

WHAT PUSH GRAVITY?

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The theory of push gravity was published by Georges-Louis Le Sage in about 1784. It was from time to time revived, most recently in [1].

According to this theory, tiny gravitation particles strike from all sides the body flying in space. Some of the particles are destroyed by the contact with the body. As a consequence, a shadow is formed between two bodies, into which the bodies are pushed. It is unclear where the gravitation particles come from, why are they flying evenly in all directions, and what happens when they collide with one another.

The following is a brief summary of problems with the theory of Push Gravity.

Push Gravity cannot explain the properties of atmosphere around the earth. Air pushed from the outside to the earth would be highly compressed at the highest elevations and very thin near the surface. We could not breathe. Bird could not fly in such air.

Push Gravity cannot explain the properties of water in the oceans. If water was pushed into the sea beds from the outside, there would be great pressure near the surface and very small pressure at the bottom of the oceans. Fish could not swim in such water.

If air and water are equally pushed from the outside to the surface of the earth, why does water always remain below air?

If stone and water are equally pushed from the outside to the surface of the earth, why does the stone always drop to the bottom of the lake?

SELECT BIBLIOGRAPHY:

[1] *Pushing Gravity, New Perspectives on Le Sage's Theory of Gravitation*. Edited by Matthew R. Edwards. Montreal: C. Roy Keys Inc., 2002.

[2] *Gravity is a Push*. Walter C. Wright, Jr. New York: Carlton Press, 1979.

Karel Havel is a retired professional engineer who was awarded over 100 patents worldwide. He is the author of the books *Gravitation: master key to the universe* (ISBN 0-9689120-0-1), which proposes a third model of the Universe, and *N-Body Gravitational Problem: Unrestricted Solution* (ISBN 978-9689120-5-8), which discloses the solution of the classic problem.

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