Investigation of the Steadystate equation by Bengt Olof Drugge

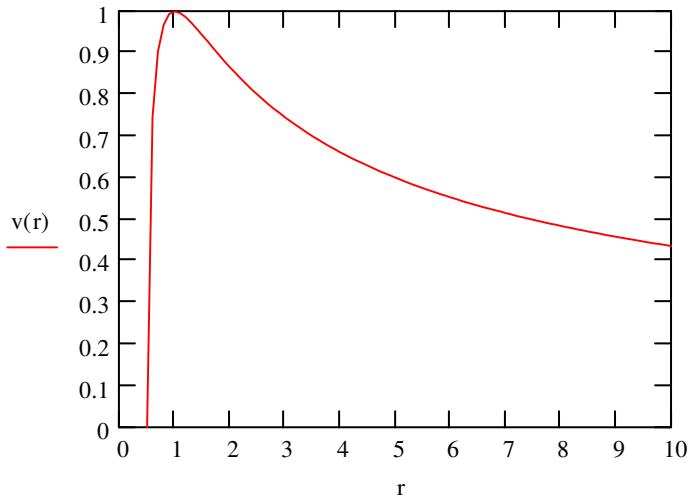
F(r) describes of a fuction of cetripethalforce and the gravitonallyforce. The gravitation suppouse be negative and the centralforce be posetive. If all constants in Steadystate equation is set to 1 then we got a steady radi who is 1. Then we integrating F(r) based on r, you got the radial energy. And then the least possible radi of F(r) calculates. This radi is 0.5 of the Steadystate radi, and the energy is zero. The energy becames zero when the radi became endless.

$F(r) := \frac{1}{r^3} - \frac{1}{r^2}$ Steadystate equation where the first term is cetripethalforce and the second term is gravitionally force..

$W(r) := \frac{-1}{2 \cdot r^2} + \frac{1}{r}$ The energy integral of F(r) when the energy is 0 with r = 0.5 and r = endless

$v(r) := \sqrt{\frac{-1}{r^2} + \frac{2}{r}}$ The radial speed of the ekvator of the sphere when W(r) is set to cinetical movment. (It is became like a circle who rises and get less in radi)

$r := .5, .6 .. 10$



V(r) in in this case the radial speed on the ekvator that first rises, depending on the centripethalforce. And then get less because the radi passes 1 and the gravitional became greater after steadystate. The energy lewel is zero at r=0.5 and r=endless

To get energy balance, then radial speed energy, transforms to higher rotational energy, when we became under the Steadystate radi. Also its must be a radialforce to overwin the cetripethal force and that energy transforms to rotational energy. And a constant momentum are given. With this invistigation, I show that the mass in the universe never can get less than the half of the steadystate radi in radi. Because the only compressing force we know is gravitation in macrolevel.