Newton a později i Einstein do rovnice ekvivalence F(a) = F(g) ..tedy do rovnice : „Křivý časoprostor = **G** . „hmotnost-hmota“ přidal gravitační konstantu **G** . Bohužel k číslu konstanty přidal i rozměry. Bohužel špatně. Protože to udělal jen a jen za účelem, aby mu „seděla“, aby byla v papírové rovnici správná rozměrová rovnost. Vesmír sám do rovnice k té G-konstantě žádné rozměry nepřidal. (!) Kdyby se fyzikové zamysleli, že rozměry ke gravitační konstantě v reál-vesmíru nepatří, zjistili by, že tu je problém, že něco nehraje…, musela by je napadnout myšlenka, že i hmota je sestrojena-postavena z dimenzí dvou veličin „Délka“ a „Čas“ ; „Křivý časoprostor = **G** . „hmotnost-hmota“ . Jak ? To je a bude předmětem bádání. Teorie strun říká : struny jsou „z ničeho“, a ty se křiví, kroutí do geonů-klubíček a vibrační mody jsou pak stavy elementárních částic hmoty. Tato myšlenka strunové teorie nebyla správně postavena, protože struny nejsou „z ničeho“ ale jsou právě z těch dimenzí 3+3D časoprostorových. Principem realizace hmotových elementů je křivení, zabalení dimenzí času a délek do wavepacket →

Newton and later Einstein to the equation of equivalence F (a) = F (g) ..they to the equation: „Curved space-time = **G x** "Mass-matter" added the gravitational constant G. Unfortunately, he also added dimensions to the constant number. Unfortunately wrong. Because he did it only and only in order for it to "fit" him, so that there would be the correct dimensional equality in the paper equation. The universe itself did not add any dimensions to the **G**-constant equation. (!) If physicists had a thought that dimensions do not belong to the gravitational constant in the real universe, they would have found that there was a problem that something does not fit well…, they would have to come to the idea that matter is also constructed-built from dimensions of two quantities “Length ”and“ Time ” ; „Curved space-time = **G** x "Mass-mass". How ? This is and will be the subject of research. String theory says: strings are "out of nothing," and they bend, twist into geons-balls, and vibrational modes are then states of elementary particles of matter. This idea of string theory was not correctly constructed, because strings are not "out of nothing" but are just of those 3+3D spatial-time dimensions. The principle of realization of material elements is curvature, wrapping of dimensions of time and lengths into wavepackets

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General relativity obecně říká (oproštěno od matematického formalizmu) : „křivý časoprostor = hmota-hmotnost“ . Rozměrová G-konstanta ve vesmíru není. Pouze lidé jí do rovnic na papíře museli přidat aby jim seděla rozměrová rovnováha.

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Who is the author of the gravitational constant? Why did Newton assign dimensions to the gravitational constant? Why didn't Einstein figure out that the gravitational constant shouldn't

have dimensions? What physical would be broken if the gravitational constant G did not have dimensions?

……
Já chci nabídnout fyzikům, že (F(a) = F(g) → "čp" = "čp"... ovšem, bude to (n+n)D dimenzionální časoprostor.

Každý průměrně vzdělaný člověk si dovede představit časoprostor, a taky takový čp, o němž se dá říci, že je euklidovsky plochý, nekřivý, totálně rovný....a pak opačný extrém "nekonečně křivý" časoprostor - dva extrémy a...a mezi nimi je právě stav takové proměnlivé křivosti dimenzí časoprostorových , které se říká "gravitace na levé straně rovnice" (já se domnívám že bude ta křivost "podle paraboly" jen to neumím matematicky vyrobit). Tato křivost „gravitační“ přechází do křivosti elektromagnetické, ta zase pak do křivosti slabé interakce, a ta dál do křivosti silné interakce...a křivení dimenzí pokračuje až...až dojdeme ke stavu jemuž se říká "plazma". ...nakonec se objeví i "vřící vakuum", kde se rodí páry částic...a...a blížíme se s tou křivostí dimenzí čp k nekonečné křivosti. Takže : je tu škála K Ř I V O S T I od nuly do nekonečna - čeho ?, no křivostí, čeho ?, no dimenzí dvou základních vesmírných veličin "x"-délka (má tři dimenze) "t" -čas (má také tři dimenze). Takže když se napíše "čp" = "čp" měl by si čtenář (k nimž Hnědkovský nepatří) uvědomit že na levé straně rovnice může být malý počet dimenzí "x" a "t" a na pravé straně rovnice velmi vysoký počet dimenzí "x" a "t" (samozřejmě při schopnosti rozměrové rovnosti dimenzí). Ty stavy čp s vysokým počtem dimenzí jsou hmotové útvary, tak jak je Vesmír presentuje...(jednoduché jsou elementární částice ve dvouznakovém zápise, jsou do počtu až u baryonů u "x" až do **šesti** dimenzí a "t" do **sedmi** dimenzí...atd. výklad jinde) Pak konglomeráty těchto 25 základních částic....multiplikace dimenzí nasnadě.
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http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/index.php?nav=c
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$$\frac{\alpha \cdot x_i^{m} \cdot \beta \cdot t_k^{n}}{\gamma \cdot x_a^{d} \cdot \delta \cdot t_b^{h}} = 1$$

