Concepts in Electromagnetism

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(7,930 Words)

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Table of Contents

Contents

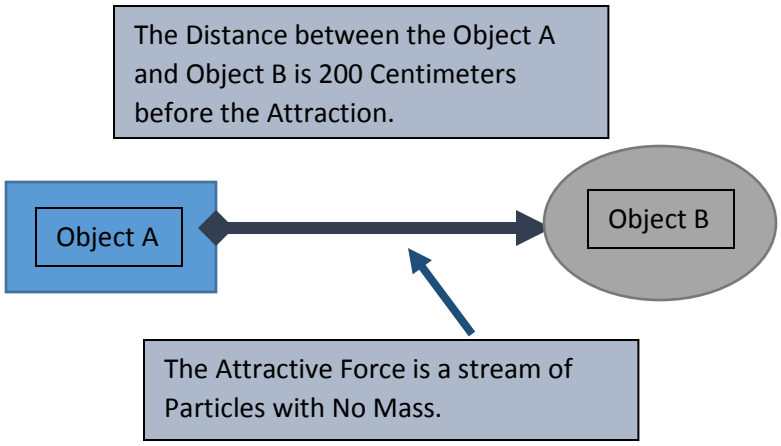
The Basic Concepts of Electromagnetism

Three possible scenarios can arise when the distance between two objects will change over a period. Electromagnetic forces cause changes in the distance between two objects or two fields. There are many types of electromagnetic forces. An electromagnetic force consists of a stream of particles with no mass. Particles with no mass will not affect the chemical structure of the fields that are moving in different directions because they are targets of electromagnetic forces.

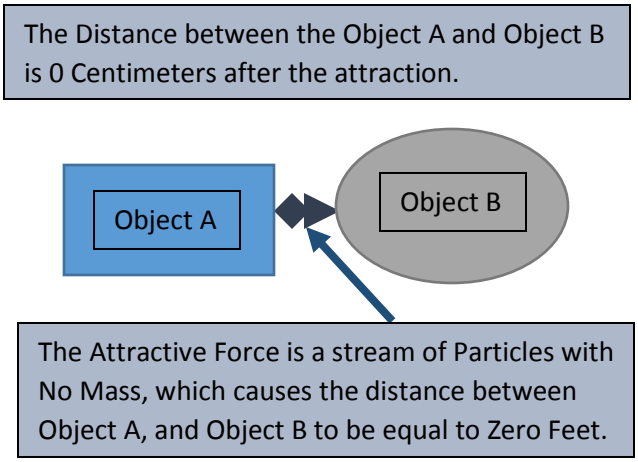
Fields that has particles with mass can change the molecular structure of other fields. They can also work with electromagnetic fields to change the distance between two fields or two objects. Let's look at the various possibilities.

What is Attraction?

Attraction is a force that causes the distance between to objects or two fields to decrease over time. TA stream of particles with no mass causes this situation. Let us look at the following illustration.

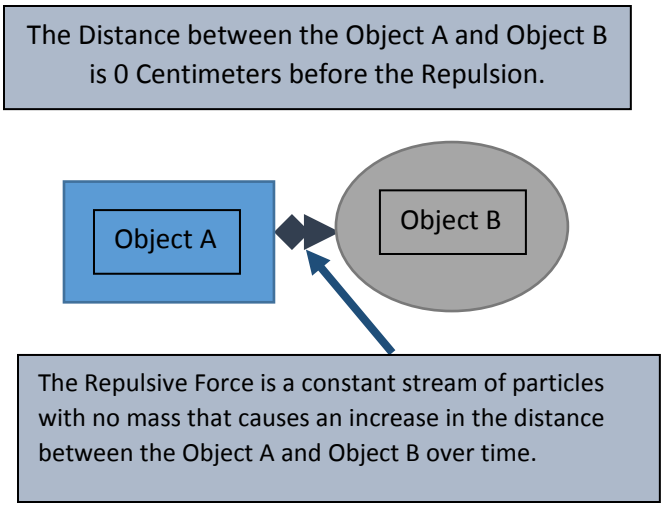


The Distance Between Object A and Object B after the Attraction which is caused by the stream of particles with no mass is equal to zero. The Distance between Object A and Object B is Zero Centimeters.

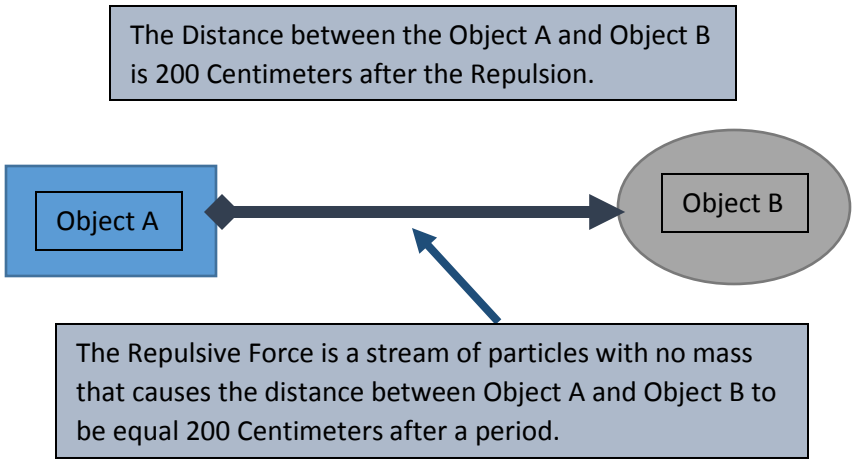


What is Repulsion?

Repulsion is caused by a stream of particles with no mass that cause an increase in the distance between two objects or two fields over a period. Let us look at the following illustration.



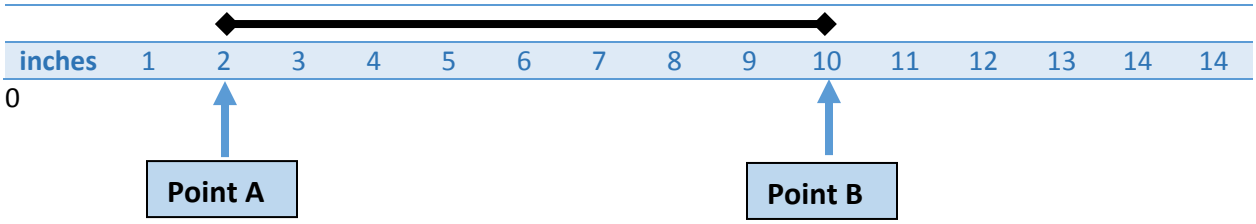
The Repulsion of Object A upon Object B causes the distance between the two objects or two fields to increase over a period of time. The distance between the two objects is 200 Centimeters after the repulsion ends.



There are many repulsive forces in our environment that cause the distances between objects to increase. Streams of particles without mass dominate our everyday lives.

What is Distance?

Distance is the number of points between a start point and an endpoint. Let us look at the following illustration.



Distance Between Start Point A and End Point B

Distance = | Point B - Point A | = | 10 Inches - 2 Inches | = 8 Inches

Distance = | Point A - Point B | = | 2 Inches - 10 Inches | = 8 Inches

We define distance as the absolute value of the Endpoint of the minus the value of the distance of the Start Point. This can give us an idea about how strong the attractive forces or the repulsive forces have to be in order to decrease the distances or to increase the distances between to point on the surface of an object such as a planet.

What are Particles with No Mass?

There are three types of particles, Space, Matter, and Energy.

Particles with mass have a weight and a discernable density. Particles with mass have an identifiable and unique molecular structure. Fields with mass are detectable both by the five senses and by other types of instrumentation. The interactions that particles with mass have with each other generally affect their molecular structures, their densities, and their velocities.

Particles with no mass are not countable, have no weight, and cannot occupy a definite volume, and have unpredictable effects on the way that the distance between fields change. Generally, particles with no mass affect the way that the distances between different Fields of Space, Matter, and/or Energy change over certain periods.

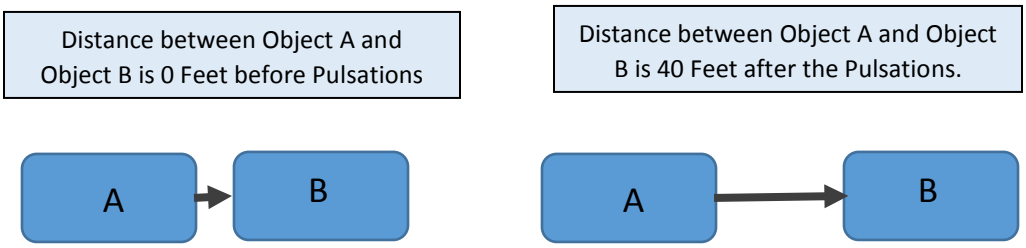
A field that pulsates streams of particles with no mass can generally cause an increase in the distance between fields, a decrease in the distance between two fields, and/or no change in the distance between two fields.

Fields with mass usually work with Fields that will stream particles with no mass whenever the Fields with Mass want to affect the way that they change distances relative to other points over time. Molecules and particles with mass affect changes in densities, molecular structures, and velocities, Particles with no mass affect the distances between fields over a period.

What is an Anti-Mass Pulsation?

An Anti-Mass Pulsation is a stream or a wave of Particles with No Mass. A series of Anti-Mass streams of particles with no mass are pulsations of particles with no mass.

Object A pulsates at a rate of 10 pulsations per second. They are initially zero inches apart. Each Pulsation causes Object B to move one inch farther away from Object A. The Pulsations last for 4 Seconds. What is the total number of pulsations for the event? How far apart will Object A and Object B be after the event ends?



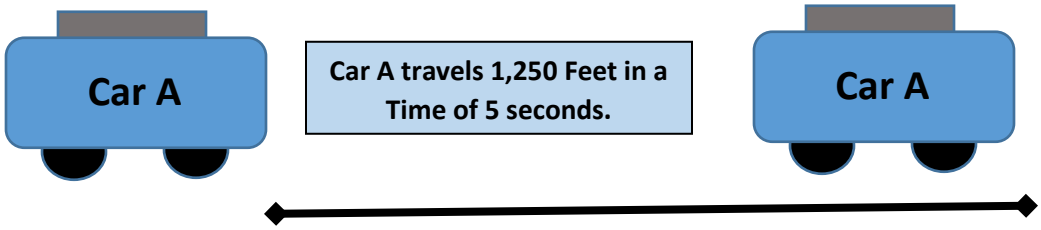
$$\text{Distance} = \text{Time}\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right) =$$

$$(4\ \text{Sec})\left(\frac{1\ \text{Inch}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{10\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Sec}}\right) = 40\ \text{Inches}$$

What is a Mass Pulsation?

A moving object, a wind gust, and/or energy from a car's engine are all examples of fields that have Particles with Mass that can affect the distances between two fields. A car uses a Constant Mass Pulsation in order to find its way from one point to another point. Let us look at the next example.

A cars engine pulsates at 25 times per second. It moves exactly ten feet per pulsation. How long will it take it to reach a destination that is 1,250 feet away from it assuming that there are no obstacles between the car and the destination?



