR CIRCLE

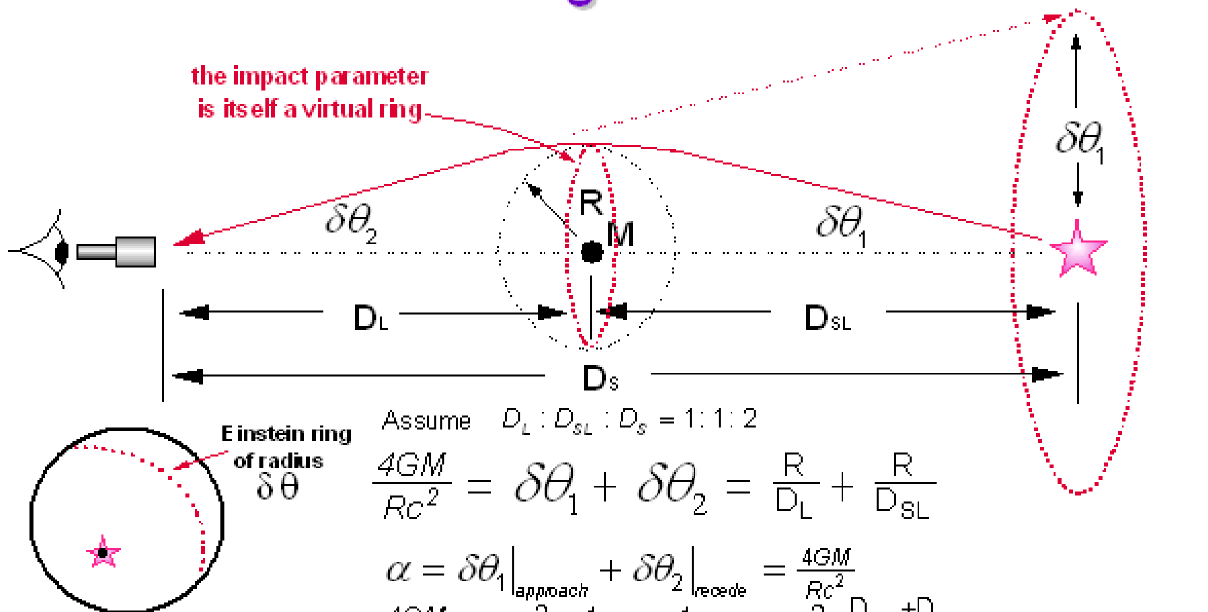
MASS	SOURCE STRENGTH	INTENSITY
M = ar²/G-approximation	SS = 2πGM	I = 2πGM /2πr²
		I = GM /r² = g
M = 9.807 X 3.1953918 / 6.67	SS = 2 X 3.14159 X 6.67 X 4.6982319	I = 31.337206 / 3.1953918
M = 31.337207 / 6.67	SS = 196.8973 = 2πGM	I = 9.8069995 = 9.807 g
M = 4.6982319		
± .0000001%		

2.528" GREAT CIRCLE CONVERTED TO LAVIOLETTEIAN SUPERIOR CIRCLE

MASS	SOURCE STRENGTH	INTENSITY
M = ar²/ G-approximation	SS = 2πGM	I = 2πGM /2πr²
		I = GM /r² = g
M = 9.807 x 3.9421498 / 6.67	SS = 2 X 3.14159 X 6.67 X 5.7962013	I = 38.660662 / 3.9421498
M = 38.660663 / 6.67	SS = 242.91189 = 2πGM	I = 9.8069997 = 9.807
M = 5.7962013		
± .0000001%		

A Unique Probe Of Dark Matter Via Gravitational Lensing

Results of **Einstein's** gravitational lensing calculations validates **Lavioletteian's** geometrical theorem revealing materialization of **DARK MATTER**.



$$\frac{4GM}{Rc^2} = \delta\theta_1 + \delta\theta_2 = \frac{R}{D_L} + \frac{R}{D_{SL}}$$

$$\alpha = \delta\theta_1\big|_{approach} + \delta\theta_2\big|_{recede} = \frac{4GM}{Rc^2}$$

$$\frac{4GM}{c^2} = R^2\left(\frac{1}{D_L} + \frac{1}{D_{SL}}\right) = R^2\left(\frac{D_{SL}+D_L}{D_L D_{SL}}\right)$$

$$\delta\theta_{TOTAL} = \frac{R}{D_L} = \sqrt{\frac{4GM}{c^2 D_L}\frac{D_{SL}}{D_{SL}+D_L}}\Bigg|_{\text{general case}} \qquad \delta\theta = \sqrt{\frac{2GM}{c^2 D_L}}\Bigg|_{\text{special case } D_L = D_{SL}}$$

LAVIOLETTEIAN RADIUS

THEOREM-L2: Two SUPERIOR CIRCLES having diameters equal to 180 degrees of a **Third-Dimensional** spherical circumference yields true surface area <u>and matter distribution</u> of a sphere on **the Second-Dimensional plane**. Surface area is 23.36985 percent more than contemporary calculation of four GREAT CIRCLES on **the Second-Dimensional plane**.

According to our current understanding, a star and its planets form out of a collapsing cloud of dust and gas within a larger cloud called a nebula. The nebula condensed and became a spinning disk.

These **"circumstellar" or "protoplanetary" disks**, as astronomers call them, are the birthplaces of planets.

Particles in the spinning disc began to clump together as gravity attracted them to each other. Over a few million years many of these chunks had merged together. We call them planetesimals. Over time the planetesimals continued to collide and join together, attracted by gravity. These larger objects, about the size and mass of our Moon, are called protoplanets. The accumulation of material to form planets in this way is called accretion.

Nebula clouds of gas, dust and leftover remnants from stars collapse to form a star and disk. Planets form from the leftover material after a PROTOSTAR is born. Each ring can be visualized on a second dimensional plane as a complete Superior Circle that will eventually become a Sphere after its disk diameter is settled before the pressed clouds and gravity causes them to collapse in on themselves.

