

17(4) : Computed Value of Vacuum Force

This is

$$F = \gamma m c^2 m(r)^{3/2} \frac{dm(r)}{dr} \quad - (1)$$

$$\frac{r \frac{dm(r)}{dr} - 2m(r)}{dr}$$

so it becomes infinite at:  $\frac{dr}{dr}$

$$\frac{r \frac{dm(r)}{dr} - 2m(r)}{dr} = 2m(r) \quad - (2)$$

Therefore the conditions should be determined under which  $F$  becomes infinite for various  $m(r)$ .

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