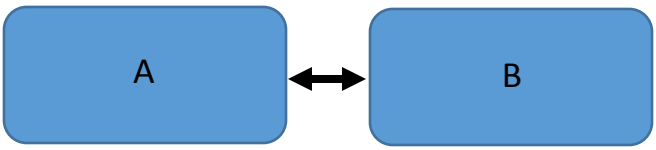
$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right)} = \frac{1{,}250\ \text{Feet}}{\left(\frac{10\ \text{Feet}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{25\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)} = (1250\ \text{Feet})\left(\frac{\text{Second}}{250\ \text{Feet}}\right) = 5\ \text{Seconds}$$

What is a Positive Anti-Mass Pulsation?

A Positive Anti-Mass Pulsation represents a recurring series of waves of particles with no mass that causes the distance between two objects or between two fields to increase. The increase in the distance happens until the pulsations end or until the mechanism reaches the Range of Pulsations. The Range of Pulsations is the maximum distance from the origin of the pulsations that will affect the distance between opposing fields.

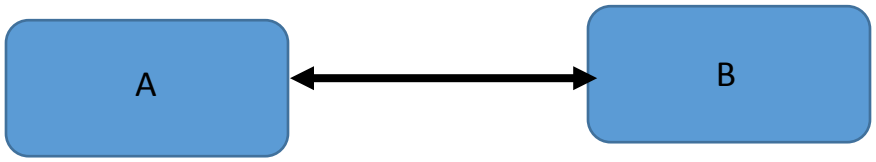
Object A has a Positive Anti-Mass Pulsation that directs toward object B that will last for 3 Feet per Pulsations. The Field with No Mass is a Positive Anti-Mass Pulsating Field that Pulsates at 5 times per second. The pulsating field has a Range of Pulsation of 30 Feet. How much time will expire before the objects reach their range of pulsation?

The Initial Distance between Field A and Field B is Zero Feet.



$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right)} = \frac{30\text{ Feet}}{\left(\frac{3\text{ Feet}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{5\text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)} = (30\text{ Feet})\left(\frac{\text{Second}}{15\text{ Feet}}\right) = 2\text{ Seconds}$$

Object A and Object B Have Reached the Range of Pulsation and are 30 Feet Apart after 2 Seconds.



It is harder to imagine that such Anti-Mass Pulsation forces do exist in nature. However, we probably encounter these types of forces every day of our lives. It is important to utilize these forces to the benefit of our entire scientific community.

What is a Negative Anti=Mass Pulsation?

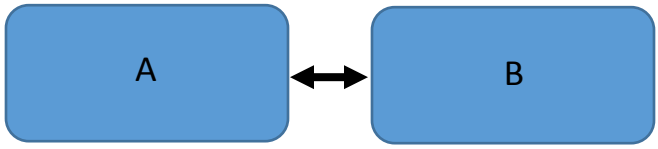
A Negative Anti-Mass Pulsation comes from a field that emits a stream of particles with no mass that causes the distance between two fields to decrease over a period. The decrease in distance continues until the pulsations end or until the distance between the opposing fields is equal to zero. These particles with no mass cause an attraction between two fields.

Object A is 40 Feet away for Object B. Object A emits a Negative Anti-Mass Pulsation, a stream of particles with no mass, toward Object B. Object A pulsates at two Pulsations per second. Object A moves closer to Object B at 5 Feet Per Pulsation. How much time will it take for the distance between Object A and Object B to reach zero if the Range of Pulsations is 40 Feet?

Object A and Object B have a Range of Pulsation of 40 Feet. They are initially 40 Feet apart.

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right)} = \frac{40\text{ Feet}}{\left(\frac{5\text{ Feet}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{2\text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)} = (40\text{ Feet})\left(\frac{\text{Second}}{10\text{ Feet}}\right) = 4\text{ Seconds}$$

The Distance between Object A and Object B will be 0 Feet After 4 Seconds.



A Negative Anti-Mass Pulsation causes the distance between two fields to decrease. The Particles with No Mass radiate in streams or groups that we call pulsations. We believe that the stronger pulsations probably have more particles that the weaker pulsations.

We have to understand how to deal with attractive and repulsive forces in order to further our missions to explore space and to develop space-age technologies.

How Do We Define a Pulsation?

A pulsation is a group of uncountable particles with no mass that can come from a variety of different sources. Sometimes, a Source of Pulsations will emit particles with a pattern that we call a frequency. That means that a circuit will launch a stream of particles with no mass once per every unit of predefined time.

Particles in a pulsation are uncountable. However, the higher the number of particles will register the higher level of force of the pulsation. That means that the strength of the Pull Force or the Push Force that can be exerted by one object unto another object can increase or decrease depending on how many particles exist in each stream of each pulsation.

An Anti-Mass Pulsation does not occupy a definite volume. However, it may only have an effect on a certain confined area of a mass and volume. There is evidence that pulsations disintegrate whenever they have to encounter larger volumes of larger distances.

Anti-Matter is an example of Field of Matter that is comprised of Particles of Matter that have not mass. We do not notice the effects of anti-matter in our daily lives. Anti-Matter, however, is an integral part of our gravitational field. Anti-Matter pulsates all over the world even though we do not really think about that. We will better understand Anti-Matter in the future so that we can drift closer to a more productive space program and more powerful transportation systems.

We live in a situation where everything around us pulsates. Our gravitational field pulsates three types of fields. Fields of Space, Matter, and Energy pulsate simultaneously all over the world. These fields have particles with no mass. The interactions between these three fields shape our daily lives and support our existence in this universe.

Our scientists and engineers have to manipulate the constant stream of pulsations of particles of Space, Matter, and Energy that our gravitational field will emit in order for all of us to have our daily lives.

It is difficult to develop theories about invisible forces that are very mysterious to us. The purpose of science is for all of us to work together to solve our problems and to understand the issues that confront us.

We have come to a point where we have to investigate and recognize the fact that we live in an existence where Space, Matter, and Energy fields pulsate with particles with no mass. We have to come to understand our need to investigate and to understand these issues in order to fulfill the destiny of science.

We all hope that we will finally meet our destiny in the future. That destiny will bring us closer to understanding gravity and electromagnetism.

We should all hope that we can devote our time and energy toward developing working theories about the way that the universe functions.

What are the Types of Pulsations?

A Finite Pulsation

A Finite Pulsation begins at a certain point in time and then ends at a certain point in time. An object or a field generates the stream of particles with no mass over a period of a few seconds over to maybe hours. Regardless of how much time it takes, a Finite Pulsation will end at some point.

Someone will just turn off the switch of whatever device or object is causing the pulsations. A natural occurrence like a storm or a rain shower can be the product of a Finite Pulsation in our atmosphere. A hurricane is a product of an unusually high amount of activity involving pulsations of particles without mass of space, matter, and energy that will begin and that will end.

Either we will turn off the Finite Pulsation by flipping a switch or nature will do it by some other unknown process.

An Indefinite Pulsation

An Indefinite Pulsation will begin at a certain point and will continue. It will end at some point in the future. However, there is no way to predict when it will finally end. Furthermore, there is no way to understand how long we will need the indefinite pulsation to last. We may flip a switch to make it end. The forces of nature may put an end to it.

A car may just run out of gas. A portable generator might stop producing power. A power plant transformer might explode and that would cause a power outage. Eventually, we might only need a pulsation to last for a certain period. We just do not know when the end will come until it happens.

Sustained Pulsations

A Sustained Pulsation is a constant pattern of pulsations, which stream particles with no very persistently with no changes in the consistency of the distance per pulsation and the pulsations per unit time. A Sustained Pulsation records the exact characteristics of particles with no mass with every stream in every pulsation.

Sustained Pulsations might or might not exist for indefinite periods. The characteristics of how they affect the distances between the separate fields that they encounter will remain the same until someone deliberately alters Sustained Pulsation or the pulsation ends.

Constant Pulsation

A Constant Pulsation exists for a certain amount of time while the different objects stream the particles with no mass at each other. We might desire to travel a certain distance. We might want two or more objects to find each other somewhere on the planet or in outer space.

A Constant Pulsation lasts for a certain amount of time until a vehicle, for instance, reaches its destination after manipulating gravitational forces that involve the manipulation of pulsations of streams of Particles with No Mass in order to reach a destination. Satellites also rely on a Constant Pulsation in order to continue to orbit a planet. A Constant Pulsation begins and ends when we are successful in fining our way to our destination.

Properties of Fields

What are Molecular Structures for Space, Matter, and Energy?

Molecular Structure Examples for Space, Matter, and Energy		
	Molecular Examples	Polarity Examples
Space	Gases, Fluids, Water, Oxygen, Hydrogen, Carbon Dioxide, Water Vapor, Smoke, Gasoline, Oils, Juices	Particles of a Field of Space with No Mass have a Positive Polarity. The equivalent particle for this polarity is the Proton.
Matter	Wood, Rubber, Steel, Soil, Plastic, Glass, Paper, Cardboard, Leather, Rocks, Sand	Particles of Fields of Matter with No Mass have a Neutral Polarity. The equivalent particle for this polarity is the Neutron.
Energy	Light, Heat, Microwaves, Radio Waves, Electrical Waves, Sound Waves, Radiation, Communication Signals	Particles of Fields of Energy with No Mass have a Negative Polarity. The equivalent particle for this polarity is the Electron.

The Physical Properties of Fields of Space, Matter, and Energy

The Physical Properties of Fields of Space, Matter, and Energy	
What is Mass?	Mass is a collection of fundamental particles of either Space, Matter, or Energy that form the basic building blocks for all objects and fields that exist.
What is Volume?	Volume is the potential for a group of particles to exist as a set in a location where we can count them and keep them as remaining in the set indefinitely.
What is Density?	Density is the number of particles of either Space, Matter, or Energy that exists as a set in a predefined volume.
What is Velocity?	Velocity is the rate of change in the distance between two points on the surface of a planet or rate of change in distance between two predefined points between two separate fields.
What is Linear Velocity?	Linear Velocity is the rate of change in distance between an object and another point while the object and the point are rotating or are in an orbit around a central axis of a planet or other celestial body.

