orbits :

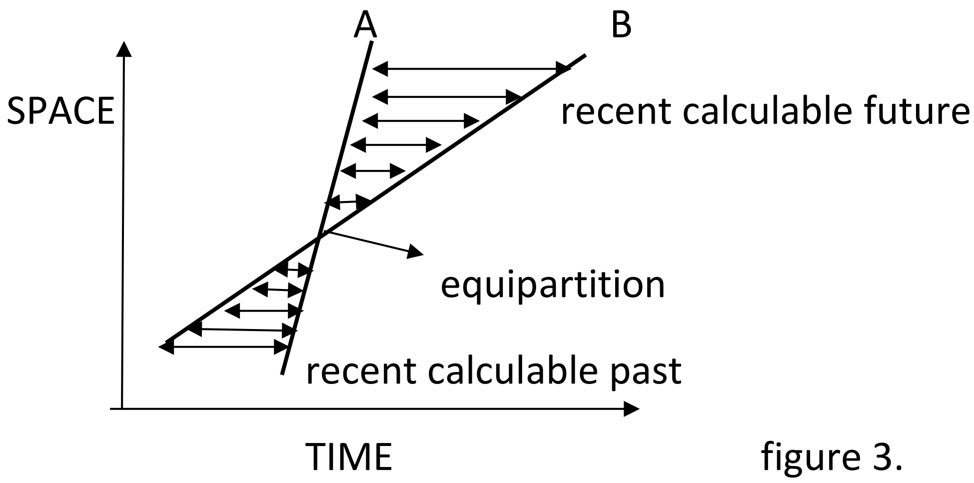


figure 3.

To understand the future, we need to see what progression follows the point (which is achieved looking at the past) and what temporal curve follows and so on we will foresee the future .

In the case of figure 3 we are dealing with with straight paths :

A: ax+a ' and B: bx+b ' we have enough with 2 spatio-temporal data to calculate the constants a, a', b, b'.

In the case of parabolic trajectories:

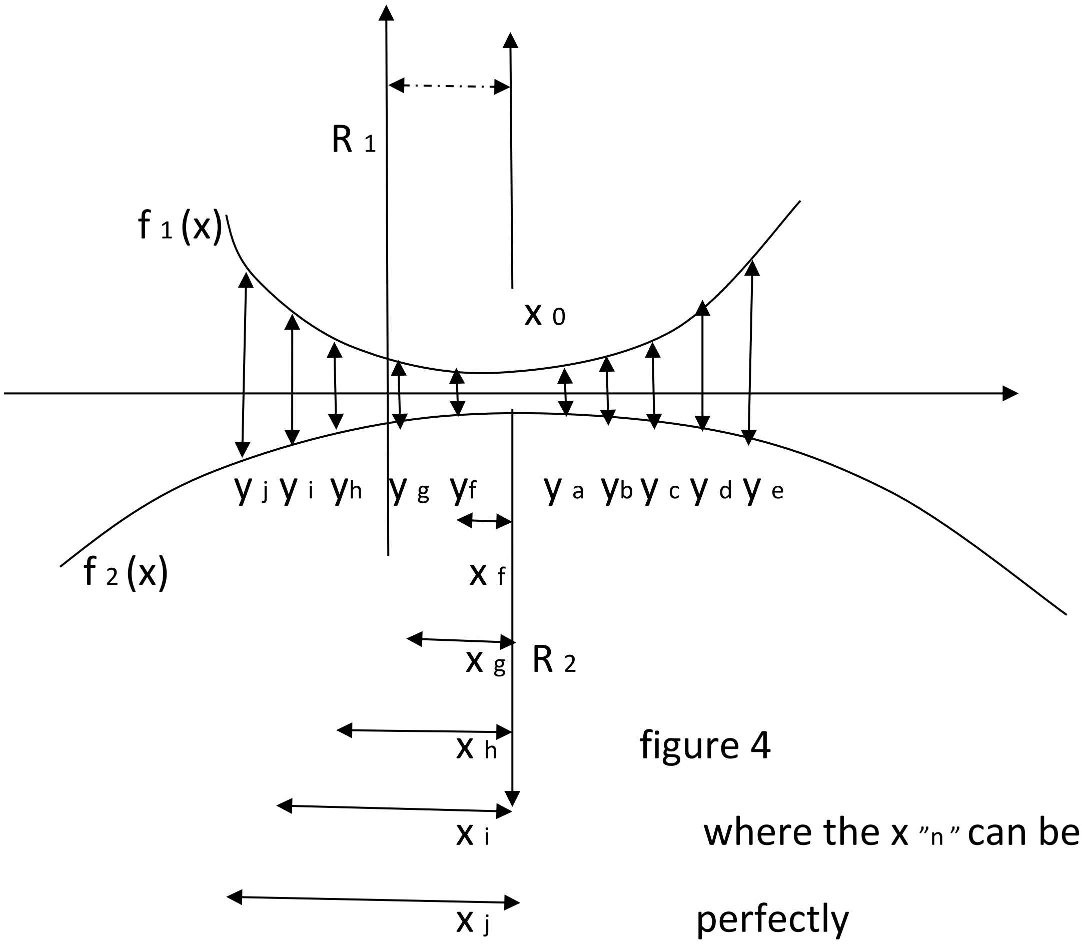
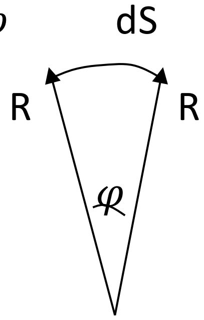


