

THE TRUTH OF THE UNIVERSE

The background of the cover is a dark, starry space. It features several celestial elements: a ringed planet (resembling Saturn) in the upper right, a large cratered moon in the lower right, and a portion of Earth with clouds in the lower left. A bright comet streaks across the middle. Faint white lines represent orbital paths or constellations, with small blue dots marking specific points.

● 吴锦宁 著
Wu Jinning

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THE TRUTH OF THE UNIVERSE
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PREFACE

I have been interested in science very much. As time goes, the interest increases. After graduation from university, I have been studying Earth Physics, Astronomy and Cosmology with perseverance. During 1950's and the first half of 1960s, when I taught in South China Normal Institute and Guangxi Normal Institute, I studied Astronomy and Cosmology in depth, and acquired some knowledge of the real shape and truth of the Universe, and a deeper understanding of the existence, motion and distribution regularity of cosmic substance and objects. As a result, I found that some theories about the Universe (Nature) summed up by our predecessors are not in line with the practical or main practical conditions of the Universe (Nature). In writing the book, I have been making a thorough study on Astronomy and assimilated new materials.

The purpose of the book is to introduce to readers the real shape and truth of the Universe, the existence, motion and distribution regularity of cosmic substance and objects; to point out the serious mistakes in previous theories about the Universe (Nature) and correct them to eliminate their harmful influence; at last, to present author's new theory about the Universe (Nature).

Laying stress on narration, the author puts forward some

theories in the book. This comes from the consideration that anyone who wants to remake Nature and utilize it should understand it first, nobody can remake nature and make full use of it without knowing it. One of the important ways to understand Nature is to study scientific theories. Scientific theories, in general, go ahead of production. It takes time for us to judge the practical significance of many theories revealing the characteristics of the Universe (Nature) and to recognize their great potentiality to remake and utilize nature. Therefore, a scientist should not only assiduously study the problems of pronounced practical value, but also actively approach and establish theories that seems to have no practical significance now, but are of great potential in long term.

This book reports some important findings, laws and formulas, and three new hypotheses, all of which are put forward by the author. The book is intended to redress errors and set up new theories. As a book about scientific revolution of the nature, it flies its own colours and brings forth new ideas.

Dealing with the fundamental knowledge of the Universe (Nature), some parts of the book are easy to understand and suitable for the mass of readers. Some other parts, elaborating the abstruse fundamentals of some significant phenomena of the Universe (Nature), are hard to be understood and good for researchers and amateurs of cosmology, astronomy, physics, astrophysics, physical geography, space science and philosophy. I try to explain the profound in simple terms so that the readers are able to understand.

When I point out the mistakes made in someone's theory, I make extracts from the original as possible so that readers can

understand the real facts of the theory.

The book is written in various forms and doesn't stuck to one pattern. It is necessary to use some sentences repeatedly in order to explain the problem clearly.

It seems proper that Chapter Two (New hypotheses) and Chapter Three (The errors of the truth theory about Nature and correction of some laws and formulas) would exchange their positions each other, i. e. , put Chapter Three before Chapter Two. However, I keep the arrangement unchanged because I intend to point out the errors of the truth theory of Nature on the basis of the authentic facts, demonstrations and arguments clarified in Chapter One (An outline of the Universe) and Chapter Two (New hypotheses).

I want to acknowledge, with thanks, the support and assistance offered by Research Prof. Yang Lipu, Senior Engineer Liu Jiayin, Prof. Luo Kaifu, Prof. He Dazhang, Prof. Zhong Gongpu and Associate Prof. Wang Renshou for their valuable advises.

Some deficiencies and errors might exist in the book owing to my limited knowledge and inadequate time. Any comment or/ and suggestion from readers will be sincerely welcome.

Wu Jinning

July, 1989

BIOGRAPHICAL NOTES

I am from Hailing Island, Yangjiang County, Guangdong Province. I was deprived of education in my childhood. When I was at school, I was frequently praised and considered as a clever boy. Under the influence of the scientific ideas of Newton I was determined to become a scientist. I was good at mathematics and wanted to be a student of the Mathematic Department, Zhongshan University. At last, I studied in the Geographic Department with astronomy and climatology as my major. I studied hard and came out among the firsts in examinations. I was given the title of outstanding student and gained some certifications of merit.

I taught at South China Normal Institute and Guangxi Normal Institute, and worked in the Science and Technology Committee of Guangxi. Recently, I am appointed the position of consultant of *Guangdong Tourism Culture Development Series* edited by the Institute of Ancient Books, Jinan University. As a professor of astrophysics, an expert on harbour construction, and a discoverer of universal repulsive force as well, I have been writing several books, of which *The Landform of Guangdong* and *The Truth of the Universe* were published already, *New Division of World Climatic Zones* and *Looking at the Sky with Naked Eye* are in print. My writing of the books *The Relationship between the Earth Changes and Biologic Evolution* and *The Important Ports and*

Famous Scenic Spots of China are in progress.

The Truth of the Universe is a scientific work on universal repulsive force, a book which brings forth new ideas and is universally applicable. It has earned favourable comment. It is said that the book is of great importance and can do credit to Yangjijang, to Guangdong and to China. Some people deem that the theory on universal repulsive force is the most brilliant in the world.

Wu Jinning

CAPSULE SUMMARY

The Universe is an object that combines matter and space into one. It is unique, unchanging, unmoving (nevertheless, all objects in the Universe are changing and moving), without age, it is limitless, i. e. boundless in space and infinite in time (without origin and end). The Universe can not be described and calculated by mathematical formulas, which can solve problems of quantity and shape only. The Universe has neither quantity nor shape, so mathematics are of no help to it.

