Explanation of Light Deflection, Precession of Mercury’s Perihelion, Gravitational Red Shift and Rotation Curves in Galaxies, by using General Relativity or equivalent Generalized Scalar Gravitational Potential, according to Special Relativity and Newtonian Physics

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\textit{Keywords:} Cavendish experiment, dark matter, Einstein relativity theory, closed linear transformation, Euclidean metric, galaxy NGC 3198, Galilean transformation, General relativity, gravitation, gravitational deflection of light, gravitational red shift, kinematics and dynamics of galaxies, Lagrangian, linear spacetime transformation, Lorentz boost, Lorentz metric, Lorentz transformation, Minkowski space, Modified Newtonian Dynamics, MOND, Newtonian Physics, precession of Earth’s perihelion, precession of Mercury’s perihelion, rotation curve of Galaxies, Schwarzschild metric, kinematics and dynamics of Solar system, Special relativity.

\textit{PACS:} 02.10.Ud, 02.40.Dr, 03.30.+p, 04.20.-q, 04.50.Cd, 04.80.Cc, 95.35.+d, 96.12.De, 96.15.De, 98.20.+d

\textbf{Abstract.} The development of Geometric theories of gravitation and the application of the Dynamics of General Relativity (GR) is the mainstream approach of gravitational field. Besides, the Generalized Special Relativity (GSR) contains the fundamental parameter ($\xi$) of Theories of Physics (TPs). Thus, it expresses at the same time Newtonian Physics (NPs) for $\xi=0$ and Special Relativity (SR) for $\xi=1$. Moreover, the weak Equivalence Principle (EP) in the context of GSR, has the interpretation: $m_G=m$, where $m_G$ and $m$ are the gravitational mass and the inertial rest mass, respectively. In this paper, we bridge GR with GSR. This is achieved, by using a GSR-Lagrangian, which contains the corresponding GR-proper time. Thus, we obtain a new central scalar GSR-gravitational generalized potential $V=V(k,l,r,\dot{r},\phi,\dot{\phi})$, where $k=k(\xi), l=l(\xi), r$ is the distance from the center of gravity and $\dot{r}, \phi, \dot{\phi}$ are the radial and angular velocity, respectively. The replacement $k=1$ and $l=\xi^2$ makes the above GSR-potential equivalent to the original Schwarzschild Metric (SM). Thus, it explains the Precession of Mercury’s Perihelion (PMP), Gravitational Deflection of Light (GDL),

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Gravitational Red Shift (GRS) etc, by using SR and/or NPs. The procedure described in this paper can be applied to any other GR-spacetime metric, in order to find out the corresponding GSR-gravitational potential. So, we also use the GR-proper time of the 3rd Generalized Schwarzschild Metric (3GSM) and we obtain the central scalar GSR-gravitational potential $V = V(a, k, l, r_\dot{r}, \phi_\dot{\phi})$, where $a = a(r)$. The combination of the above with MOND interpolating functions, or distributions of Dark Matter (DM) in galaxies, provides the functions corresponding $a = a(r)$. Thus, we obtain a new GSR-Gravitational field, which explains the PMP, GDL, GRS as well as the Rotation Curves in Galaxies, eliminating the corresponding DM.

1. Introduction

The Equivalence Principle (EP) in the context of Special Relativity (SR), has many possible interpretations [1] (p. 245). In this paper, we follow the weak EP, where the gravitational mass ($m_G$) is equal to the inertial rest mass ($m$):

$$m_G = m. \quad (1)$$

This SR-interpretation coincides to the case of Newtonian Physics (NPs). Besides, the gravitational potential energy is usually

$$U = m_G V = mV, \quad (2)$$

where $V$ is scalar gravitational potential. The above equation is valid, if the scalar gravitational potential depends only on the distance: $V_{GSR} = V_{GSR}(r)$. In case that generalized scalar gravitational potential is used, as we do in this paper, (2) is valid only for unmoved particle. Below, we shall explain the most significant gravitational phenomena:

(i) Precession of Mercury’s Perihelion (PMP)
(ii) Gravitational Deflection of Light (GDL)
(iii) Gravitational Red Shift (GRS), and
(iv) Rotation curves in galaxies,

by using initially General Relativity (GR) and after SR and/or NPs.

The EP (1) according to SR, combined with potential (4) and $k = 5$ according to SR, or the combination of EP (1) with potential (4) and $k = 6$ according NPs, give the same precession of Mercury’s perihelion:

$$\Omega_{exp} = 42^*9.7999(9) \text{ cy}^{-1},$$

This is in accordance with the experimental value.

On the other hand, the GDL (Figure 1b) is an effect that was firstly predicted by Johann von Soldner, in 1801. He supposed that a ray grazing the Earth (or the Moon, or the Sun) contains particles (photons) moving with steady speed $v = c$ and he solved the problem, by using NPs and
Newtonian scalar gravitational potential (3) [7] (p.169). The result of the half deflection (φ∞) has
\[ \tan \phi_\infty = \frac{GM}{c\sqrt{c^2 R^2 - 2GMR}} \approx \frac{GM}{c^2 R} = \frac{r_s}{2R}, \] (6)
which gives the magnitude of the total deflection of a ray
\[ \Theta \approx \frac{2GM}{c\sqrt{c^2 R^2 - 2GMR}} \approx \frac{2GM}{c^2 R} = \frac{r_s}{R}, \] (7)

Figure 1. (a) Precession of the pericenter / perihelion of the orbit of a particle / planet by a spherical mass / Sun. (b) Deflection of a ray by a spherical mass / Sun. \( R \) is the (minimum) distance of the perihelion / pericenter from the center of gravity and \( \Delta \) is the angle that the perihelion precesses per revolution.
where $R$ is the minimum distance from the center of gravity. In 1911, a similar result was obtained by Albert Einstein, before the development of GR. He solved the problem, by using SR, the EP & Newtonian scalar gravitational potential (3) and he calculated exactly [8] (p. 904):

$$\Theta = \frac{2GM}{c^2R} = \frac{r_0}{R}. \quad (8)$$

For a ray grazing the Sun, they calculated $\Theta = 0^\circ.84$ and $\Theta = 0^\circ.83$, respectively. These results are about the half the observed value $\Theta_{exp} = 1^\circ.75$ [9] (p. 249), which is also calculated by Schwarzschild Metric (SM) formula [5] (p. 153):

$$\Theta = \frac{4GM}{c^2R} = \frac{2r_0}{R}. \quad (9)$$

The same result can be obtained, by using A. Einstein 1911-method and scalar gravitational potential (4) for

$$k = \frac{4c^2R}{\pi GM} = \frac{8R}{\pi r_0}. \quad (10)$$

This means variable $k>>5$ ($k=5$ is the value which predicts the Precession of Mercury’s perihelion). So, potential (4) is also inefficient to explain the GDL according to SR, in contrast to scalar gravitational generalized potential (236) (see below).

The above analysis explains why the gravitational field is usually studied, by using the Dynamics of GR and the development of Geometric theories of gravitation [10]. The EP in GR is: accelerated motions caused by the gravitational field only (free fall) take place along geodesics of the metric, which corresponds to the particular gravitational field [2] (p. 248).

In this paper, we use generalized Relativity Theory (RT), which contains Einstein Relativity Theory (ERT) and Newtonian Physics (NPs), keeping the formalism of ERT. Thus, the differences between these two Theories of Physics (TPs) are limited to their different value of metric coefficients of spacetime for the corresponding Relativistic Inertial observers (RIOS) and the fundamental parameter of TPs: $\xi$. NPs has $\xi \rightarrow 0$, while ERT has $\xi=1$ [11]. The case of observers with variable metric of spacetime, leads to the corresponding GR. For being this clear, we present the 1st Generalized Schwarzschild Metric (1GSM) and the 3rd Generalized Schwarzschild Metric (3GSM), which are in accordance with any SR based on isotropic Generalized metrics ($g_1$) and Einstein field equations.

In case of 1GSM, we compute the corresponding Lagrangian, Equations of motion, Precession of planets’ orbits, Deflection of light etc, resulting formulas which are referred to any TPs. We also present the results of the original Schwarzschild metric (SM), by adopting no-superposition principle, in contrast with many textbooks, and we obtain the total GR-energy. Finally, the generalized potential energy is calculated, by reducing the kinetic energy (which is considered equal to this of GSR) from the total GR-energy. Thus, we conclude that although SM is a static and stationary metric of non-rotating mass, it produces Gravit-Magnetic Effect (GME), because the GSR-gravitational potential and the GSR-gravitational force depend on the velocity of the particle.

The next step is the invention of a method which bridges GR with GSR. This is achieved, by using a GSR-Lagrangian, which contains the time dilation of the corresponding GR-Lagrangian. Thus, we obtain a new central scalar GSR-Gravitational generalized potential $V=V(k,l,r,\dot{r},\dot{\phi})$, where $k=k(\xi)$, $l=l(\xi)$, $r$ is the distance from the center of gravity and $\dot{r}, \dot{\phi}$ are the radial and angular velocity, respectively. We demand that ‘this new GSR-gravitational field in accordance with EP (1), gives the same equation of orbit as SM does’ and we obtain $k=1$ and $l=\alpha_1^2$.

In case of 3GSM, we apply the above procedure and we obtain a new central scalar GSR-gravitational potential $V=V(a,k,l,\dot{r},\dot{\phi})$, where $a=a(r)$. The combination of the above with Modified Newtonian Dynamics (MOND) and/or distributions of phantom Dark Matter (DM) in galaxies, provides the corresponding functions $a=a(r)$. Thus, we have also achieved the relativization of MOND. More specifically, we use a new generalized interpolating function ($\mu$) (which expresses both
the Simple and the Standard \( \mu \) ) and/or a very simple distribution of DM, for the explanation of the Rotation Curves in Galaxies (e.g. NGC-3198) as well as the Solar system, eliminating DM. Generally, this approach, in non rotating black hole, planetary and star system-scale, coincides to the original SM, while in galactic scale, it gives MONDian or DM-results. Finally, we have obtained a new Gravitational field, which not only explains the PMP, GDL, GRS etc, but also the Rotation Curves in Galaxies, eliminating the corresponding DM.

2. Isometric Closed Linear Transformations of Complex Spacetime endowed with the Corresponding Metrics

In this paper, the metric coefficients of time and space have different signs. Moreover, 3D-space is isotropic, in case of Isometric Closed Linear Transformations of Complex Spacetime (ICLSTTs) [12]. Thus, for RIOs, the representation of the non-degenerate inner product in holonomic basis \([e_0, e_1, e_2, e_3]=\{e_0, e_x, e_y, e_z\}\) is the real matrix of metric:

\[ g_1 = \text{diag}(g_{100}, \ g_{111}, \ g_{122}, \ g_{133}) = g_{111} \text{diag}\left(-\frac{1}{\xi_1^2}, \ 1, \ 1, \ 1\right) = g_{100} \text{diag}(1, -\xi_1^2, -\xi_1^2, -\xi_1^2), \]

where

\[ \xi_1 = \sqrt{\frac{g_{111}}{g_{100}}} \]  \( 12 \)

The index I remind us that we are referred to the spacetime of the RIOs of each specific TP. Besides the GSR has real Universal Speed \( (c) \):

\[ c_1 = \frac{1}{\xi_1} c \]  \( 13 \)

and the transformation of a contravariant four-vector is

\[ dX = \Lambda_{\xi_1/\beta} dX, \]

where

\[ \Lambda_{\xi_1/\beta} = \gamma_{\xi_1/\beta} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\xi_1^2 \beta_x & -\xi_1^2 \beta_y & -\xi_1^2 \beta_z \\ -\beta_x & 1 & i \xi_1 \beta_x & -i \xi_1 \beta_y \\ -\beta_y & -i \xi_1 \beta_y & 1 & i \xi_1 \beta_x \\ -\beta_z & i \xi_1 \beta_z & -i \xi_1 \beta_x & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \]

\[ \gamma_{\xi_1/\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} \beta_3 & -\beta_y & -\beta_z \\ 0 & \beta_z & -\beta_y \\ \beta_y & -\beta_z & 0 \end{bmatrix}; \]

\[ \Lambda_{\beta} = \begin{bmatrix} 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta_z & 0 & \beta_y \\ -\beta_y & -\beta_z & 0 \end{bmatrix} \]

and

\[ \gamma_{\delta} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \delta^2}} \]  \( 17 \)

is Lorentz \( \gamma \)-factor. The typical matrix of IECLSTTs along x-axis (Generalized; Galilean-Newtonian; Lorentzian-Einsteinian) is

\[ \Lambda_{\text{top}} = \gamma_{\xi_1/\beta} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\xi_1^2 \beta & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & i \xi_1 \beta \\ 0 & 0 & -i \xi_1 \beta & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \]

\[ \Lambda_{\text{GTOP}} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \]

\[ \Lambda_{\text{Rtop}} = \gamma_{\beta} \begin{bmatrix} 1 & -\beta & 0 & 0 \\ -\beta & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & i \beta \\ 0 & 0 & -i \beta & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \]

The specific value \( \xi_1 \rightarrow 0 \) \( (g_{111} \rightarrow 0, \ g_{100} \neq 0) \) gives Galilean Transformation (GT) with infinite Universal Speed \( (c_1 \rightarrow +\infty) \) and the corresponding metric of the spacetime (let us call Galilean metric):
\[ g_\Gamma = \lim_{g_{11} \to 0} \text{diag}(e_{100}, g_{111}, g_{111}) = g_{100} \lim_{g_{11} \to 0} \text{diag}(1, -\xi_1^2, -\xi_1^2, -\xi_1^2). \]  

(19)

The corresponding spacetime (let us call Galilean spacetime) has infinite curvature \((K\to+\infty)\) in any orientation \(K\mathbf{e}_x+K\mathbf{e}_y+K\mathbf{e}_z\) of 3D-space. This is the reason that time is absolute for any type of observers as well as the Universal speed is infinite \((c_1\to+\infty)\).

The specific value \(\xi=1\) \((g_{11}=-g_{00})\) gives transformation with \(c_1=c\) (the universal speed is the well-known present speed of light in vacuum) and the corresponding metric of spacetime

\[ g_{\beta} = g_{111} \text{diag}(-1, 1, 1, 1) = g_{111} \eta. \]  

(20)

which for \(g_{111}=1\) becomes the Lorentz metric \((\eta)\). Thus, we have the Lorentzian case of GSR [13], [14], which is associated with ERT.

We now make the option that observer O measures real spacetime. As some elements of matrix \(A_1\) are imaginary numbers, we conclude that the spacetime of one moving observer is complex. Thus, we put an index C to the complex natural sizes and the real natural sizes have no index. In addition, any complex Cartesian Coordinates (CCs) of the theory may be turned to the corresponding real CCs, in order to be perceived by human senses. This is achieved, if the moving ObserverO considers as Real CCs the corresponding lengths of rods [11] (p. 6). Thus, it emerges the (Generalized; Galilean-Newtonian; Lorentzian-Einsteinian) Real Boost (RB)

\[ dX^\prime = \Lambda_{\text{RB}(\beta)} dX; \quad dX^\prime = \Lambda_{\text{GB}(\beta)} dX; \quad dX^\prime = \Lambda_{\text{LB}(\beta)} dX, \]  

(21)

where

\[ \Lambda_{\text{RB}(\beta)} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma(\xi_1) & -\gamma(\xi_1) \xi_1^2 \beta^T & 0 & 0 \\ -\gamma(\xi_1) \beta & 1 + \gamma(\xi_1) \xi_1^2 \beta^T & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad \Lambda_{\text{GB}(\beta)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\beta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad \Lambda_{\text{LB}(\beta)} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma(\beta) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\gamma(\beta) \beta & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \]  

(22)

The typical matrix of (Generalized; Galilean-Newtonian; Lorentzian-Einsteinian) RB along x-axis is

\[ \Lambda_{\text{GR}(\beta)} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma(\xi_1) & -\xi_1^2 \gamma(\xi_1) \beta & 0 & 0 \\ -\gamma(\xi_1) \beta & 1 + \gamma(\xi_1) \xi_1^2 \beta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad \Lambda_{\text{GB}(\beta)} = \begin{bmatrix} 1 & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & -\beta & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}; \quad \Lambda_{\text{LB}(\beta)} = \begin{bmatrix} \gamma(\beta) & 0 & 0 & 0 \\ -\gamma(\beta) \beta & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 0 & 1 \end{bmatrix}. \]  

(23)

We observe that for \(\xi=1\), we have the original typical proper Lorentz Boost (LB) (see e.g. [2] p. 21, eq. 1.38) and the corresponding general proper LB (see e.g. [2] p. 24, eq. 1.47).

