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An any cosmic object in the universe can turns into black hole not only stars

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Abstract

In this present paper, I am showing that any cosmic object in the universe can transform into a black hole.

Keywords: Celestial object, black hole, density, mass, volume, acceleration, time

1. Introduction

A black hole is a cosmic body of extremely intense gravity from which even light can't escape. Black holes usually cannot be observed directly, but they can be observed by the effects of their enormous gravitational fields on nearby matter. The singularity constitutes the center of a black hole, hidden by the object's surface, the event horizon. Inside the event horizon, the escape velocity exceeds the speed of light so that not even rays of light can escape into space.

2. Existing Work

A black hole can be formed by the death of a massive. At the end of a massive stars's life, the core becomes unstable and collapse in upon itself, and the star's outer layers are blown away. The crushing weight of constituent matter falling in from all sides compresses the dying star to a point of zero volume and infinite density called the singularity.

3. Proposed Work

3.1 Proposed Statement – The speed of any cosmic object increases, it's volume decreases and reaches zero, it's mass density absolute infinite. Then that cosmic object turns itself into black hole.

3.2 Proof for the proposed work

Let the mass of the cosmic object be GM_{\odot} , then the mass density $D(t)$ at time t is given by

$$D(t) = GM_{\odot}/\sigma(t)$$

The mass is an absolute, and for this reason remain the same not taking into account of the motion of the thing. The mass remains the same under acceleration. Since, the amount of an increasing body contracts with time, the mass, density of an accelerating cosmic object increases with time.

Hence, $\sigma(t) = [1-\beta(t)\Delta t]Y(t)V_0$, we get the mass density $D(t) = GM_{\odot}/\{[1-\beta(t)\Delta t]Y(t)V_0\}$.

An any cosmic object will turns into black hole, when $D(t) = 0$. That means we need $v = \sigma$.

Conjunction: $v = \sigma$ When

$$\lim_{\sigma \rightarrow c} \sigma(t) = 0 \quad \text{and} \quad \lim_{\sigma(t) \rightarrow 0} D(t) = \infty$$

Hence, $\sigma = v_i + at$, when $\sigma = c$, we have, $t = (c - v_i)/a$, where a is not equal to 0.

That means when time t approaches $t=(c-v_i)/a$, the mass density of cosmic object reaches absolute infinity and into a black hole.

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4. Conclusion

Until now it is believed that only specific stars can transform into a black hole, but I have to the conclusion that any cosmic object can transform into a black hole.

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