Strength and weakness of forces:
- only some general aspects -

We can presume that strength and weakness are complementary properties as dimension degree poles, not only a question about quantitative differences.

If a force is weak in one point of measurement, this doesn´t necessarily mean that the force in that point is indifferent in the context. The measurement perhaps takes place in an origin of co-ordinates where the force is counterbalanced by its counterforce.

Alternatively it could mean that the measurement takes place at "the terminal point" of the force, where the force shows up in its complementary form, perhaps under another name. Its "weakness" is then in that point a complementary strength.

- Photons with weak energy have longer effect with respect to time.
- Gravitation, which is said to be negligible in the atom, could be found as a factor in the strong force, perhaps in some complementary form.

Strength of forces should be related to different energy forms (complexly composed of (+/-)-energies in different steps). A comparison made from one energy form alone should in that case be misleading?

A continuous scale from strength to weakness can also be seen as analogous to a "density gradient": from that point of view represent a scale for distance to a centre, a 0-pole. Strength and weakness will then depend on which centre the measurement is related to.

When the forces also are related to different physical quantities (as mass, charge etc.), one can wonder if it really is possible to quantitatively compare their strengths? In which quantity shall the strength be measured? In time, in effect at a distance, in reach, in angle degrees or…?

Relative strength according to the sources (1973)

Fg 10^{-41}…10^{-37} (figures vary)
Fem ~ 10^{-2}
Fst 10^{0}
Fw ~10^{-14} (1973) *New information says 10^{-5} ?*

According to Gamow the quotient between strengths of Fst and Fem is ca. 137.

There is a coupling too between the numbers 41 (a 10-power) and 137, pole-exchanging the log-base. According to a hypothesis we could in some contexts have the sum of poles in d-degree 4, 10 "E", as log-base in outward direction in a dimension chain, and have 2 "E", the sum of poles in d-degree 0/00, as the log-base in inward direction.

4 ---- 3 ---- 2 ---- 1 ---- 0/00 (~5´) - - -> 4
| | |
10^{41} ------ ~ ---------- 2^{137} - - - - -> 10^{lg137}

($10^{41} = 2^{136,2}$, $10^{41,24} = 2^{137}$)

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