figure 4

where the x ”n” can be perfectly temporary measures t ”n”

It is understood that 2 trajectories circular f $_1$ (x) if $_2$ (x) never will agree on none point "t" nor "x $_0$" since both would be harmed in their "perfect" curve or hyperbola . R $_1$ and R $_2$ always they will be oriented in the same sense (that is, there is no ≠180º angle between R $_1$ and R $_2$)

Let us remember that $dS = R.d\varphi$



Then we see that dS_f (from x_0 to x_f) < dS_g (from x_f to x_g) < dS_h < dS_i …

Just like d ϕ also increases in each fragment .

$f_1(x_{''n''})$ if $_2(x_{''n''})$ are the results obtained or that we sends " space " (any luminous " being ") in the form of a response or signal ($\lambda_{''n''}$, $\nu_{''n''}$, $E_{''n''}$ …). The time of reception $t_{''n''}$ in years (remember that the speed is measured in years – light oc= λ.ν) gives an idea of its antiquity . In figure 4

Then , accumulating at least 2 values (" n"= a, b), we can isolate

$f_1(x_a) = ax_a^2 + m$i $f_1(x_b) = ax_b^2 + m$i$f_2(x_a) = -cx_a^2 + p$i$f_2(x_b) = -cx_b^2 + p$

or, in the case of hyperbolas , $\frac{x^2}{a^2} - \frac{y^2}{b^2} = R^2$

Although we need to know if the observer who remains fixed is

$f_1(x)$ or conversely $f_2(x)$.