Supposing one Particle (P) with real mass \(m\) moving with velocity \(\vec{v}_p = \beta_c \vec{c}\) wrt observer O, we calculate the Generalized kinetic energy; Generalized relativistic energy; Generalized energy of Rest mass [11] (p. 10):

\[ K = \frac{1}{\xi_1^2} m c^2; \quad E = \frac{1}{\xi_1^2} m c^2; \quad E_{\text{rest}} = \frac{1}{\xi_1^2} m c^2. \]  

(24)

3. GR: Generalized Schwarzschild metrics

3.1. The metric of a static and centrally symmetric gravitational field

\[ \text{Einstein field equations} \]  

in vacuum [9] (pp. 303, 396) are reduced to the single tensor equation \(R_{\mu\nu}=0\). This emerges the metric of a static and centrally symmetric gravitational field

\[ dS^2 = g_{100}(\text{c}) c^2 d\tau^2 + g_{111}(\text{c}) d\phi^2 + g_{111}(\text{c}) d\phi^2 + g_{111}(\text{c}) d\phi^2, \]  

(25)

with the following conditions [15] (p. 2):

\[ g(\text{c}) = \frac{\mu}{f(\text{c})} \left( \frac{d f}{d r} \right)^2; \quad h(\text{c}) = \frac{\mu}{(1- f(\text{c}))^2}, \]  

(26)

where \(\mu\) is an arbitrary constant and \(f\) is an arbitrary function of \(r\) (not constant).
3.2. The 3rd Generalized Schwarzschild Metric, Relativistic potential and Field strength

We define the 3rd Generalized Schwarzschild Relativistic Potential (3GSRP) around a center of gravity with mass $M$ as

$$\Phi = \frac{c^2}{2} \ln\left(1 - a_{(r)} \frac{\xi^2 r_S}{r}\right),$$  

(27)

where $a_{(r)}$ is unspecified function, in accordance with any TPs. The 3GSP is connected with $\Phi$ via the formula

$$\ln f_{(r)} = \frac{2}{c^2} \Phi = \frac{2\xi^2}{c^2} \Phi,$$  

(28)

which emerges

$$f_{(r)} = 1 - a_{(r)} \frac{\xi^2 r_S}{r}.$$  

(29)

After replacing the above equation and $\mu = \xi^4 r_S^2$ to (26), we also have

$$g_{(r)} = \left(\frac{r}{d} - \frac{a_{(r)}}{r}\right)^2; \quad h_{(r)} = \frac{r^2}{a_{(r)}}.$$  

(30)

So, we obtain the 3rd Generalized Schwarzschild Metric (3GSM)

$$dS^2 = g_{100}\left(1 - a_{(r)} \frac{\xi^2 r_S}{r}\right)c^2 dt^2 + \frac{g_{111}\left(\frac{r}{d} - \frac{a_{(r)}}{r}\right)^2}{a_{(r)}^4 \left(1 - a_{(r)} \frac{\xi^2 r_S}{r}\right)}dr^2 + \frac{g_{111}r^2}{a_{(r)}^2}d\theta^2 + \frac{g_{111}r^2}{a_{(r)}} \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2,$$  

(31)

with spatial part

$$dl^2 = \frac{g_{111}\left(\frac{r}{d} - \frac{a_{(r)}}{r}\right)^2}{a_{(r)}^4 \left(1 - a_{(r)} \frac{\xi^2 r_S}{r}\right)}dr^2 + \frac{g_{111}r^2}{a_{(r)}^2}d\theta^2 + \frac{g_{111}r^2}{a_{(r)}} \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2,$$  

(32)

where $a_{(r)}$ is an arbitrary function of the distance $r$ (or constant). Now, we can calculate the following quantity [which usually is considered as the radial field strength in textbooks [9] (p. 230)], by defining

$$g = -\sqrt{g_{111}} \nabla \Phi = -\sqrt{g_{111}} \frac{d\Phi}{dl} \hat{r} = -\sqrt{g_{111}} \frac{d\Phi}{dr} \hat{r},$$  

(33)

and

$$g = \sqrt{g_{111}} \frac{d\Phi}{dr} \hat{l}.$$  

(34)

The positive value ($g>0$) means gravity, while negative value ($g<0$) means antigravity. So, it is

$$g = \frac{GM}{r^2} \left(1 - a_{(r)} \frac{\xi^2 r_S}{r}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} a_{(r)}^2 > 0.$$  

(35)

We also prefer $a_{(r)}>0$, in order to ensure Gravitational Red Shift (GRS). We shall see that the field strength on moving particle is given by a different formula, which also contains the velocity of the particle and also the field strength of unmoved particle is given by (35), if only $a_{(r)}=1$. 


3.3. The 1\textsuperscript{st} Generalized Schwarzschild Metric, Relativistic potential, Field strength, Lagrangian, Geodesics, Equations of motion, Precession of planets’ orbits and Deflection of light

In case that \( a_r = 1 \), (27) gives the 1\textsuperscript{st} Generalized Schwarzschild Relativistic Potential (1GSRP) [12] (p. 11):

\[
\phi = \frac{c^2}{2 \xi_1^2} \ln \left( 1 - \frac{\xi_1^2 r_S}{r} \right) = - \frac{c^2}{2} \frac{r_S}{r} + ... = - \frac{G M}{r} + ...
\]

(36)

Thus, (31) emerges the 1\textsuperscript{st} Generalized Schwarzschild metric (1GSM):

\[
dS^2 = g_{100} \left( 1 - \frac{\xi_1^2 r_S}{r} \right) c^2 dt^2 + \frac{g_{111}}{1 - \frac{\xi_1^2 r_S}{r}} dr^2 + g_{111} r^2 d\theta^2 + g_{111} r^2 \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2.
\]

(37)

Besides, (35) gives

\[
\tilde{g}(r) = - \frac{G M}{r^2} \left( 1 - \frac{\xi_1^2 r_S}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{r},
\]

(38)

which is the 1\textsuperscript{st} Generalized Schwarzschild field strength (g) for unmoved particle.

The usual definition of Lagrangian of gravitational system (\( M, m \)) [9] (p. 205)

\[
L = m c^2 g_{\mu\nu} x^\nu,
\]

(39)

for orbit on the ‘plane’ \( \theta = \pi/2 \), emerges the 1\textsuperscript{st} Generalized Schwarzschild Lagrangian (1GSL) [11] (p. 15):

\[
L = mg_{100} \left( 1 - \frac{\xi_1^2 r_S}{r} \right) c^2 t^2 - \frac{\xi_1^2 r^2}{1 - \frac{\xi_1^2 r_S}{r}} \frac{d^2}{dr^2} \left( \frac{\xi_1^2 r_S}{r} \right) \frac{d^2}{d\phi^2}.
\]

(40)

The well-known Euler-Lagrange equations

\[
\frac{d}{dr} \left( \frac{\partial L}{\partial \dot{x}^\mu} \right) - \frac{\partial L}{\partial x^\mu} = 0 ; \mu = 0, 1, 2
\]

(41)

give us the equations of motion:

\[
E_{GR} = \left( 1 - \frac{\xi_1^2 r_S}{r} \right) \frac{m c^2}{\xi_1^2} i^2 ; \dot{i} = \frac{d}{dt} ;
\]

(42)

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{2 \dot{r}}{1 - \frac{\xi_1^2 r_S}{r}} \right) - \frac{r_S}{r^2} c^2 \dot{t}^2 + \frac{\partial}{\partial r} \left( \frac{1}{1 - \frac{\xi_1^2 r_S}{r}} \right) \dot{r}^2 + 2 \dot{r} \dot{\phi}^2 = 0 ;
\]

(43)

\[
J_{GR} = mh_{GR} = m \dot{r} \dot{\phi} ; \dot{\phi} = \frac{d}{dt} ,
\]

(44)

where the integrals of motion are: the total GR-energy \( (E_{GR}) \) and the total GR-angular momentum \( (J_{GR}) \) of the system (\( h_{GR} = J_{GR}/m \) is the GR-angular momentum per mass unit). The solutions of the above equations of motion satisfy the condition

\[
L = mg_{100} c^2.
\]

(45)

So, they can also be used for the practical determination of geodesics [9] (p. 205). It is noted that

\[
h_{GR} = r^2 \dot{\phi} - \frac{r^2}{t} \dot{t} = \frac{dh_{GR}}{dt} = \frac{h_{N}}{t} ; \ h_{N} = m \dot{r} \dot{\phi} ; \ h_{N} = m \dot{r} \frac{\dot{t}}{t} = \frac{d}{dt}.
\]

(46)

where \( h_{N} = J_{N}/m \) is the corresponding Newtonian-angular momentum per mass unit. Besides (43) is also written as
with steady metric (like Minkowski spacetime) makes clearest the above consideration. GSR-gravitational force depend on the velocity of the particle. This non-rotating mass, there exists gravitomagnetism, because the GSR-gravitational potential and the while moving particle has also GME. So, we conclude that even SM is a static and stationary metric of potential energy [9] (p. 239). Thus, we obtain

\[ \text{from the total relativistic energy. In this paper, we follow a similar approach with} \]

Replacing this to (42), they obtain the final formula of the

Thus, we obtain

\[ \text{Thus, we obtain simple} \]

Now, we study the motion of particle \( P \) around the center of gravity of mass \( M \). In case that \( \dot{r} = 0 \), we have motion at the perihelion and/or aphelion or Uniform Circular Motion (UCM). Thus,

The UCM (with \( r=R=\text{const} \)) has the extra condition \( \dot{r} = 0 \). Thus, the above eqn gives the same angular velocity and the same centripetal acceleration for any TPs

Let us remind that a solution of the system of (N – 1) Euler–Lagrange equations automatically satisfies the \( N \)th equation, except for the solution \( x_N = \text{const} \) [9] (p. 213). Since we have already dealt with \( r = \text{const} \), we can now forget about eqn (43). Instead, we use Lagrangian (40) combined with (45) [9] (p. 239). Thus, we obtain

or equivalently,

The above eqns by using (42) and (44) become, respectively:

Accordingly to the mainstream approach in textbooks, the further study is based on the superposition principle. This emerges the relation of time to proper time (GR-time dilation). Replacing this to (42), they obtain the final formula of the total GR-energy. Finally, the generalized potential energy is calculated, by reducing the kinetic energy (which is considered equal to this of SR) from the total relativistic energy. In this paper, we follow a similar approach with no-superposition principle. Thus, we obtain simple central potential which describes GEE in case of unmoved particle, while moving particle has also GME. So, we conclude that even SM is a static and stationary metric of non-rotating mass, there exists gravitomagnetism, because the GSR-gravitational potential and the GSR-gravitational force depend on the velocity of the particle. This is not obvious in case of GR, because the motion on the curved geodesics is considered as inertial motion. But, a space endowed with steady metric (like Minkowski spacetime) makes clearest the above consideration.

The isometry of spacetime relieves us the relation of time to proper time [11] (p. 16):
\[ dS^2 = g_{100} c^2 dr^2 = g_{100} \left( 1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{r} \right) c^2 dt^2 + \frac{g_{111}}{1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{r}} dr^2 + g_{111} r^2 d\theta^2 + g_{111} r^2 \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2 ; \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}. \tag{56} \]

or equivalently,
\[ \left( \frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 = 1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{r} - \frac{\xi_1^2}{1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{r}} \left( \frac{dr}{dt} \right)^2 \left( 1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{r} \right) \frac{1}{c^2} \left( \frac{d\phi}{dt} \right)^2 \; \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}. \tag{57} \]

This gives the GR-time dilation
\[ \frac{dt}{dr} = \left[ 1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{r} - \frac{1}{\xi_1^2} \left( \frac{r_s}{r} \frac{\theta^2}{c^2} + \frac{r^2 \phi^2}{c^2} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \geq 1 ; \quad \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{d}{dt}. \tag{58} \]

Replacing the above equation to (42), we obtain the final formula of the total GR-energy
\[ E_{GR} = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{r}}{1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{r}}} \left( 1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{r} \right) \frac{m c^2}{\xi_1^2} \geq 0 ; \quad \frac{d}{dt}. \tag{59} \]

We observe the different contribution of the radial and orbital velocity to the total energy! Now, we demand zero kinetic energy \((K=0)\), in case that the particle is static \( \left( \dot{\beta}_p = 0 \right) \). Thus, \( E_{GR(\beta_p=0)} = E_{\text{rest}} + U(\nu) \), where \( U(\nu) \) is the potential energy of unmoved particle. Replacing (24iii) and (59) to the above equation, we have
\[ U(\nu) = \left( 1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{r} - 1 \right) \frac{mc^2}{\xi_1^2} \leq 0 ; \tag{60} \]
\[ V(\nu) = \left( 1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{r} - 1 \right) \frac{c^2}{\xi_1^2} \leq 0, \tag{61} \]

where \( V \) is the 1st Generalized Schwarzschild Potential (1GSP) of unmoved particle(where (2) has been used, too). This is a central potential with field strength:
\[ g(\nu) = -\frac{dV}{dr} = -\frac{GM}{r^2} \left( 1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hat{r}. \tag{62} \]

We observe that the result is the same as (38). Besides, the mechanic energy \( E_m = E_{GR} - E_{\text{rest}} - K + U_g \) is
\[ E_m = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{r}}{1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{r}}} - 1 \frac{mc^2}{\xi_1^2} \; ; \quad \frac{d}{dt}. \tag{63} \]

The generalized Potential energy is defined as \( U_g = E_{GR} - E_{\text{rest}} - K + E_{GR} - E. \) The consideration of the Generalized relativistic energy as equal to this of SR (24ii), gives
Journal of Physics: Conference Series 1730 (2021) 012080 doi:10.1088/1742-6596/1730/1/012080

\[ U_\phi = \left( 1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_S}{r} \right) \left( 1 - \xi_1^2 \left( \frac{r_S}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - \xi_1^2} \frac{\dot{r}^2}{c^2} + \frac{r^2 \dot{\phi}^2}{c^2} \right) \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \gamma(\xi_i \beta_r). \]  

(64)

We also observe that if \( \beta_r \to 0 \), the above equation becomes equal to (61). Finally, the replacement of (58) to (46i) gives

\[ h_{GR} = h_N \frac{dt}{dr} = h_N \left[ 1 - \xi_1^2 \left( \frac{r_S}{R} + \frac{G M}{c^2 R} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \geq h_N; \ h_N = r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}; \ \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{d}{dr}. \]  

(65)

Besides, for a particle or planet at the perihelion and/or aphelion, or in UCM (where \( r=R; \ \dot{r}=0 \)), the above equation becomes

\[ h_{GR} = h_N \left[ 1 - \xi_1^2 \left( \frac{3r_S}{2R} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \geq h_N; \ h_N = r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}; \ \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{d}{dr}. \]  

(66)

Moreover, for a particle or planet in UCM, we obtain

\[ h = h_N \left[ 1 - \xi_1^2 \left( \frac{r_S}{R} + \frac{G M}{c^2 R} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} = h_N \left[ 1 - \xi_1^2 \left( \frac{3r_S}{2R} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \geq h_N; \ h_N = r^2 \frac{d\phi}{dt}; \ \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{d}{dr}. \]  

(67)

where (51i) has been also used.

