Maximum Acceleration and Velocity

It is Tuesday May 26, 2015 and I was on my morning walk. I was thinking about calculating the maximum acceleration of gravity using a lead ball and the earth as a hemisphere. I had planned to so this when I was sure of the values of my two virtual constants. A surprising twist occurred to me. What if I used the acceleration values for this model over very long distances, say 100,000 kilometers down to I meter; and then calculated the velocity of the lead ball as it fell toward the hemisphere? What would the velocity be when it reached 1 meter?

Because the speed of the gravitational object is about the same as the speed of light (I determined this from the Wang Anomaly and the Allais Anomalies), I would expect the velocity of the lead ball to get close to the speed of light. I could use the values of the two terms to calculate the velocity of the lead ball and see if it is approaching the speed of light. This would be using Majorana's experiment to get the terms and the Hemisphere calculation to get the speed of gravity and show that they are somehow related to each other. Does such a relationship exist?

Because there is a maximum acceleration, there would be a maximum velocity. Newton's equation describes a force that increases with mass without limit. So it has an unlimited acceleration. This means that it is possible for the velocity of lead ball to exceed the speed of light. Newton's equation could allow the speed of an object to be greater than the speed of light. Since my equation has a limit, the velocity cannot exceed a maximum value, whatever that is.

I could also use this two body model to calculate the two terms of my equation by forcing the maximum velocity of the lead ball to be the speed of light.

Food for thought!

Bob de Hilster
5/26/2015