

Mathematics (Geometrical) Method of Determination of the New Formula of Speed of Light (Relative Speed), $E=Mm^2$ which means Energy = Mass x (Speed of Mass)²

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Abstract

I give here geometrical method of determination of the new formula of speed of light. New formula of speed of light is $E=Mm^2$ Which means Energy = Mass x (Speed of Mass)², There is an addition in this theorem so the speed of light is according to the rules of mathematics. It is also according to the rules of speed. By giving various examples in this research paper, I have tried to explain these formulae in scientific and mathematical language.

Keywords

The speed of the source of light, The speed of mass, The speed of the cosmos, The speed of light, Doubt, The new formula of speed of light is $E=Mm^2$ which means Energy = Mass x (Speed of Mass)², Absolute speed, Relative speed.

I. INTRODUCTION

This principle is based on the extinction and the creation of the world. The world becomes extinct in an invisible degree and the evolution or creation of the world or the radius of a circle is achieved by exploding that invisible degree or bisecting that degree.

The formula, $E = Mc^2$ was discovered by the great scientist, Albert Einstein. We all know this Energy = mass x the square of the speed of light.

The speed of light is exceptional. There is no difference in it and it assumed to be 1,86,000 miles/second or 3,00,000 km/s.

Whatever the source of light is, the speed of it is the same. And it is only 1,86,000 miles/second or 3,00,000 km/s. Till the research carried out so far, no matter has found to be travelling with more speed than the light. Therefore, the speed of the light is assumed to be the highest. **The speed of light is not relative but it is absolute. It was also proved by Einstein.** Einstein's principle of relativism is based on the axiom that "nothing can surpass the speed of light."

Doubt

1) Does the speed of light, i. e., 1,86,000 miles/second given by Albert Einstein really belong to light?

2) Is the speed of light exceptional, absolute?

[4,6,7,8,9,10,13].

These two doubts arise. The explanation of the same is given in this research paper in scientific and mathematical language. The new formula for power researched by my father and researcher Late Mr. Shantaram Bapurao Janorkar is $E = Mm^2$, i. e. Power = mass x square of the speed of mass. The speed of light is proved to be 22,32,00,00,000 miles/second (two thousand two hundred and thirty two cores miles/second). In the formula, $E = Mm^2$, **E** stands for **power or energy**, **M** for **mass** and **m²** for **the square of speed of mass** and as there is an addition of speeds in this formula, therefore the speed of light is in accordance with the rules of mathematics. It is also in accordance with the rules of speed. It was proved by my father Late Mr. Shantaram Bapurao Janorkar. In Geometry, symbol for measurement accepted by world scientists (world official) is degree and this degree is the root, scale, source and base of the research carried out by my father Late Mr. Shantaram Bapurao Janorkar. Degree: Closed chop (Compass), Tip of the compass means point, means 1 point, means 1° degree, means dot • = degree means unit of measurement. The base of this whole research is 36° measure of circle.

Scale: One mile for one degree, i. e., • = 1° = 1 mile.

II. MATHEMATICAL FORMULATION

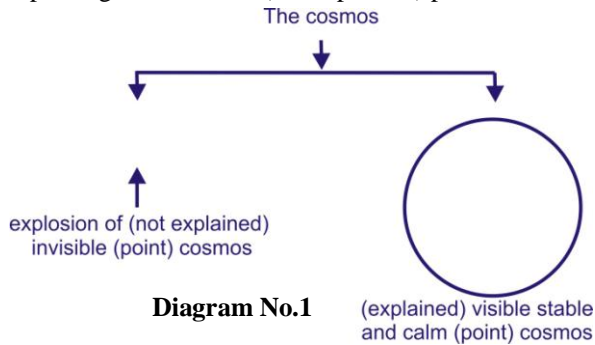
Method to Determine of the New Formula of Speed of Light

I determined the new formula of speed of light: $E=Mm^2$ which means Energy = Mass x (Speed of Mass)², by using geometrical construction of circle.

A1. The construction of formula:

The evolution of cosmos and speed

The cosmos is dissolved in an invisible (not explained) point, we are creating the cosmos by exploding this invisible (not explained) point



This (point) cosmos is (not talking) mute. Here the (point) cosmos has exploded; but the speed of the explosion is unknown. For this purpose, the construction of (explained) visible, stable and calm (point) cosmos has been done on (point) cosmos.