In case of Generalized photon, it is \( m=0 \) and the velocity at infinite distance from the center of gravity is \( c_1 = c/\xi_1 \). But, the total angular momentum of the system \( J_{GR} = m r^2 \dot{\phi} = mh_{GR} \) is generally finite \( \neq 0 \) (except for radial motion). Thus, must be

\[ h_{GR} = +\infty, \]  

(68)

and (65) demands

\[ 1 - \xi_1^2 \left( \frac{r_S}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - \xi_1^2} \frac{\dot{r}^2}{c^2} + \frac{r^2 \dot{\phi}^2}{c^2} \right) = 0; \ \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{d}{dr}. \]  

(69)

This can also be concluded, by using the energy formula (59) and demanding \( E \neq 0 \). So, eqn (69) correlates the radial and the angular velocity of Generalized photon. Besides, the velocity of the Generalized photon (\( c_p \)) at random position is given by the formula

\[ c_p^2 = \dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2. \]  

(70)

Thus, we have

\[ 1 - \xi_1^2 \left( \frac{r_S}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - \xi_1^2} \frac{\dot{r}^2}{c^2} + \frac{c_p^2 - \dot{r}^2}{c^2} \right) = 0. \]  

(71)

In case of Generalized photon in radial motion, the above eqn gives

\[ c_p = \left( 1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_S}{r} \right) \frac{c}{\xi_1}; \ \gamma(\xi_i \beta_r) = \frac{1}{\xi_1 \sqrt{r_S \left( \frac{2}{r} - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_S}{r} \right)}}. \]  

(72)
We observe that the photon is unmoved on the 1st generalized Schwarzschild radius \( r_S = \xi_1^2 r_S \) as well as Lorentz \( \gamma \)-factor is infinite only at infinite distance (except for NPs where it is infinite everywhere). Besides, eqn (71) is transformed to

\[
1 - \frac{\xi_1^2}{r} \left( \frac{r_S}{r} + \frac{\xi_1^2}{r} \right) = 0. \tag{73}
\]

In case of UCM, or motion at the perihelion/aphelion, where \( r = R; \ \dot{r} = 0 \), the velocity of the Generalized photon is denoted as \( c_R \) and the (71) becomes

\[
1 - \xi_1^2 \left( \frac{r_S}{R} + \frac{c_R}{c^2} \right) = 0, \tag{74}
\]

or equivalently,

\[
c_R = c \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{2}{\xi_1^2} r_S}{R}}. \tag{75}
\]

Besides the combination of (67) with (68) gives the radius of UCM for a photon

\[
R = \frac{3}{\xi_1^2} r_S. \tag{76}
\]

The above result has accordance with ERT, by replacing \( \xi_1 = 1 \) [9] (p. 239). Moreover, the replacement of (76) to (75) emerges

\[
c_R = c \sqrt{\frac{1 - \frac{2}{\xi_1^2} r_S}{R}} = \frac{1}{\xi_1} c \sqrt{1 - \frac{2}{\xi_1^2} r_S}. \tag{77}
\]

The orbit of motion comes with similar way to the original Schwarzschild space [9] (pp. 238-45). Thus, the exact differential equation of motion is [11] (p. 15):

\[
\frac{d^2 u}{d \phi^2} + u = \frac{1}{R(1 + e)} \frac{GM}{h_{GR}^2} + 3 \xi_1^2 \frac{GM}{c^5} u^2 ; \quad u = \frac{1}{r} ; \quad h_{GR} = r^2 \phi ; \quad \tau = \frac{d}{d \tau}. \tag{78}
\]

This reminds us the orbit of conic section with differential eqn and solution, respectively:

\[
\frac{d^2 u}{d \phi^2} + u = \frac{1}{R(1 + e)} \frac{GM}{h_{GR}^2} ; \quad u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{1 + e \sin \phi}{R(1 + e)} = \frac{1 + e \sin \phi}{h_{GR}^2} \frac{GM}{h_{GR}^2} (1 + e \sin \phi), \tag{79}
\]

where \( R \) is the (minimum) distance of the perihelion / pericenter from the center of gravity, \( e \) is the eccentricity of the conic section, \( \alpha \) is the semimajor axis in case of ellipse and angle \( \phi \) is measured from axis which passes the center of gravity and it is perpendicular to the radius of perihelion \( R \) as it is shown in Figure 1a. It noted that

\[
R = a(1 - e) ; \quad h_{GR}^2 = \frac{GM}{R(1 + e)} = a(1 - e^2). \tag{80}
\]

In case of small velocities relative to \( c_1 (\nu << c_1 \xi_1, \text{or equivalently} \ r >> \xi_1^2 r_S) \), we replace the solution of the simplified differential equation (79) to the last term of the exact differential equation of motion (46). Thus, we have the approximate differential equation of motion (which only approximately validates UCM):

\[
\frac{d^2 u}{d \phi^2} + u = \frac{GM}{h_{GR}^2} + 3 \xi_1^2 \frac{GM}{c^5} \left( 1 + e \sin \phi \right)^2 ; \quad u = \frac{1}{r} ; \quad h_{GR} = r^2 \phi ; \quad \tau = \frac{d}{d \tau}. \tag{81}
\]

with exact solution:

\[
u = \frac{GM}{h_{GR}^2} \left( 1 + e \sin \phi + 3 \xi_1^2 \frac{GM^2}{c^7} h_{GR}^2 \left[ \frac{\pi}{2} - \phi \cos \phi \right] \right) ; \quad h_{GR} = r^2 \phi ; \quad \tau = \frac{d}{d \tau} ; \quad \frac{GM}{h_{GR}^2} = \frac{1}{R(1 + e)} = \frac{1}{a(1 - e^2)}. \tag{82}
\]
The approximate solution is obtained as following. We rewrite (82i) as
\[
 u = \frac{GM}{h_{GR}^2} \left[ 1 + e \left( \sin \phi + \frac{3\xi_1^2 G^2 M^2}{c^2 h_{GR}^2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \phi \right) \cos \phi \right) \right].
\]  
(83)
and we remember the identity
\[
 \sin(\phi + d) = \sin \phi \cos d + \cos \phi \sin d.
\]  
(84)
These are associated, by using
\[
d = \frac{3\xi_1^2 G^2 M^2}{c^2 h_{GR}^2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \phi \right) = \frac{3\xi_1^2 G M}{c^2 R(1+e)^2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \phi \right) << 1 \ ; \ \cos d \approx 1 \ ; \ \sin d \approx d.
\]  
(85)
Thus, we obtain
\[
u = \frac{GM}{h_{GR}^2} \left[ 1 + e \sin \left( \phi + \frac{3\xi_1^2 G^2 M^2}{c^2 h_{GR}^2} \left( \frac{\pi}{2} - \phi \right) \right) \right] = \frac{GM}{h_{GR}^2} \left[ 1 + e \sin \left( \phi + \frac{3\xi_1^2 G^2 M^2}{c^2 h_{GR}^2} + \frac{3\pi \xi_1^2 G^2 M^2}{2c^2 h_{GR}^2} \right) \right].
\]  
(86)
The above eqn can be written as
\[
u = \frac{GM}{h_{GR}^2} \left[ 1 + e \sin \left( \lambda_{GR}\phi + (1 - \lambda_{GR}) \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right]; \ \lambda_{GR} = 1 - \frac{3\xi_1^2 G^2 M^2}{c^2 h_{GR}^2} = 1 - \frac{3\xi_1^2 G M}{c^2 R(1+e)^2} = \frac{3\xi_1^2 G M}{c^2 a(1-e^2)},
\]  
(87)
or equivalently,
\[
u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{GM}{h_{GR}^2} \left[ 1 + e \sin \left( \lambda_{GR}\phi - \frac{\pi}{2} + \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right].
\]  
(88)
Thus, we also obtain
\[
u = \frac{1}{r} \frac{GM}{h_{GR}^2} \left[ 1 + e \cos \left( \lambda_{GR}\phi - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{R(1+e)} \left[ 1 + e \cos \left( \lambda_{GR}\phi - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right] = \frac{1}{a(1-e^2)} \left[ 1 + e \cos \left( \lambda_{GR}\phi - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right],
\]  
(89)
where
\[
\lambda_{GR} = 1 - \frac{3\xi_1^2 G^2 M^2}{c^2 h_{GR}^2} = 1 - \frac{3\xi_1^2 G M}{c^2 R(1+e)^2} = \frac{3\xi_1^2 G M}{c^2 a(1-e^2)},
\]  
(90)
with condition
\[
0 < \frac{6\pi \xi_1^2 G^2 M^2}{c^2 h_{GR}^2} = \frac{6\pi \xi_1^2 G M}{c^2 R(1+e)^2} = \frac{6\pi \xi_1^2 G M}{a(1-e^2)c^2} \ll 1.
\]  
(91)
For every perihelion, we have
\[
\cos \left( \lambda_{GR} \phi - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) = 1.
\]  
(92)
The first, the second and the n-th perihelion correspond to \( \phi = \frac{\pi}{2} \), \( \phi = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_{GR}} + \frac{\pi}{2} \) and \( \phi = \frac{2n\pi}{\lambda_{GR}} + \frac{\pi}{2} \), respectively (Figure 1a). Hence, the orbit can be regarded as an ellipse that rotates (‘precesses’) about one of its foci by an amount
\[
\Delta = \frac{2\pi}{\lambda_{GR}} - 2\pi = \left( \frac{1}{\lambda_{GR}} - 1 \right) 2\pi \approx 2\pi \lambda_{GR} = \frac{6\pi \xi_1^2 G^2 M^2}{c^2 h_{GR}^2} = \frac{6\pi \xi_1^2 G M}{R(1+e)c^2} = \frac{6\pi \xi_1^2 G M}{a(1-e^2)c^2}
\]  
(93)
rad per revolution.
We observe that the above eqn predicts precession of cycle (\( e=0 \)) for \( \xi_1 \neq 0 \), because it comes from the approximate solution (83) of the approximate differential equation of motion (81). Finally, the angular velocity of ellipse rotation is given by the formula
Besides, the combination of (80ii) with (96ii) gives

\[ \frac{d}{dt} E = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( r^2 + \frac{R^2 \dot{\phi}_r^2}{c^2} \right) \right) = 0, \]

or equivalently,

\[ \frac{d}{dt} E = \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{1}{2} \left( r^2 + \frac{R^2 \dot{\phi}_r^2}{c^2} \right) \right) = 0, \]

which is valid for any value of \( \dot{\phi}_r \) and \( R \). Thus, (96) combined with (55) gives the radial velocity at any position.

Alternatively, we differentiate (89) wrt time and we obtain

\[ \frac{\dot{r}}{r^2} = G \frac{M e}{h_{GR}^2} \lambda_{GR} \phi \sin \left( \lambda_{GR} \left( \phi - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right) = \frac{e}{a(1+e)} \lambda_{GR} \phi \sin \left( \lambda_{GR} \left( \phi - \frac{\pi}{2} \right) \right); \]

At the perihelion (\( \dot{r} = 0 \)) the above eqn becomes

\[ \frac{\ddot{r}}{R^2} = \frac{G M e}{h_{GR}^2} \lambda_{GR}^2 \dot{\phi}_r^2 \cdot \]

Besides, the combination of (80ii) with (96ii) gives
\[ h_{GR}^2 = GMR(1 + e) = G Ma(1 - e^2) = \frac{R^4 \dot{\phi}(R)^2}{1 - \xi_1^2 \left( \frac{r_s}{R} + \frac{R^2 \dot{\phi}(R)^2}{c^2} \right)} \quad ; \quad \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{R^4 \dot{\phi}(R)^2}{1 - \xi_1^2 \left( \frac{r_s}{R} + \frac{R^2 \dot{\phi}(R)^2}{c^2} \right)} \quad (103) \]

The above emerges
\[ \left[ 1 - \xi_1^2 \left( \frac{r_s}{R} + \frac{R^2 \dot{\phi}(R)^2}{c^2} \right) \right] GMR(1 + e) = \left[ 1 - \xi_1^2 \left( \frac{r_s}{R} + \frac{R^2 \dot{\phi}(R)^2}{c^2} \right) \right] G Ma(1 - e^2) = R^4 \dot{\phi}(R)^2 \quad , \quad (104) \]
or equivalently,
\[ \dot{\phi}(R) = \sqrt{\left[ 1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{R} \right] G MR(1 + e)} \quad ; \quad R = a(1 - e) >> r_s \quad . \quad (105) \]

Moreover, the total GR-energy can be calculated by replacing (105) to (96i):
\[ E_{GR} = \frac{1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{R}}{\sqrt{1 - \xi_1^2 \left( \frac{r_s}{R} + \frac{R^2 \dot{\phi}(R)^2}{2c^2} \right) \left( 1 + e \right)}} \frac{mc^2}{\xi_1^2} \geq 0 \quad ; \quad R = a(1 - e) >> r_s \quad . \quad (106) \]
or equivalently,
\[ E_{GR} = \frac{1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{R}}{\sqrt{1 - \xi_1^2 \left( \frac{r_s}{R} + \frac{R^2 \dot{\phi}(R)^2}{2c^2} \right) \left( 1 + e \right)}} \frac{mc^2}{\xi_1^2} \geq 0 \quad ; \quad R = a(1 - e) >> r_s \quad . \quad (107) \]

Thus, we obtain
\[ E_{GR} = \frac{1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{R}}{\sqrt{1 - \xi_1^2 \left( \frac{r_s}{R} + \frac{R^2 \dot{\phi}(R)^2}{2c^2} \right) \left( 1 + e \right)}} \frac{mc^2}{\xi_1^2} \geq 0 \quad ; \quad R = a(1 - e) >> r_s \quad . \quad (108) \]

In this way, the mechanic energy (63) becomes
\[ E_m = \left[ 1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{R} \right] \left[ 1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{2R} \left( 1 + e \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{mc^2}{\xi_1^2} \quad ; \quad R = a(1 - e) >> r_s \quad . \quad (109) \]

In case of UCM ($e \rightarrow 0, a \rightarrow R$), (105) becomes
\[
\dot{\Phi}(r) = \sqrt{\frac{1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_S}{R}}{R^4 + \xi_1^2 \frac{r_S R^2}{2}}} G M R,
\]

which is slightly smaller than the valid (51i), because it comes from the approximate solution (83) of the approximate differential equation of motion (81).

Moreover, the Generalized Gravitational Deflection of light can be obtained in a similar way to the original SM [9] (pp. 248-49). The combination of (78) with (68) gives

\[
d^2 u \over d\phi^2 + u = 3 \xi_1^2 \frac{G M}{c^2} u^2 ; \quad u = \frac{1}{r}.
\]

In case of large distances from the center of gravity relative to \( r_S \) (\( r >> r_S ; u << 1/r_S \)), we replace the solution (straight line) of the simplified equation of orbit

\[
d^2 u \over d\phi^2 + u = 0 ; \quad u = \frac{\sin \phi}{R}.
\]

to the last term of the exact differential equation of orbit (Figure 1b). Thus, we have the approximate differential equation of orbit

\[
d^2 u \over d\phi^2 + u = 3 \xi_1^2 \frac{G M \sin^2 \phi}{c^2 R^2} = 3 \xi_1^2 \frac{G M}{c^2 R^2} \left( 1 - \cos^2 \phi \right)
\]

with solution

\[
u = \frac{\sin \phi}{R} + 3 \xi_1^2 \frac{G M}{2 c^2 R^2} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{3} \cos 2\phi \right).
\]

Here, angle \( \phi \) is measured from axis which passes the center of gravity and it is perpendicular to the radius of perihelion \( R \) (Figure 1b).

For \( r \rightarrow +\infty \):

\[
u \rightarrow 0 ; \quad \phi \rightarrow \phi_\infty ; \quad \sin \phi_\infty \rightarrow \phi_\infty ; \quad \cos 2\phi_\infty \rightarrow 1.
\]

Thus, it emerges

\[
\phi_\infty = -2 \xi_1^2 \frac{G M}{c^2 R},
\]

which is only the right hand deflection. There also exists the left hand deflection with

\[
\phi_\infty' = \pi + 2 \xi_1^2 \frac{G M}{c^2 R}.
\]

So, we obtain the magnitude of the total deflection of a ray

\[
\Theta = 4 \xi_1 G M \over c^2 R = 2 \xi_1 \frac{r_S}{R}.
\]

In case that \( \xi_1 \rightarrow 0^+ \) (Galilean metric), (58) gives \( \dot{i} = 1 \) for \( m \neq 0 \), or \( \dot{i} = +\infty \) (for generalized photons \( m=0 \)). Thus, we obtain the Newtonian results:

\[
\Phi_N = \lim_{\xi_1 \rightarrow 0} \Phi = \frac{c^2}{2} \lim_{\xi_1 \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{\xi_1} \ln \left( 1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_S}{r} \right) \right] = \frac{c^2}{4} \lim_{\xi_1 \rightarrow 0} \left[ \frac{1}{\xi_1} \ln \left( 1 - \frac{2 \xi_1 r_S}{r} \right) \right] = \frac{c^2}{2} \frac{r_S}{r} = - \frac{G M}{r};
\]

\[
d S_N^2 = g_{100} \lim_{\xi_1 \rightarrow 0} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{\xi_1^2 r_S}{r} \right) c^2 d r^2 - \frac{\xi_1^2}{1 - \frac{\xi_1^2 r_S}{r}} d r^2 - \xi_1^2 r^2 d \theta^2 - \xi_1^2 r^2 \sin^2 \theta d \phi^2 \right].
\]
The Generalized Newtonian photon has

\[ g_{N(r)} = -\frac{GM}{r^2} \hat{r} \quad ; \quad (121) \]

\[ L_N = mg_{100} \lim_{\xi_1 \to 0} \left[ \left( 1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_s}{r} \right) c^2 t^2 - \frac{\xi_1^2}{1 - \xi_1^2} r^2 \right] ; \quad E_N = +\infty ; \quad (122) \]

\[ \dot{r} + \frac{GM}{r^2} - r \dot{\phi}^2 = 0 \quad ; \quad J_N = mr^2 \dot{\phi} \quad ; \quad h_N = r^2 \dot{\phi} \quad ; \quad \dot{\phi} = \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad (123) \]

The Newtonian differential equation of motion and the corresponding solution are

\[ \frac{d^2 u}{d\phi^2} + u = \frac{GM}{h_N^2} \left( 1 + e_N \cos \phi \right) ; \quad u = \frac{1}{r} \quad ; \quad h_N = r^2 \dot{\phi} \quad ; \quad \dot{\phi} = \frac{d}{dt} ; \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}. \quad (124) \]

\[ e_N = \sqrt{1 + \frac{2E_{\text{en}}h_N^2}{G^2M^2m}} ; \quad E_{\text{en}} = -\frac{GMm}{2a_N} ; \quad h_N^2 = R_N \left( 1 + e_N \right) = a_N \left( 1 - e_N^2 \right), \quad (125) \]

where \( a_N \) is the semimajor axis of Newtonian ellipse which do not rotate (\( A_N = 0 \)). Besides

\[ U_N = -\frac{GMm}{r} \quad ; \quad V_N = -\frac{GM}{r} \quad ; \quad K_N = \frac{1}{2} \left( \beta_P \right)^2 m c^2 = \frac{1}{2} m \left( \beta_P \right)^2 \quad ; \quad E_{\text{en}} = \frac{1}{2} m \left( \beta_P \right)^2 - \frac{GM}{r}. \quad (126) \]

The Generalized Newtonian photon has

\[ \dot{r} = +\infty ; \quad c_R = c \lim_{\xi_1 \to 0} \sqrt{1 - \xi_1^2} \frac{r_s}{R} = +\infty \quad ; \quad \Theta_N = 0. \quad (127) \]

We observe that the speed of light is infinite \((c_R = +\infty)\) at the perihelion as well as at infinite distance from the center of gravity and also there is no-deflection of light.

