

ACTION, REACTION AND POST – REACTION



When a body action on other body then its total force (that is force = mass * acceleration) (not momentum) goes to that body (because for a fraction of second both attends a same velocity while attached) and the force returns after giving its reaction to per subatomic particles of the 2nd body and from these subatomic particles some of the part of the force returns to the 1st body and gradually the momentum of the 1st body decreases. As fast the force is given to the other body that much fast it would be spread in that whole body (but in a hetero manner that is from higher to lower from the point of incident) and then finally returns to the 1st body. But the whole quantity of force fails to return to the 1st body because the 2nd body gains momentum faster than the returning of the total quantity of force to the 1st body and they detached.

The fast the wave of the force (as we know every moving particle has dual character and force has mass) of the 1st body would cover the more distance in the 2nd body (that should be known as wave reaction) that much fast the wave would try to return to the 1st body.

And when a mass which gains no momentum from the 1st body and both are attached for a long time that means they are at same speed or velocity and their momentum may be equal or not.

A body of low mass or with a low attachment of molecules or atoms gets it momentum from the 1st body so fast that the total force fails to return to the 1st body as the momentum occurred in the 2nd body more faster, so the 1st body fails to change its direction and gets resistance.

Example - Air resistance, water resistance etc.

A body with momentum carries a type of progressive wave which is inversely varies with pressure and density (into a body its density is its own pressure into it, but it acts from two sides so they cancel each other). Such as when a body action on other body then its total waves of force (not momentum) fails to return to the 1st body. So a table breakdown when a huge mass is placed or hit on it because the table carries a great number of waves which fails to occur displacement of the table and from these waves vibration occurs and it break the table. And we also know that momentum is inversely varies to the pressure and density and as the table is not so hard so it carries a great number of waves.

Also when we hit a steel rod it does not break for its hardness but a pencil breaks for its softness as the waves in pencil can take great momentum at a less time for low density of its molecules of the pencil but molecules of the pencil fail to change its position with respect to time which is totally opposite in case of steel rod that is the steel rod does not break for its hardness which gets less momentum in more time and also able to change its position with respect to time(also it is a cause of inertia of rest) . So a body which vibrates more for waves we see it is not in vibration and the body with low vibrations we see it is vibrating highly because there for the

resistance of the waves to per subatomic particles of the body the amplitudes of the waves increases. But in case of soft body like water, air etc waves are seen because they take the form of waves as much as possible for their low bonding of their molecules or atoms.

So at first action is done on a body and then that body reaction on another body again when some amount of force is returned to the 1st body then it should be known as post-reaction. Fundamentally the action has been done at the time of big bang, now all are reactions of it are going on. And fundamentally big church will be the reaction of big bang.