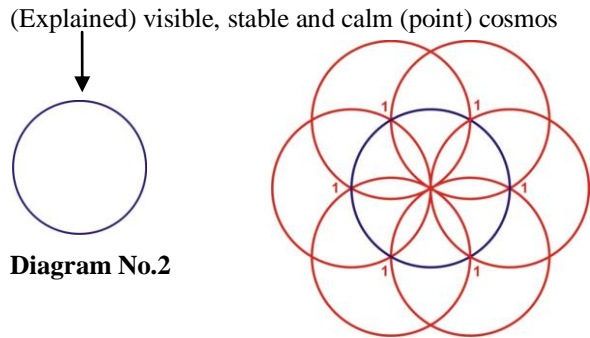


Diagram No.3

Measure of circle = $(1^\circ + 1^\circ + 1^\circ + 1^\circ + 1^\circ + 1^\circ)^2 = 6^2$
 Six measure of centre of circle = $6^\circ \times 6^\circ = 36^\circ$
 [2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,11,13,17,18,19,20,21,25].

Measure of Centre of circle of 12 arc radius interior of the circle = $12 \div 6 = 2$ Centre of circles.

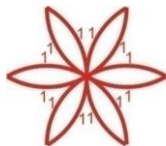


Diagram No.4

Measure of Centre of circle of 24 arc radius outside of the circle = $24 \div 6 = 4$ Centre of circles.

Measure of circumference outside of the circle $10^4 = 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 10000$
 [2,4,6,8,9,10,11,13,22,23,24,26].

The construction of formula Arc radius is made via Dynamic + Static concept or via assertion.

[1,2,8,9,10,11,22,23,24,26].

Detail of the definitions and values in the diagrams and all various types of methods of construction are given in the reference.

[1,2,3,4,5,6,7,8,9,10,11,12,13,14,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26,27,28].

Degree = unit of Measurement

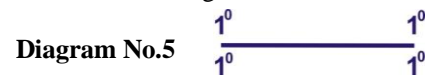
Straight Radius: - Straight line segment joint centre of the circle and centre of the firstly constructed circle on the circumference of the original circle is called straight radius. *And its value is taken as $2^\circ + 2^\circ = 4^\circ$.*

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26].

Measure of straight radius: - Distance between two apex of the measure of straight radius is called "Measure of straight radius" *and it is in 4° degree measure.*

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26].

Measure of straight radius = It is sum of the measure of straight radius in clockwise direction And anticlockwise direction = $(2^0) + (2^0) = 4^0$ Measure of straight radius



Arc Radius: - An arcular line segment jointing centre of the circle and centre of the firstly constructed circle on the circumference of the original circle is called arc radius. *And its value is taken as $3^\circ + 3^\circ = 6^\circ$.* OR The segment of circumference of a circle means An (Arc) arcular line segment joining measure of centre of a circle and measure of centre on the circumference of a circle and the distance between the two measures of center are equal to straight radius, in clockwise and anti clockwise direction and which divide the circumference of the original circle in to six equal parts is called "Arc Radius" of circle.

OR
 Length of arc segment of circumference of circle is equal to radius then that segment of circumference of circle is called "Arc radius".

OR
 The segment of the circumference of a circle whose length (distance) equal to straight radius its segment of the circumference of a circle is called "Arc Radius".

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26].

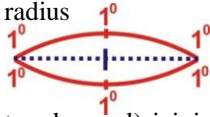
Measure of arc radius:- Distance between two apex of the measure of arc radius is called "Measure of arc radius" *and it is in 6^0 degree measure.*

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26].

Measure of arc radius = It is sum of the measure of arc radius in clockwise direction And anticlockwise direction

$$= (3^0) + (3^0) = 6^0 \text{ Measure of arc radius}$$

Diagram No.6



Radius: A line segment (straight and arcual) joining centre of the circle and centre of the firstly constructed circle on the circumference of the original circle is called radius of the circle. The straight line segment is called straight radius and arcual line segment is called arc radius.

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,25,26].

Measure of Radius: It is plus of measure of straight radius and measure of arc radius is called measure of radius.

OR

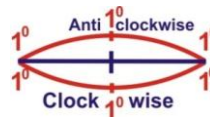
Distance between two apex of the measure of radius means sum of measure of straight radius and measure of arc radius is called measure of radius. **And it is in 10^0 measure according to construction.**

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,25,26].

