Mathematical Description of the Composition of Universe HAN
YONGQUAN — Gravity acceleration is the root of universe change. The rela-
tionship between gravity acceleration and mass, time, velocity and space is as fol-
lows: when the gravitational acceleration reaches maximum, mass, time, velocity
and space are zero and the universe reaches minimum; when the gravitational accel-
eration reaches minimum, mass, time, velocity and space reach maximum and the
universe reaches maximum. Its mathematical C=$j^4 (t \times k \times v \times m)$,C is cosmologi-
cal constant; j is gravity acceleration; t is time; k is the space; v is velocity; m is mass.
When the gravity acceleration shifts from big to small, the universe is in the period
of development and expansion; when the gravity acceleration shifts from small to
big, the universe becomes on the wane and then dies out. It can be further inferred
that when the velocity is zero, mass, time and space are also zero. In the analysis
of C=$j^4 (t \times k \times v \times m)$, time constant$c_t = j \times t$; space constant$k_t = j \times k$;velocity
constant$c_v = j \times v$; mass constant $c_m = j \times m$. The multiply of four constants
is cosmological change constant. The formula expressing certain state of changing
universe space is$\frac{C}{j^4}$. In international standard units, the unit for changing universe
space is m ^{4} × kglinear TEL: 13241375685

Han Yongquan

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