The mechanical viewpoint of cosmic repulsive force runs through this book, therefore it presents a strong challenge to Newton's universal gravitation theory and Einstein's relativity. The author's points of view are as follows. The most principal force in the Universe is universal repulsive force rather than universal gravitation. Apple falling to the ground results from the effect of the rotary wave of Earth's movement, not from the attraction of terrestrial gravity. The high speed for rocket launching is needed due to the Earth repulsion, not due to the Earth gravitation. There is no Universe that Einstein described. Going in vicinity of the Sun, the light from other stars inclines under the influence of solar repulsion field rather than solar attraction field. Einstein's relativity isn't a pure relativity, it is a mixed theory of relativism and absolutism, a

wrong sensational relativity.

This book brings forth new ideas and develops a school of its own. There is a need for the book to be translated into English and put on sale in U.S. A., UK, etc., so that the comment on the book can be collected from abroad.

The book deals with a wide range of disciplines. It may serve as reference material for those who research Cosmology, Astronomy, Astrophysics, Physics, Philosophy, and as a popular science book as well.

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CHAPTER

1

AN OUTLINE OF THE UNIVERSE

The Universe was defined by many scholars in basically similar ways. Generally speaking, it was defined as a combination of space, orientation and time.

I have thought that such a definition is incorrect. The main errors are as follows. First at all, the major appearance and characteristics of the Universe are not expressed. Secondly, the orientation should not be involved, i. e., the Universe has no orientation. If the Universe had orientation, it should be an individual, and outside it something else, i. e., other individuals would certainly exist. In other words other universes would exist. As an individual, the Universe would be surrounded by other individuals, i. e., by other universes. Thirdly, a prevailing constituent of the Universe, matter, isn't included in the definitions. Fourthly, time is merely an invisible tool for measuring the duration of the existence of a thing and recording the start and end of a thing; it represents neither the essence and property nor the appearance of a thing. Neither the essence and property nor the appearance of the Universe are represented by time, too. For the

Universe, there is out of relation to time. Time generally denotes a concept of duration. It measures a thing, but it isn't the thing itself. For example, giving a definition to human, we say that it is high-ranking animal on the Earth with well developing complicated organs and detailed division of labour, and it is living beings with well developed complicated organs and detailed division of labour too. With well developing cerebrum, human is able to use the Nature, remakes it, and invents and creates new things, etc. We can't say that human is living beings with well developing complicated organs, detailed division of labour and with certain amount of time. Time records the moment of person's birth and death, and measures the duration of person's survival. Time isn't a component of human body perfectly and time can't decide the characteristic feature of human. We can't put time into the definition of human. If we did so, it would be a mistake. From above mentioned it is clear that time can't be included in the definition of the Universe. Any definition for the Universe in which time is included is erroneous. It is an improper view that time serves as a part of the content of definition for the Universe.

A cardinal cause of such serious mistakes made in the definitions for the Universe is rooted in that our predecessors carried on less investigation into the Universe and knew it very little.

I think that the Universe should be defined as "an object that combines matter and space into one, consists of all substance and occupies space, and is boundless, infinitely great and eternal". I believe that this definition is correct, since it expresses the essence and appearance, as well as the characteristics of the Universe.

The Universe is infinitely great, unique, eternal, shapeless,

centreless, motionless, unchanging and without age. Substance in the Universe, however, are numerous. All of them are moving, changing, limitedly great, shaped and measured with age. There is a center in some objects or in systems composed of them.

Many parts of cosmic substance form macro - objects, even very huge macro - objects. In addition, they also make up a number of micro - objects, and even very small elementary particles. There are red - hot fixed stars with temperature up to several milliard centigrade, and interplanetary gases with temperature approximate to the absolute zero. There are also neutron planets with ultrahigh density up to one milliard tons per cubic centimeter and gaseous clouds thin enough nearly to be vacuum.

There are only moving substance, but no motionless, absolutely static substance in the Universe.

There isn't wider and absolutely vacuum space in the Universe.

Outside the Milky Way System, there are extragalaxies. Some of them form clusters of galaxies, and some clusters form supergalaxies.

All known clusters of supergalaxies are considered as clusters of metagalaxies, while the Milky Way System and observed extragalaxies as metagalaxies. The metagalaxy isn't equal to the Universe under any circumstance, it is only a very small part of the infinitely great Universe.

1.1 THE INFINITE UNIVERSE

I consider the Universe infinite. It is boundless in space and

infinite in time. It is eternal, without start and end. The Universe is an object combining the whole space and all matter including energy into one. It is infinitely large because of infinitely large space. Substance is distributed everywhere in space, therefore infinitely numerous, which shows that the Universe is infinitely large. Since the Universe is infinitely great, it is without boundary inevitably. Only individual body has boundary. If the Universe had boundary, it would become an individual of body rather than the macrocosm. Matter can't be created and eliminated, which indicates that the Universe can't be set up and exterminated, it is perpetual, and without start and end.

Cosmic substance is infinitely numerous, but the sum of it doesn't represent the Universe. The Universe isn't composed of substance alone, and isn't the sum of substance either. The Universe isn't the material world alone, and it isn't the pronoun or synonym of the totality of substance. The substance by itself can't be the noumenon of the Universe. To make up the noumenon of the Universe, the substance must be integrated with the whole space. The macrocosm isn't merely either the field of substance, or the field of space. Essentially the Universe isn't either of substance merely, or of space merely. In other words, the Universe isn't the totality of substance and doesn't equal the totality of substance. The totality of substance added to the totality of space forms the Universe. The Universe is the sum of the totality of substance and the totality of space. If the substance and the space were limited, the Universe would be limited too. If the substance were limited and the space were infinitely great, the Universe would be certainly infinitely great. If the substance were infinitely numerous and the