Push and Pull Forces for Space, Matter, and Energy

Summary of Push and Pull Forces for Fields of Space, Matter, and Energy			
	Matter	Space	Energy
Push Force For Space	Yes	N/A	No
Pull Force for Space	No	N/A	No
Push Force for Matter	N/A	Yes	No
Pull Force for Matter	N/A	No	Yes
Push Force for Energy	No	Yes	N/a
Pull Force for Energy	Yes	No	N/A

Understanding Push Forces

Push Forces for Fields of Space

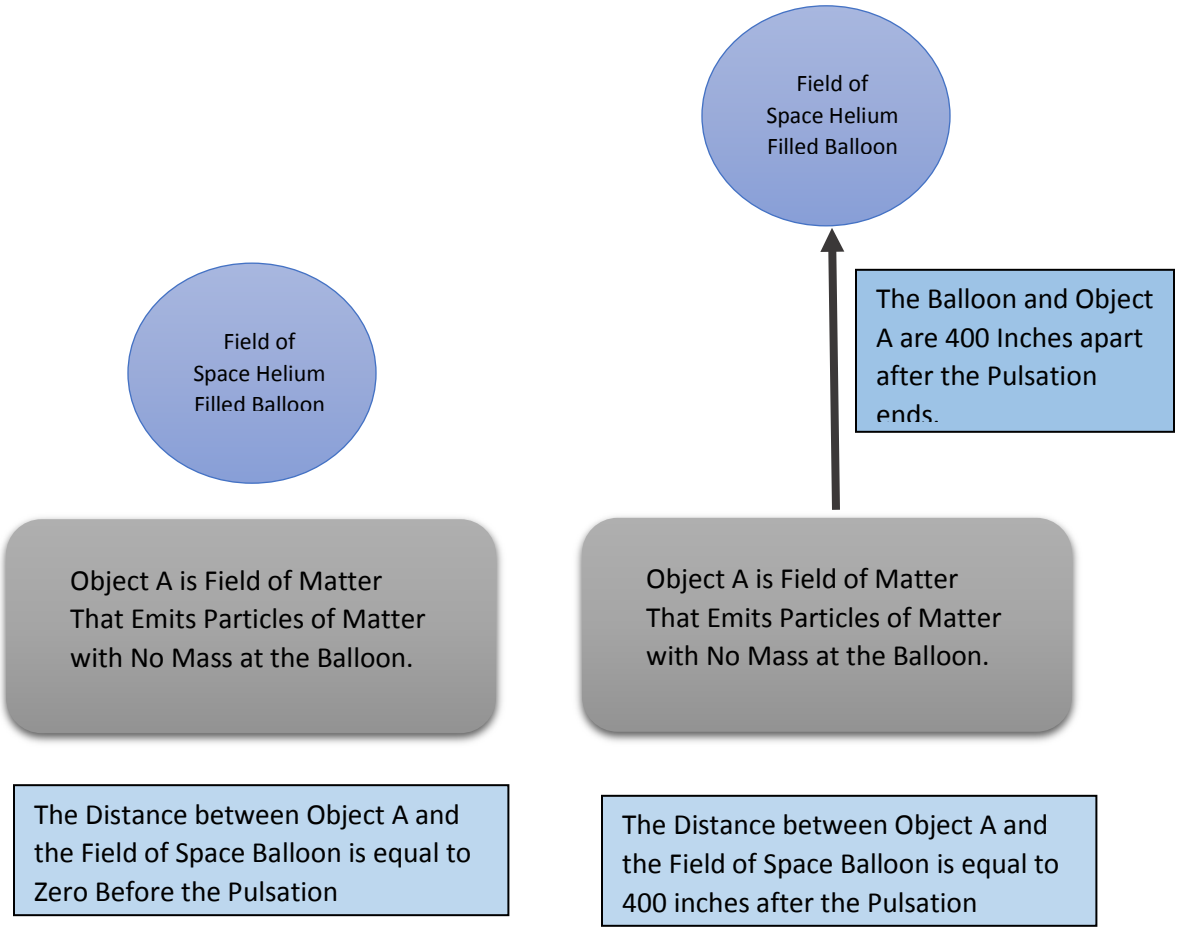
A Field of Matter with particles that have no mass is a Push Force for Fields of Space. That means that a stream of particles with no mass that come from a Field or Object of Matter will tend to increase the distance between the object and the Field of Space in a specified period.

A Field of Energy with particles that have no mass is a Pull Force for a Field of Space. That means that a stream of particles of Energy with no mass that come from an object or field will tend to decrease the distance between the Field of Space and the object or field.

Let us look at the following example. The initial distance between Field of Matter Object A and Field of Space Helium Filled Balloon is Zero Feet. Field or Matter A is a Push Force for the Field of Space Helium Balloon. Object begins to emit a stream of particles of matter with no mass for twenty seconds. The balloon moves away from the Object A by four inches per pulsation and at 5 pulsations per second. How far away is the balloon going to be from Object A at the end of the Finite Pulsation?

$$\text{Distance} = \text{Time}\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right) =$$

$$(20\ \text{Sec})\left(\frac{4\ \text{Inch}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{5\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Sec}}\right) = 400\ \text{Inches}$$



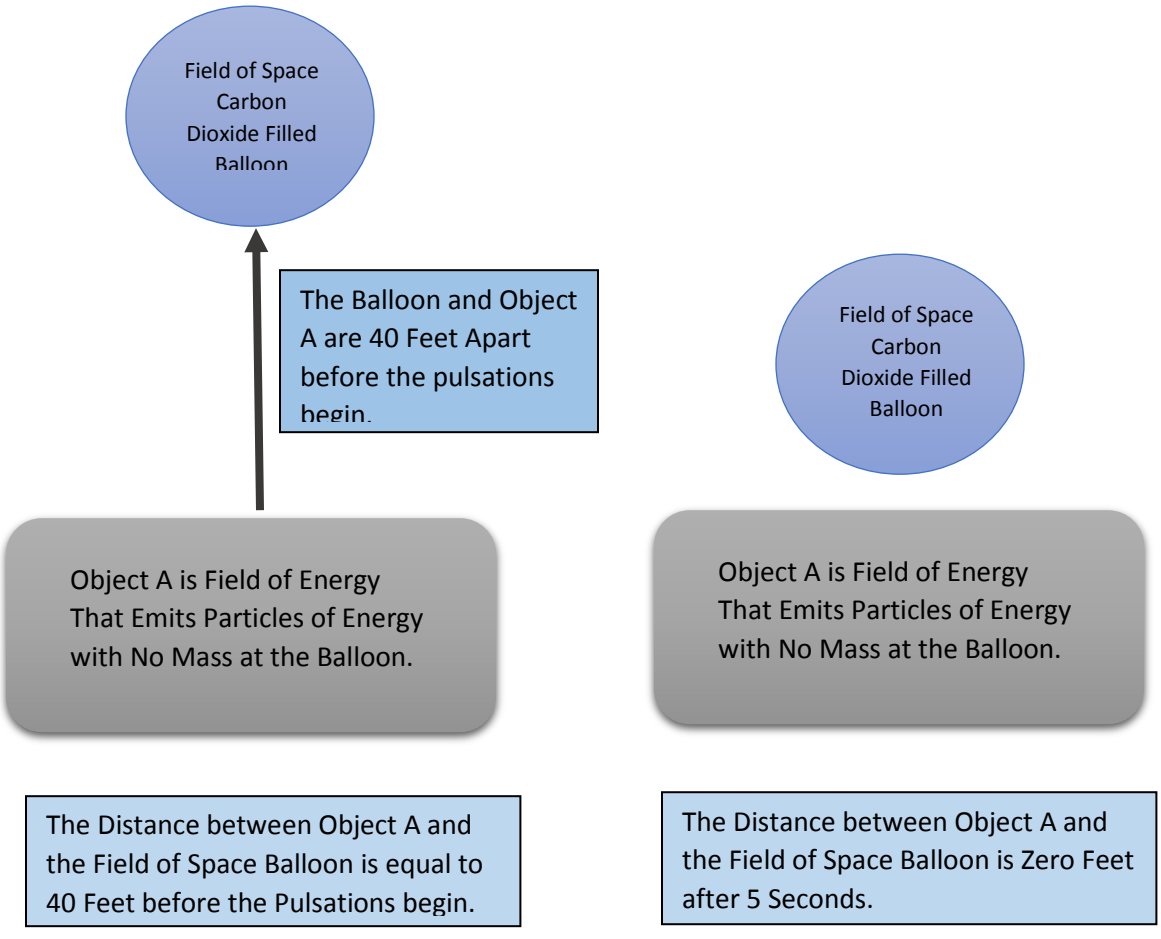
Pull Forces for Fields of Space

A Field of Energy that has particles with no mass will act as a pull force for a Field of Space. Pulsations will produce streams of particles of energy with no mass. This will cause a decrease in the distance between the source of the pulsations of the Field of Energy and the Field of Space. Let us look at the following illustration.

Object A emits pulsations of particles of a Field of Matter with no mass. Object B is a balloon contains carbon dioxide and is 40 feet away from Object A. The particles of the Field of Matter with no mass pulsate at 4 times per second. The distance between the two objects decreases by 2 feet per pulsation. How much time will it take for the distance between Object A and the Balloon Field of Space with Carbon Dioxide to equal to zero feet?

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right)} =$$

$$\frac{40 \text{ Feet}}{\left(\frac{2 \text{ Feet}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{4 \text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)} = (40 \text{ Feet})\left(\frac{\text{Second}}{8 \text{ Feet}}\right) = 5 \text{ Seconds}$$

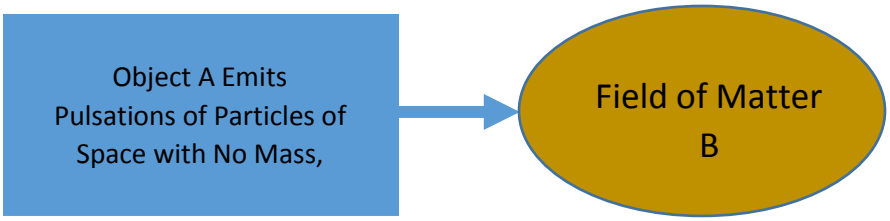


Push Forces for Fields of Matter

A Field of Space generally is a Push Force for a Field of Matter. Examples of Fields of Space are fluids, gases, oxygen, hydrogen, and water. Objects can emit Particles of Fields of Space with no mass. A pulsation of particles of Fields of Space with no mass causes an increase in the distance between the object that is emitting the particles and the Field of Matter. Let us look at the following illustration.

Object A and Field of Matter B are Zero Feet Apart. Field A emits pulsations of particles of Fields of Space with no mass. The duration of the pulsation is 45 seconds. The distance per pulsation is 2 Feet. The Field of Space pulsates at 3 times per second. What is the distance between the two objects after the pulsation ends?

The Distance between Object A and Field of Matter B is Equal to Zero Feet before the Pulsations of the Particles of Space with no mass begin.



$$\text{Distance} = \text{Time}\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right) =$$

$$(45\ \text{Sec})\left(\frac{2\ \text{Feet}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{3\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Sec}}\right) = 270\ \text{Feet}$$

The Distance between Object A and Field of Matter B is Equal to 270 Feet after the Pulsations of The Field of Space upon Field of Matter B end.

Pull Forces for Fields of Matter

Objects that emit particles of Fields of Energy with no mass generally are Pull Forces for Fields of Matter. Pull forces cause a decrease in the distance between two opposing fields. Some emissions of Particles of Energy with no mass emit pulsations that are not strong enough to cause a significant decrease in the distance between the two or more objects that are involved.

Particles of Energy with no mass are phenomena that we encounter in our everyday lives. We have many different ways of dealing with this type of electromagnetic situation. Let us consider the following example.

