

Mathematical description of Hubble's experimental law

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Telescopes are always showing the acceleration of celestial objects, which is cosmic acceleration. These observations prove Hubble's experimental law, which shows that the farther away a galaxy is from Earth, the faster it moves away. In this paper, we have mathematically extracted Hubble's experimental law. By deriving this law, we proved that the universe has two motions: linear motion and rotational motion. The linear motion due to the expansion of the universe at a constant speed is due to the energy remaining from the Big Bang, and in rotational motion due to the absence of external force in the rotational motion, the angular velocity must also be constant. Since the angular velocity is constant, the only variable factor that affects the tangential velocity is the radius. This means that the linear motion increases the radius and in rotational motion at a constant angular velocity, the tangential velocity increases.