

Fitzpatrick's 1966 book showed the
relative motion laws of **A. Ampère** unified the forces.

Fitz's first book in 1966

Fitz's 1966 book in Word

Fitz's 1966 book in PDF

<http://rbduncan.com/WIMPs.html>

WIMPs in Word

May 9, 2019 ALL you need to
know about **Dark Matter** particles - (WIMPs).

WIMPs in PDF

This was the way the site --below-- looked many years ago. - - Dan Fitz.

November 26, 2006 Edition

(amperefitz.com homepage)

Daniel P. Fitzpatrick Jr. answers some Scalar Wave questions

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FIRST: You do not have to know how to do the tensor math of general relativity but you absolutely must know how the tensor math works.

In general relativity the tensor math shows the deformation of spacetime.

But it shows this deformation of spacetime not in force but in **more** spacetime than average or **less** spacetime than average.

So there is no element of force in this tensor math only **more** or **less** spacetime than

average.

But this is the same as force, isn't it?

Because **less** spacetime than average would represent an attractive force and **more** spacetime than average would be the same as a repulsive force.

Please remember all this.

Dr. Milo Wolff gave us the first mathematical proof of Mach's principle in that the electron is a scalar wave spherical standing wave resonance.

He showed that each electron here is being continuously created via the energy of surrounding electrons as far away as the Hubble limit.

Not all resonances are standing waves but a scalar resonance must of necessity be a standing wave.

Later Dr. Wolff proved the spin of the electron is also a standing wave.

The premise of this concept, that I put before you here today, is that all these entities, we see spinning and orbiting in our microcosm and macrocosm, are essentially scalar wave entities that all basically behave the same way.

As these scalar waves add the spin component then this changes them in so far as their closest sides can be either more in phase or more out of phase with their nearest neighbor and herein is the rub.

If their closest sides are more in phase than average then an attractive force will be seen to exist between these two entities.

If their closest sides are more out of phase than average then these two entities will be seen to have a repulsive force between them.

But what you do have to see is that space (spacetime) is being continuously generated via the closest sides of all these scalar standing wave entities.

Whether this pertains to quarks, electrons, stars, galaxies or super clusters of galaxies this in phase out of phase rule pertains to all.

Space is continuously being generated via the closest sides of each.

The important thing is to remember that an AVERAGE amount of spacetime is being generated via the closest sides of ALL these entities.

String theory tells us that this spacetime being produced at different spin/orbit frequencies therefore will constitute entirely different dimensions or entirely different spacetime realms.

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