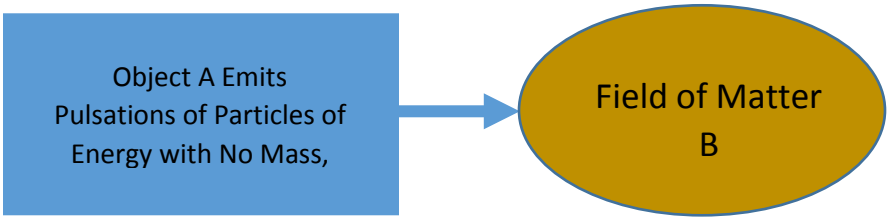
Object A and Field of Matter B are 100 Feet apart. Object A emits particles of a Field of Energy with no mass. The Field of Energy pulsates at 2 pulsations per second. Object A and Field B move closer to each other at a rate of 2 feet per pulsation. How long will it take for the distance between Object A and Field of Matter B to equal to zero?

The Distance between Object A and Field of Matter B is Equal to 100 Feet before the Pulsations of the Particles of the Fields of Energy with no mass begin

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right)} =$$

$$\frac{100\text{ Feet}}{\left(\frac{2\text{ Feet}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{2\text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)} = (100\text{ Feet})\left(\frac{\text{Second}}{4\text{ Feet}}\right) = 25\text{ Seconds}$$

The Amount of Time that it takes for the distance between Object A and Field of Matter B to equal to Zero Feet is 25 Seconds.



Push Forces for Fields of Energy

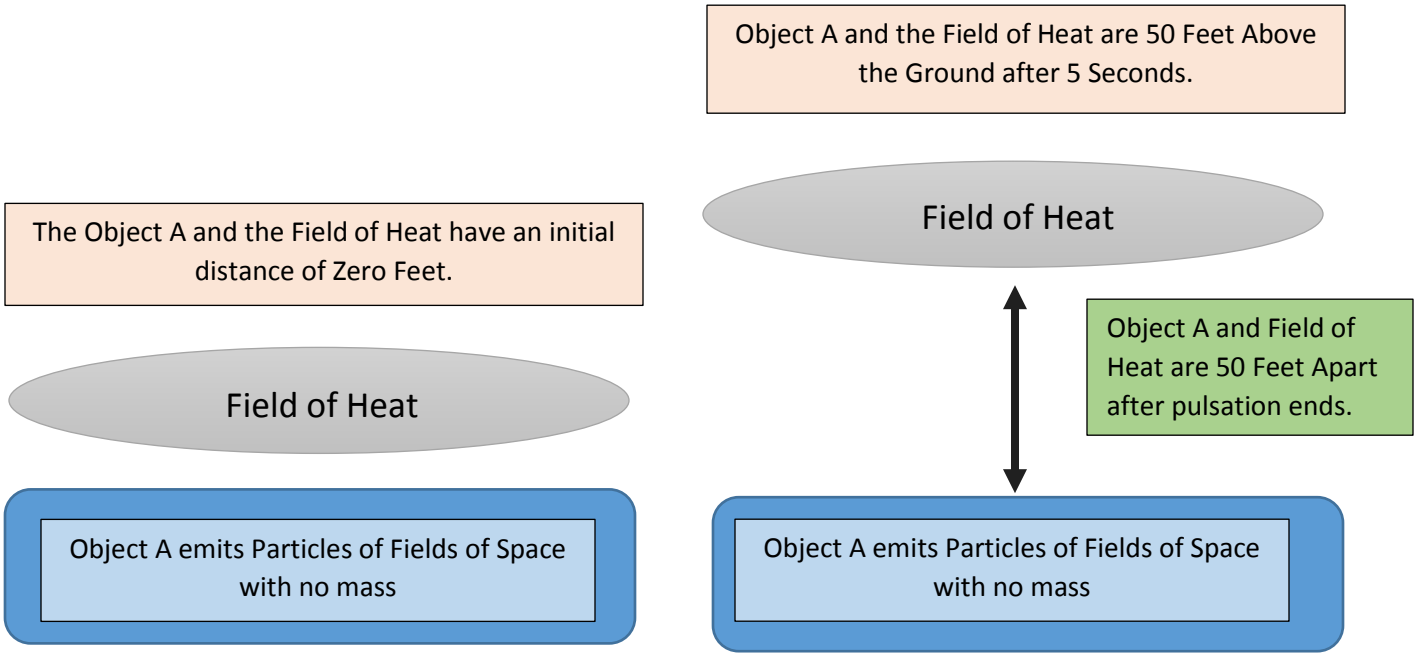
Objects that emit particles of Fields of Space with no mass generally are pull forces for Fields of Energy that have mass. This means that a pulsation causes a stream of particles of Fields of Space with no mass that causes an increase in the distance between the Field of Energy and the object that is emitting the pulsation.

It is more difficult to detect the effect of the changes in distance that happen because particles of Space with no mass affect the distance of Fields of Energy and with the object that emits the pulsation. An example of a circumstance when a Field of Space can increase the distance between energy and the earth is simply when we notice heat waves rising above the ground on a hot summer' day. Let us look at the following illustration.

A Field of Energy, which is a Field of Heat, exists at a distance from an object on the ground at a distance of zero feet between them. The ground emits a pulsation or particles of Field of Space with no mass. The Field of Space pulsates at 5 times a second and causes a change in distance of 2 feet per pulsation. How long does it take the Field of Heat to reach an altitude of 50 Feet above the ground?

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right)} =$$

$$\frac{50\text{ Feet}}{\left(\frac{2\text{ Feet}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{5\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)} = (50\text{ Feet})\left(\frac{\text{Second}}{10\text{ Feet}}\right) = 5\text{ Seconds}$$



Pull Forces for Fields of Energy

Generally, an object can emit pulsations or a stream of particles of Matter with no mass. These pulsations can decrease the distance between the object and the Field of Energy. This decrease in distance continues either until the pulsation ends or when the distance between the Field of Energy and the object that is emitting the particles of Matter with no mass is equal to Zero feet.

It is more difficult to determine what the distance between an object that emits particles of Fields of Matter and the Field of Energy that moves closer to it. We can make rough estimates about just how much of a distance remains between the object and the Field of Energy. Let us look at the following example.

Object A detects a radio wave about 1000 Feet above the ground. The Field of Matter of Object A then aims a pulsation of particles of matter with no mass at the wave; The Field of Matter pulsates at 25 times per second. The Field of Matter reduces the distance between the wave and the Object A by 5 Feet per pulsation. How long will it take the wave to reach Object A?

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right)} =$$

$$\frac{1000\text{ Feet}}{\left(\frac{5\text{ Feet}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{25\text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)} = (1000\text{ Feet})\left(\frac{\text{Second}}{125\text{ Feet}}\right) = 8\text{ Seconds}$$

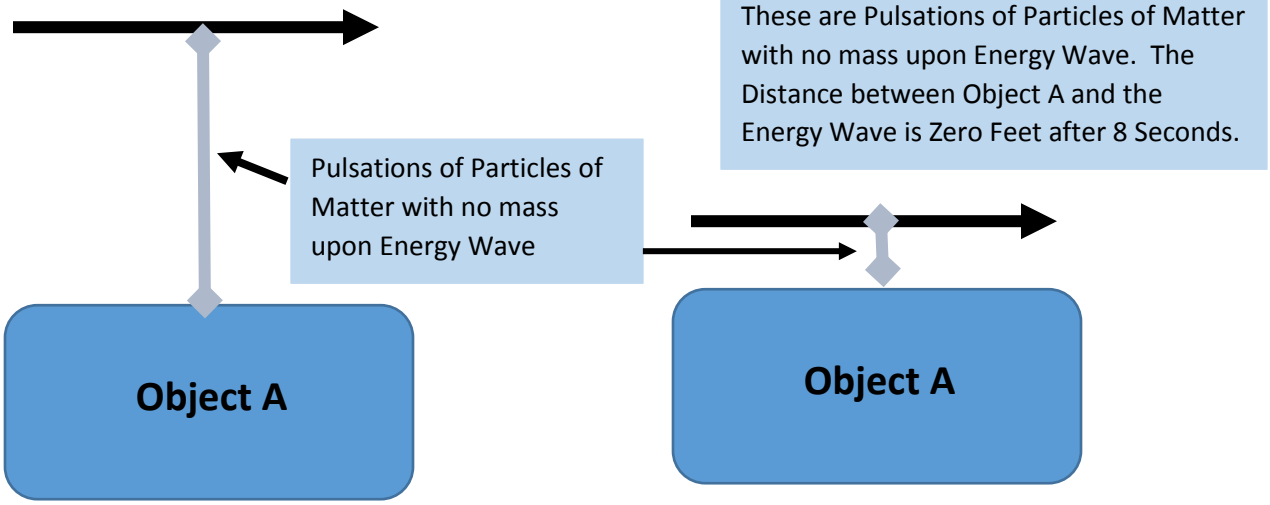
.

Energy Wave 1000 Feet Altitude before Pulsation of Pulsation of Particles of Matter with no mass begins (black arrow).

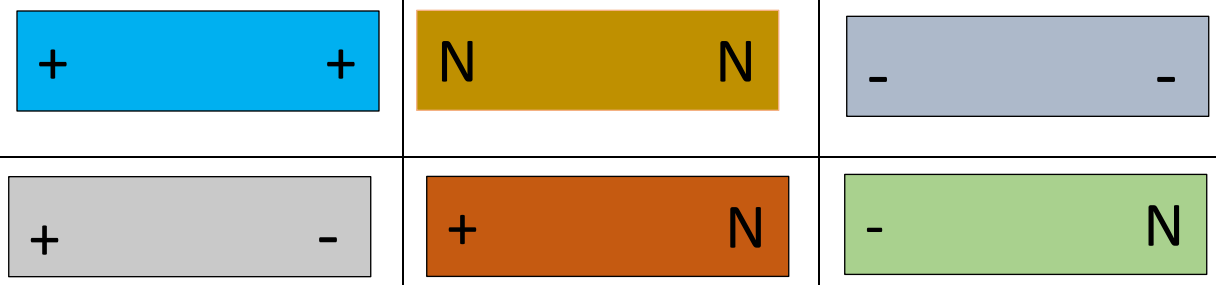
The Energy Wave responds to the Pull Force of the particles of the Field of Mater with no mass of Object A.

These are Pulsations of Particles of Matter with no mass upon Energy Wave. The Distance between Object A and the Energy Wave is Zero Feet after 8 Seconds.

Pulsations of Particles of Matter with no mass upon Energy Wave



The Six Possible Bipolar Magnetic Configurations



What is a Pole of a Magnet?

A Magnetic Pole emits particles of no mass of either a Field of Space, a Field of Matter, and/or a Field of Energy. The poles of a magnet achieve a constant and sustained pulsation. The pulsations may be too weak to affect the distances between two fields or even between two magnets.