In case that \( \xi_1 = 1 \), it emerges the well-known results of the original Schwarzschild metric in ERT (see e.g. [8] pp. 228-45):

\[ \Phi_E = \frac{c^2}{2} \ln \left( 1 - \frac{r_s}{r} \right) ; \quad (128) \]

\[ dS^2 = g_{100} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{r_s}{r} \right) c^2 d^2 t^2 - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{r_s}{r}} dr^2 - r^2 d\theta^2 - r^2 \sin^2 \theta d\phi^2 \right] ; \quad (129) \]

\[ g_{E(r)} = -\frac{GM}{r^2} \left( 1 - \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \hat{r} \quad ; \quad (130) \]

\[ L_E = mg_{100} \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{r_s}{r} \right) c^2 i^2 - \frac{1}{1 - \frac{r_s}{r}} \dot{r}^2 - r^2 \dot{\phi}^2 \right] ; \quad E_E = \left( 1 - \frac{r_s}{r} \right) mc^2 i \quad ; \quad \dot{\phi} = \frac{d}{d\tau_E} ; \quad (131) \]

\[ \frac{d}{d\tau_E} \left( 2 \dot{r} \right) = \left[ -\frac{r_s}{r^2} c^2 \dot{r}^2 + \frac{\dot{\phi}}{r} \left( \frac{1}{1 - \frac{r_s}{r}} \right) \dot{r}^2 + 2r \dot{\phi}^2 \right] = 0 \quad ; \quad J_E = mr^2 \dot{\phi} \quad ; \quad \dot{\phi} = \frac{d}{d\tau_E}. \quad (132) \]

The differential equation of motion of the original Schwarzschild metric has come from (39):

\[ \frac{d^2 u}{d\phi^2} + u = \frac{GM}{h_E^2} + \frac{3GM}{c^2 u^2} \quad ; \quad u = \frac{1}{r} \quad ; \quad h_E = r^2 \dot{\phi} \quad ; \quad \dot{\phi} = \frac{d}{d\tau_E}. \quad (133) \]
The corresponding ERT approximate differential equation of motion (which also approximately validates UCM) is:
\[
\frac{d^2 u}{d\phi^2} + u = \frac{G M}{h_E^2} \left( 1 + e_E \cos \phi \right) \left( 1 + e_E \cos \phi \right)^2 ; \quad u = \frac{1}{r} ; \quad h_E = r^2 \phi ; \quad \frac{d}{d r_E} = \frac{1}{r} \tag{134}
\]
with exact and approximate solution, correspondingly
\[
u = \frac{G M}{h_E^2} \left( 1 + e_E \cos \phi + \frac{3}{c^2} \frac{G^2 M^2}{h_E^2} e_E \phi \sin \phi \right) ; \quad \frac{h_E^2}{G M} = R_E \left( 1 + e_E \right) = \alpha_E \left( 1 - e_E^2 \right) ; \tag{135}
\]
\[
u \approx \frac{G M}{h_E^2} \left( 1 + e_E \cos \left( 1 - \frac{3 G^2 M^2}{c^2 h_E^2} \phi \right) \right) ; \quad 0 < \frac{6 \pi G^2 M^2}{c^2 h_E^2} \ll 1 \tag{136}
\]
The last eqn can be written as
\[
u = \frac{1}{r} \approx \frac{G M}{h_E^2} \left[ 1 + e \cos (\lambda \phi) \right] ; \quad \lambda = 1 - \frac{3 G^2 M^2}{c^2 h_E^2} ; \quad 0 \ll \frac{6 \pi G^2 M^2}{c^2 h_E^2} \ll 1 \tag{137}
\]
Hence the Einsteinian-orbit can be regarded as an Einsteinian ellipse (with \(\alpha_E\) semimajor axis) which rotates (‘precesses’) about one of its foci by an amount
\[
\Delta_E = \frac{2 \pi}{1 - \frac{3 G^2 M^2}{c^2 h_E^2}} - 2 \pi \approx \frac{6 \pi G^2 M^2}{c^2 h_E^2} \frac{G M}{\alpha_E (1 - e_E^2)} ; \quad h_E = r^2 \phi ; \quad \phi = \frac{d \phi}{d t} = \frac{d \phi}{d t} \tag{138}
\]
rad per revolution. Accordingly to our no-superposition approach, we have
\[
i = \frac{dt}{d \tau_E} = \left[ 1 - \frac{rS}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - \frac{rS}{c^2}} + \frac{r^2 \phi^2}{c^2} \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \geq 1 ; \quad E_i = \sqrt{1 - \frac{rS}{r} \frac{1 - \frac{rS}{r} + \frac{r^2 \phi^2}{c^2}}{1 - \frac{rS}{r} + \frac{r^2 \phi^2}{c^2}}} mc^2 \geq 0 \tag{139}
\]
\[
U_{E_E} = \left[ \left. 1 - \frac{rS}{r} \right] \frac{1 - \frac{rS}{r} + \frac{1 - \frac{rS}{c^2} + \frac{r^2 \phi^2}{c^2}}{1 - \frac{rS}{r} + \frac{r^2 \phi^2}{c^2}} \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \gamma (\pi, \phi) \right) \frac{mc^2}{\gamma (\pi, \phi)} \leq 0 ; \quad \gamma (\pi, \phi) = \sqrt{1 - \frac{rS}{r} - 1} c^2 \leq 0 \tag{140}
\]
\[
K_E = \left[ \gamma (\pi, \phi) - 1 \right] mc^2 \geq 0 ; \quad E_{m_E} = \left( 1 - \frac{rS}{r} \right) \left[ 1 - \frac{rS}{r} + \frac{1 - \frac{rS}{c^2} + \frac{r^2 \phi^2}{c^2}}{1 - \frac{rS}{r} + \frac{r^2 \phi^2}{c^2}} \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1 mc^2 \tag{141}
\]
The Generalized Einsteinian photon has
\[
i = +\infty ; \quad c_R = c \sqrt{1 - \frac{rS}{R}} \quad \Theta = \frac{4 GM}{c^2 R} \tag{142}
\]
We observe that the speed of light is zero \((c_R = 0)\) on the horizon \((R = rS)\), while as at infinite distance from the center of gravity is \(c_i = c\) and also the well-known deflection of light.
4. Generalized SR: Gravitational Field from Generalized Central Potential

4.1. GSR-Gravitational Potential, Lagrangian, Equations of motion and correlation to GR

We study the motion of particle $P$ with mass $m$, around a center of gravity with mass $M$. The usual definition of Lagrangian of gravitational system $(M, m)$ [9] (p. 205) gives

$$L = m\dot{x}^\mu g_{\mu\nu}\dot{x}^\nu = \frac{m d S^2}{d\tau^2} = mg_{100} c^2 \frac{d\tau^2}{d\tau^2} = mg_{100} c^2 ; \quad \tau = \frac{d}{d\tau}. \quad (143)$$

This is valid in both the GR and SR [2] (p. 345). In case of GSR, the geometry of spacetime has steady metric (11). So, gravity is studied as a field, which comes from GSR-gravitational potential $(\vec{w}_{\text{GSR}})$. This adds extra terms to the GSR-Lagrangian of a free particle $P$. In this paper, we examine the case that $\vec{w}_{\text{GSR}} = \vec{w}$, according to the weak approach of EP (1). Thus, the GSR-Lagrangian in the frame of mass $M$, is [2] (p. 351):

$$L_{\text{GSR}} = g_{100} \left( -\frac{1}{\gamma_{(\xi,\beta)})} mc^2 - \xi_1^2 mV_{\text{GSR}(r,\phi)} \right) = g_{111} \left( -\frac{1}{\gamma_{(\xi,\beta)})} mc^2 - \xi_1^2 mV_{\text{GSR}(r,\phi)} \right), \quad (144)$$

where $V_{\text{GSR}}$ is generalized central scalar gravitational potential. Besides, the orbit of particle $P$ is on the 'plane' $\theta = \pi/2$ and we have:

$$\nu_p^2 = \dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2 ; \quad \gamma_{(\xi,\beta)} = \sqrt{1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2}{c^2}}, \quad (145)$$

$$L_{\text{GSR}} = g_{100} \left( -\sqrt{1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2}{c^2}} mc^2 - \xi_1^2 mV_{\text{GSR}(r,\phi)} \right); \quad \frac{d}{dt}. \quad (146)$$

Let us find the first integral of motion for the above GSR-Lagrangian

$$C_1 = \sum_{\mu=1}^{n+2} \left( \frac{\partial L_{\text{GSR}}}{\partial \dot{x}^\mu} \right) \dot{x}^\mu - L_{\text{GSR}} ; \quad \mu=1, 2, \quad (147)$$

which gives

$$E^* = C_1 = \gamma_{(\xi,\beta)} \frac{mc^2}{\xi_1^2} + mV_{\text{GSR}(r,\phi)} - mc^2 \left( \frac{\partial V_{\text{GSR}}}{\partial \phi} \frac{\dot{\phi}}{c^2} + \frac{\partial V_{\text{GSR}}}{\partial \phi} \frac{\dot{\phi}}{c^2} \right). \quad (148)$$

The GSR-relativistic energy definition (24ii) plus the potential energy (2) give the quantity

$$E_{\text{GSR}} = \gamma_{(\xi,\beta)} \frac{mc^2}{\xi_1^2} + mV_{\text{GSR}(r,\phi)}, \quad (149)$$

which is maintained if only

$$\frac{\partial V_{\text{GSR}}}{\partial \phi} \frac{\dot{\phi}}{c^2} + \frac{\partial V_{\text{GSR}}}{\partial \phi} \frac{\dot{\phi}}{c^2} = 0. \quad (150)$$

In any other case there exists a non-null quantity

$$E_{d\text{GSR}} = -mc^2 \left( \frac{\partial V_{\text{GSR}}}{\partial \phi} \frac{\dot{\phi}}{c^2} + \frac{\partial V_{\text{GSR}}}{\partial \phi} \frac{\dot{\phi}}{c^2} \right). \quad (151)$$

For instance, if $V_{\text{GSR}} = V_{\text{GSR}(r)}$, then there is no dGSR- energy and the tGSR-energy is maintained [6] (pp. 11-12). Generally, the first integral of motion gives the total energy

$$E^* = \frac{C_1}{g_{111}} = E_{\text{GSR}} + E_{d\text{GSR}}. \quad (152)$$

Thus, we obtain the generalized potential energy:
\[ U^* = E^* - E = mV_{\text{GSR}(r,t,\phi)} - mc^2 \left( \frac{\partial V_{\text{GSR}}}{\partial \phi} \frac{\dot{\phi}}{c^2} + \frac{\partial V_{\text{GSR}}}{\partial r} \frac{\dot{r}}{c^2} \right). \] (153)

We observe that if only condition (150) is valid (e.g. \( V_{\text{GSR}} = V_{\text{GSR}(r)} \)), then the potential energy is given by the formula

\[ U = mV_{\text{GSR}(r,t,\phi)}. \] (154)

We also observe that the coordinate \( \phi \) is ignored in GSR-Lagrangian (146). So, the second integral of motion is

\[ C_2 = \frac{\partial L_{\text{GSR}}}{\partial \phi}, \] (155)

which gives

\[
C_2 = -g_{100} \left( \xi_1 \xi_2 m \gamma_{(\xi,\beta, r)} r^2 \ddot{\phi} - \xi_1 \xi_2 m \frac{\partial V_{\text{GSR}}}{\partial \phi} \right) = g_{111} \left( m \gamma_{(\xi,\beta, r)} r^2 \ddot{\phi} - m \frac{\partial V_{\text{GSR}}}{\partial \phi} \right). \] (156)

The tGSR-angular momentum (\( J \)) is defined as

\[ J = mh = m \gamma_{(\xi,\beta, r)} r^2 \ddot{\phi} ; \quad \dot{t} = \frac{d}{dt}, \] (157)

where \( h = \text{im} \) is the tGSR-angular momentum per rest mass unit. So, tGSR-angular momentum (\( J \)) is maintained only if

\[ \frac{\partial V_{\text{GSR}(r,t,\phi)}}{\partial \phi} = 0. \] (158)

In any other case, there exists a quantity

\[ J_{\text{dGSR}} = mh_{\text{dGSR}} = -m \frac{\partial V_{\text{GSR}}}{\partial \phi}. \] (159)

that we call dGSR-angular momentum. In case that \( V_{\text{GSR}} = V_{\text{GSR}(r)} \), there is no dGSR-angular momentum and the tGSR-angular momentum (\( J \)) is maintained [6] (pp. 11-12). Generally, the second integral of motion gives

\[ J^* = mh^* = J + J_{\text{dGSR}} = m(h + h_{\text{dGSR}}) = C_2 \frac{1}{g_{111}}. \] (160)

Now, let us pass to Euler-Lagrange equations

\[ \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{\partial L_{\text{GSR}}}{\partial \dot{x}^\mu} \right) - \frac{\partial L_{\text{GSR}}}{\partial x^\mu} = 0 ; \quad \mu = 1, 2, \] (161)

which give us the equations of motion:

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \left( \gamma_{(\xi,\beta, r)} \dot{r} - \frac{\partial V_{\text{GSR}}}{\partial r} \right) - \gamma_{(\xi,\beta, r)} r^2 \ddot{\phi} + \frac{\partial V_{\text{GSR}}}{\partial \phi} = 0 ; \] (162)

\[ J^* = mh^* = m \gamma_{(\xi,\beta, r)} r^2 \ddot{\phi} - m \frac{\partial V_{\text{GSR}}}{\partial \phi} ; \quad \dot{t} = \frac{d}{dt}. \] (163)

The case of circular motion is obtained by putting \( r = R = \text{constant} \) to (123).

The only thing that we have to do, is the proposition of function \( V_{\text{GSR}} \). Fortunately, GR can help by reminding us that the EP in GR is: ‘accelerated motions caused by the gravitational field only (free fall) take place along geodesics of the metric, which corresponds to the particular gravitational field’ [2] (p. 248). So, the curved spacetime of GR demands no force and also Lorentz \( \gamma \)-factor is replaced by the GR-time dilation \( \dot{t} \) :

\[ \gamma_{(\xi,\beta, r)} \Rightarrow \dot{t} = \frac{dt}{d r_{\text{GR}}}. \] (164)

Moreover, it is
\[ dS^2 = g_{100} c^2 d\tau_{GR}^2 \]  

or equivalently,
\[ g_{100} c^2 \frac{d\tau_{GR}}{dt^2} = \frac{dS^2}{d\tau_{GR}^2}, \]

which gives
\[ i = \frac{dt}{d\tau_{GR}} = \left( \frac{dS^2}{g_{100} c^2 d\tau_{GR}^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \geq 1. \]  

The **GSR-Lagrangian of a free particle** \( P \) [2] (p. 351)
\[ L_{GSR} = -g_{100} \left( -\frac{1}{\gamma(\xi, \beta)} \right) = g_{111} \left( -\frac{1}{\gamma(\xi, \beta)} \right). \]

by using (127) becomes
\[ L_{GSR} = -g_{100} \left( -\frac{1}{\gamma(\xi, \beta)} \right) = g_{111} \left( -\frac{1}{\gamma(\xi, \beta)} \right); \quad i = \frac{dt}{d\tau_{GR}}. \]

We observe that **GSR-Lagrangian** (169i) is not the same as the corresponding of GR (39) (because GR is referred to spacetime with variable curvature, while GSR is valid in spacetime with steady curvature), but we shall see that they give exactly the same results. Besides, (169) combined with (144ii) gives
\[ \frac{1}{t} \frac{mc^2}{\xi^2_{1}} = \frac{1}{\gamma(\xi, \beta)} \frac{mc^2}{\xi^2_{1}} + mV_{GSR(r, \beta)}; \quad i = \frac{dt}{d\tau_{GR}}. \]

Finally, we obtain the potential
\[ V_{GSR(r, \beta)} = \frac{c^2}{\xi^2_{1}} \left( \frac{1}{\gamma(\xi, \beta)} - \frac{1}{\gamma(\xi, \beta)} \right); \quad i = \frac{dt}{d\tau_{GR}}. \]

Thus, we need the formula of GR-time dilation \( \dot{i} = \frac{dt}{\tau_{GR}} \). Furthermore, the replacement of the potential to (105), give us the **GSR-Lagrangian**
\[ L_{GSR} = g_{100} mc^2 \frac{1}{t} = -g_{111} \frac{mc^2}{\xi^2_{1}} \frac{1}{t}; \quad i = \frac{dt}{d\tau_{GR}}. \]

Finally, the weak EP (1) combined with central potential gives:
\[ \ddot{r} = mg \quad ; \quad \ddot{g} = -\frac{\partial V_{GSR(r, \beta)}}{\partial r} \hat{r} \quad ; \quad g = \frac{\partial V_{GSR(r, \beta)}}{\partial r}, \]
where \( \ddot{g} \) is the **field strength**. The positive value of field strength \( g \) means gravity, while negative value means antigravity.

