

General Relativity and Dark Matter

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Abstract: The hypothesis has been stated that the “dark matter” is unempty vacuum.

The curvature of space-time is implicated by the fact that the concentrations of all layers of particles with different velocities must be equal.

More precisely: during a change of an inertial reference system there is a change of velocity, what means the appearance of a non-inertial reference system, so of the forces of inertia too and the change of concentrations of particles with different velocities connected with it.

The space-time undergoes the curvature so that this change of concentrations can be avoided, it means so that all the layers of particles with different velocities will have equal numbers of particles and automatically that there will not be any distinguished reference system. Every such layer must have the identical number of particles.

I suspect that so called “dark matter” is simply unempty vacuum.

So this dark matter can make more than $\frac{3}{4}$ of the space.

The difficulties to discover it paradoxically recommend the hypothesis.

So the hypothetical superconducting-superfluid character of this dark matter is very probable.

The removing of singularities in the quantum electrodynamics gives so great consistence with experiments (divergent integrals in quantum electrodynamics) because the singularity means the tunneling (connecting) to a parallel Universe and all Universes are immersed in one SUPERMEGaverse. And the removing of singularities is a reflection of this Superstructure.