Measure of radius = Measure of straight radius + Measure of arc radius

$$= 4^0 + 6^0 = 10^0 \text{ Measure of radius}$$

Diagram No. 7



Circle: - Around the measure of centre of circle, up to the equal distance of radius means 6^0 measure of centre of circle of construction means up to circumference of circle completely circular and in the one plane of diagram is called circle. **And its value is taken as $6^0 \times 6^0 = 36^0$.**

OR

A circle is a locus of a point in the plane such that its distance from a fixed point is always constant. Constant distance is called radius and fixed point is called centre.

OR

The circle is a locus of a point such that its distance from fixed point is always constant, constant distance is called radius and fixed point is called centre of the circle.

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26].

Measure of circle: - Measure of plane is called measure of circle. OR Measure around the centre of circle is called measure of circle. **And it is in Measure of 36^0 .**

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26].

Center of circle: - The fixed point at the middle of the circle is called its centre.

OR

The place at the centre of a circle is called the centre of circle.

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26].

Measure of centre: - Measure of the fixed point at the middle of the circle is called its measure of centre.

And measure of centre of circle is 1^0 one Degree.

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,24,25,26].

Measure of circumference: It is multiplication of measure of centre of circle and measure of radius is called measure of circumference.

OR

Measure surrounding the measure of centre of circle is called measure of Circumference.

And it is in Measure of 10^0 .

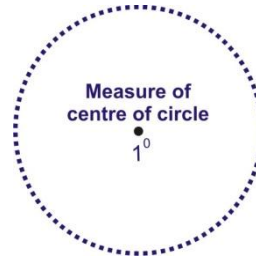


Diagram No. 8

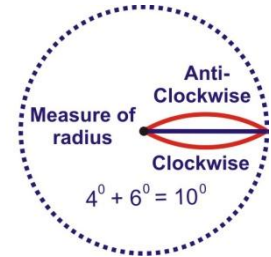


Diagram No. 9

Formula: - Measure of centre of circle x Measure of radius = Measure of circumference

$$1^0 \times 10^0 = 10^0 \text{ Measure of circumference}$$

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,25,26].

Circumference of circle: Circle surround the circular line is called Circumference of circle.

OR

The circumference of a circle is the distance around it. The term is used when measuring physical objects, as well as when considering abstract geometric forms.

OR

A wire ring as shown in figure, we can break this ring at any point on it, straighten out the wire and measure its length. This length is called the circumference of the circle.

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,25,26].

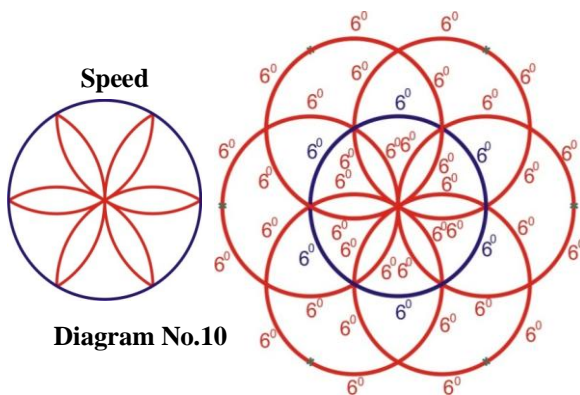
Measure of circumference of circle: Circle surrounds the measure of circumference means multiplication of measure of circle and measure of Circumference is called measure of circumference of circle. **And it is in Measure of 360^0 .**

[2,3,4,5,6,8,9,10,11,12,13,15,16,17,18,19,20,21,22,23,25,26].

Absolute Speed: Speed tells how fast an object is moving without saying anything about its direction. Speed is always positive. Speed is the "absolute value" of the velocity. Speed in the velocity information without the sign or direction information. [27].

Relative Speed: Relative speed is defined as the speed of a moving object with respect to another. When two objects are moving in the same direction, relative speed is calculated as their difference. When the two objects are moving in opposite directions, relative speed is computed by adding the two speeds. [27].

A2. "Speed of Universe", Speed of Sphere, Speed of Solid, speed of Universe solid Sphere:



Construction is done on the circle, it is of 216^0 . Out of 216^0 , 72^0 is in interior of the original circle and 144^0 is outside of the original circle. When we divided 72^0 and 144^0 by original measure of circle means 36^0 , we get two (2) circles inside and four (4) circles outside of the original circle.