### 4.2. **GSR combined with 1GSM:** Gravitational Potential, Field strength, Lagrangian, Equations of motion, Precession of planets’ orbits and Deflection of Light

Now, it is time to specify the above procedure, by combining the GSR with the 1GSM. The replacement of (58) to (171), gives the GSR-1\(^{st}\) Generalized Schwarzschild Potential (GSR-1GSP):
\[ V_{GSR(r, \beta)} = \frac{c^2}{\xi^2_{1}} \left[ 1 - \frac{\xi^2_{1}}{r} \left( \frac{r_k}{r} + \frac{1}{\gamma(\xi, \beta)} \right) \right] \left[ \frac{1}{\gamma(\xi, \beta)} \right] \frac{dt}{dt}. \]
We make the above potential more flexible, by adapting

\[
V_{GSR(r,\dot{r},\dot{\phi})} = \frac{c^2}{\xi_1^2} \left[ l - k \left( \frac{r_s}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - k} \frac{\dot{r}^2}{r^2} + \frac{r^2 \dot{\phi}^2}{c^2} \right) \right] \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\gamma(\tilde{\alpha},\gamma)} ;
\]

making the above potential equal to (174); the values

\[
k = \xi_1^2 ; \quad l = 1
\]

which is called as Modified GSR-1\textsuperscript{st} Generalized Schwarzschild Potential (M-GSR-1GSP). This modification makes the \textit{GSR-generalized potential} and the \textit{GSR-Lagrangian} more flexible, in order to obtain results in accordance to the experimental data, by using different TPs. Of course, the values

\[
k = \xi_1^2 ; \quad l = 1
\]

makes the above potential equal to (174); the \textit{GSR-gravitational generalized potential} which corresponds to the 1GSM. Moreover, we calculate

\[
\frac{\partial V_{GSR}}{\partial \dot{\phi}} = -kl \frac{r^2 \dot{\phi}}{\xi_1^2} \left[ 1 - k \left( \frac{r_s}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - k} \frac{\dot{r}^2}{r^2} + \frac{r^2 \dot{\phi}^2}{c^2} \right) \right] \frac{1}{2} + r^2 \dot{\phi} \gamma(\tilde{\alpha},\gamma) ;
\]

\[
\frac{\partial V_{GSR}}{\partial \dot{r}} = -kl \frac{\dot{r}}{1 - k} \left[ 1 - k \left( \frac{r_s}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - k} \frac{\dot{r}^2}{r^2} + \frac{r^2 \dot{\phi}^2}{c^2} \right) \right] \frac{1}{2} + \dot{r} \gamma(\tilde{\alpha},\gamma) ;
\]

\[
g = \frac{\partial V_{GSR}}{\partial \dot{r}} = c^2 \left[ l - k \left( \frac{r_s}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - k} \frac{\dot{r}^2}{r^2} + \frac{r^2 \dot{\phi}^2}{c^2} \right) \right] \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\gamma(\tilde{\alpha},\gamma)} ;
\]

\[
L_{GSR} = g_{11} mc^2 \left[ 1 - k \left( \frac{r_s}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - k} \frac{\dot{r}^2}{r^2} + \frac{r^2 \dot{\phi}^2}{c^2} \right) \right] \frac{1}{2} - \frac{1}{\gamma(\tilde{\alpha},\gamma)} ;
\]

which is called as Modified GSR-1\textsuperscript{st} Generalized Schwarzschild Lagrangian (M-GSR-1GSL). Moreover, the replacement of (177) and (178) to (148) gives

\[
E^* = \gamma(\tilde{\alpha},\gamma) \frac{mc^2}{\xi_1^2} + mV_{GSR(r,\dot{r},\dot{\phi})} - mc^2
\]

or equivalently,
This is also written as

\[ E^* = \gamma(\beta, \rho) \frac{mc^2}{\xi_1^2} + mV_{GSR}(r, \rho) - mc^2 \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{r_s^2}{r^2} + \frac{r_s^4}{r^4} \right) \right] \left( \frac{1}{\xi_1^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( -k \frac{r_s^2}{r} \frac{\dot{r}}{c^2} - \frac{k \frac{r_s^2}{r} \frac{\dot{r}}{c^2}}{1 - \frac{r_s}{r}} \right) \gamma(\beta, \rho) \right]. \] (182)

Thus, it emerges

\[ E^* = \gamma(\beta, \rho) \frac{mc^2}{\xi_1^2} + mV_{GSR}(r, \rho) - mc^2 \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{r_s^2}{r^2} + \frac{r_s^4}{r^4} \right) \right] \left( \frac{1}{\xi_1^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( -k \frac{r_s^2}{r} \frac{\dot{r}}{c^2} - \frac{k \frac{r_s^2}{r} \frac{\dot{r}}{c^2}}{1 - \frac{r_s}{r}} \right) \gamma(\beta, \rho) \right] \] (183)

in order to use the identity

\[ 1 + \xi_1^2 \frac{\dot{r}}{c^2} \gamma(\beta, \rho) \frac{1}{\gamma(\beta, \rho)} = \gamma(\beta, \rho)^2. \] (184)

The above eqn is further simplified to

\[ E^* = \gamma(\beta, \rho) \frac{mc^2}{\xi_1^2} + mV_{GSR}(r, \rho) - mc^2 \left[ \left( 1 - \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^2 + \left( \frac{r_s^2}{r^2} + \frac{r_s^4}{r^4} \right) \right] \left( \frac{1}{\xi_1^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( -k \frac{r_s^2}{r} \frac{\dot{r}}{c^2} - \frac{k \frac{r_s^2}{r} \frac{\dot{r}}{c^2}}{1 - \frac{r_s}{r}} \right) \gamma(\beta, \rho) \right. \] (185)

which can also be written as

\[ E^* = \gamma(\beta, \rho) \frac{mc^2}{\xi_1^2} \left( 1 - \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1}{\xi_1^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( -k \frac{r_s^2}{r} \frac{\dot{r}}{c^2} - \frac{k \frac{r_s^2}{r} \frac{\dot{r}}{c^2}}{1 - \frac{r_s}{r}} \right) \gamma(\beta, \rho) \right. \] (186)

which can also be written as

\[ E^* = \gamma(\beta, \rho) \frac{mc^2}{\xi_1^2} \left( 1 - \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1}{\xi_1^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( -k \frac{r_s^2}{r} \frac{\dot{r}}{c^2} - \frac{k \frac{r_s^2}{r} \frac{\dot{r}}{c^2}}{1 - \frac{r_s}{r}} \right) \gamma(\beta, \rho) \right. \] (187)

which can also be written as

\[ E^* = \gamma(\beta, \rho) \frac{mc^2}{\xi_1^2} \left( 1 - \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1}{\xi_1^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( -k \frac{r_s^2}{r} \frac{\dot{r}}{c^2} - \frac{k \frac{r_s^2}{r} \frac{\dot{r}}{c^2}}{1 - \frac{r_s}{r}} \right) \gamma(\beta, \rho) \right. \] (188)

So, the first integral of motion gave us

\[ E^* = \gamma(\beta, \rho) \frac{mc^2}{\xi_1^2} \left( 1 - \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^2 \left( \frac{1}{\xi_1^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( -k \frac{r_s^2}{r} \frac{\dot{r}}{c^2} - \frac{k \frac{r_s^2}{r} \frac{\dot{r}}{c^2}}{1 - \frac{r_s}{r}} \right) \gamma(\beta, \rho) \right. \] (189)

This is exactly the total GR-energy (59), in case that \( k = \xi_1^2 \); \( l=1 \). Now, we demand zero kinetic energy (\( K=0 \), in case that the particle is static (\( \beta_p = 0 \)). Thus, we have

\[ E^*_\text{rest} = E^* + U \] (190)
Besides, the above energy is the potential with field strength:

\[ U_{(r)} = \int \left( 1 - k \frac{r_k}{r} \right) \frac{m c^2}{\xi^2} \left( 1 - k \frac{r_k}{r} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \frac{dV}{dr} = -\frac{kl}{\xi^2} \frac{GM}{r^2} \left( 1 - k \frac{r_k}{r} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hat{r}. \]  

(194)

Thus we obtain the generalized Schwarzschild Potential (1GSP) of a rest body. This is a central potential with field strength:

\[ \hat{g}_{(r)} = \frac{dV}{dr} = -\frac{kl}{\xi^2} \frac{GM}{r^2} \left( 1 - k \frac{r_k}{r} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} \hat{r}. \]  

We observe that this result is the same as the corresponding GR-formula (62), in case that \( k = \xi_1^2 \); \( l=1 \). Finally, the GSR-mechanic energy is

\[ E_{m} = E^* - E_{\text{rest}}. \]  

Thus we obtain

\[ E_{m} = \left( 1 - k \frac{r_k}{r} \right) \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{r_k}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{1 - k \frac{r_k}{r}} \right] \left[ \frac{1}{l} \frac{m c^2}{\xi^2} \right] \frac{1}{2}; \quad \theta = \frac{\pi}{2}. \]  

(196)

A part of the above energy is the dGSR-energy. From (185) we obtain

\[ E_{\text{dGSR}} = \frac{m c^2}{\xi^2} \left( \frac{kl}{c^2} r^2 \hat{r}^2 + \frac{1}{1 - k \frac{r_k}{r}} \hat{r}^2 \right) \left[ 1 - k \left( \frac{r_k}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{1 - k \frac{r_k}{r}} \right] \left[ \frac{1}{l} \frac{m c^2}{\xi^2} \right] \frac{1}{2}; \quad \gamma_{(\xi_1 \beta)}^2 - \gamma_{(\xi_1 \beta)} - \frac{1}{\gamma_{(\xi_1 \beta)}}. \]  

Besides, the lGSR-mechanic energy is defined as

\[ E_{m\text{=}K+mV_{\text{GSR}}} = E^* - E_{\text{rest}} - E_{\phi}. \]  

(198)

Thus, we calculate, by using (24i) and (175):

\[ E_{m} = m c^2 \left( 1 - k \frac{r_k}{r} \right) \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{r_k}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{1 - k \frac{r_k}{r}} \right] \left[ \frac{1}{l} \frac{m c^2}{\xi^2} \right] \frac{1}{2} + \gamma_{(\xi_1 \beta)}^2 - \gamma_{(\xi_1 \beta)} - \frac{1}{\gamma_{(\xi_1 \beta)}}. \]  

(199)

Finally, we obtain the generalized GSR-potential energy:

\[ U^* = E^* - E = \left( 1 - k \frac{r_k}{r} \right) \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{r_k}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{1 - k \frac{r_k}{r}} \right] \left[ \frac{1}{l} \frac{m c^2}{\xi^2} \right] \frac{1}{2}. \]  

(200)
We observe that the above formula does not associated with eqn (154), because condition (150) is invalid for generalized potential (175).

The case of circular motion is obtained by replacing (178) and (179) to equation of motion (162)

\[
\frac{dl}{dt}\left(\frac{kI}{1-k\frac{r_{s}}{c^{2}}}r_{s}\right) \left[1-k\left(r_{s}\frac{1}{1-k\frac{r_{s}}{c^{2}}}+r^{2}\phi^{2}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{c^{2}}{l}
\]

(201)

We then put \(r=\)constant and we obtain

\[
\frac{r_{s}}{R}\frac{2R\phi^{2}}{c^{2}} = 0.
\]

(202)

This gives Uniform Circular Motion (UCM), with the same angular velocity and the same centripetal acceleration for any TPs

\[
\omega = \dot{\phi} = \frac{d\phi}{dt} = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{R^{3}}} \quad a = \frac{u^{2}}{R} = \omega^{2}R = \frac{GM}{R^{2}} = g_{N},
\]

(203)

exactly as it happens in case of GR.

The orbit of motion comes with similar way to the original Schwarzschild space [9] (pp. 238-45) as following. We replace (177) to (163) and we obtain

\[
h^{*} = kl\frac{r^{2}\phi}{E^{2}} \left[1-k\left(r_{s}\frac{1}{1-k\frac{r_{s}}{c^{2}}}+r^{2}\phi^{2}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{d}{dt}.
\]

(204)

Besides, (189) gives

\[
\left[1-k\left(r_{s}\frac{1}{1-k\frac{r_{s}}{c^{2}}}+r^{2}\phi^{2}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{\xi_{l}E^{*}}{lmc^{2}\left(1-k\frac{r_{s}}{r}\right)}.
\]

(205)

The replacement of the above to (204), emerges

\[
\dot{\phi} = \frac{mc^{2}h^{*}\left(1-k\frac{r_{s}}{r}\right)}{kE^{*}r^{2}} = \frac{d}{dt}.
\]

(206)

Moreover, (205) can be written as

\[
\left[1-k\left(r_{s}\frac{1}{1-k\frac{r_{s}}{c^{2}}}+r^{2}\phi^{2}\right)\right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = \frac{lmc^{2}\left(1-k\frac{r_{s}}{r}\right)}{\xi_{l}E^{*}}.
\]

(207)

The combination of the above eqn with (206) gives
\[
1 - k \left( \frac{r_s}{r} + \frac{d}{d\phi} \right)^2 \frac{m^2 c^2 h^2 \left( 1 - k \frac{r_s}{r} \right)}{k^2 E^{-2} r^4} + m^2 c^2 h^2 \left( 1 - k \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^2 \right) \left( \frac{1}{k^2 E^{-2} r^2} \right)^{1/2} = \frac{lm c^2 \left( 1 - k \frac{r_s}{r} \right)}{\xi_1^2 E^+}. \tag{208}\]

The following definition/property
\[
u = \frac{1}{r} ; \quad r = \frac{1}{u} ; \quad \frac{d}{d\phi} = -\frac{1}{u} \frac{du}{d\phi} = -r^2 \frac{du}{d\phi},\tag{209}\]
transforms (208) to
\[
1 - k \left( \frac{r_s}{u} + \frac{d}{d\phi} \right)^2 \frac{m^2 c^2 h^2 \left( 1 - k r_s u \right)}{k^2 E^{-2}} + m^2 c^2 h^2 \left( 1 - k r_s u \right)^2 \frac{u^2}{k^2 E^{-2}} \right) \left( \frac{1}{k^2 E^{-2}} \right)^{1/2} = \frac{lm c^2 \left( 1 - k r_s u \right)}{\xi_1^2 E^+}. \tag{210}\]

Thus, the above eqn gives
\[
1 - k r_s u - \left( \frac{d}{d\phi} \right)^2 \frac{m^2 c^2 h^2 \left( 1 - k r_s u \right)}{k^2 E^{-2}} - m^2 c^2 h^2 \left( 1 - k r_s u \right)^2 \frac{u^2}{k^2 E^{-2}} = \frac{l^2 m^2 c^4 \left( 1 - k r_s u \right)^2}{\xi_1^4 E^+}. \tag{211}\]

which is equivalent to
\[
1 - \left( \frac{d}{d\phi} \right)^2 \frac{m^2 c^2 h^2 \left( 1 - k r_s u \right)}{k^2 E^{-2}} - m^2 c^2 h^2 \left( 1 - k r_s u \right)^2 \frac{u^2}{k^2 E^{-2}} = \frac{l^2 m^2 c^4 \left( 1 - k r_s u \right)}{\xi_1^4 E^+}, \tag{212}\]
and even better to
\[
\left( \frac{d}{d\phi} \right)^2 \left( 1 - k r_s u \right) u^2 = -\frac{k l^2 c^2 \left( 1 - k r_s u \right)}{\xi_1^2 h^+} + \frac{k E^+}{m^2 c^2 h^+}. \tag{213}\]

Differentiation wrt \(\phi\) emerges
\[
2 \frac{d}{d\phi} \frac{d^2 u}{d\phi^2} + 2u \frac{d}{d\phi} - 3k r_s u^2 \frac{du}{d\phi} = \frac{k^2 l^2 c^2 r_s}{\xi_1^4 h^+} \frac{du}{d\phi}, \tag{214}\]
which generally gives
\[
\frac{d^2 u}{d\phi^2} + u - 3k r_s u^2 = \frac{k^2 l^2 c^2 r_s}{2\xi_1^4 h^+}. \tag{215}\]

Thus, we obtain the \textit{equation of trajectory for central GSR-gravitational potential (175)}:
\[
\frac{d^2 u}{d\phi^2} + u = \frac{k^2 l^2 G M}{\xi_1^4 h^+} \frac{G M}{c^2} u^2 ; \quad u = \frac{1}{r}, \tag{216}\]
where
\[
h^* = \frac{k l}{\xi_1^2} h_N \left[ 1 - k \left( \frac{r_s}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - k \frac{r_s}{c^2} + \frac{r^2 \phi^2}{c^2}} \right) \right]^{1/2} ; \quad h_N = r^2 \phi ; \quad \frac{d}{dt} = \frac{d}{d\phi}, \tag{217}\]
according to (204).

Here, we can make one of the following options:
(i) the GSR-gravitational potential is equivalent to 1GSM, or
(ii) the GSR-gravitational potential is equivalent to the original SM.

