

## Precession of the Perihelion Period Formula

400 years old Astronomical treasure found in hiding

$$\omega = \left[ \frac{GM}{r^3} \right]^{1/2} \left[ \frac{(v^* \pm v^0)}{(v^{**} \pm v^{00})} \right] \left[ \frac{(180/\pi) (3600) (36526/T)}{U} \right] \text{ arc sec /century}$$

$$U = 2 \pi (T/365.26) \left[ \frac{r^3}{GM} \right]^{1/2} \left[ \frac{(v^{**} \pm v^{00})}{(v^* \pm v^0)} \right]$$

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Abstract: 2009, named the Year of Astronomy by the United Nations marking 400 years of a Dutchman applying for a patent on the telescope. After 400 years NASA scientists are still reading the telescope wrong. Here is the proof and I challenge anyone to prove me wrong. This is a new formula and it is the first formula I discovered in 1973 and it is called "Apparent Advance of the perihelion Period". Here it is NASA

**Acceleration  $\theta'^2 r$**

**Observational acceleration =  $GM/r^2$ , then  $\theta'^2 r = GM/r^2$**

Due to rotation and translation there would be visual effects,

then  $[\theta' + \omega]^2 r = \left[ \frac{GM}{r^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(v^* \pm v^0)}{(v^{**} \pm v^{00})} \right]$

**Visual effect is setting  $\theta' = 0$**

Then  $\omega^2 r = \left[ \frac{GM}{r^2} \right] \left[ \frac{(v^* \pm v^0)}{(v^{**} \pm v^{00})} \right]$

**Nahhas' equation:  $\omega^2 = \left[ \frac{GM}{r^3} \right] \left[ \frac{(v^* \pm v^0)}{(v^{**} \pm v^{00})} \right]^2$ ,**

then,  $\omega = \{GM/r^3\}^{1/2} [(v^* +/- v^\circ) / (v^{**} +/- v^{\circ\circ})]$

In arc sec / century

Then  $\omega = \{GM/r^3\}^{1/2} \{[(v^* +/- v^\circ) / (v^{**} +/- v^{\circ\circ})]\} [(180/\pi) (3600) (36526/T)]$

$M=1.9882 \times 10^{30} \text{kg}$ ;  $G = 6.674 \times 10^{-11}$ ;  $r = \text{semi - major axis Mercury} = 58.2 \times 10^9 \text{m}$

Where  $v^* = \text{Earth orbital speed } 29.8 \text{km/sec}$ ;  $v^\circ = \text{Earth spin speed} = - 0.465$

And  $v^{**} = \text{orbital speed of Mercury} = 48.12 \text{km/sec}$ ;  $v^{\circ\circ} = \text{spin speed of Planet} = 3 \text{ m/sec}$

And  $\omega = \{GM/r^3\}^{1/2} \{[(v^* +/- v^\circ) / (v^{**} +/- v^{\circ\circ})]\} [(180/\pi) (3600) (36526/T)]$   
 $= \{6.674 \times 10^{-11} \times 1.9882 \times 10^{30} / [58.2 \times 10^9]^3\}^{1/2} \{[(29.8 - 0.465) / (47.9 + 0.003)]\}$   
 $\times [(180/\pi) (3600) (36526/T)]$   
 $= 70.44264573 \times 0.60933 = 43.14 \text{ arc sec per century}$

Then  $\omega = 43.14 \text{ arc sec per century for Planet Mercury}$

Per year  $\omega = 0.4314 \text{ arc sec per year for Planet Mercury}$

$U = (1/\omega) \times [360 \text{ degrees}] \times [3600 \text{ one degree}] = 3,004,172.462 \text{ years Planet Mercury}$

$M=1.9882 \times 10^{30} \text{kg}$ ;  $G = 6.674 \times 10^{-11}$ ;  $r = \text{semi - major axis} = 108.2 \times 10^9 \text{m}$

Where  $v^* = \text{Earth orbital speed } 29.8 \text{km/sec}$ ;  $v^\circ = \text{Earth spin speed} = 0.465$

And  $v^{**} = \text{orbital speed of Venus} = 35.1 \text{km/sec}$ ;  $v^{\circ\circ} = \text{spin speed of Venus} = 6.52 \text{m/sec}$

And  $\omega = \{GM/r^3\}^{1/2} \{[(v^* +/- v^\circ) / (v^{**} +/- v^{\circ\circ})]\} [(180/\pi) (3600) (36526/T)]$   
 $= \{6.674 \times 10^{-11} \times 1.9882 \times 10^{30} / [108.2 \times 10^9]^3\}^{1/2} \{[(29.8 + 0.465) / (35.1 + 6.52)]\}$   
 $\times [(180/\pi) (3600) (36526/T)]$   
 $= 8.0 \text{ arc sec per century}$

Then  $\omega = 8.0 \text{ arc sec per century for Venus}$

Per year  $\omega = 0.08 \text{ arc sec per year for Planet Venus}$

$U = (1/\omega) \times [360 \text{ degrees}] \times [3600 \text{ one degree}] = 16,200,000 \text{ years Planet Venus}$

$M=1.9882 \times 10^{30} \text{kg}$ ;  $G = 6.674 \times 10^{-11}$ ;  $r = \text{semi - major axis} = 149.6 \times 10^9 \text{m}$

Where  $v^* = \text{Earth orbital speed } 29.8 \text{km/sec}$ ;  $v^\circ = \text{Earth spin speed} = - 0.465$

And  $v^{**} = \text{orbital speed of Earth} = 29.8 \text{km/sec}$ ;  $v^{\circ\circ} = \text{spin speed of Earth} = 0.465 \text{ m/sec}$

And  $\omega = \{GM/r^3\}^{1/2} \{[(v^* +/- v^\circ) / (v^{**} +/- v^{\circ\circ})]\} [(180/\pi) (3600) (36526/T)]$   
 $= \{6.674 \times 10^{-11} \times 1.9882 \times 10^{30} / [149.6 \times 10^9]^3\}^{1/2} \{[(29.8 + 0.465) / (29.8 + 0.465)]\}$   
 $\times [(180/\pi) (3600) (36526/T)]$   
 $= 8.0 \text{ arc sec per century}$

Then  $\omega = 4.12 \text{ arc sec per century for Earth}$

Per year  $\omega = 0.0412 \text{ arc sec per year for Planet Earth}$

$U = (1/\omega) \times [360 \text{ degrees}] \times [3600 \text{ one degree}] = 31,456,310.68 \text{ years Planet Earth}$

These periods given are Visual effects due to Earth rotation and Orbit along with measured orbit of other planets or scientific errors that NASA gives them as experimental

proofs of such theories Like Space - time travels dark energy black holes big bangs universe expansion and other Planet of the Apes NASA channel ideas. I wonder if NASA or anyone figured out how to read a telescope beside me? LOL

**Yes NASA scientists can not read a telescope**

$$\omega = [GM/r^3]^{1/2} [(v^* +/- v^o) / (v^{**} +/- v^{oo})] [(180/\pi) (3600) (36526/T)] \text{ arc sec /century}$$

$$U = (1/\omega) \times 3600 \times 360$$

$$U = 2 \pi (T/365.26) [r^3/GM]^{1/2} [(v^{**} +/- v^{oo}) / (v^* +/- v^o)] \text{ years}$$

**This formula says Harvard MIT Cal - Tech NASA and all others read the telescope wrong**

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