The Three Possible Poles of a Bipolar Magnet

Positive Polarity	Neutral Polarity	Negative Polarity
A Positive Pole will emit particles of no mass of a Field of Space from the magnet's Pole or poles.	A Neutral Pole will emit pulsations of particles of a Field of Matter from the magnet's pole or poles.	The Negative Pole of a Magnet will emit pulsations of particles with no mass for a Field of Energy from the magnet's Pole.
A Positive Pole will be a Push Force for an opposing magnet's Neutral Pole, since the Neutral Pole will emit particles with no mass that will be a push force for the positively charged pole.	A Neutral Pole will be a Push Force for an opposing magnet's Positive Pole, since the Positive Pole is also a Push Force for a Pole of Negative Polarity.	A Negative Pole is a Pull Force for an opposing magnet's Pulsating Positive Pole. The Positive Pole will be a Push Force for the Pole that is a Pull Force for the Pull Force.
A positive Pole will be a Push Force for a Negatively charged poll if the pulsations of the Positively charged pole are greater than those of the negatively charged pole.,	A Negative Pole will be Pull Force for a Negatively Charged Pole. The Neutral Pole and the Negative Pole will attract toward each other since they are pull forces for each other.	A Negative Pole is a Pull Force for a Pole with a Neutral Charge. Their mutual pulsations cause a decrease in the distance between them.

Concepts in Magnetic Interactions

Magnet Illustration #1

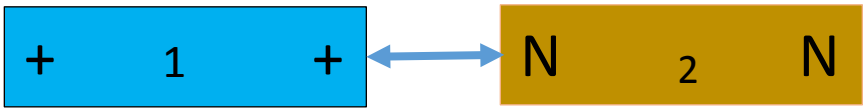
A Magnet with a Positive Pole and a Magnet with a Neutral Pole

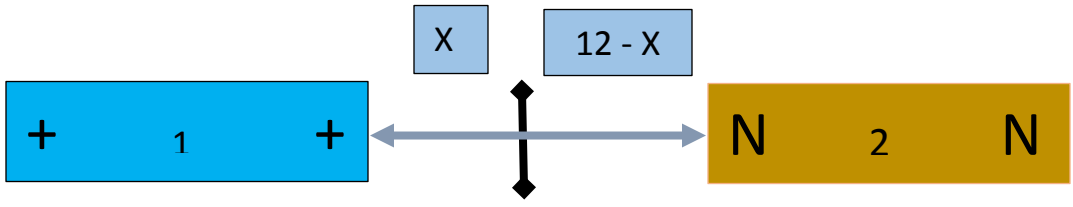
Magnet A has two positively charged poles. Magnet B has two neutrally charged poles. The opposing poles of both Magnet A and Magnet B are Push Forces for Each Other. The initial distance between them is equal to zero.

Magnet A Pulsates at 2 pulsations per second and causes the opposing magnet to move at 2 inches per pulsation. Magnet B Pulsates at 3 pulsations per second and causes the opposing magnet to move at 3 inches per pulsation.. How long will it be before they will be 20 inches apart after their mutual repulsions begin? How much time will it take them to reach a distance of 20 inches between them?

Magnet A	Magnet B

Initial Distance Between Magnet 1 and Magnet 2 is Zero Inches





Let X equal the distance that Magnet A Travels

Let 20 - X equal to the distance that Magnet B Travels.

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right)} =$$

$$\text{Time(A)} = \frac{X}{\left(\frac{2\text{ Inches}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{2\text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)} \quad \text{Time(B)} = \frac{20 - X}{\left(\frac{3\text{ Inches}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{3\text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)}$$

$$\text{Time(A)} = \text{Time(B)}$$

$$\frac{X}{\left(\frac{2\text{ Inches}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{2\text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)} = \frac{20 - X}{\left(\frac{3\text{ Inches}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{3\text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)}$$

$$9X = 80 - 4X$$

$$X = 6.15 \text{ , } 20 - X = 20 - 6.15 = 13.85 \text{ inches}$$

$$\text{Time(A)} = \frac{6.15\text{ inches}}{\left(\frac{4\text{ Seconds}}{\text{Inch}}\right)} = 1.53\text{ Seconds} \quad \text{Time(B)} = \frac{13.85\text{ Inches}}{\left(\frac{9\text{ Seconds}}{\text{Inch}}\right)} = 1.53\text{ Seconds}$$

Magnet A moves a total of 6.15 Inches during the pulsation before they reach 20 Inches apart. Magnet B moves 13.85 Inches during the pulsations before the magnets are 20 inches apart. 1.53 seconds has elapsed before the two magnets are 20 inches apart.

Magnet Illustration #2

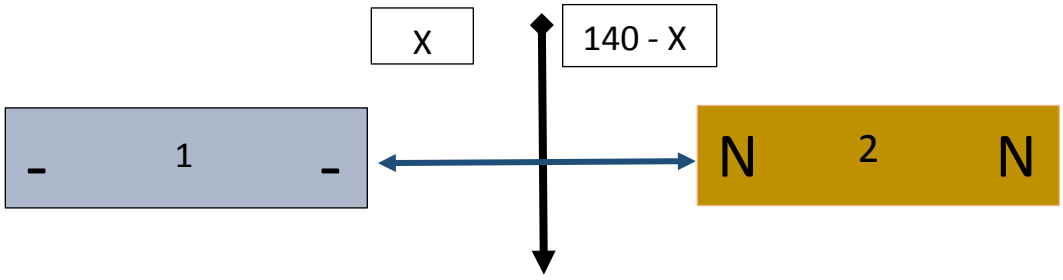
A Magnet with a Negative Pole and a Magnet with a Neutral Pole

Magnet A has two negatively charged poles. Magnet B has two neutrally charged poles. The opposing poles of both Magnet A and Magnet B are Pull Forces for Each Other. The initial distance between them is equal to 140 inches.

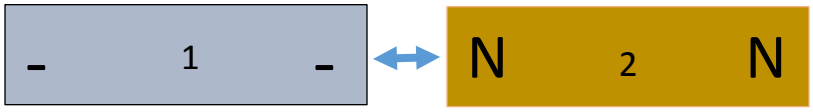
Magnet A Pulsates at 3 pulsations per second and causes the opposing magnet to move at 2 inches per pulsation. Magnet B Pulsates at 4 pulsations per second and causes the opposing magnet to move at 3 inches per pulsation. How long will it be before they will be zero inches apart after their mutual attraction (pulsations) begin? What distance will Magnet A travel before they are zero inches apart? What distance will Magnet B travel when they are zero inches apart?

Magnet A	Magnet B

Initial Distance Between Magnet 1 and Magnet 2 is 140 Inches



The Final Distance Between Magnet A and Magnet B is Zero Inches.



Let X equal the distance that Magnet A Travels

Let 140 - X equal to the distance that Magnet B Travels.

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right)} =$$

$$\text{Time(A)} = \frac{X}{\left(\frac{3\text{ Inches}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{2\text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)} \quad \text{Time(B)} = \frac{140 - X}{\left(\frac{2\text{ Inches}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{4\text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)}$$

Time(A) = Time(B)

$$\frac{X}{\left(\frac{3\text{ Inches}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{2\text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)} = \frac{140 - X}{\left(\frac{2\text{ Inches}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{4\text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)}$$

$8X = 840 - 6X$

$14X = 840$

$X = 60$ Inches

140 - X =140 inches - X = 140 inches - 60 inches = 80 inches.

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Velocity}}$$

$$\text{Time(A)} = \frac{60\text{ inches}}{\left(\frac{6\text{ Inches}}{\text{Second}}\right)} = 10\text{ Seconds} \quad \text{Time(B)} = \frac{80\text{ Inches}}{\left(\frac{8\text{ Inches}}{\text{Second}}\right)} = 10\text{ Seconds}$$

The Distance Between the Two Magnets is Equal to Zero after 10 Seconds.

Magnet A Travels 60 Inches and Magnet B Travels 80 Inches before the Distance between Them is Equal to Zero Inches.

Magnet Illustration #3

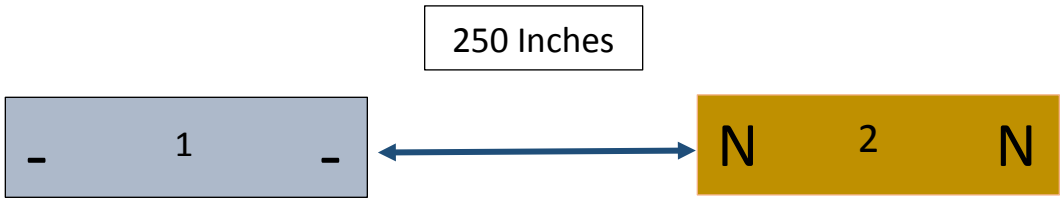
A Magnet with a Negative Pole and a Magnet with a Neutral Pole

Magnet A has two negatively charged poles. Magnet B has two neutrally charged poles. The opposing poles of both Magnet A and Magnet B are Pull Forces for Each Other. The initial distance between them is equal to 250 inches.

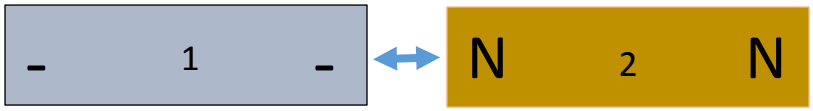
Magnet B does not pulsate and is a Field of Matter with two negatively charged poles. Matter and Energy are both pull forces for each other. Magnet B does pulsate. Magnet A pulsates at a rate of 5 pulsations per second. The distance between Magnet A and Magnet B decreases by 2 feet per pulsation. How much time will it take for the distance between the two magnets to equal to zero inches?

Magnet A	Magnet B

Initial Distance Between Magnet 1 and Magnet 2 is 250 Inches



The Final Distance Between Magnet A and Magnet B is Zero Inches.



$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right)} = \frac{250\ \text{Inches}}{\left(\frac{2\ \text{Inches}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{5\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)} = 25\ \text{Seconds}$$

It takes 25 Seconds for the Distance between Magnet A and Magnet B to be equal to zero inches.

Magnet Illustration #4

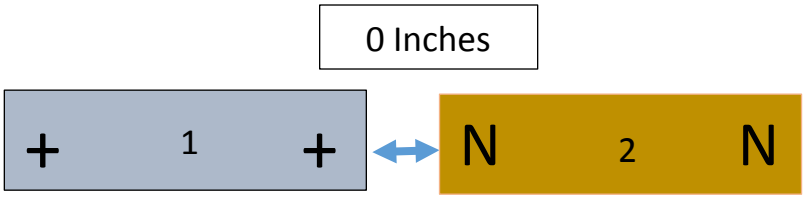
A Magnet with a Positive Pole and a Magnet with a Neutral Pole

Magnet A has to positively charged poles. Magnet B has poles with two neutral charges. Magnet A pulsates. Magnet B does not pulsate. The initial distance between the two magnets is Zero Inches.

Magnet A pulsates at a rate of 4 pulsations per second. Each pulsation increases the distance between the magnets by 5 inches. How much time will it take for the magnets to reach a distance of 300 inches apart?

Magnet A	Magnet B

Initial Distance Between Magnet 1 and Magnet 2 is Zero Inches.



The Final Distance Between Magnet A and Magnet B is Zero Inches.

$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right)} = \frac{300\ \text{Inches}}{\left(\frac{5\ \text{Inches}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{4\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)} =$$

$$= (300\ \text{Inches})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{20\ \text{inches}}\right) = 15\ \text{Seconds}$$

It takes 15 Seconds for the Distance Between Magnet A and Magnet B to be equal to 300 Inches.