The first option demands the differential eqn (216) be the same as (78), while the second option associate it with (133). Both options lead to
\[ l = \frac{\xi_l^2}{k}. \]  

Thus, we obtain

\[ \frac{d^2 u}{d\phi^2} + u = \frac{GM}{h^2} + 3 \frac{GM}{c^2} u^2 ; \quad h^* = h_N \left[ 1 - k \left( \frac{r_S}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{1 - k \frac{r_S}{r}} \frac{\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2}{c^2} \right] ^{\frac{1}{2}} ; \quad h_N = r^2 \dot{\phi} ; \quad \dot{\phi} = \frac{dt}{dt}. \]  

The comparison of the above GSR-eqution of orbit to the corresponding of 1GSM (78), shows us that we can easily obtain the GSR-results, by replacing

\[ \xi_l^2 \rightarrow k ; \quad h_{GR} \rightarrow h^* \]  

to the 1GSM-results. Thus, it emerges the precession of ellipse which rotates about one of its foci by an amount

\[ \Delta = \frac{2\pi}{1 - \frac{3k G^2 M^2}{c^2 h_{GR}^2}} - 2\pi \approx 6\pi k \frac{G^2 M^2}{c^2 h^2} = \frac{6\pi k G M}{R(1 + e)c^2} = \frac{6\pi k G M}{a(1 - e^2)c^2} \]  

rad per revolution with condition

\[ 0 < \frac{6\pi k G^2 M^2}{c^2 h_{GR}^2} = \frac{6\pi k G M}{c^2 R(1 + e)} = \frac{6\pi k G M}{e^2 a(1 - e^2)} < 1. \]  

In case of Generalized photon in radial motion (72) is transformed to

\[ c_r = \left( 1 - k \frac{r_S}{r} \right) \frac{c}{\xi_l} ; \quad \gamma_{(\xi_l \beta_r)} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{k \frac{r_S}{r} (2 - k \frac{r_S}{r})}}. \]  

Moreover, the magnitude of the total Deflection of light is

\[ \Theta = 4k \frac{GM}{c^2 R} = 4 \frac{r_S}{R}. \]  

The options are further differentiated as following:

(i) \[ k = \xi_1^2 ; \quad l = 1 ; \quad \frac{d^2 u}{d\phi^2} + u = \frac{GM}{h^2} + 3 \xi_1^2 \frac{GM}{c^2} u^2 ; \]  

\[ h^* = h_N \left[ 1 - \xi_1^2 \left( \frac{r_S}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_S}{r}} \frac{\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2}{c^2} \right] ^{\frac{1}{2}} ; \quad h_N = r^2 \dot{\phi} ; \quad \dot{\phi} = \frac{dt}{dt}. \]  

\[ V_{GSR(\xi_1 \beta_r)} = \frac{c^2}{\xi_1^2} \left[ 1 - \xi_1^2 \left( \frac{r_S}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_S}{r}} \frac{\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2}{c^2} \right] ^{\frac{1}{2}} \]  

\[ - \frac{1}{\gamma_{(\xi_1 \beta_r)}} \right) ; \quad h_N = r^2 \dot{\phi} ; \quad \dot{\phi} = \frac{dt}{dt}. \]  

\[ E^* = \frac{mc^2}{\xi_1^2} \left[ 1 - \xi_1^2 \left( \frac{r_S}{r} \right) + \frac{1}{1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_S}{r}} \frac{\dot{r}^2 + r^2 \dot{\phi}^2}{c^2} \right] ^{\frac{1}{2}} \left( 1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{r_S}{r} \right) \]  

(228)
\[ E_m = \left( 1 - \xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r} \right) \left( 1 - \xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r} \right) \left( \frac{r_3}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - \xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r}} \right) \left( \frac{r_3}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - \xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r}} \right) \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \frac{mc^2}{\xi^2}; \]  

\[ U^* = E^* - E = \left( 1 - \xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r} \right) \left( 1 - \xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r} \right) \left( \frac{r_3}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - \xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r}} \right) \left( \frac{r_3}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - \xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r}} \right) \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \gamma_{(\xi, \beta_r)} \frac{mc^2}{\xi^2}; \]  

\[ g = \frac{c^2}{\xi^2} \left[ 1 + \frac{\xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r}}{2} \right] \left( \frac{r_3}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - \xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r}} \right) \left( \frac{r_3}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - \xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r}} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \gamma_{(\xi, \beta_r)} \frac{r \phi^2}{\xi^2}; \]  

\[ \Delta = \frac{2\pi}{1 - 3\xi^2 \frac{G M^2}{c^2 h^2}} - 2\pi \approx \frac{6\pi \xi^2 G M^2}{c^2 h^2} = \frac{6\pi \xi^2 G M}{R(1 + e)c^2} = \frac{6\pi \xi^2 G M}{d(1 + e)c^2} = \Delta_{\text{GSM}}; \]  

\[ c_p = \left( 1 - \xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r} \right) \frac{c}{\xi}; \quad \gamma_{(\xi, \beta_r)} = \frac{1}{\xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r} \left( 2 - \xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r} \right)} \; \Theta = 4\xi^2 \frac{G M}{c^2 R} = 2\xi^2 \frac{r_3}{R}. \]  

(ii)  

\[ k = 1; \quad l = \xi^2; \; \frac{d^2 u}{dt^2} + u = \frac{GM}{h^2} + 3\frac{GM}{c^2 - u^2}; \]  

\[ h^* = h_N \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{r_3}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - \xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r}} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} = h_N \frac{dt}{d\tau_{\text{SM}}}; \]  

\[ V_{\text{GSM}}(\xi, \beta_r) = \frac{c^2}{\xi^2} \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{r_3}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - \xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r}} \right) \left( \frac{r_3}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - \xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r}} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{\gamma_{(\xi, \beta_r)}} \; h_N = r^2 \phi; \; \frac{d}{dt}; \]  

\[ E^* = mc^2 \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{r_3}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - \xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r}} \right) \left( 1 - \frac{r_3}{r} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}}; \]  

\[ E_m = \left( 1 - \xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r} \right) \left[ 1 - \left( \frac{r_3}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - \xi^2 \frac{r_3}{r}} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1 \frac{mc^2}{\xi^2}. \]
\[ U^* = E^* - E = \left(1 - \frac{r_s}{r}\right) \left(1 - \frac{r_s + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\dot{r}^2}{r^2} + \frac{\dot{r}^2}{r^2} \frac{\phi^2}{c^2}\right)}{1 - \frac{r_s}{r}} \frac{c^2}{c^2}\right) \left(-\frac{\gamma(\xi_0, \theta_r)}{\xi_1}\right) mc^2; \]  

\[ g = \frac{c^2}{\xi_1^2} \left[ \frac{2}{r^2} \frac{r_s}{r} + \frac{r_s^2}{r^2} - \frac{2r^2\phi^2}{c^2} \right] \left(1 - \frac{r_s + \frac{1}{r} \left(\frac{\dot{r}^2}{r^2} + \frac{\dot{r}^2}{r^2} \frac{\phi^2}{c^2}\right)}{1 - \frac{r_s}{r}} \frac{c^2}{c^2}\right) \left(1 + \xi_1 \frac{2r^2\phi^2}{c^2} \gamma(\xi_0, \theta_r)\right); \]  

\[ \Delta = -\frac{2\pi}{1 - \frac{3}{c^2} \frac{M^2}{R^2}} \approx -\frac{6\pi G^2 \frac{M^2}{c^2}}{R(1 + e)c^2} = \frac{6\pi G M}{a(1 - e^2)c^2} = \Delta_E; \]  

In case of Generalized photon in radial motion, (223) and (224) are transformed to
\[ c_p = \left(1 - \frac{r_s}{r}\right)c; \quad \gamma(\xi_0, \theta_r) = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{r_s}{r} \frac{2 - r_s}{r}}}; \quad \Theta = \frac{4G^2 \frac{M^2}{R^2}}{c^2}; \quad \frac{\gamma(\xi_0, \theta_r)}{\gamma(\xi_0, \theta_r)} g_N. \]  

In case of UCM, both the options give:
\[ \omega = \phi = \frac{\frac{GM}{R^2}}{\sqrt{c^2}}; \quad \alpha = \frac{\nu^2}{R} = \frac{GM}{R^2} = g_N; \quad \nu = \frac{\sqrt{GM}}{R}; \quad g = \frac{GM}{R^2} \gamma(\xi_0, \theta_r) = \gamma(\xi_0, \theta_r) g_N. \]  

Besides, we have correspondingly:

(i) \[ h^* = \sqrt{GMc^2 R} \left(1 - \frac{3\xi^2}{c^2} \frac{GM}{R} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}; \quad E_m = \left(1 - \frac{\xi^2}{c^2} \frac{r_s}{r} \left(1 - \frac{3\xi^2}{c^2} \frac{GM}{R}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1\right)mc^2; \]

(ii) \[ h^* = \sqrt{GMc^2 R} \left(1 - \frac{3\xi^2}{c^2} \frac{GM}{R} \right)^{-\frac{1}{2}}; \quad E_{m tot} = \left(1 - \frac{r_s}{r} \left(1 - \frac{3\xi^2}{c^2} \frac{GM}{R}\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} - 1\right)mc^2. \]

Moreover, we study the gravitational field on unmoved particle. Thus, (179) is transformed to
\[ g = \frac{\partial V_{GSR}}{\partial r} = \frac{c^2}{\xi_1^2} \frac{k}{2} \frac{r_s}{r} \left(1 - k \frac{r_s}{r}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \]  

The replacement of (5) and condition (218) to the above eqn gives
\[ g = \frac{\partial V_{GSR}}{\partial r} = \frac{GM}{r^2} \left(1 - k \frac{r_s}{r}\right)^{\frac{1}{2}}. \]  

We observe that this formula is the same to the corresponding of IGS (for \( k = \xi_1^2 \)), but it is very different than the corresponding of UCM (243iv). The corresponding initial acceleration is computed as following. Eqn (178) is transformed to
\[ \frac{\partial V_{GSR}}{\partial \phi} = -\frac{k \dot{r}}{1 - k \frac{r_s}{r} \frac{\xi^2}{c^2}} \left(1 - k \frac{r_s}{r} \left(1 - \frac{1}{r} \frac{\dot{r}^2}{r^2} + \frac{\dot{r}^2}{r^2} \frac{\phi^2}{c^2}\right)\right)^{-\frac{1}{2}} + \dot{r} \gamma(\xi_0, \theta_r); \]

by taking \( \dot{\phi} = 0 \). The above eqn and (179) are replaced in (162) and we have for \( \dot{\phi} = 0 \):
and we obtain

\[
\frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{kl}{1 - k - \frac{r_s}{r}} \right) \left[ 1 - k \left( \frac{r_s}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - k \frac{r_s}{c^2}} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{GM}{r^2} \left( 1 - k \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0 .
\]

(249)

This leads to

\[
\frac{1}{\dot{\Omega}} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{kl}{1 - k - \frac{r_s}{r}} \right) \left[ 1 - k \left( \frac{r_s}{r} + \frac{1}{1 - k \frac{r_s}{c^2}} \right) \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{GM}{r^2} \left( 1 - k \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0 ,
\]

(250)

by taking also \( \dot{\Omega} = 0 \). This is equivalent to

\[
\left[ \frac{1}{\dot{\xi}_i} \frac{d}{dt} \left( \frac{kl}{1 - k - \frac{r_s}{r}} \right) \left( 1 - k \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{GM}{r^2} \left( 1 - k \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \right] = 0 ,
\]

(251)

by taking once again \( \dot{\xi}_i = 0 \). The replacement of condition (218) to the above eqn gives

\[
\frac{\dot{\xi}_i}{1 - k \frac{r_s}{r}} + \frac{GM}{r^2} = 0
\]

(252)

and we obtain

\[
a_\xi = \dot{\xi}_i = - \frac{GM}{r^2} \left( 1 - k \frac{r_s}{r} \right)
\]

(253)

We observe that the acceleration of unmoved particle generally depends on the used TPs and also it is different than the corresponding field strength (except for \( k=0 \) that corresponds to the Newtonian potential, where it is equal). Besides, the acceleration of unmoved particle on the modified Schwarzschild radius (\( r=kr_S \)) is null!

In case of planet Mercury, it is \( \alpha=0.38709893 \) AU, \( e=0.20563069 \) and \( T=87.968 \) days [16]. The values: \( \text{AU=1.4959787066} \times 10^{11} \) m, \( G=6.67428(67) \times 10^{-11} \) m\(^2\) kg\(^{-1}\) s\(^{-2} \), \( c=299792458 \) ms\(^{-1} \) (exact) [17] (pp. 1-1, 1-20, 14-2) and \( M=1.988.500 \times 10^{27} \) kg [18], give

\[
\frac{r_s}{a(1-e^2)} = \frac{2GM}{c^2 a(1-e^2)} = 5.32518(53) \times 10^{-8} << 1.
\]

(254)

The case of Earth, with \( \alpha=1.00000011 \) AU, \( e=0.01671022 \) and \( T=365.242 \) days [19], emerges

\[
\frac{r_s}{a(1-e^2)} = \frac{2GM}{c^2 a(1-e^2)} = 1.97476(20) \times 10^{-8} << 1.
\]

(255)

Now, we can return to all the previous formulas and replace the above values. Thus, (95) combined with (138) or (241) give the results, which are summarized in Table 1. We observe that both ESR and NPs give the same precessions.

**Table 1.** Angular velocity (‘precession’) of ellipse perihelion rotation for Mercury and Earth, according to \( k=1 \) GSR-Gravitational field (\( \Omega_{	ext{GSR}} \)) for Newtonian Physics (\( \xi_i=0 \)) and Einsteinian Special Relativity (\( \xi_i=1 \)) and according to the original Schwarzschild metric (\( \Omega_{\text{EGR}} \)). \( \Delta \Omega_{	ext{GSR}} \) (\% ) is the percentile relative change.

|          | Mercury | Earth |
|----------|---------|-------|
| \( \xi_i \) | \( k \) | \( \Omega_{	ext{GSR}} / 'cy^{-1} \) | \( \Omega_{	ext{EGR}} / 'cy^{-1} \) | \( \Delta \Omega_{	ext{GSR}} \) (\% ) | \( \Delta \Omega_{	ext{EGR}} \) (\% ) | \( \Delta \Omega_{	ext{GSR}} \) (\% ) |
| 0        | 1       | 42.9820(43) \(^{(1)}\) | 42.9820(43) \(^{(1)}\) | 0 | 3.83893(38) \(^{(1)}\) | 3.83893(38) \(^{(1)}\) | 0 |
| 1        | 1       | 42.9820(43) \(^{(1)}\) | 42.9820(43) \(^{(1)}\) | 0 | 3.83893(38) \(^{(1)}\) | 3.83893(38) \(^{(1)}\) | 0 |

\(^{(1)}\) [16], [17] (pp. 1-1, 1-20, 14-2), [18], [19]
4.3. GSR combined with 3GSM: Gravitational Potential, Field strength, Lagrangian, Equations of motion and Rotation curves in Galaxies

Now, we specify again the procedure described in 4.1, by combining the GSR with the 3GSM. Firstly, we have to calculate the corresponding GR-time dilation \( \dot{t} \). Thus, (31) for \( \theta = \pi/2 \) gives

\[
g_{100}^c c^2 d\tau^2 = g_{100}^c \left( 1 - a_{(r)} \frac{\xi_1^2 r_s}{r} \right) c^2 d\tau^2 + \frac{g_{111}^c \left( r \frac{da}{dr} - a_{(r)} \right)^2}{a_{(r)}^4 \left( 1 - a_{(r)} \frac{\xi_1^2 r_s}{r} \right)} d\tau^2 + \frac{g_{111}^c r_s^2}{a_{(r)}^2} d\phi^2, \tag{256}
\]

or equivalently,

\[
\left( \frac{d\tau}{dt} \right)^2 = 1 - a_{(r)} \frac{\xi_1^2 r_s}{r} \frac{\left( r \frac{da}{dr} - a_{(r)} \right)^2}{a_{(r)}^4 \left( 1 - a_{(r)} \frac{\xi_1^2 r_s}{r} \right)} \left( \frac{d\tau}{d\tau} \right)^2 - \frac{\xi_1^2 r_s^2}{a_{(r)}^2} \left( \frac{d\phi}{d\tau} \right)^2 \frac{1}{c^2}. \tag{257}
\]

The above eqn gives

\[
\frac{dt}{dr} = \left[ 1 - \xi_1^2 \left( a_{(r)} \frac{\xi_1^2 r_s}{r} + \frac{\left( r \frac{da}{dr} - a_{(r)} \right)^2}{a_{(r)}^4 \left( 1 - a_{(r)} \frac{\xi_1^2 r_s}{r} \right)} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} \geq 1; \quad \frac{d}{d\tau} = \frac{dt}{dr}. \tag{258}
\]

Moreover, the replacement of the above eqn to (171), gives the GSR-3rd Generalized Schwarzschild Potential (GSR-3GSP):

\[
V_{GSR(r,\beta)} = \frac{c^2}{\xi_1^2} \left[ 1 - \xi_1^2 \left( a_{(r)} \frac{\xi_1^2 r_s}{r} + \frac{\left( r \frac{da}{dr} - a_{(r)} \right)^2}{a_{(r)}^4 \left( 1 - a_{(r)} \frac{\xi_1^2 r_s}{r} \right)} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{\gamma(\xi_1 \beta)}, \tag{259}
\]