Circumference of Circle OR Zero
Measure of circumference of outside the circle = 144^0 Outside of original circle of construction x Measure of Circumference $10^0 = 1440^0$
Measure of circumference of interior the circle = 72^0 Interior of original circle of construction x Measure of Circumference $10^0 = 720^0$
 Circumference of Circle =

$$= \frac{\text{Measure of circumference of outside the circle}}{\text{Measure of circumference of interior the circle}}$$

$$= \frac{1440^0}{720^0} = 2 \oplus \text{Goba Radians}$$

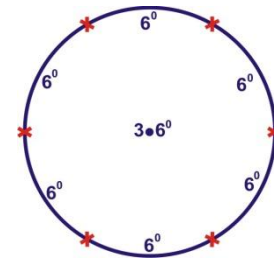
$$= 180^0 \times 2 = 360^0 \text{ Circumference of Circle}$$
 Circumference of Circle
 $360^0 = \odot \text{ OR Zero}$

[4,6,8,9,10,13,14,17].
 36^0 is measure of one circle therefore if we divide the six measure of centre of circle on the circumference of circle the distance between adjacent centres is $36^0 \div 6^0 = 6^0 = \sqrt{36^0}$

OR

In square root $= \sqrt{36^0} = 6^0$ Measure of Arc Radius
 Explanation via Diagram

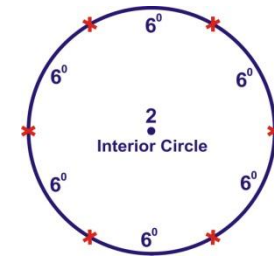
Diagram No.11



A3. Velocity OR Speed

A3:1. First method of speed:

Diagram No.12



Inter speed

$6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 2 = 46656 \times 2 = 93312$ mile/second
 93312 mile per second speed, this is the speed of Universe, Sphere, Solid. Inter speed.

Proportion: the proportion is one mile for one degree (1^0) $\bullet = 1^0 = 1$ mile.

Outer speed

$6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 4 = 46656 \times 4 = 186624$ mile/per second $\sqrt{186624} \times 3 \div 2 - 24 = 624^0$
 As per the construction on the original circle six (6) measure of centre of circle on the circle. Then measure of centre of circle of interior of the original circle two (2) of the two (2) circle and measure of centre of circle of outside of the original circle four (4) of the four (4) circle means 624^0 should be subtracted from 186624,

OR

$\sqrt{186624} = 432, 432 \times 3 \div 4 = 324, \sqrt{324} = 18,$
 $18 \times 10^4 = 18 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 180000^0,$
 $6 \times 10^3 = 6 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 6000$
 $180000 + 6000 = 186000$ mile/second speed addition of speeds

OR

$\sqrt{186624} = 432, 432 \times 3 \div 2 = 648, 648 - 24 = 624$
 $186624 - 624 = 186000$ mile/second
 186000 mile/per second $\sqrt{108 \times 6 \div 2^0} = 18, 18 \times 10^4 = 18 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 180000,$
 $6 \times 10^3 = 6 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 6000$

180000 + 6000 = 186000 mile/second speed

Self-Speed of Explosion

Speed
 $186 \times 6 = \underline{11} \underline{1} \underline{6} \times 2^0 = 2232^0$
ए क च (In Marathi) = $2232^0 \times 10000000$ (One crore) = 22320000000
 OR $186000 \times 120000 = 22320000000$ Twenty two (300 x 400) hundred and thirty two crore miles/second

300 Inter speed: 186000×300 Multipal
 (300 x 400) = 120000
 400 Outer speed: $186000 \times 300 \times 400$ Multipal
 As per: 6 Original 2 Initial 4 Terminal = 624^0
 $186624 - 624 = 186000$ mile/second speed
 $186624 > 186000$ This speed is less than basic speed.
 Because speed is contracted due to the speed
 [4,6,8,9,10,13,14,17].

A4. Second method of speed:

A4:1. Second method of speed:

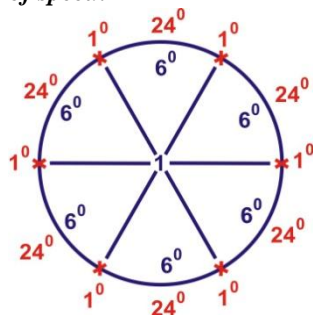


Diagram No. 13

The speed of the cosmos, the speed of a sphere, the speed of a cube
 The speed of the cosmos = $\overline{6} \times \overline{6} \times \overline{6} \times \overline{6} \times \overline{6} \times \overline{6} = 46656$
 Subtract -1-1-1-1-1 Measure of Centres interior of the Circle 46656
 $46656 - 6 = 46650$
 Then subtract the addition of one on the circumference of the circle and Twenty four outside the circumference of the circle multiplied by 6.
 In this way: Subtract $(1+24) \times 6$ Multiple = $25 \times 6 = 150$