Magnet Illustration #5

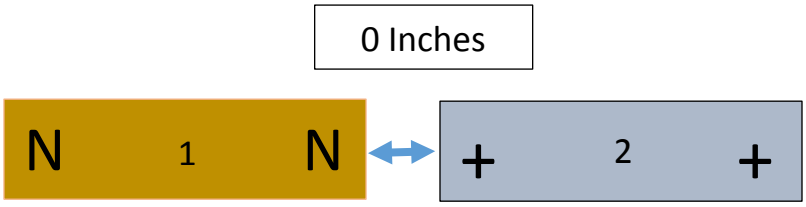
A Magnet with a Neutral Pole and a Magnet with a Positive Pole

Magnet A has a Two Poles with Neutral Charges. Magnet B has Two Poles with Positive Charges. The distance between Magnet A and Magnet B is Zero inches. The Neutral Pole is a Push Force for the Positive Pole. Magnet A pulsates. Magnet B does not pulsate.

Magnet A pulsates at a rate of 6 pulsations per second. The distance between the two magnets increases by 4 inches per pulsation. How far apart will the two magnets be from each other after 30 seconds?

Magnet A	Magnet B

Initial Distance Between Magnet 1 and Magnet 2 is Zero Inches.



The Final Distance Between Magnet A and Magnet B is Zero Inches.

$$\text{Distance} = \text{Time}\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right) =$$

$$(30\ \text{Seconds})\left(\frac{4\ \text{Inches}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{6\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right) = 720\ \text{inches}$$

It takes 30 Seconds for the Distance Between Magnet A and Magnet B to be equal to 720 Inches.

Magnet Illustration #6

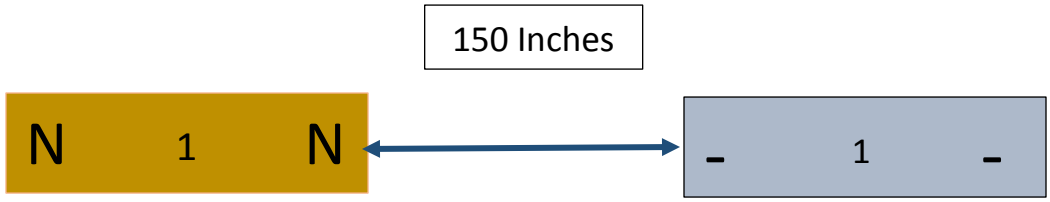
A Magnet with a Neutral Pole and a Magnet with a Negative Pole

Magnet A has a Two Poles with Neutral Charges. Magnet B has Two Poles with Negative Charges. The distance between Magnet A and Magnet B is equal to 150 inches. The Neutral Pole is a Pull Force for the Negative Pole. Magnet A pulsates. Magnet B does not pulsate.

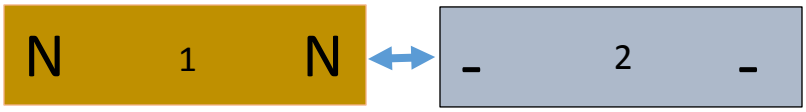
Magnet A pulsates at a rate of 2 pulsations per second. The distance between the two magnets increases by 3 inches per pulsation. How long will it take for the distance between the two magnets to be equal to zero inches?

Magnet A	Magnet B

Initial Distance Between Magnet 1 and Magnet 2 150 Inches



The Final Distance Between Magnet A and Magnet B is Zero Inches.



$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right)} = \frac{150\text{ Inches}}{\left(\frac{3\text{ Inches}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{2\text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)} =$$

$$= (150\text{ Inches})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{6\text{ inches}}\right) = 25\text{ Seconds}$$

It takes 30 Seconds for the Distance Between Magnet A and Magnet B to be equal to Zero Inches.

Magnet Illustration #7

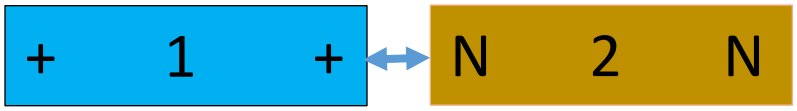
A Magnet with a Positive Pole and a Magnet with a Neutral Pole

Magnet A has a positively charged pole. Magnet B has a negatively charged pole. Magnet A pulsates. Magnet B does not pulsate. A positive charge is a repulsive force for a neutral charge.

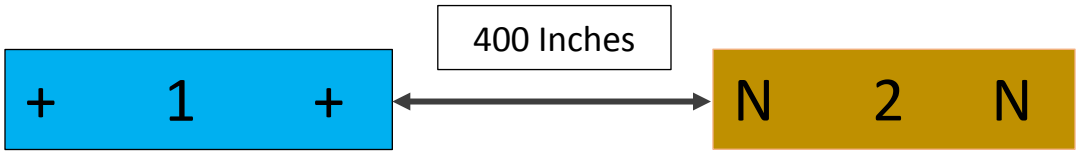
Magnet A pulsates at 8 times per second. The distance between magnet A and Magnet B increases by 2 inches per Pulsation. How much time does it take the magnets to become 400 inches apart?

Magnet A	Magnet B

Initial Distance Between Magnet 1 and Magnet 2 is Zero Inches



The Final Distance Between Magnet A and Magnet B is Zero Inches.



$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right)} = \frac{400\ \text{Inches}}{\left(\frac{2\ \text{Inches}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{8\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)} =$$

$$= (400\ \text{Inches})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{16\ \text{inches}}\right) = 6.25\ \text{Seconds}$$

It Takes 6.25 Seconds for the Distance between Magnet A and Magnet B to be Equal to 400 Inches.

Magnet Illustration #8

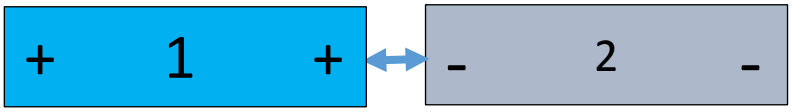
A Magnet with a Positive Pole and a Magnet with a Positive Pole

Magnet A has two Poles with Positive charges. Magnet B has two poles with a Negative Charge. Magnet A Pulsates. Magnet B does not pulsate. A positive pulsation is a Push Force for a Negatively Charged Pole.

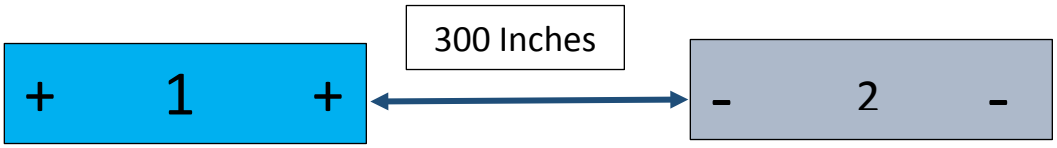
Magnet A pulsates at a rate of 6 pulsations per second. The two magnets move farther apart by 4 inches with each pulsation. How long will it take for the distance between the two magnets to equal to 300 inches?

Magnet A	Magnet B

Initial Distance Between Magnet 1 and Magnet 2 is Zero Inches



The Final Distance Between Magnet A and Magnet B is Zero Inches.



$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right)} = \frac{300\ \text{Inches}}{\left(\frac{4\ \text{Inches}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{6\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)} =$$

$$= (300\ \text{Inches})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{24\ \text{inches}}\right) = 12.5\ \text{Seconds}$$

It Takes 12.5 Seconds for the Distance between Magnet A and Magnet B to be Equal to 300 Inches.

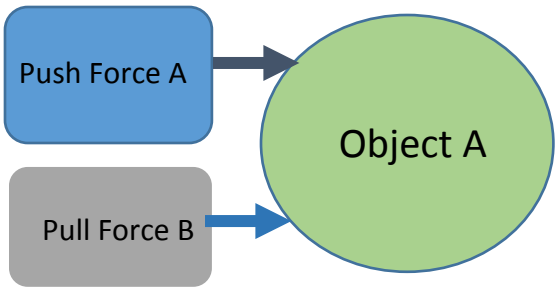
Strong and Weak Forces

There are three possibilities that may occur whenever a Field of Space, Field of Matter, or Field of Energy with no mass pulsates against another Field. The distance between the Field and the Point of Pulsation can increase, either can decrease, or can stay the same. Let us look at the following illustration about Strong Forces and Weak Forces.

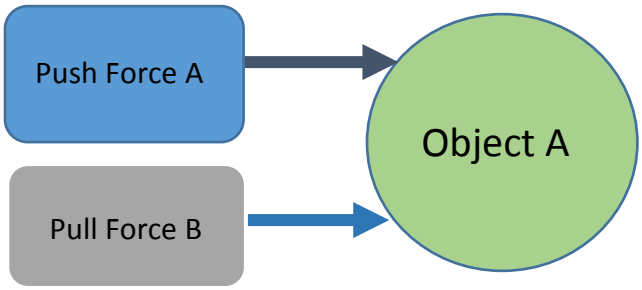
A Strong Push Force versus a Weak Pull Force

The Distance between the Object A and the Origin of Pulsation of the Push and Pull Forces is 5 Feet. The Push Force Pulsates at 1 Pulsation per Second and Increases the Distance at a rate of 3 Feet per Pulsation. The Pull Force Pulsates at 1 Pulsation per Second and Decreases the Distance by 2 Feet per Pulsation. What will be the Distance between Object A and the Origin of Pulsations after 30 Seconds?

Object A is 5 Feet Away The Origin of the Push A Force and Pull B Force



Object A is 35 Feet Away from the Origin of Pulsations of the Push A Force and Pull B Force



$$\text{Distance} = \text{Time}\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)$$

$$\text{Distance(PushA)} = 30\ \text{Seconds}\left(\frac{1\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\left(\frac{3\ \text{Feet}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right) = 90\ \text{Feet}$$

$$\text{Distance(PullB)} = 30\ \text{Seconds}\left(\frac{1\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\left(\frac{2\ \text{Feet}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right) = 60\ \text{Feet}$$

Total Distance = | Distance(PushA) - (Distance PullB) |

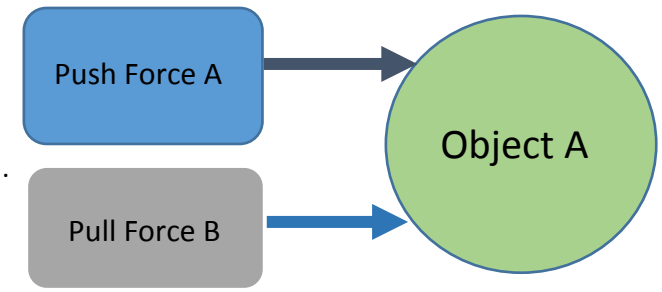
Total Distance = 5 Feet + | 90 Feet - 60 Feet| = 35 Feet

The Distance between the Point of Origin of the Pulsation is 30 Feet plus an additional 5 Feet that Push Force A and Pull Force B were apart from Object A. The Total Distance is 35 Feet. The Distance Increased. Therefore, Push Force A is the Strong Force. Pull Force B is the Weak Force.