We make the above potential more flexible, by adapting

\[
V_{GSR(r,\beta)} = \frac{c^2}{\xi_1^2} \left[ 1 - k \left( a_{(r)} \frac{\xi_1^2 r_s}{r} + \frac{\left( r \frac{da}{dr} - a_{(r)} \right)^2}{a_{(r)}^4 \left( 1 - a_{(r)} \frac{\xi_1^2 r_s}{r} \right)} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} - \frac{1}{\gamma(\xi_1 \beta)}; \quad k = k(\xi_1 \beta); \quad l = l(\xi_1 \beta); \quad \frac{d}{d\tau}, \tag{260}
\]

which is called as Modified GSR-3rd Generalized Schwarzschild Potential (M-GSR-3GSP). This modification makes the GSR-generalized potential and the GSR-Lagrangian more flexible, in order to obtain results in accordance to the experimental data, by using different TPs. Of course, the values

\[
k = \frac{\xi_1^2}{a_{(r)}}; \quad l = 1 \tag{261}
\]

makes the above potential equal to (259); the GSR-gravitational generalized potential which corresponds to the 3GSM. Furthermore, we calculate

\[
\frac{\partial V_{GSR}}{\partial \phi} = -k l r^2 \frac{\phi}{\xi_1^2 a_{(r)}^2} \left[ 1 - k \left( a_{(r)} \frac{\xi_1^2 r_s}{r} + \frac{\left( r \frac{da}{dr} - a_{(r)} \right)^2}{a_{(r)}^4 \left( 1 - a_{(r)} \frac{\xi_1^2 r_s}{r} \right)} \right) \right]^{-\frac{1}{2}} + r^2 \phi \gamma(\xi_1 \beta) \tag{262}
\]
The above eqn is further simplified to
\[ \frac{\partial V_{GRS}}{\partial r} = -k \left[ \frac{d}{dr} a_{i(r)} \right]^2 \left( 1 - \frac{r s_{r}}{r} \right) \left( 1 - k a_{i(r)} \right) \frac{r^2}{c^2} \left( r^2 \frac{d}{dr} - a_{i(r)} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{(b, \theta)}}{\partial r} \right] \quad (263) \\

or equivalently,
\[ g = \frac{\partial V_{GRS}}{\partial r} = \frac{c^2}{\xi_1} \left( 1 - k \left( r s_{r} a_{i(r)} \right) \left( 1 - k a_{i(r)} \right) \frac{r^2}{c^2} \left( r^2 \frac{d}{dr} - a_{i(r)} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{(b, \theta)}}{\partial r} \right] \quad (264) \\

\[ g = \frac{\partial V_{GRS}}{\partial r} = \frac{c^2}{\xi_1} \left( 1 - k \left( r s_{r} a_{i(r)} \right) \left( 1 - k a_{i(r)} \right) \frac{r^2}{c^2} \left( r^2 \frac{d}{dr} - a_{i(r)} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{(b, \theta)}}{\partial r} \right] \quad (265) \\

The above eqn is further simplified to
\[ g = \frac{\partial V_{GRS}}{\partial r} = \frac{c^2}{\xi_1} \left( 1 - k \left( r s_{r} a_{i(r)} \right) \left( 1 - k a_{i(r)} \right) \frac{r^2}{c^2} \left( r^2 \frac{d}{dr} - a_{i(r)} \right)^2 \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{\partial \gamma_{(b, \theta)}}{\partial r} \right] \quad (266) \\

The case of circular motion is obtained by replacing (263) and (266) to equation of motion (162). We then put \( r = R = \text{constant} \) and we obtain

\[
\frac{c^2}{\xi_1^2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( a_{(r)} - \frac{d a}{d r} \right) \left( k \frac{r_s}{r^2} - \frac{2 k r \phi^2}{c^2 a_{(r)}^3} \right) \left[ 1 - k \left( a_{(r)} \frac{r_s}{r} + \frac{r \phi^2}{c^2 a_{(r)}^3} \right) \right] \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} = 0 , \tag{267}
\]

or equivalently,

\[
\left( a_{(r)} - \frac{d a}{d r} \right) \left( \frac{r_s}{r^2} - \frac{2 r \phi^2}{c^2 a_{(r)}^3} \right) = 0 . \tag{268}
\]

The physical solution is

\[
\frac{r_s}{R^2} - \frac{2 R \phi^2}{c^2 a_{(r)}^3} = 0 . \tag{269}
\]

This gives Uniform Circular Motion (UCM), with the same angular velocity and the same centripetal acceleration for any TPs:

\[
\omega = \dot{\phi} = \frac{d \phi}{d t} = \sqrt{\frac{a_{(r)}^3}{R^3} \frac{G M}{R^2}} ; \quad a = \frac{\omega^2}{R} = a_{(r)}^3 \frac{G M}{R^2} = a_{(r)}^3 g_N . \tag{270}
\]

Thus, the velocity in UCM is given by the formula

\[
u = a_{(r)}^3 \sqrt{\frac{G M}{R}} . \tag{271}\]

Now, let us compare the above centripetal acceleration (270ii) to the corresponding field strength in UCM. Thus, (266) becomes

\[
g = \frac{\partial V_{GSR}}{\partial r} = \frac{c^2}{\xi_1^2} \left[ \frac{1}{2} \left( a_{(r)} - \frac{d a}{d r} \right) \left( k \frac{r_s}{r^2} - \frac{2 k r \phi^2}{c^2 a_{(r)}^3} \right) \left[ 1 - k \left( a_{(r)} \frac{r_s}{r} + \frac{r \phi^2}{c^2 a_{(r)}^3} \right) \right] \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \xi_1^2 \frac{r \phi^2}{c^2} \gamma_{(\xi_1 \phi)} , \tag{272}\]

By taking \( \dot{r} = 0 \). The replacement of (270ii) to the above eqn gives

\[
g = \frac{\partial V_{GSR}}{\partial r} = \frac{c^2}{\xi_1^2} \left[ \frac{lk}{2} \left( a_{(r)} - \frac{d a}{d r} \right) \left( k \frac{r_s}{r^2} - \frac{2 k r \phi^2}{c^2 a_{(r)}^3} \right) \left[ 1 - k \left( a_{(r)} \frac{r_s}{r} + \frac{r \phi^2}{c^2 a_{(r)}^3} \right) \right] \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} + \xi_1^2 \frac{r \phi^2}{c^2} \gamma_{(\xi_1 \phi)} , \tag{273}\]

or equivalently,

\[
g = \frac{\partial V_{GSR}}{\partial r} = R \phi^2 \gamma_{(\xi_1 \phi)} = \gamma_{(\xi_1 \phi)} a_{(r)}^3 \frac{G M}{R^2} . \tag{274}\]

The field strength is also written as

\[
g = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{R^2 \phi^2}{c^2}}} \frac{G M a_{(r)}^3}{R^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{G M a_{(r)}^3}{c^2 R}}} \frac{G M a_{(r)}^3}{R^2} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \xi_1^2 \frac{G M a_{(r)}^3}{c^2 R}}} \frac{G M a_{(r)}^3}{R^2} , \tag{275}\]

which depends on the used TPs and also is larger than the centripetal acceleration (except for \( \xi_1 \rightarrow 0 \) that corresponds to NPs, where it is equal).

Finally, we study the gravitational field on unmoved particle. Thus, (266) is transformed to

\[
g = \frac{\partial V_{GSR}}{\partial r} = \frac{c^2}{\xi_1^2} \left[ \frac{lk}{2} \left( a_{(r)} - \frac{d a}{d r} \right) \left( k \frac{r_s}{r^2} - \frac{2 G M}{c^2 a_{(r)}^3} \right) \left[ 1 - k \left( a_{(r)} \frac{r_s}{r} + \frac{r \phi^2}{c^2 a_{(r)}^3} \right) \right] \right]^{\frac{1}{2}} , \tag{276}\]

The replacement of (5) and condition (218) to the above eqn gives
We observe that this formula of unmoved particle is very different than the corresponding of UCM (274). We also observe that the field strength is not given by eqn (35). The corresponding initial acceleration is computed as following. Eqn (263) is transformed to

$$\frac{\partial V_{GSR}}{\partial r} = \frac{k l}{a(r)} \left( a(r) - r \frac{d a}{d r} \right)^2 \left( 1 - k a(r) \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{GM}{r^2} \left( a(r) - r \frac{d a}{d r} \right) \left( 1 - k a(r) \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} .$$

We have

$$\frac{d}{d t} \left[ \frac{k l}{a(r)} \left( a(r) - r \frac{d a}{d r} \right)^2 \left( 1 - k a(r) \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{GM}{r^2} \left( a(r) - r \frac{d a}{d r} \right) \left( 1 - k a(r) \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \right] = 0 .$$

This leads to

$$\frac{1}{\xi^2} \frac{d}{d t} \left[ \frac{k l}{a(r)} \left( a(r) - r \frac{d a}{d r} \right)^2 \left( 1 - k a(r) \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{GM}{r^2} \left( a(r) - r \frac{d a}{d r} \right) \left( 1 - k a(r) \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \right] = 0 .$$

by taking also \( \dot{r} = 0 \). This is equivalent to

$$\left[ \frac{1}{\xi^2} \left( \frac{k l}{a(r)} \left( a(r) - r \frac{d a}{d r} \right)^2 \right) \left( 1 - k a(r) \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{GM}{r^2} \left( a(r) - r \frac{d a}{d r} \right) \left( 1 - k a(r) \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \right] = 0 .$$

by taking once again \( \dot{r} = 0 \). The above emerges

$$\left( a(r) - r \frac{d a}{d r} \right) \left[ \frac{1}{\xi^2} \left( \frac{k l}{a(r)} \left( a(r) - r \frac{d a}{d r} \right)^2 \right) \left( 1 - k a(r) \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{GM}{r^2} \left( a(r) - r \frac{d a}{d r} \right) \left( 1 - k a(r) \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} \frac{1}{2} \right] = 0 .$$

The replacement of condition (218) to the above eqn gives

$$\left( a(r) - r \frac{d a}{d r} \right)^2 \left( 1 - k a(r) \frac{r_s}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} + \frac{GM}{r^2} = 0 .$$

and we obtain
We observe that the acceleration of unmoved particle generally depends on the used TPs and also is different than the corresponding field strength (except for $a_{(r)}=1$ and $k=0$ that corresponds to the Newtonian potential, where it is equal). Besides, the acceleration of unmoved particle on the modified Schwarzschild radius ($r=ka_{(r)}r_S$) is null!

4.4. The Combination of Modified GSR-Gravitational Field (m-GSR-3GSM) with MOND

Modified Newtonian Dynamics (MOND) explains the rotation curves in many galaxies, by using suitable Interpolating Function ($\mu$) in Milgrom’s Law [20]. The spherical or cylindrical distribution of mass, causes Modified Newtonian acceleration

$$a = \frac{1}{\mu(r)} \frac{GM}{r^2}.$$  \hspace{1cm} (285)

In case of UCM, the combination of the above with M-GSR-3GSM-acceleration (270ii) emerges

$$\frac{1}{\mu_{(r)}} = a_{(r)}^3; \quad a_{(r)} = \frac{1}{\mu_{(r)}^3}. \hspace{1cm} (286)$$

Two common choices are the Simple and Standard interpolating function, correspondingly

$$\frac{1}{\mu_{\text{Simpl}}} = 1 + a_{0} = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \left( \frac{r}{r_0} \right)^2} \right); \quad \frac{1}{\mu_{\text{Stand}}} = \frac{1}{\mu_{\text{Simpl}}} = \frac{1}{2} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{4}{3} \left( \frac{r}{r_0} \right)^2} \right); \quad r_0 = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{4a_0}}, \hspace{1cm} (287)$$

where $r_0$ is called Milgrom radius [21] (p. 3) and $a_0 = 1.2(\pm 0.1) \times 10^{-10} \text{ ms}^{-2}$ [20] (p. 1) is an extra (acceleration-dimensional) gravitational constant. The above functions are specifications of the generalized interpolating function

$$\frac{1}{\mu_{\lambda,n}} = \left( 1 + \lambda \frac{a_{0}}{a} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} = \frac{1}{2^n} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{\lambda^n}{4^{n-1} \left( \frac{r}{r_0} \right)^2} \left( \frac{r}{r_0} \right)^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}}; \quad r_0 = \sqrt{\frac{GM}{4a_0}}, \hspace{1cm} (288)$$

for $\lambda=1$ and $n=1, 2$, respectively. Thus we obtain the corresponding acceleration and velocity in UCM:

$$a = \frac{1}{2^n} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{\lambda^n}{4^{n-1} \left( \frac{r}{r_0} \right)^2} \left( \frac{r}{r_0} \right)^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \frac{GM}{r^2}; \quad \nu = \frac{1}{2^n} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{\lambda^n}{4^{n-1} \left( \frac{r}{r_0} \right)^2} \left( \frac{r}{r_0} \right)^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{n}} \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}, \hspace{1cm} (289)$$

which give the same velocity at infinite distance from the center of gravity for any value of $n$:

$$\nu_\infty = \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{\frac{GMa_0}{\lambda GMa_0}}; \quad \beta_\infty = \frac{1}{c} \sqrt{\frac{GMa_0}{\lambda GMa_0}}. \hspace{1cm} (290)$$

Besides, (286) emerges

$$a_{(r)} = \frac{1}{\mu_{(r)}^3} = \frac{1}{2^n} \left( 1 + \sqrt{1 + \frac{\lambda^n}{4^{n-1} \left( \frac{r}{r_0} \right)^2} \left( \frac{r}{r_0} \right)^2} \right)^{\frac{1}{3n}}. \hspace{1cm} (291)$$

The value $n=0$ gives $1/\mu=a_{(r)}=\infty$, which means infinite acceleration. Another interesting value is $n \rightarrow \infty$ with
We observe that
\[ \mu_{\lambda,\infty} = \lim_{n \to \infty} \left( \frac{\lambda a_0}{a} \right)^{\frac{n}{2}} = \left\{ \begin{array}{ll} \frac{\lambda a_0}{a}, & a \geq \lambda a_0 \\ \frac{\lambda a_0}{a}, & a \leq \lambda a_0 \end{array} \right. \]

Thus, we obtain the corresponding acceleration and velocity in UCM:
\[ a = \{ \frac{GM}{r^2}, \quad r \leq \frac{2r_0}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \} \]
\[ v = \left\{ \sqrt{\frac{GM}{r}}, \quad r \leq \frac{2r_0}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \right\} \]

We observe that \( \mu_{\lambda,\infty} \) gives Newtonian acceleration near to the center of gravity, while this is inversely proportional to the distance far away the center of gravity. Besides, in UCM the velocity has the well-known formula for \( r<2r_0/sqrt(\lambda) \), while it becomes steady for \( r>2r_0/sqrt(\lambda) \). Thus, \( \mu_{\lambda,\infty} \) is inefficient to explain the rotation curves in galaxies. Besides, (286) gives
\[ a_{\infty(r)} = \frac{1}{\mu_{\infty(r)}^\frac{1}{2}} = \left\{ \frac{\sqrt{\lambda} r}{2r_0}, \quad r \geq \frac{2r_0}{\sqrt{\lambda}} \right\} \]

The specific value \( \lambda=1 \):

i. gives the well-known original MONDian acceleration in UCM, which is also efficient to explain the rotation curves in galaxies (for \( n=1,2,\ldots \)) as well as the precession of Mercury's orbit and the deflection of light (because \( a_{\ell}=\mu=1 \) in the Solar system), but

ii. in case of empty of mass space: \( M\to0 \quad (r_0\to0) \), gives \( 1/\mu_{\infty}\to\infty \) and \( a_{\ell}\to\infty \) (even if \( n\to\infty \)). Thus, the 3GSM (31) gives
\[ g_{\phi\phi} = \lim_{M\to0} \frac{\mathcal{g}_{\phi\phi}r^2}{a_{\ell}} = 0 \neq \mathcal{g}_{\phi\phi} \]
\[ g_{\phi\phi} = \lim_{M\to0} \frac{\mathcal{g}_{\phi\phi}r^2}{a_{\ell}} \sin^2 \theta = 0 \neq \mathcal{g}_{\phi\phi} \sin^2 \theta \]

Thus, we do not obtain the metric of RIOs (11), except for the case of Galilean metric (19).

iii. gives extra large values of the acceleration around bodies with small mass [except for \( n\to\infty \), where \( 1/\mu=1 \quad (a_{\ell}=1) \) for \( r=2r_0 \). For instance a body of \( M=1 \) Kg \( (r_0=0.373 \text{ m}) \) at distance \( r=1 \text{ m} \), produces \( \mu_{\text{Simp}}=0.518 \ (1/\mu_{\text{Simp}}=1.93) \) according to the Simple interpolating function. Besides, the above has \( \mu_{1,\infty}=0.746 \ (1/\mu_{1,\infty}=1.34) \). This means twice value and 134% stronger than the Newtonian acceleration, respectively. Thus, it contradicts to the Cavendish experiment.