Can we not visualize this disk as being **Einstein's Ring** on a 2D flat surface?
Can we not visualize this disk as being **Lavioletteian Superior Circle**s on a 2D flat surface?

Both methods embrace all the matter in a disc acknowledging **DEPTH FACTORS.**
Archimedes concern was surface area of a sphere on a Second Dimensional-Plane; not **DEPTH FACTORS** transferring all the matter of a disc to a sphere as we do when calculating total mass.


Can we not visualize circumference of this disk becoming smaller as external spinning forces and/or gravitational forces arc two hemispheres simultaneously into a sphere?

Photos from NASA Goddard Flight Center. We can demonstrate this on a Second Dimensional Plane by creating hemispheres capable of maintaining a diameter after being arced from its Superior Circular Disk.

Laviolette's Superior Circles are drafted from SETTLED SPHERICAL DIAMETERS.

As the hemisphere expands outward to create the LAVIOLETTEIAN SUPERIOR CIRCLE the Second Dimensional **circular diameter will be equal to the 180 degree arc of the hemisphere.** Therefore, one could visualize a **Third Dimensional** figure due to **DEPTH** created from **the settled matter coming from the sphere** or rationalize its appearance as a nebula disk having depth. However, we calculate Second Dimensional surface area from the bird's-eye view of the **HEMISPHERICAL OR SPHERICAL SETTLED MATTER.**

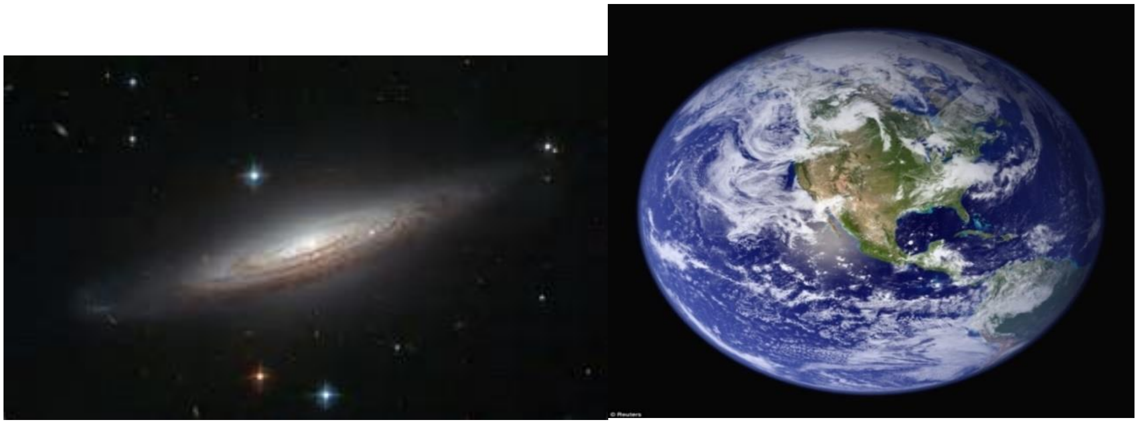
All Nebula Disks Have Depth

When the Sphere is converted to Lavioletteian Superior Circles its settled diameters are the correct diameters to calculate Surface Area of that Third-Dimensional Sphere.

Disk in picture above represents Third-Dimension unsettled matter, **having depth,** before gravity begins to pull the disk towards its own center of mass until the disk collapses into a sphere retaining all the settled matter for that sphere after **Orbital Clearing.** If you visualize the disk in the picture above as a converted hemisphere into a Violetteian Superior Circle you can look down upon it to see and calculate Third-Dimension Spherical Surface Area on a Second-Dimensional Plane. However, the Lavioletteian Superior Circle's diameter can never exceed ½ of the targeted **settled Spherical Circumference** after the spherical collapse. A sphere's two Superior Circles on a Second Dimensional plane reveals **total matter** of the sphere **having no depth on a Second Dimensional plane**.

Since the weights of different bodies at the same location are proportional to their masses, weight is often used as a measure of mass. Therefore, if you assign a weight to the square units of Superior Circles on the Second Dimensional Plane you not only account for the 23.36985 % of missing matter, relevant to the weight factor, but its distribution as well. In addition, when the Superior Circles arc back to a **Third-Dimensional** Sphere the matter is redistributed to the **surface and ball** of the sphere **as PERCENT FACTORS.**

UNDERSTANDING LAVIOLETTEIAN SPHERICAL GEOMETRY



Photos from NASA Goddard Flight Center.

Pictures above reveal a planet created from a nebula disk via the accretion process.

PURPOSE: To prove Procedural conversion of Contemporary Second-Dimensional calculations to Third-Dimensional expression relevant to the sphere reflects a loss of **23.36985 %** of Surface Area **on the Second-Dimensional plane** because total Surface Area of **four Great Circles** converts circles to squared units inaccurately, relevant to expressing surface area of a Third-Dimensional Sphere, as well as, an accurate percentage amount of mass. **Third-Dimensional surface area and matter distribution is affected.**

ACCRETION PROCESS: It is not known with certainty how planets are formed. The prevailing theory is that they are formed during the collapse of a nebula into a thin disk of gas and dust. A protostar forms at the core, surrounded by a rotating protoplanetary disk. Through accretion (a process of sticky collision) dust particles in the disk steadily accumulate mass to form ever-larger bodies. Local concentrations of mass known as planetesimals form, and these accelerate the accretion process by drawing in additional material by their gravitational attraction. These concentrations become ever denser until they collapse inward under gravity to form protoplanets.

A planet's defining physical characteristic is that it is massive enough for the force of its own gravity to dominate over the electromagnetic forces thus binding its physical structure leading to a state of equilibrium but is not massive enough to cause thermonuclear fusion.