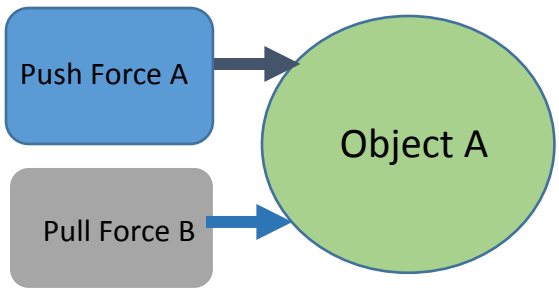
A Strong Pull Force versus a Weak Push Force

The Distance between the Origin of Pulsation of Push Force A and Push Force B from Object A is 50 feet. Pull Force B Pulsates at a rate of 1 Pulsation per second. It decreases the distance between Object A and the Center of Pulsation by 4 Feet per Pulsation. The Push Force A pulsates at 1 Pulsation per second. It increases the distance between the Center of Pulsation and the Object A by two feet per pulsation. How much time will expire before the distance between the Origin of Pulsation and the Object A will equal to 0 Feet?

Object A is 50 Feet Away from the Origin of Pulsations of the Push A Force and Pull B Force



Object A is zero Feet Away The Origin of the Push A Force and Pull B Force



$$\text{Time(PushA)} = \frac{50\ \text{Feet}}{\left(\frac{2\ \text{Feet}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{1\ \text{Pulsation}}{\text{Second}}\right)} = (50\ \text{Feet})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{2\ \text{Feet}}\right) = 25\ \text{Seconds}$$

$$\text{Time(PullB)} = \frac{50\ \text{Feet}}{\left(\frac{4\ \text{Feet}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)\left(\frac{1\ \text{Pulsation}}{\text{Second}}\right)} = (50\ \text{Feet})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{4\ \text{Feet}}\right) = 12.5\ \text{Seconds}$$

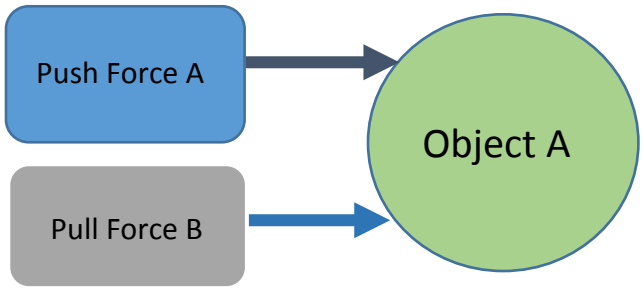
Total Distance = | Time(PushA) - Time (PullB) = | 25 Feet - 12.5 Feet | = 12.5 Feet

The total time for the Origin of Pulsation and the Object A to have a Distance of Zero Feet is 12.5 seconds.

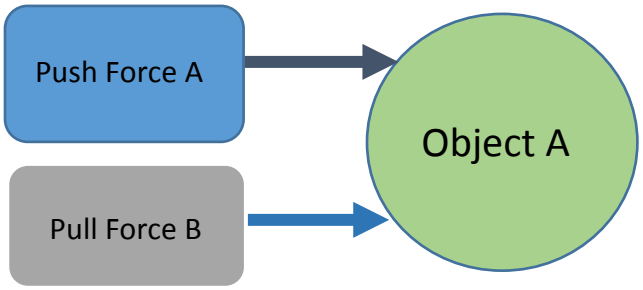
The Neutral Force
The Push Force is Equal to the Pull Force

Push Force A pulsates at one pulsation per second. It registers an increase in distance between the Origin of Pulsation and the Object A of three feet per second. Pull Force B Pulsates at a rate of One Pulsation per Second. It causes a Decrease in Distance of three feet per second. The two forces offset each other and the distance between each other remain the same until there is a change in the pulsation per unit time or in the distance per pulsations of wither the Push Force or the Pull Force.

Object A is 50 Feet Away from the Origin of Pulsations of the Push A Force and Pull B Force



Object A is 50 Feet Away from the Origin of Pulsations of the Push A Force and Pull B Force



A Strong Push Force overcomes the influence of a Weak Force in many occasions in our everyday lives. We are always trying to carry an object to weighs about fifty pounds. We need to exert a strong force of over fifty pounds in order to lift an object that weighs fifty pounds.

We need use strong Pull Forces to overcome the influence of weak Push Forces. We sometimes have a helium-filled balloon that is tied to a rope that is twenty feet in the air. We have to exert a Strong Pull Force to bring that balloon down the surface of the earth.

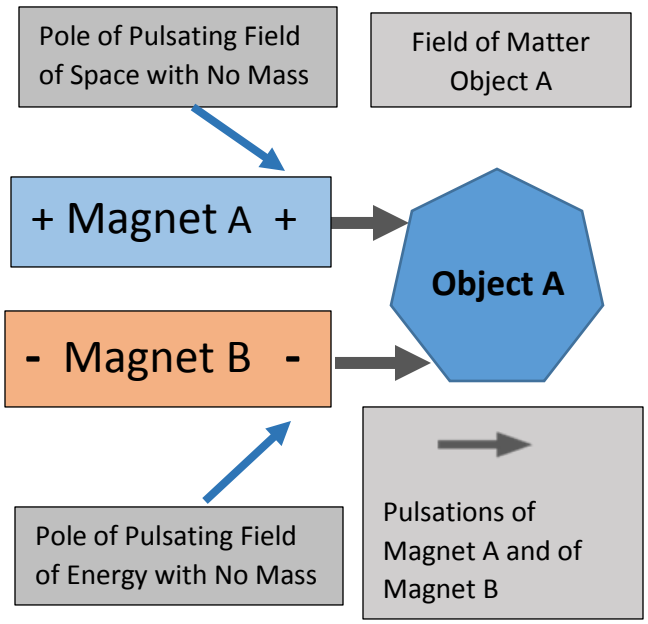
Our rockets exert a Strong Force against our own gravitational field. They must overcome a Strong Pull Force in order to launch a rocket into outer space. That happens when a sustained Strong Push Force from the rockets engines has a greater Push Force for the rocket than a Pull Force from the Earth's gravitational field.

We like to see things float in the air. That happens when we encounter a neutral force. A neutral force is a situation when a Push Force will Push Up against a Field while a Pull Force will pull down on a Field. The altitude of the object will remain the same. We evidence of this in our everyday lives. A cloud in the sky does not really change in altitude. Its distance from the ground stays the same because there is a Gravitational Push Force and a Gravitational Pull Force simultaneously pulsating against the cloud. The Pulsations for the two fields are the same. Therefore, they represent the Neutral Force or Levitation. We work with Strong Forces, Weak Forces, and Neutral Forces in our everyday lives.

Space, Matter, and Energy without Mass as Strong and Weak Forces

A Field of Space with No Mass as a Strong Force

A Positive Field of Space with Particles with No Mass is a Push Force for a Field of Matter. A Negative Field of Energy with Particles with No Mass is a Pull Force for a Field of Matter. The Initial Distance between Magnet A and Magnet B is Zero Feet. Magnet A is charged with a positive charge which repels Object A. The Positive Pole pulsates at one Pulsation per Second. It registers an increase in distance of 5 inches per pulsation. The Negative Pole Pulsates at One Pulsation per Second. The Negative Pole registers a decrease in distance of 2 Feet per Second. What will be the distance between the Origin of Pulsation and the Field of Matter Object A after 80 seconds?

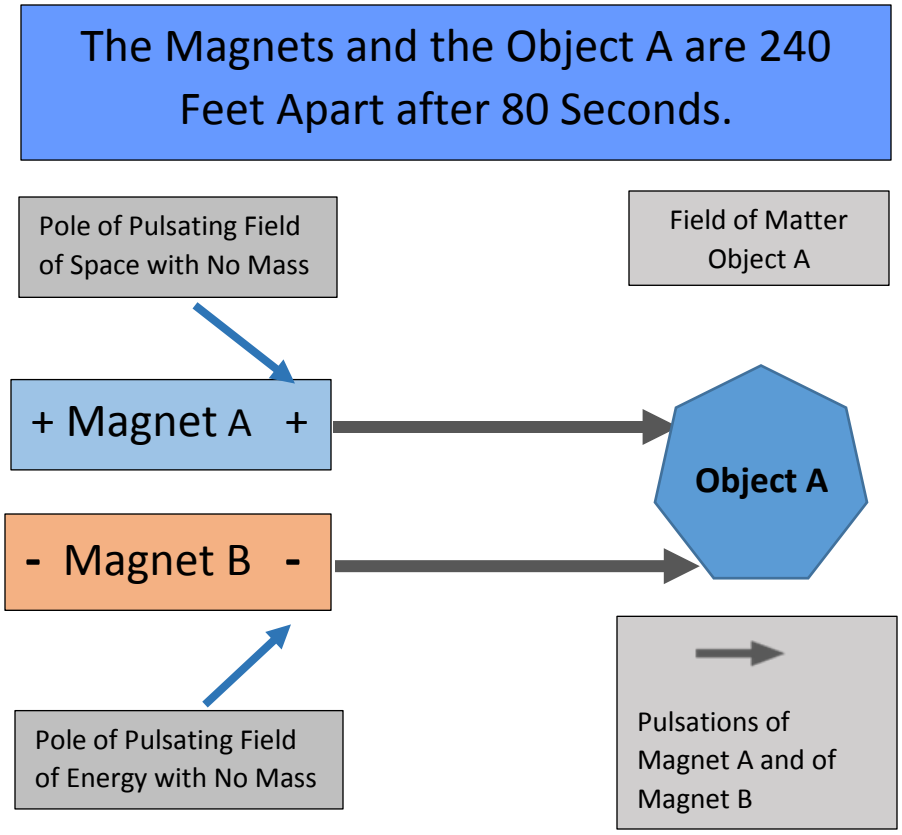


$$\text{Distance} = \text{Time}\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)$$

$$\text{Distance(1ObjectA)} = 80\ \text{Seconds}\left(\frac{1\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\left(\frac{5\ \text{Feet}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right) = 400\ \text{Feet}$$

$$\text{Distance(2ObjectB)} = 80\ \text{Seconds}\left(\frac{1\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\left(\frac{2\ \text{Feet}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right) = 160\ \text{Feet}$$