If it were centrifugal forces it would be seen everything as

$F_{centrifuge} = mv^2/r$

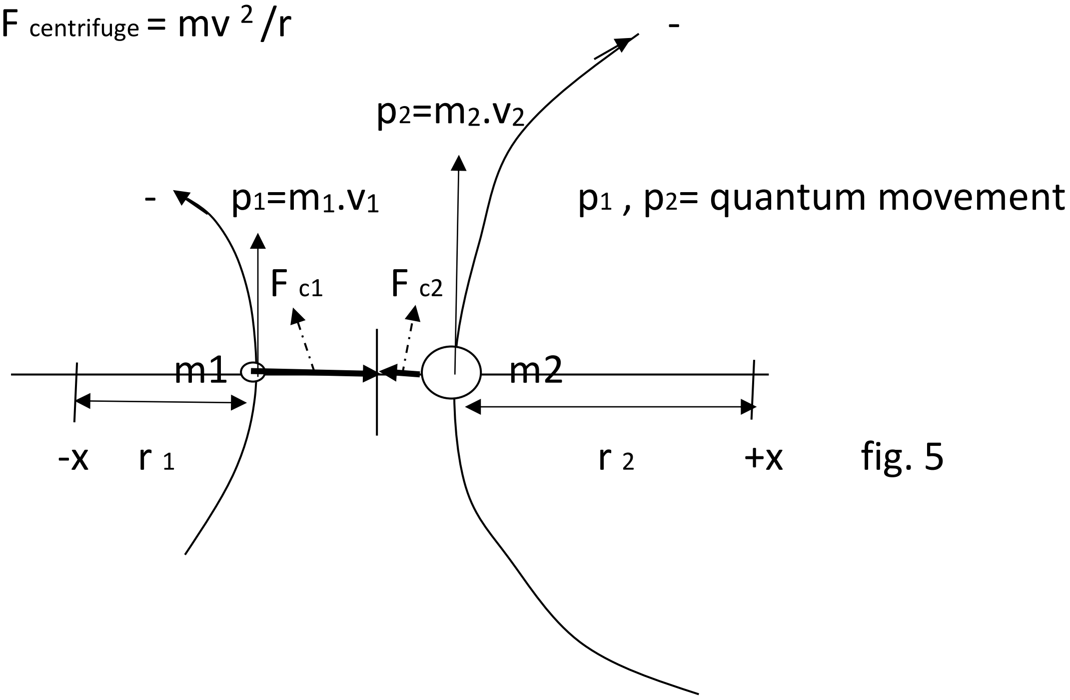
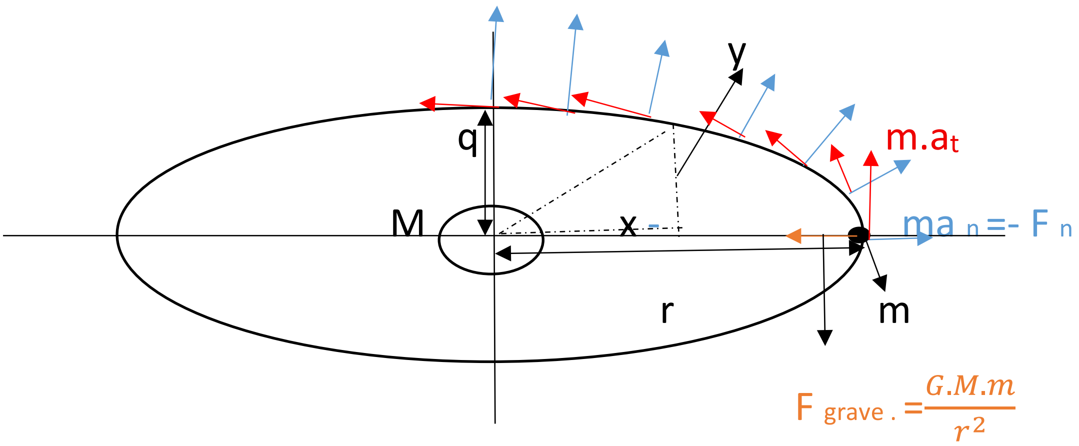


fig. 5

Where I can suppose that the force tangent to each curve is the momentum : mv



F $_{grave}$ = F $_n$ + F $_{centrifuge.}$

In any movement , the bodies they have variable speeds : therefore they appear accelerations .

On the other hand, the accelerations they will never address none outside (at most , tangential) .

a $_{TOTAL}$ = a $_{normal}$ + a $_{tangential}$ = $\frac{v^2}{R}\hat{n} + \frac{d}{dt}(\frac{p}{m})\hat{\tau}$where $\hat{n}$and $\hat{\tau}$indicate the direction (unit vectors).

thus , taking the “x” axis as the starting point and being ellipses :

m→ $\frac{x^2}{r^2} + \frac{y^2}{q^2}$=R ^{2}

In this case, in figure 5, the directions they are in the same sense , and this flight say that they accelerate among themselves (perhaps by inertia ?).

If they were inverted : they would cancel out between them