Orbital clearing: The defining dynamic characteristic of a planet is that it has ***cleared its neighborhood***. A planet that has cleared its neighborhood has accumulated enough mass to gather up or sweep away all the planetesimals in its orbit.

All celestial **stars** and **planetary-mass objects** massive enough for the force of its own gravity to dominate **become rounded under its own gravity** binding its physical structure, leading to a state of equilibrium. This effectively means that they are **spherical or spheroidal**. Up to a certain mass, an object can be irregular in shape, but beyond that point, which varies depending on the chemical makeup of the object, **gravity begins to pull an object towards its own center of mass until the object collapses into a sphere.**

FRITZ ZWICKY

The father of Dark Matter

Fritz Zwicky was the first to recognize that in rich clusters of galaxies, a large portion of the matter is not visible. In his pioneering work he estimated the total mass of the COMA cluster of galaxies from the motions of the galaxies within that cluster. Using the **virial theorem** to relate the total average kinetic energy and total average potential energy of the galaxies of the Coma cluster he came to the conclusion that the galaxies were on average moving too fast for the COMA cluster to be held together only by the mass of the visible matter. He coined the phrase **Dark Matter.**

Laviolette states:

MATHEMATICAL ERROR REVEALS DARK MATTER IS NONEXISTENT.

Any formula utilizing $4\pi r^2$ or any multiple of the formula understates its universal worth. All the $4\pi r^2$ formulas below understate value of the equations by .2336985 % and Third Dimension Spherical Surface Area is understated by.1107198 %.

VIRIAL THEOREM EQUATIONS:

THERMAL (KINETIC) ENERGY: $KE = \int_0^R \frac{3}{2} KT * N * \mathbf{4\pi r^2} dr$

GRAVITY POTENTIAL ENERGY: $PE = -\int_0^R \frac{GM}{r} P\ \mathbf{4\pi r^2} dr$

IDEAL GAS LAW $P = NKT$ so: $KE = \int_0^R \frac{3}{2} P\ (r) * \mathbf{4\pi r^2} dr$

INVERSE SQUARE LAW EQUATIONS:

ELECTRIC: $E = \frac{Q}{\mathbf{4\pi \varepsilon_0\, r^2}}$

RADIATION: $\frac{S}{\mathbf{4\pi r^2}}$

GRAVITY: $I = \frac{GM}{r^2} = g$

SPHERICAL ILLUMINATION: Surface area is understated by .1107198 %.

Fritz Zwicky never conceived the thought that surface area of a sphere was misrepresented on the Second-Dimensional plane relevant to its **FORMULA** and the fact that the misrepresentation revealed a **.2336985 % loss** when expressed as $\mathbf{4\pi r^2}$.

APPENDIX

Utilizing Archimedes $4\pi r^2$ formula to prove Lavioletteian Geometry is very accurate and reveals DARK MATTER IS NONEXISTENT.

In addition, we will reveal the geometrical error intrinsic in the work of Archimedes that created the loss of 23.36985 % of Second Dimensional Surface Area and why Third Dimensional Spherical Surface Area is not expressed accurately.

PROOF:

Archimedes formula for a Sphere was derived from a **Third Dimensional** model of cones and frustums infinitely mini sized. He Inscribed a polygon inside a sphere and rotated it along its horizontal axis to create a 3D model.

If we increase the number of sides of the polygon we can see how this affects the model. THEREFORE, If we increase the size of the inscribed polygon to infinitely mini size then the surface area of the model becomes equal to the surface area of the sphere according to Archimedes.

The model is made up of two cones and two frustums. The surface area of the model is equal to the surface area of the cones and frustums without their bases.

These calculations are derived from the Third Dimensional Octagon Model using formulas for cones and frustums.

Next Archimedes took a Two Dimensional view of the inscribed octagon shape and establishes an important relationship between the similar triangles in the Two Dimensional view of the Octagon relevant to proportion.

The following is the important result Archimedes needed as a result of the similar triangles and Surface Area of the Model:

$r1 + r2 + r3 = \frac{AE\ AD}{2S}$ Important result of the similar triangles.

$\cancel{2\pi}\ \cancel{S} = \left(\frac{AE\ AD}{\cancel{2S}}\right) = \pi\ AE\ \ AD = 87.799178 =$ Surface Area of the Model.

Archimedes now focuses on diameter AE which is = Radius + Radius. Therefore AE = 2r. Now Surface Area of the Model = 2π r AD.

NextArchimedes focuses on AD.

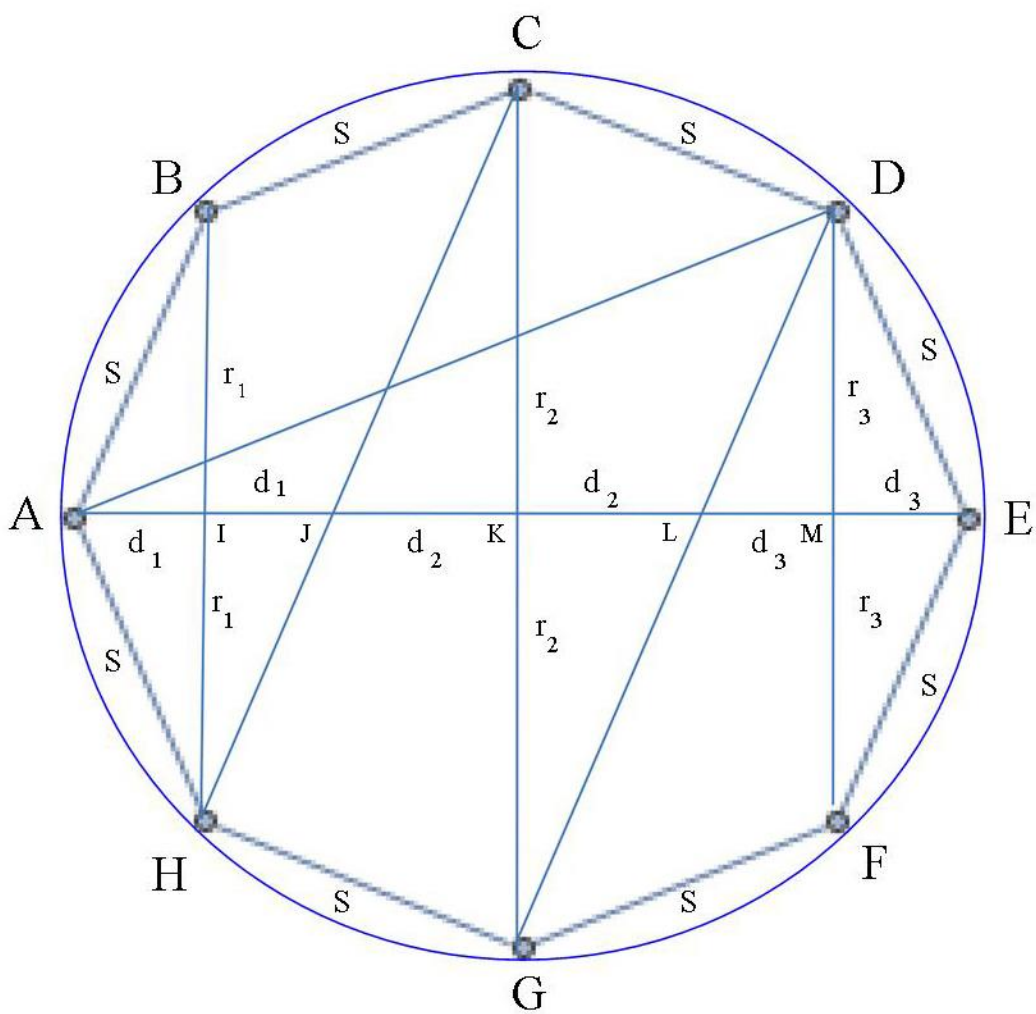
Archimedes increases the number of sides of the inscribed polygon to infinitely mini sizes until the model AD becomes = diameter AE which is = 2r and = AD because AD now equals AE.

Finally the Surface Area of the SPHERE is = 2πr2r which simplifies to:

$$4\pi r^2$$

Archimedes calculation $4\pi r^2$ can be viewed on: youtube.com/mathematicsonline

Below is Archimedes inscribed Octagon and Triangles. I have inserted dimensions for purpose of revealing $r1 + r2 + r3 = \frac{AE\ AD}{2S}$ the important result of the similar triangles.



π = 3.14159

AE = 5.50 **AD** = 5.08134

S = 2.10476 2S = 4.20952

r1 = 1.944545 d1 = .805456 These values represent ½ of full length values

r2 = 2.75 d2 = 1.139088 These values represent ½ of full length values

r3 = 1.944545 d3 = .805456 These values represent ½ of full length values

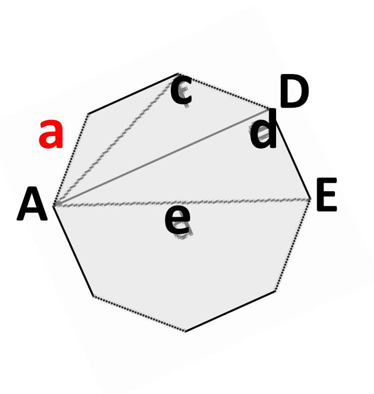
Circle r = 2.75 SA = 23.758274 x 4 = 95.033096

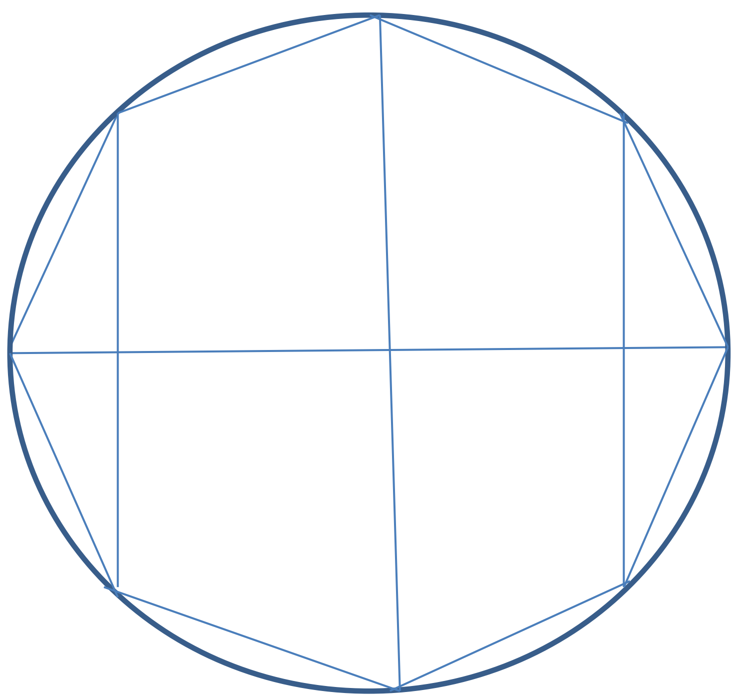
Octagon SA = 21.38998 x 4 = 85.55992

85.55992 / 95.033096 = .900317

95.033096 / 85.55992 = 1.1107197

Edge length (a):	2.10476
Long diagonal (e):	5.5
Medium diagonal (d):	5.08134
Short diagonal (c):	3.88909
Perimeter (p):	16.83807
Octagon Area (A):	21.38998
Circumcircle radius (r):	2.75
In-circle radius (r):	2.54067