$46,650 - 150 = 46,500$ miles/second speed

The addition of speeds = $46,500 \times 2$ or $46,500 + 46,500$ [Two (2) interior centres of circle in the interior of original circle] = 93,000 mile/second inner speed

The addition of speeds = $46,500 \times 4$ [Four (4) outside centres of circle in the outside of original circle] = 1,86,000 mile/second
 [4,6,7,8,9,10,13,14,17,18,19,20,21,25].

A4:2. Second method of speed:

Clockwise direction **Speed** Anti-clockwise direction
 $6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 - 6 - 6 - 144 + 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 - 6 - 6 - 144$
 = $46656 - 156 + 46656 - 156$

= 46500 + 46500
 = 93000 mile/second speed
 (This is the addition of speed)
 Anti-clockwise direction Clockwise direction
 $6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 - 6 - 6 - 144 + 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 - 6 - 6 - 144$
 = $46656 - 156 + 46656 - 156$
 = $46500 + 46500$
 = 93000 mile/second speed
 (This is the addition of speed)

The addition of speeds

$\longleftarrow 93000 + 93000 \longrightarrow$
 = 186000 mile/second speed

The speed, 1, 86,000 mile/second is of flames, viz, the source of light This speed of the cosmos. This speed is of the mass in cosmos. This speed is of all of us.

[4,6,8,9,10,13,14,17].

$E = Mm^2$ which means Energy = Mass x (Speed of Mass)²

Speed of Light > Speed of Mass

Speed of Light

The Speed of Light = $1,86,000 \times 6^0 = 11,16,000^0 \times 10^4 = 11,16,000^0 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 11,16,00,00,000$ Internal Speed $\times 2^0 = 22,32,00,00,000$ mile/second

Speed of Mass x Measure of centre of circle on the circumference of circle of the construction x Measure of circumference outside of the circle x Measure of centre of circle interior of the circle
 $1,86,000 \times 6^0 \times 10^4 \times 2$

$1,86,000 \times 6^0 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 2 = 22,32,00,00,000$ mile/second
 Speed of Light/per second = 22,32,00,00,000 mile most greatest speed
 The Speed of Light is twenty two hundred and thirty two crore miles per second
 Here, the additions of speed is carried out, hence the speed of light obeys the rules of mathematics. Therefore, it is not absolute; but it is relative.
 [4,6,7,8,9,10,13,15,17].

Doubt

1) Does the speed of light, i. e., 1,86,000 miles/second given by Albert Einstein really belong to light?

Answer: Here, the additions of speed is carried out, hence the speed of light obeys the rules of mathematics. Therefore, it is not absolute; but it is relative.

It has been proved that the speed 1,86,000 miles/per second is attributed to mass and not to light. Here the first doubt has been cleared.

A5. The speed of light is absolute or relative:

The second doubt is that, is the speed of light exceptional absolute? We clear this doubt by the following explanation:

This speed 1,86,000 miles/second is of mass and not of light. This speed is not absolute but it is relative.

This speed is not exceptional to the rule of speed. See the side diagram. This diagram is that of a “Solid Sphere”. There are in total seven centres of circle which include, the original circle, six measure of centre of six circles on the circumference of circle, one centre point of the original circle + six centre points of six circle, Thus there are seven centre of circle in total. But due to the cube number of this is increased. It is as follows: One (1) centre point of the sphere + Eight (8) vertex of the cube means eight centre points of the circle thus in total nine (9) centre of circle can be sighted.

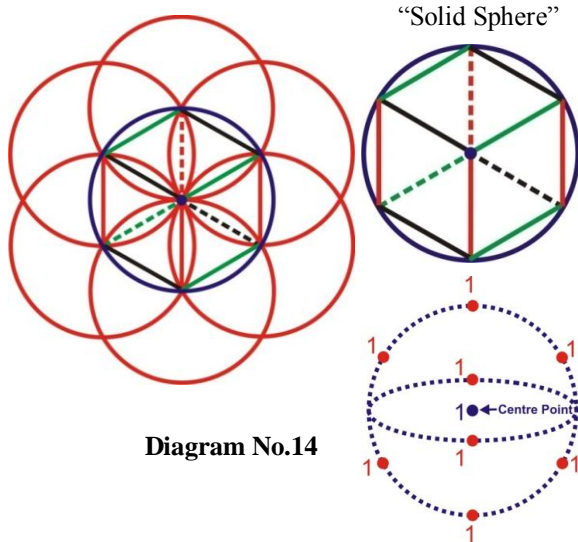


Diagram No.14

[2,3,4,6,7,8,9,10,11,13,15,17,18,19,20,21,25].
 Centre of Sphere + Eight Vertices of Cube, namely,
 Eight Centre Points of Circle = 9 Centre Points
 $1 + 8 = 9$ Centre Points