In this paper, we make changes to MOND ('New' MOND), resolving the above contradiction (ii). Thus, we define
\[ \lambda = \lambda_0 = \left( \frac{M}{M+m_0} \right)^2 < 1 \]

where \( m_0 \) is unspecified non-zero mass-dimensional constant. Now, (291) becomes
\[ a_{\ell} = \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{4^{n-1}} \left( \frac{M}{M+m_0} \right)^{2n} \left( \frac{r}{r_0} \right)^{2n} \right)^{\frac{1}{2n}} \]
\[ = \frac{1}{2^{2n}} \left( 1 + \frac{1}{4^{n-1}} \left( \frac{M}{M+m_0} \right)^{2n} \left( \frac{4a_0 r^2}{GM} \right) \right)^{\frac{1}{2n}} \]

So, the case of empty of mass space: \( M\to0 \) emerges
\[ \lim_{M\to0} a_{\ell} = 1 \]

Thus, the 3GSM (31) is transformed to the 1GSM (37), which for \( M\to0 \) gives the metric of RIOs (11).
4.5. The Combination of Modified GSR Gravitational Field strength with the concept of phantom Dark Matter and the Velocity at Infinite Distance of MOND

Below, we shall find the metric of spacetime that corresponds to the concept of phantom DM [9] (p. 356). We consider a very simple distribution of phantom DM:

$$\rho_{\text{dark}} = \frac{C_{\text{dark}}}{r^2} ; \quad M_{\text{dark}} = \int_0^r 4\pi r'^2 \rho_{\text{dark}} dr = 4\pi C_{\text{dark}} r$$  \hspace{1cm} (299)

and also all the luminous-baryonic mass at the center of gravity. In case of a spherical or cylindrical distribution of mass, the Modified Newtonian acceleration is

$$a = \frac{G(M + M_{\text{dark}})}{r^2} = \frac{GM}{r^2} \left(1 + \frac{M_{\text{dark}}}{M} \right) = \frac{GM}{r^2} \left(1 + \frac{4\pi C_{\text{dark}} r}{M} \right) = \frac{GM}{r^2} + \frac{4\pi G C_{\text{dark}} r}{M}. \hspace{1cm} (300)$$

The combination of the above to (285) gives

$$\frac{1}{\mu_{\text{DM}}} = 1 + \frac{M_{\text{dark}}}{M} = 1 + \frac{4\pi G C_{\text{dark}} r}{M}. \hspace{1cm} (301)$$

Besides, the velocity in UCM is given by the formula

$$v^2 = \frac{G(M + M_{\text{dark}})}{r} = \frac{GM}{r} + 4\pi G C_{\text{dark}}, \hspace{1cm} (302)$$

which at infinite distance from the center of gravity, gives

$$v_\infty^2 = 4\pi G C_{\text{dark}}. \hspace{1cm} (303)$$

The combination of the above equation with the (290) MONDian formula gives

$$C_{\text{dark}} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \sqrt{\frac{2M_{0}}{G}} = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda} M}{8\pi r_0}. \hspace{1cm} (304)$$

The replacement of the above to the initial eqn (299i) gives

$$\rho_{\text{dark}} = \frac{1}{4\pi} \sqrt{\frac{m_{0}}{G}} \frac{\sqrt{\lambda} M}{r^2} = \frac{\sqrt{\lambda}}{8\pi r_0} \frac{M}{r^2}. \hspace{1cm} (305)$$

Thus, (301) combined to (286) gives

$$\frac{1}{\mu_{(r)}} = a_{(r)}^3 = 1 + \frac{\sqrt{\lambda} r}{2 r_0} ; \quad a_{(r)} = \frac{1}{\mu_{(r)}^\frac{1}{3}} = \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{\lambda} r}{2 r_0} \right)^\frac{1}{3}. \hspace{1cm} (306)$$

Moreover, (270) and (271) give the corresponding acceleration and velocity in UCM:

$$a = \left(1 + \frac{\sqrt{\lambda} r}{2 r_0} \right) \frac{GM}{r^2}; \quad v = \sqrt{1 + \frac{\sqrt{\lambda} r}{2 r_0} \frac{GM}{r}}. \hspace{1cm} (307)$$

Finally, it is proven that the corresponding values of function $a(r)$ have the properties: Standard Interpolating function < Simple Interpolating function < Absorption of DM into the metric and also ‘New’ < ‘old’.

In this paper, we use $m_0=m_e$ (mass of electron) in (296). Thus, observations in macrocosm has

$$\lambda = \lambda_0 = \left(\frac{M}{M + m_e} \right)^2 \approx 1^- ; \quad M\gg m_e \hspace{1cm} (308)$$

and we obtain the results of original ‘old’ MOND.

5. Gravitational Red Shift

We initially present the Gravitational Red Shift (GRS) according to GR. Thus, we consider two consecutive wave fronts passing first A and then B [9] (p.188). Thus, we have four events: $A(t_1), A(t_2), B(t_3), B(t_4)$ and also
\[ dS_A^2 = g_{100} c^2 dr_A^2 = g_{100} \left( 1 - a_{(r_0)} \frac{c}{r_A} \right) c^2 dt_A^2; \quad dS_B^2 = g_{100} c^2 dr_B^2 = g_{100} \left( 1 - a_{(r_0)} \frac{c}{r_A} \right) c^2 dt_B^2, \]

by using the 3GSM (31). The square root and integration of the above leads to

\[ cT_A = \sqrt{1 - a_{(r_0)} \frac{c^2 r_S}{r_A}} cT; \quad cT_B = \sqrt{1 - a_{(r_0)} \frac{c^2 r_S}{r_B}} cT, \]

where \( T_A, T_B \) and \( T \) are the period of the wave for unmoved observers located at A, B and infinite distance, correspondingly. The coordinate time (period of the wave) \( T \) is considered the same at A and B (\( t_2-t_1 = t_4-t_3 = T \)). So, we obtain

\[
\frac{T_B}{T_A} = \frac{1 - a_{(r_0)} \frac{c^2 r_S}{r_A}}{1 - a_{(r_0)} \frac{c^2 r_S}{r_B}}; \quad \frac{f_B}{f_A} = \frac{1 - a_{(r_0)} \frac{c^2 r_S}{r_B}}{1 - a_{(r_0)} \frac{c^2 r_S}{r_A}},
\]

where \( f_A \) and \( f_B \) are the frequencies recognized by observers located at A and B (inversely proportional to the times of passing as measured by standard clocks). The above formula emerges

\[
T(r) = T \left( 1 - a_{(r)} \frac{c^2 r_S}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}; \quad f(r) = f_\infty \left( 1 - a_{(r)} \frac{c^2 r_S}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},
\]

where \( f(r) \) and \( f_\infty \) are the frequencies measured by unmoved observers located at distance \( r \) from the center of gravity and at infinite distance, respectively. Besides, we can correlate the corresponding total GR-energies, by using \( E_{GR}=hf \):

\[
E_{GR(r)} = E_{GR} \left( 1 - a_{(r)} \frac{c^2 r_S}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}},
\]

where \( E_{GR(r)} \) and \( E_{GR} \) are the energies measured by unmoved observers located at distance \( r \) from the center of gravity and at infinite distance, respectively.

Now, we define GRS z-factor:

\[
z = \frac{\lambda_0 - \lambda_\infty}{\lambda_\infty} = \frac{\lambda_0}{\lambda_\infty} - 1 = \frac{c_E}{c} - 1 = \frac{f_\infty}{f_\infty} - 1.
\]

Thus, we calculate

\[
z = \frac{f_\infty}{f_\infty} - 1 = \left( 1 - a_{(r)} \frac{c^2 r_S}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1; \quad z \approx \frac{c^2}{2r} a_{(r)} \frac{GM}{c^2 r},
\]

where \( \lambda_0 \) is the observed wavelength of radiation which is produced at distance \( r \) from the center of gravity and \( \lambda_\infty \) is the wavelength of corresponding radiation that is produced in Earth Laboratory (both of them are measured by unmoved observers on Earth, where the speed of light is \( c_E \)). The above exact and approximate formula (in case of large distance from the center of gravity), has come by considering

\[
f(r) = f_\infty.
\]

More specifically, \( \tilde{c}_i = 1 \) gives the Einsteinian-Lorentzian 3GSM-results:
The choice \( a(r)=1 \) leads to the 1GSM-results:

\[
\frac{T_B}{T_A} = \frac{1 - a(r) \frac{r_B}{r_A}}{1 - a(r) \frac{r_S}{r_A}}; \quad f_B = \frac{1 - a(r) \frac{r_S}{r_B}}{1 - a(r) \frac{r_S}{r_A}}
\]

\[
T(r) = T \left( 1 - \frac{\xi^2 r_B}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}; \quad f(r) = f_\infty \left( 1 - \frac{\xi^2 r_B}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}}
\]

\[
z = \left( 1 - a(r) \frac{r_S}{r} \right)^{\frac{1}{2}} - 1; \quad z \approx a(r) \frac{r_S}{2r} = a(r) \frac{GM}{c^2 r}
\]

The application of formula (325) to the Sun surface \( r=6.9599\times10^8 \text{ m}, M=1.988,500\times10^{33} \text{ kg} \) [18] and \( G=6.67428(67)\times10^{-11} \text{ m}^3\text{kg}^{-1}\text{s}^{-2}, c=299792458 \text{ m s}^{-1} \) (exact) [17] (pp. 1-1, 1-20, 14-2) emerges \( z_{\text{theoretical}}=2.12244\times10^{-8} \). In case that we examine the 74 strong lines of the spectrum of iron Fe(I), we obtain \( R=z_{\text{observed}}/z_{\text{theoretical}}=0.97(0.16) \), while all the 738 (weak, medium and strong) lines have \( R=z_{\text{observed}}/z_{\text{theoretical}} = 0.76(0.24) \) [22] (p. 247).

In case of GSR, the GRS is explained via a different way. Let us consider a ray of light (E/M wave) emitted from source at distance \( r \) from the center of gravity. The corresponding period (frequency) of the wave \( T(f) \) is considered the same at any point for unmoved observers located anywhere, because the space has steady curvature and there exist no time dilation. Thus, the only way to obtain again the above GR-results, is the consideration that (316) is invalid and the emitted radiation is affected by gravitation via the formula
\[ f_0 = f(\nu) = f_\infty = \sqrt{1 - a(\nu) \frac{k_s}{r} f_{EL}}. \]  

(i) The first option of GSR \((k=\xi_1^2)\) transforms (326) to
\[ f_0 = f(\nu) = f_\infty = \sqrt{1 - a(\nu) \frac{\xi_1^2 k_s}{r} f_{EL}}. \]  
which gives the 3GSM-results. More specifically, \(\xi_1=1\) transforms (327) to
\[ f_0 = f(\nu) = f_\infty = \sqrt{1 - a(\nu) \frac{k_s}{r} f_{EL}}. \]

that leads to the \textit{Einsteinian-Lorentzian} 3GSM-results.  

The choice \(a(\nu)=1\) transforms (327) to
\[ f_0 = f(\nu) = f_\infty = \sqrt{1 - \frac{\xi_1^2 k_s}{r} f_{EL}}. \]
which gives the 1GSM-results. More specifically, \(\xi_1=1\) transforms (329) to
\[ f_0 = f(\nu) = f_\infty = \sqrt{1 - \frac{k_s}{r} f_{EL}}. \]

that leads to the original \textit{Schwarzschild metric}-results.

(ii) The second option of GSR \((k=1)\) transforms (326) to (328), which gives again the \textit{Einsteinian-Lorentzian} 3GSM-results. More specifically, \(a(\nu)=1\) transforms (328) to (330), which leads again to the original \textit{Schwarzschild metric} results.

6. Experimental Validation - Discussion

In Table 2, we show the values of characteristic parameters for the original 1Kg, the Earth, the Sun [data from [17] (pp. 1-1, 14-2)], Galaxy NGC 3198 [data from [23] (p. 56) and [24] (p. 3)] and the Observable Universe [data from [25] (p. 43) and [26] (p. 27)]. Besides, \(M\) is the mass that is enclosed in a sphere of radius \(r\), \(r_0\) is Milgrom radius, \(v_\infty\) is new velocity at infinite distance and \(f_{EL}\) is the corresponding velocity factor. The inverse of the \textit{Interpolating functions} \(1/\mu_{\text{simp}}, 1/\mu_{\text{stand}}\) and \(1/\mu_{\text{DM}}\) as well as \(a_{\text{simp}}, \mu_{\text{stand}}\) and \(a_{\text{DM}}\) on a sphere of radius \(r\) and they have been obtained from (287i), (287ii), (306i), (291) for \(n=1,2\) and (306) for \(\lambda=1\), respectively. Besides, we have used the following values of physical constants: \(a_0=1.2(0.1) \times 10^{-10}\) ms\(^{-2}\) [20] (p. 1), AU=1.4959787066\(\times 10^{11}\) m, 
\(G=6.67428(67)\times10^{-11}\) m\(^{-2}\)kg\(^{-1}\)s\(^{-2}\), c=299792458 ms\(^{-1}\) (exact) [17] (pp. 1-1, 1-20, 14-2).

6.1. The Combination 3\textsuperscript{rd} Generalized Schwarzschild Metric or Modified GSR-Gravitational Field with MOND Simple & Standard Interpolating Function and Absorption of the Dark Matter into the field in Galaxy NGC 3198

In order to find out what is the effect of the modification at large mass and size systems, we analytically examine Galaxy NGC 3198.

The values of Circular Velocities [experimental \((V_{\text{exp}})\) and calculated by the Combination of 3GSM or Modified GSR-Gravitational Field with the corresponding Simple \(\mu\) \((V_{\text{simp}})\), or Standard \(\mu\) \((V_{\text{stand}})\) or \textit{Absorption of DM into the Metric by using distribution \((305)\) for \(\lambda=1\) \((V_{\text{DM}}))\), the Luminous Mass of the galaxy that is enclosed within the circular orbit \((M_\odot)\), the corresponding values of the function \(1/\mu(\nu)\) \((1/\mu_{\text{simp}}, 1/\mu_{\text{stand}}, 1/\mu_{\text{DM}})\), function \(a(\nu)\) \((a_{\text{simp}}, a_{\text{stand}}, a_{\text{DM}})\) wrt the distance from the center of Galaxy NGC 3198, are contained in Table 3 (data from [27] (p. 2)). The Circular Velocities \((V_{\text{simp}}, V_{\text{stand}}, V_{\text{DM}})\) have been calculated by using (289ii) for \(n=1,2\) and (307ii) for \(\lambda=1\), the values of function \(1/\mu(\nu)\) \((1/\mu_{\text{simp}}, 1/\mu_{\text{stand}}, 1/\mu_{\text{DM}})\), by using (287i), (287ii) and (306i) for \(\lambda=1\), the values of function \(a(\nu)\) \((a_{\text{simp}}, a_{\text{stand}}, a_{\text{DM}})\), by using (291) for \(n=1,2\) and (306ii) for \(\lambda=1\), respectively. The experimental values \((a_{\text{exp}})\) have been obtained, by replacing the experimental velocity \((V_{\text{exp}})\) in (271).
In Figure 2, we show the plot of function \(a(\rho)\) wrt the distance from the center of Galaxy NGC 3198 for the Combination of 3GSM or Modified GSR-Gravitational Field with Simple \(\mu\) (\(\alpha_{\text{simp}}\)), or Standard \(\mu\) (\(\alpha_{\text{stand}}\)), or Absorption of phantom Dark Matter into the Metric by using distribution (306) for \(\lambda=1\) (\(\alpha_{\text{DM}}\)). The experimental values (\(a_{\text{exp}}\)) have been obtained, by replacing the experimental velocity (\(V_{\text{exp}}\)) in (271). In addition, the corresponding Rotation Curves in Galaxy NGC 3198 are shown in Figure 3.

We observe that in case of Galaxy NGC 3198, Schwarzschild or Newtonian field strength produces maximum relative error about 66% at extra large distances. The Simple \(\mu\) gives better results, producing maximum relative error 39% near to the galactic center. The Standard \(\mu\) gives even better results, producing maximum relative error about 23% at the center of the galaxy. The Absorption of phantom DM into the Metric by using distribution (305) for \(\lambda=1\) (\(V_{\text{DM}}\)) has maximum relative error 54% near to the galactic center. It is noted that the relative error of experimental Circular Velocities is \((\Delta V_{\text{exp}})_{\rho}\approx 8\%\) related to the uncertainty of the Hubble constant \(H_0\) [9] (pp. 356-357). Finally, the values at distance 13.8 Mpc=2.846×10^{12} AU=4.258×10^{23} m, which is the distance of Galaxy NGC 3198 from Earth [28], give us the image of what happens at extremely large distances. The replacement of \(a_{\text{exp}}=12.998\) to the 3GSM (31) gives \(g_{R_0}=\frac{9.999999969}{g_{R_0}}\rightarrow g_{R_0}\). This means that if \(r\rightarrow\infty\), then 3GSM→metric of RIOs (11).

The same procedure can be followed in any galaxy, by using only the mass of the visible disk. Thus, it explains the rotation curves of many galaxies, eliminating the corresponding DM (see Figure 4 [28]). Besides, we can obtain even better results, by using value of \(n\) in (288) and (291): \(1<\ n<2\), or other distribution of phantom DM such as in [29] (p. 13) that contains the core radius \(R_0\).

### Table 2. Characteristic parameters (mass \(M\), distance or size radius \(R\), Schwarzschild radius \(r_s\), