

The Pendulum Clock Swings by 3 Formulae

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The equation of a pendulum, $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$ $F = m a$ and $Q = I T$ are the same swing

Eq. of a pendulum,

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$$

Operate with mass m

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{ml}{mg}}$$

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{ml}{F}}$$

$$T^2 = 4\pi^2 \frac{ml}{F}$$

$$F = 4\pi^2 \frac{ml}{T^2}$$

$$F = ma$$

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{ml}{mg}}$$

$$T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{q^2}{I^2}}$$

$$T = 2\pi \frac{q}{I}$$

$$q = I \times T$$

$q = I T$ a familiar equation in electronics

Square both sides

$$q^2 = I^2 \times T^2$$

$$\frac{ml}{T^2} = F$$

$$F = ma$$

One can take actual experimental data and show that this derivation is true.

Use electrolysis of water as a simple tool to validate.

Input current I into water, $eV = ea$ volts, and measure the mass of hydrogen at the electrode.

L is got from the Compton length of an H atom and t is the time on you stop watch for the duration of electrolysis.

This is the unification of gravity with electromagnetism which is being searched for because no one cared about the units of eV.