If these 9 centre points are multiplied by 10^4 , we get the speed of the cosmos.

$$9 \times 10^4 = 9 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 90,000 \text{ miles/second speed}$$

The speed, 90,000 miles/second is attributed to the cosmos. As proved by the physicists, the ultimate cosmos at the distance of six (6) are expanding or running with this speed.

The cosmos are running in opposite directions

← 90,000 + 90,000 → The addition of speeds

The speed of explosion, namely, the speed of cosmos is 1, 80,000. It means that if the six (6) partial circle centres are multiplied by 10^3 we get the “self-speed” of the cosmos.

$$6 \times 10^3 = 6 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 6,000 \text{ miles/second is the self-speed of the cosmos.}$$

$$\begin{aligned} \text{Speed of Explosion} + \text{Self-Speed} &= \text{Total Speed} \\ 1,80,000 + 6,000 &= 1,86,000 \text{ mile/second speed} \end{aligned}$$

[4,6,7,8,9,10,13,15,17,18,19,20,21,25].

Doubt

2) Is the speed of light exceptional, absolute?

Answer: Here, the additions of speed is carried out, hence the speed, 1,86,000 mile/second is not absolute

speed but it is relative speed and as it obeys the laws of mathematics, it is not exceptional. It has been proved. Here the second doubt has been cleared.

A6. Third method of speed:

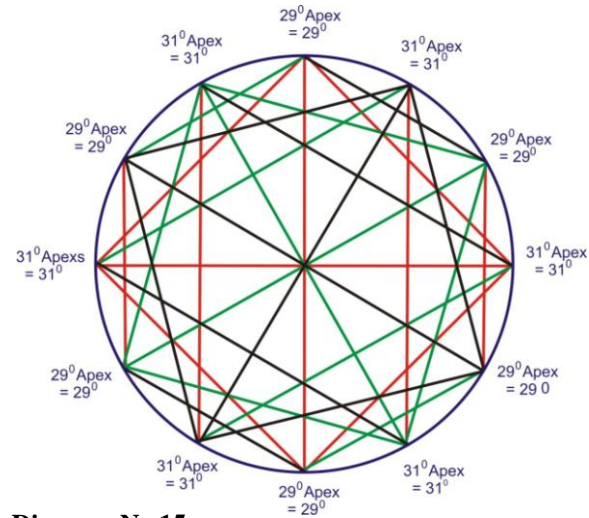


Diagram No.15

By observing the above figure, the measure of apex of straight radius are as follows: At the center there are 4 apexes of red colour + 4 apexes of green colour + 4 apexes of black colour = 12 measure of apex. After it there are 4 red straight radii and the apexes on it, out of them, 2 on radius with center 29 + 29 = 58 apexes. On the other two radii, including the center there are 31 + 31 = 62 apexes. In the same manner, there are 4 Green straight radii and the apexes on it, out of them, 2 on radius with center 29 + 29 = 58 apexes. On the other two radii, including the center there are 31 + 31 = 62 apexes. In the same manner, there are 4 Black straight radii and the apexes on it, out of them, 2 on radius with center 29 + 29 = 58 apexes. On the other two radii, including the center there are 31 + 31 = 62 apexes.