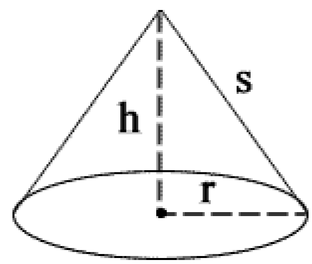


OCTAGON OF 2 CONES AND 2 FRUSTUMS SECOND DIMENSIONAL VIEW

r = 1.944545

s = 2.10476

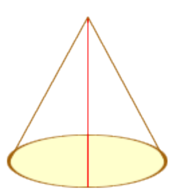
Units* m

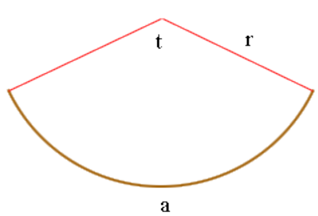


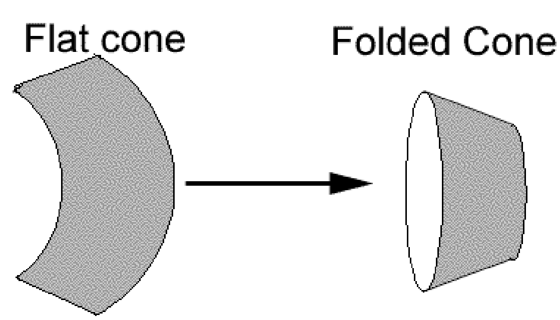
Answer:

r = 1.944545 m
h = 0.805456 m
s = 2.10476 m
V = 3.18938 m^3
L = 12.8579 m^2
B = 11.8792 m^2
A = 24.7371 m^2

L = 12.8579 x 2 = 25.7158   TOTAL SURFACE AREA OF CONE







SECOND DIMENSIONAL VIEW OF CONE AND FRUSTUM ARCED

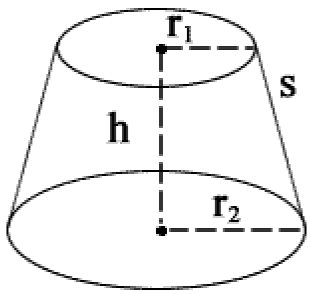
TO CREATE THIRD-DIMENSIONAL VIEW

r_1 = 1.944545

r_2 = 2.75

s = 2.10476

Units* mm



Answer:
r_1 = 1.944545 m
r_2 = 2.75 m
h = 1.94455 m
s = 2.10476 m
V = 33.9888 m^3
L = 31.0417 m^2
T = 11.8792 m^2
B = 23.7583 m^2

L = 31.0417 X 2 = 62.0834 TOTAL SURFACE AREA OF FRUSTUM

25.7158 CONES
+ <u>62.0834 FRUSTUMS</u>
87.7992 TOTAL MODEL SURFACE AREA

Archimedes formula for a Sphere was derived from a Third Dimensional model of cones and frustums.

First we will prove Important result of the similar triangles $r1 + r2 + r3 = \frac{AE\ AD}{2S}$

Using the measurements above calculate $r1 + r2 + r3 = \frac{AE\ AD}{2S}$

(r1) 1.944545 + (r2) 2.75 + (r3) 1.944545 = **6.63909**

$\left(\frac{AE\ AD}{2S}\right) = \left(\frac{5.5\ x\ 5.08134}{4.20952}\right) = \left(\frac{27.94737}{4.20952}\right)$ = 6.6390871 = **6.63909**

Important results of the similar triangles are equal.

However, the important equation resulting from similar triangles was needed to **CREATE** the $4\pi r^2$ formula despite the fact the term equation in this calculation is not a formal statement of the equality or equivalence of mathematical or logical expressions so required relevant to = sign.

Archimedes Results:

$\not{2}\not{\pi}\ \not{S} = \left(\frac{AE\ AD}{\not{2}\not{S}}\right) = \pi\ AE\ \ AD = 87.799178 =$ Surface Area of the Model.

AE AE = 5.5 X 5.5 = 30.25 X 3.14159 = **95.033097**. **Surface Area of Circle around Archimedes Octagon on page 20 is Archimedes Spherical Surface Area on a Second Dimensional plane. It is also his Spherical GREAT CIRCLE. He concluded: If we increase the number of sides of the polygon we can see how this affects the model. THEREFORE, If we increase the size of the inscribed polygon to infinitely mini size then the surface area of the model becomes equal to the surface area of the sphere.**

Archimedes Surface Area of the Model is overstated by .0261718%

87.799178 / 85.55992 = 1.0261718. Difference between Octagon and Model calculations.

Page 21 above reveals the following facts:

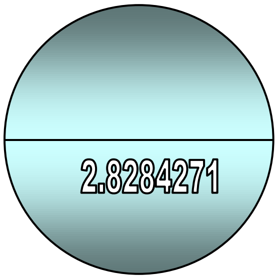
Circle r = 2.75 SA = 23.758274 x 4 = 95.033096

Octagon **d = 5.5** SA = 21.38998 x 4 = 85.55992

85.55992 / 95.033096 = .900317 Octagon is .900317% of the Circle.

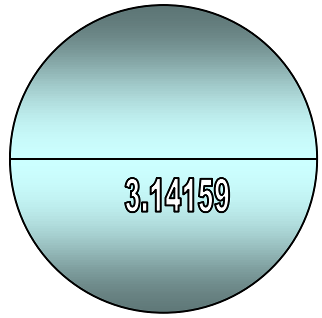
95.033096 / 85.55992 = 1.1107197 Octagon needing .1107197% more surface area to = Circle.

Are these percents NOT the percent differences between Contemporary and Lavioletteian calculations? Is NOT .1107197% more surface area accounted for with .900317% proportionality via Lavioletteian calculations?



3.14159 / 2.8284271 = 1.1107198

2.8284271 / 3.14159 = .900317



Contemporary Superior Circle

Lavioletteian Superior Circle

The diameter of the Lavioletteian Superior Circle is created from ½ of a Spherical Great Circle's circumference.