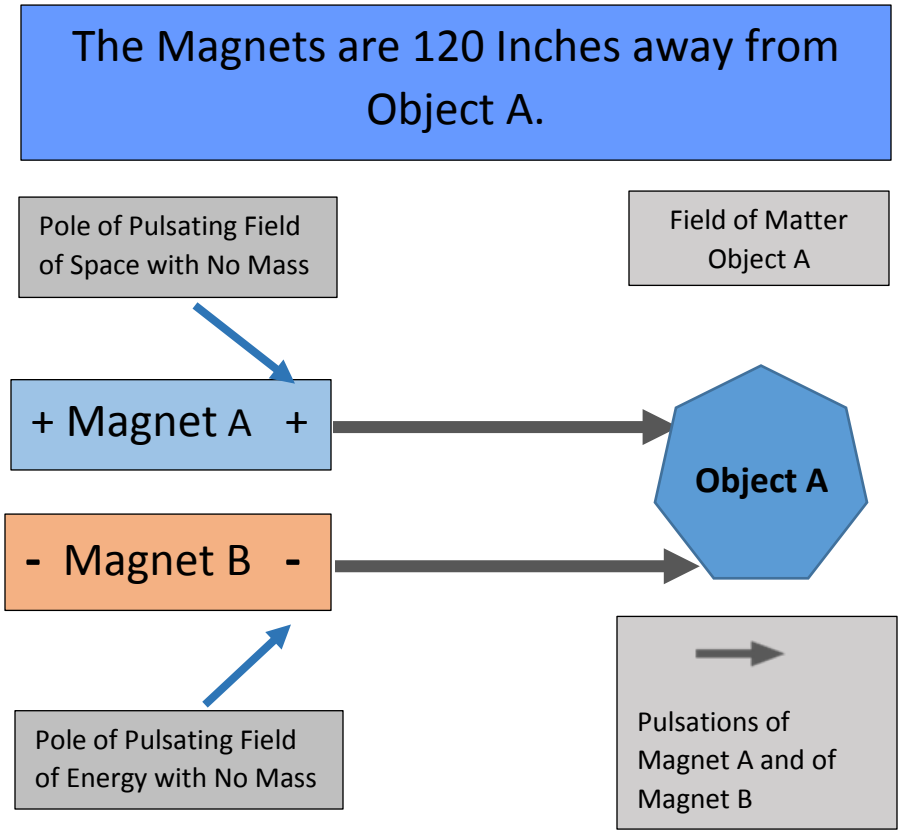
$$\text{Total Distance} = |\ \text{Distance(2ObjectA)} - \text{Distance(2ObjectB}\ | = 240\ \text{Feet}$$



Strong and Weak Forces can work together in many circumstances. There is no such thing as absolute distance. A positively charged pole of a magnet can work to create a distance of 30 inches between two objects in ten seconds. However, that changes when weak forces become involved. Weak Forces do no dominate whether or not the distance between two Fields of Space, Matter, and/or Energy will Increase. Weak Forces, however, can make it difficult for Strong Forces to utilize their full potential to increase the distance between two objects or fields with their positive pulsations.

A Field of Space with No Mass as a Weak Force

The Point of the Origin of Pulsation of two magnets with a positive charge and a negative charge are 120 inches away from Object A. Magnet A pulsates at a rate of one pulsation per second. Magnet A registers an increase in distance of 5 inches per pulsation. Magnet B has a negative charge. It pulsates at a rate of one pulsation per second. Magnet B registers a decrease in distance of 8 inches per pulsation. How much time will it take for the distance between Object A and the Center of Pulsation to be equal to zero?



$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)}$$

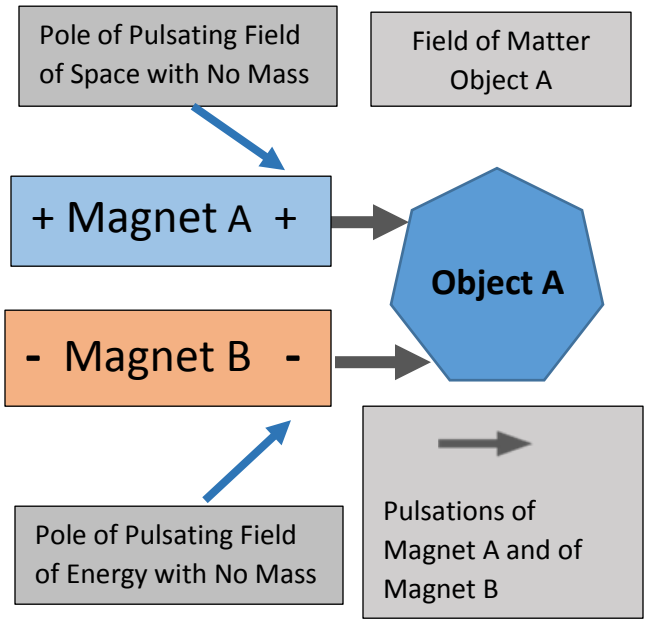
$$\text{Time(MagA)} = \frac{120 \text{ Inches}}{\left(\frac{1 \text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\left(\frac{5 \text{ Inches}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)} = (120 \text{ Inches})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{5 \text{ Inches}}\right) = 24 \text{ Seconds}$$

$$\text{Time(MagB)} = \frac{120 \text{ Inches}}{\left(\frac{1 \text{ Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\left(\frac{8 \text{ Inches}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)} = (120 \text{ Inches})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{8 \text{ Inches}}\right) = 15 \text{ Seconds}$$

Total Time before the Distance Between Object A and the Origin of Pulsation to be 0

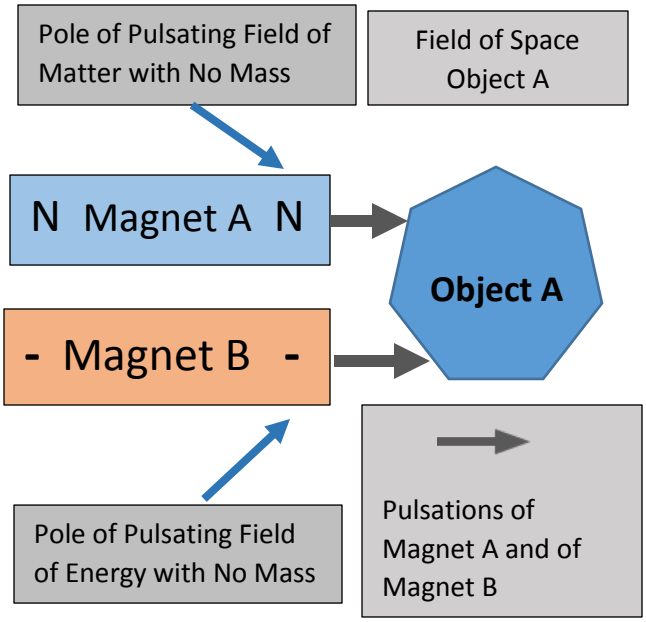
Time = |Time(MagA) - Time(MagB) | = |24 Seconds - 15 Seconds| = 9 Seconds

It would take 9 Seconds for The Distance between the Origin of Pulsation and the Object A to be equal to Zero Feet.



A Field of Matter with No Mass as a Strong Force

Magnet A has two Neutrally Charged Poles, which emit a stream of Particles of Matter with no mass toward The Field of Space Object A. Magnet 2 has two negatively charged poles, which emit Particles of Energy with No Mass. The distance between the Magnets' Point of Origin of Pulsation and Object A is Zero Inches. Magnet A pulsates at one pulsation per second. It increases the distance between the Origin of Pulsation and the Object A by 6 inches per second. Magnet B pulsates one time per second. Magnet B registers a decrease in distance of 3 inches per pulsation between the Origin of Pulsation and the Object A. How long will it take for the distance between the Origin or Pulsation and Object A to equal 180 inches?



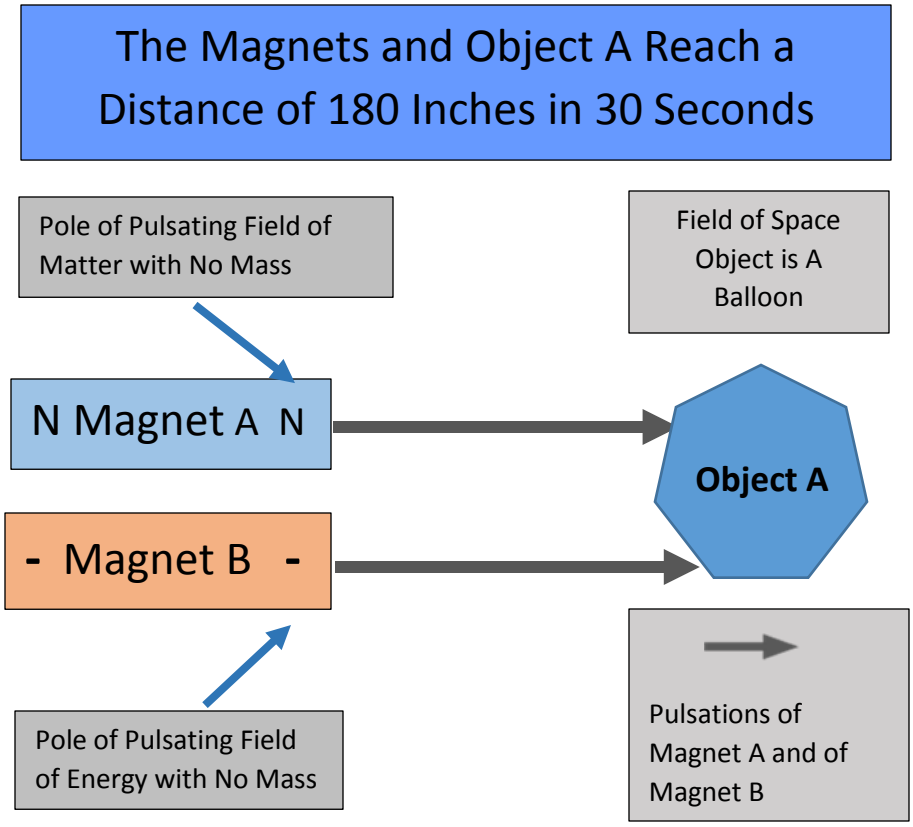
$$\text{Time} = \frac{\text{Distance}}{\left(\frac{\text{Pulsations}}{\text{Unit Time}}\right)\left(\frac{\text{Distance}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)}$$

$$\text{Time(MagA)} = \frac{180\ \text{Inches}}{\left(\frac{1\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\left(\frac{6\ \text{Inches}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)} = (180\ \text{Inches})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{6\ \text{Inches}}\right) = 30\ \text{Seconds}$$

$$\text{Time(MagB)} = \frac{180\ \text{Inches}}{\left(\frac{1\ \text{Pulsations}}{\text{Second}}\right)\left(\frac{3\ \text{Inches}}{\text{Pulsation}}\right)} = (180\ \text{Inches})\left(\frac{\text{Seconds}}{3\ \text{Inches}}\right) = 60\ \text{Seconds}$$

Total Time before the Distance Between Object A and the Origin of Pulsation to be 0

$$\text{Time} = |\text{Time(MagA)} - \text{Time(MagB)}| = |\ 30\ \text{Seconds} - 60\ \text{Seconds}\ | = 30\ \text{Seconds}$$



Having a Neutral Force as a Strong Force can have many advantages. We sometimes need that kind of power in order to build engineering projects such as buildings and flying machines. We have to understand how strong and weak forces work together in order to make progress into developing more advanced projects and invention.

Strong and Weak Forces work together in our daily lives. It is an important part of us. Electromagnetism to Investigate Strong and Weak Forces and to understand how they work together so that we can have a better future for ourselves and for those that will follow us.

A Field of Matter with No Mass as a Weak Force