In this way, total apexes:

$$58 \text{ red apexes of 2 radii} + 62 \text{ apexes of 2 red radii} = 120 \text{ apexes.}$$

In the same way,

$$58 \text{ green apexes of 2 radii} + 62 \text{ apexes of 2 green radii} = 120 \text{ apexes.}$$

In the same way,

$$58 \text{ black apexes of 2 radii} + 62 \text{ apexes of 2 black radii} = 120 \text{ apexes.}$$

174 Measure of Apex + 186 Measure of Apex = 360° Measure of Circumference of Circle

Measure of Circumference of Circle = 174 + 186 = 360° Measure of Circumference of Circle

Measure of Circumference = $(120 \div 12) (120 \div 12) (120 \div 12) = 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 1000$ Measure of Circumference = 10^3 The speed of every particle in this cosmos = the speed of soul, the speed of everything, the speed of all of us = $31 \times 6 \times 1,000 = 1,$

86,000 miles / second. This speed is of the source of light; this speed is of solid and living things, i. e., mass. This speed is of the centre of a circle. From this, the speed of the 6 measure of centre of circle of the first construction = $1,86,000 \times 6 = 1116000$. As published in the past, the speed of light has been proved by physicists to be $1,86,000 \times 300$ Multiple = $5,58,00,000$. This speed is belongs to one center of circle. Therefore, the inner 2 measure of circles = $5,58,00,000 \times 2 = 11,16,00,000$ This speed is of the interior speed of light. The outer speed of light = 186000×300 Multiple $\times 400$ Multiple = $22,32,00,00,000$ miles / second. The outer speed of light = $186000 \times 120000 = 22,32,00,00,000$ miles / second.

The inter speed

$= 186000 \times 10^3 = 186000 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 186000 \times 300 = 55800000$,
 $= 55800000 \times 2 = 111600000$ miles/second Inter speed

The outer speed

$= 186000 \times 10^3 \times 10^4 = 186000 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 186000 \times 120000 = 22,32,00,00,000$ miles / second The outer speed of light

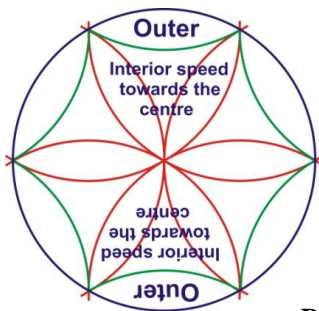
Speed of Light/per second = $22,32,00,00,000$ mile most greatest speed

The Speed of Light is twenty two hundred and thirty two crore miles per second

Here, the additions of speed is carried out, hence the speed of light obeys the rules of mathematics. Therefore, it is not absolute; **but it is relative**.

The first doubt is that, the speed of light, $1,86,000$ miles/second, invented by the great scientist, Albert Einstein, is really attributed to light itself ?

It has been proved that the speed $1,86,000$ miles/per second is attributed to mass and not to light. Here the first doubt has been cleared.



$$\frac{12 \text{ Arc radius}}{6 \text{ Arc radius}} = 2^0$$

$$12 + 6 = \frac{18}{6} = 3^0$$

$$12 + 6 + 6 = \frac{24}{6} = 4^0$$

Diagram No.16
 [4,6,8,9,10,13,17].

A7. According to one becomes two = Two becomes four:

1:2:4 One becomes two = Two becomes four = $12 + 24$
 $1:2 = 36^0, 36^0 \div 6 = 6^0$

The speed of Universe: Measure of centre on the 2 circumference of circle 4 outside of the circumference of circle

= 124×6 (Multiple) Measure of centre of the construction on the circumference of circle = 744^0

4 Measure of circle of complete construction on the circle

$$744^0 \div 4 = 186^0$$

$$186 \times 10^3,$$

$$= 186 \times 1000 = 186000 \text{ mile}$$

$$186000 \div 4 = 46500 \text{ mile}$$

$$= 46500 \times 2 = 93000 \text{ mile or } 46500 + 46500 = 93000 \text{ mile/second}$$

$93000 \times 2 = 186000 \text{ mile or } 93000 + 93000 = 186000 \text{ mile/second}$ the speed of Universe

Means the speed of mass, the speed all of us in the Universe

Speed of Light : $186000 \times 60000 = 11160000000$
 $1116 \times 144 \div 72 = 1116 \times 2 = 22320000000 \text{ mile/second}$
 $124 \times 6 \times 3 \times 5 \times 2 = 22320 \times 10^6 = 22320000000 \text{ mile /second Speed of Light}$
 [8,9,10,13,17,18,19,20,21,25].

A8. The Speed of Source of Light:

Straight radius Arc radius
 $4^0 \quad 6^0 = 46 \times 6$ Arc radius = 276 रच (In Marathi)
 276×4 Straight radius = 1104
 1104×3 Measure of centre's = 3312 ----- (1)

$$6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 = 46656, 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 = 46656,$$

$$6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 = 46656, 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 \times 6 = 46656$$

$$46656 \times 4 = 186624$$

$$186624 \div 2 = 93312$$
----- (2)
 (2) – (1) = $93312 - 3312 = 90000$

mile/second
 $10^3 = 10 \times 10 \times 10 = 1000$ ----- (3)
 $1000 \times 3^0 = 3000$ ----- (4)
 $90000 + 3000 = 93000 \text{ mile/second}$
 93000×2 Multiple = $186000 \text{ mile/second}$, The Speed of Source of Light

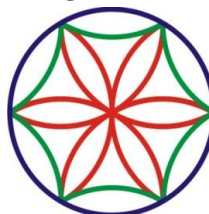
Diagram No.17



[8,9,10,13,14,17,18,19,20,21,25].

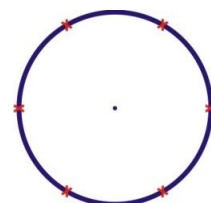
A9. The Speed of construction of Universe:

Diagram No.18



18 Arc radius in original centre of circle

Diagram No.19



6 Arc radius of circumference of circle

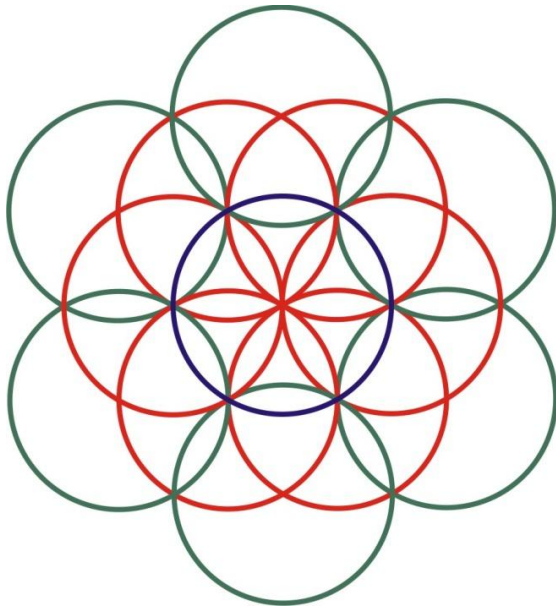


Diagram No.20

Half circles at the end of the diagram
 6 Half circle means 3 Circle 000
 = 186000 mile/second Speed, The Speed of construction of Universe
 [8,9,10,13,14,17,18,19,20,21,25].

III. COMPARISON OF THE SPEED OF MASS 1,86,000 MILES/PER SECOND WITH THE SPEED OF LIGHT 1,86,000 MILES/PER SECOND

The speed of light 1,86,000 miles/per second (by Albert Einstein)

This speed of light 1,86,000 miles/per second is “Absolute speed”.

The speed of mass 1,86,000 miles/per second (by Shantaram Bapurao Janorkar)

This speed of mass 1,86,000 miles/per second is “Relative speed”.

Instead of $E=Mc^2$, $E=Mm^2$ which means
 Energy = Mass x (Speed of Mass)²
 Speed of Light > Speed of Mass

$$\begin{aligned} \text{The Speed of Light} &= 1,86,000 \times 6^0 = 11,16,000^0 \times 10^4 \\ &= 11,16,000^0 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \times 10 \\ &= 11,16,00,00,000 \text{ Internal Speed} \times 2^0 \\ &= 22,32,00,00,000 \text{ mile/second} \end{aligned}$$

Speed of Mass x Measure of centre of circle on the circumference of circle of the construction x
 Measure of circumference outside of the circle x
 Measure of centre of circle interior of the circle
 1,86,000 x 6⁰ x 10⁴ x 2
 1,86,000 x 6⁰ x 10 x 10 x 10 x 10 x 2 =
 22,32,00,00,000 mile/second
 Speed of Light/per second = 22,32,00,00,000 mile most greatest speed

The Speed of Light is twenty two hundred and thirty two crore miles per second

[4,6,7,8,9,10,13,15,17].

IV. CONCLUSIONS

1. Mathematics (Geometrical) method it is a good method for determination of the formula of speed of light.
2. The new formula of speed of light is $E=Mm^2$ which means Energy = Mass x (Speed of Mass)².
3. 1,86,000 miles/per second, This speed of mass is according to the rules of speed. It means that speed is relative.
4. The Speed of Light/per second = 22,32,00,00,000 mile most greatest speed. (The Speed of Light is twenty two hundred and thirty two crore miles per second).
5. The additions of speed is carried out, hence the speed of light according to the rules of mathematics. Therefore, it is relative.

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