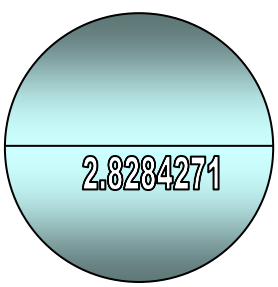
SA	SA
1.4142135	**1.5707950**
x 1.4142135	**x 1.5707950**
1.9999998	**2.4673969**
x 3.1415900	**x 3.1415900**
6.2831793	**7.7515494**
x 2	**x 2**
12.566358	**15.503098**

15.503098 / 12.566358 = 1.2336985

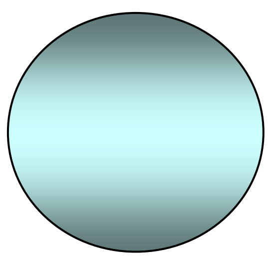
The Lavioletteian Surface Area yields 23.36985 % more surface area on the Second-Dimensional Plane .
The Contemporary *Superior Circle's* answer is the same as 4 Great Circles utilizing $4\pi r^2$.

As you can see below the Contemporary Superior Circle is only **90.0317 %** of the Lavioletteian Superior Circle and it can only arc back to a Great Circle of **1.8006341 inch instead of the required 2 inches.**

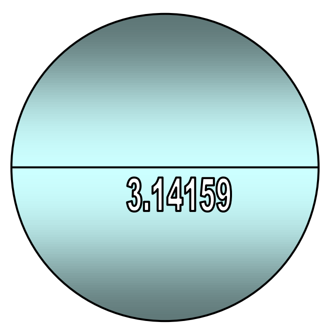
D = 2,8284271 divided by (½ pi) 1.570795 equals D = 1.8006341



Contemporary Superior Circle



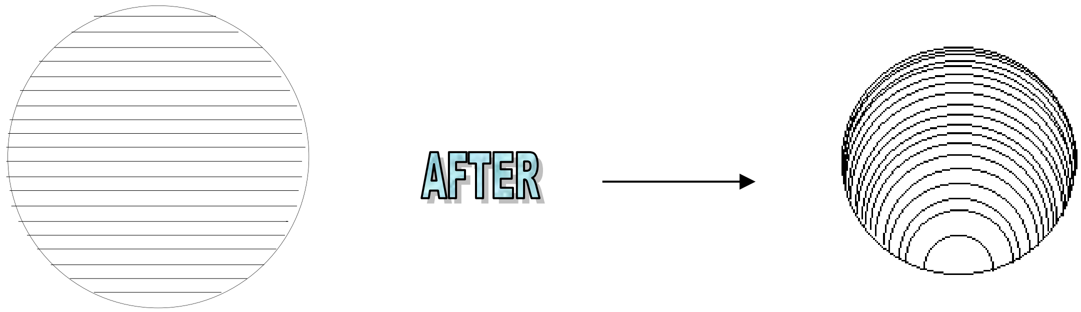
Great Circle of 2 inches



Lavioletteian Superior Circle

Lavioletteian Superior Circle arcs back to a Great Circle of 2 inches as required.

D = 3.14159” divided by (½ pi) 1.570795 equals D = 2”



SUPERIOR CIRCLE HEMISPHERE

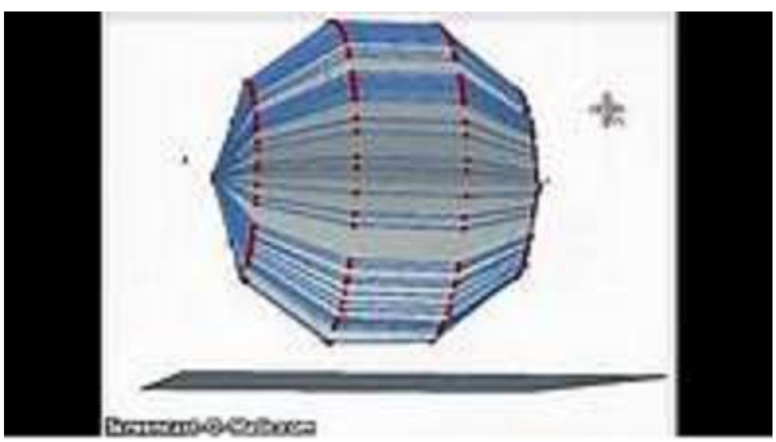
Is NOT **.2336985%** more matter transferred to a Third Dimension Sphere and can it NOT be the mysterious missing matter referred to as DARK MATTER?

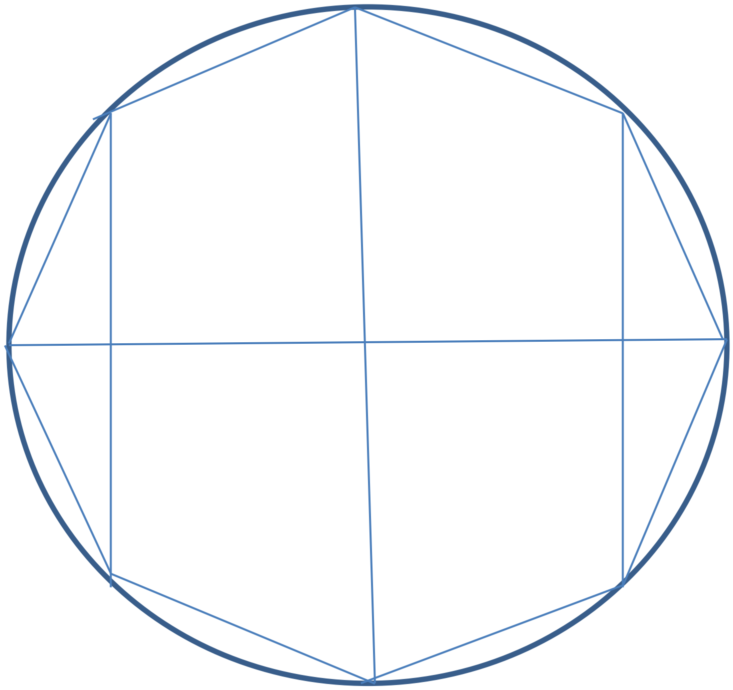
Mathematics must be calculated from a source and its quantity, measurement or dimension rather than an approximation of an assumption.

Eugene J. Laviolette

We will now reveal the geometrical error intrinsic in the work of Archimedes that created the loss of 23.36985 % of Second Dimensional Surface Area and why Third Dimensional Spherical Surface Area is not expressed accurately.

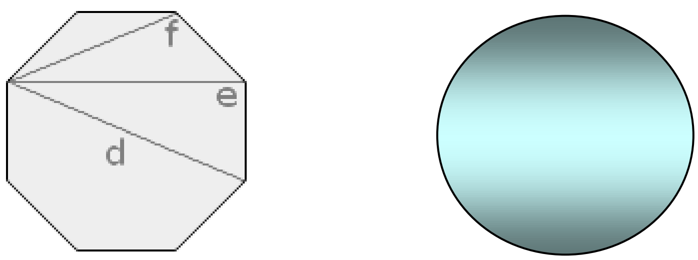
View of Archimedes 3D Cones and Frustums after ARCING 2D views



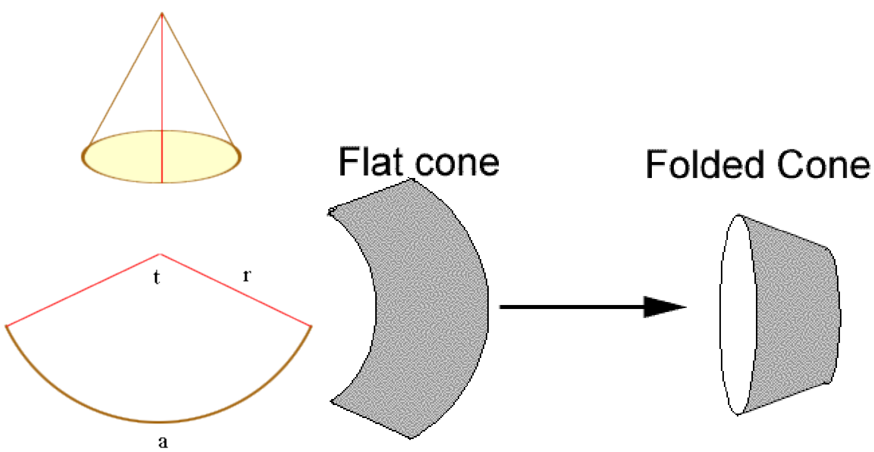


View of Archimedes 2D Cones and Frustums before 360 Spherical rotation

95.033096 / 85.55992 = 1.1107197   Octagon needing .1107197% more surface area to = Circle.



Flat 2D views of Octagon and Circle

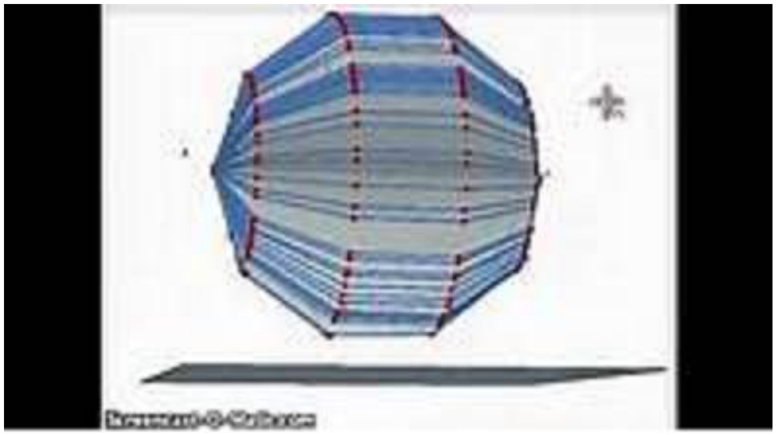


Unfolded flat 2D conical views of Cone and Frustum

FACTS:

1) Unlike the Cone and the Frustum you cannot ARC the Octagon or the Circle as a solid shape **to achieve a Third-Dimensional view from a Second-Dimensional plane.**

2) If you ARC 2 Cones and 2 Frustums from above you can assemble the following:



The Second Dimensional and Third Dimensional Surface Areas are equal because they were calculated on a Second Dimensional Surface Area having NO DEPTH. One can see the missing matter compared to the Sphere below. A new formula cannot replace actual matter not physically accounted for.

3) How does Archimedes calculate to utilize and/or acquire the additional .1107197 % of Second-Dimensional Surface Area difference between the Circle and its inscribed Octagon to complete a Sphere?

He calculates on a Second-Dimensional unfolded set of Cones and Frustums cut into Triangles within a Second-Dimensional Octagon to create a formula called $4\pi r^2$. Therefore, there is no way to account for ACCURATE additional matter because there is NO DEPTH FACTOR RELEVANT TO A Third-Dimensional Sphere settling upon a Second-Dimensional plane. **Reference pages 33 and 34.**

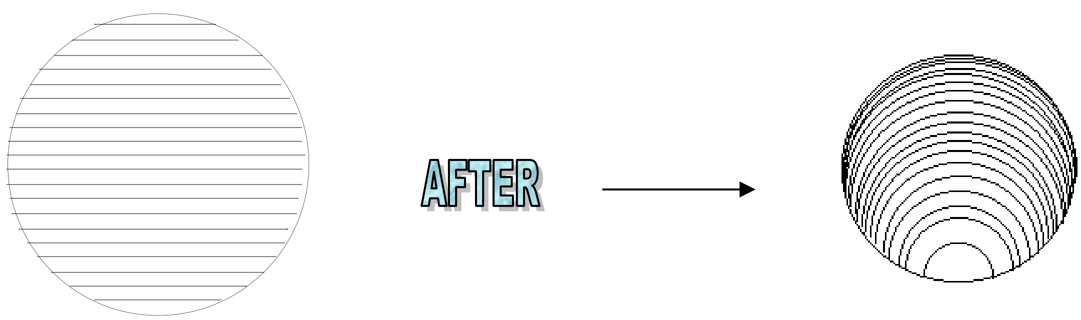
Third-Dimensional figures can be viewed by arcing and or assembling Second-Dimensional figures without loss or gain of surface area expression. Six squares create a cube. Two circles close the ends of the arced rectangle to create a cylinder. Cones and Frustums can also be arced to create Third-Dimensional figures. There are many combinations that can be created from the Second-Dimensional plane to be seen as Third-Dimensional figures. **However, viewing and calculating Third-Dimensional Spherical Surface area requires a different procedure.**

LAVIOLETTEIAN Geometry agrees with contemporary surface area for polygons and circles, but does not agree with surface area for the contemporary sphere expressed on **the Euclidean Second-Dimensional plane.**

The **Third-Dimensional** sphere must also be assembled from the Second-Dimensional plane. Two hemispheres **ARCED** from the **Second-Dimensional** plane **CREATES** the **Third-Dimensional Sphere**. Lavioletteian Superior Circles contain the proportionate amount of material needed to create hemispheres yielding the **desired diameter of a Sphere**. **Therefore it is imperative that the diameter of a circular construction on the Second-Dimensional plane be equal to the 180 degree arc of the hemisphere.** One cannot calculate surface area of a **Third-Dimensional** sphere until the proper circle has been drafted on the Second-Dimensional plane. Once the proper circle is constructed you can calculate surface area of a **Third-Dimensional** sphere on **the Second-Dimensional plane** utilizing Lavioletteian methods as follows: 2 pi r^2 x .900317. **r = .25% of any Spherical Great Circle.**

Lavioletteian Superior Circle arcs back to a Great Circle of 2 inches as required.

D = 3.14159” divided by (½ pi) 1.570795 equals D = 2”



SUPERIOR CIRCLE HEMISPHERE

The fact is a sphere cannot be assembled or arced from the Second Dimensional plane and maintain its proper Great Circle diameter without creating depth due to the fact Second-Dimensional circumference must be decreased as the arced hemisphere forms a Third-Dimensional figure.

Laviolette's Superior Circles are drafted from SETTLED SPHERICAL DIAMETERS.

As the hemisphere expands outward to create the LAVIOLETTEIAN SUPERIOR CIRCLE the Second Dimensional **circular diameter will be equal to the 180 degree arc of the hemisphere.** Therefore, one could visualize a **Third Dimensional** figure due to **DEPTH** created from **the settled matter coming from the sphere** or rationalize its appearance as a nebula disk having depth. However, we calculate Second Dimensional surface area from the bird's-eye view of the **HEMISPHERICAL OR SPHERICAL SETTLED MATTER.**

Purpose of a Second-Dimensional Plane: To calculate Surface Area of polygon shapes having no depth and assembling them to view Third-Dimensional geometric figures or settling Third-Dimensional geometric Hemispheres upon a Second-Dimensional plane for purpose of calculating Surface Area circularly.

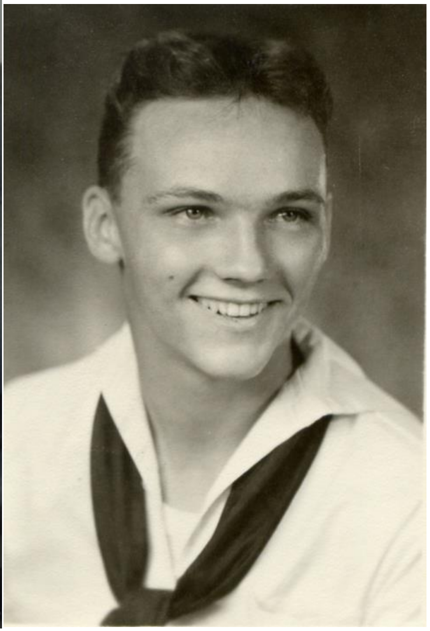
All Nebula Disks Have Depth

Do we not concern ourselves with Spheres, there Surface Areas and amount of Matter?

We must allow Hemispheres to settle their Universal matter onto a Second-Dimensional Plane in order to properly calculate it on a Second-Dimensional Plane and when it reshapes into a Hemisphere it must return to its proper Great Circle Diameter.

THERE IS NO DARK MATTER. JUST MATTER NEEDING TO BE REVEALED.

Corrected error of Archimedes mathematically exposes 23.36985% more BARYONIC MATTER validating DARK MATTER is NONEXISTENT.

Eugene J. Laviolette now and then

In mathematics, a careful distinction is made between the sphere (a two-dimensional surface embedded in three-dimensional Euclidean space) and the ball (the interior of the three-dimensional sphere).

Scientists are working with (a two-dimensional surface embedded in Three-Dimensional Euclidean space) rather than arcing Two-Dimensional Euclidean circles, referred to as Lavioletteian Superior Circles, into hemispheres which demonstrate correct and accurate distribution of Euclidean Second-Dimensional matter which reveals 23.36985 % additional **BARYONIC MATTER** referred to as ***inferred*** **DARK MATTER** while maintaining the Great Circle of the Sphere from which the Lavioletteian Superior Circles were drafted.

THE SPHERE

When you look at a sphere such as the sun or a heavenly body you are unaware of the following facts:

1) The sphere has **23.36985 %** more mass known as **"Baryonic Matter".**

2) Surface Area is **11.07198 %** more **Baryonic Matter** than contemporary belief.