

207(5): Meaning of the Third and Fourth
Equations of the Evans Orbital Identity

These equations are:

$$D_1 T'_{12} = R'_{112} \quad - (1)$$

$$\therefore \left(r \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + 1 + f \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} - r(1+f) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \right) = 0$$

$$\text{or} \left(r \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial r} + f + 1 \right) - r(1+f) \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \right) \frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} = 0 \quad - (2)$$

and $D_2 T'_{21} = R'_{221} \quad - (3)$

$$\therefore 6(1+f) \frac{\partial^2 f}{\partial \theta^2} = 5 \left(\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} \right)^2 \quad - (3)$$

where $f = r^2 \left(\frac{\partial \theta}{\partial r} \right)^2 \quad - (4)$

These equations are true if:

$$\frac{\partial f}{\partial \theta} = 0 \quad - (5)$$

Now note that:

2)

$$\frac{df}{d\theta} = \frac{df}{\partial\theta} + \frac{df}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{d\theta} \quad - (6)$$

so eq. (5) means:

$$\frac{df}{d\theta} = \frac{df}{\partial t} \frac{dt}{d\theta} \quad - (7)$$

i.e.

$$\frac{df}{\partial t} = \frac{df}{d\theta} \frac{d\theta}{dt} = \frac{df}{dt} \quad - (8)$$

This means:

$$f = f(t) \quad - (9)$$

which is always true, QED.

It has been proven that all four of the
Einstein orbital identifications are true, and
that the code is self consistent.