I want to offer physicists that (F (a) = F (g) "cp" = "cp" ... of course, it will be (n + n) D dimensional space-time. Every average educated person can imagine space-time, and also such a cp, which can be said to be Euclidean flat, non-curved, totally straight .... and then the opposite extreme "infinitely crooked "space-time - two extremes and ... and between them is just the state of such a variable curvature of space-time dimensions, which is called" gravity on the left side of the equation "(I think the curvature will be" according to the parabola "I just can't make it mathematically) This "gravitational" curvature passes into electromagnetic curvature, then into weak curvature curvature, and then into strong interaction curvature ... and the curvature of dimensions continues until ... until we reach a state called "plasma". finally, a "boiling vacuum" appears, where pairs of particles are born ... and ... and we approach infinite curvature with that curvature of dimensions čp So: there is a scale of CURVASITY from zero to infinity - what? curvature, what ?, but the dimensions of two basic cosmic quantities "x" -length (has three dimensions) "t" -time (also has three dimensions) So when writing

$$\frac{\alpha \cdot x_i^{m} \cdot \beta \cdot t_k^{n}}{\gamma \cdot x_a^{d} \cdot \delta \cdot t_b^{h}} = 1$$

the reader should to which Hnědkovský does not belong) realize that on the left side of the equation there may be a small number of dimensions "x" and "t" and on the right side of the equation a very high number d

imptions "x" and "t" (of course with the ability of dimensional equality of dimensions). Those states of cp with a high number of dimensions are mass formations, as the Universe presents them ... ..etc interpretation elsewhere) Then the conglomerates of these 25 basic particles .... the multiplication of dimensions obviously. http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/index.php?nav=ea ; http://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/index.php?nav=c
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Kdo vymyslel gravitační konstantu ? Respektive kdo vymyslel přidat ke gravitační konstantě rozměry ? A proč to udělal ? Pokud lidé – fyzikové dodasli ke konstantě "G" rozměry pouze a pouze za účelem rozměrové rovnosti v rovnici F(a) = F(g) , pak je to podvod na Přírodě. Příroda nepřidělila G-konstantě rozměry. Když odeberete G-konstandě rozměry nastane otázka : jak řešit rovnost rozměrů v rovnici "zakřivený časoprostor" = (číslo G) x "hmota-hmotnost" ? V této situaci bude nutno se zamyslet, zda ty struny v strunové teorii, které jsou "z Ničeho" a které v této teorii suplují hmotu-hmotnost, zda ty struny nejsou samy dimenze 3+3 křivého časoprostoru. Pak 26 základních elementů hmoty ve Standardním modelu je postaveno-vyrobeno jako "balíčky" nikoliv ze strun, ale z dimenzí časoprostorových a v General relativity platí : nalevo rovnice málo křivé dimenze časoprostoru = napravo jinak a hodně křivé dimenze časoprostoru-hmota. Tímto odsubstituováním mísmenka "m" používaného za hmotu, se odstraní podvod ten, že lidé dodávají G-konstantě rozměry ač Příroda sama té konstantě "G" nic nedodává.

Who invented the gravitational constant? Respectively, who invented to add dimensions to the gravitational constant? And why did he do it? If human physicists have added dimensions to the constant "G" solely and only for the purpose of dimensional equality in the equation F (a) = F (g), then it is a deception on Nature. Nature did not assign dimensions to the G-constant. When you remove the G-constant dimensions, the question arises: how to solve the equality of dimensions in the equation "curved space-time" = (number G) x "mass-mass"? In this situation, it will be necessary to consider whether those strings in string theory which are "out of nowhere" and which in this theory replace mass-mass, whether those strings are not themselves dimensions of 3 + 3 curved space-time. Then the 26 basic elements of matter in the Standard Model are built-made as "packages" not from strings, but from the dimensions of space-time and in General relativity: By this substitution of the suffix "m" used for matter, the deception that people give dimensions to the G-constant is eliminated, although Nature itself does not add anything to the "G" constant.

Takže dopis anglickým fyzikům :

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I want to offer physicists that (F (a) = F (g) → ("time-space")^n = ("time-space")^m ...

$$\frac{\alpha \cdot x_i^m \cdot \beta \cdot t_k^n}{\gamma \cdot x_a^d \cdot \delta \cdot t_b^h} = 1$$

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Kdo je autorem gravitační konstanty ? Proč Newton přidělil gravitační konstantě rozměry ? Proč Einstein nepřišel na to, že gravitační konstanta by neměla mít rozměry ?, je to jen číslo. Co fyzikálního by se porušilo kdyby gravitační konstanta G rozměry neměla ?

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Cavendish a G-konstanta

https://is.muni.cz/el/1441/podzim2007/Fy2MP_FBZ/um/kap_6.pdf

Cavendish měřil číselnou velikost gravitační konstanty, nikoliv „rozměr“ konstanty

Cavendish measured the numerical magnitude of the gravitational constant, not the "dimension" of the constant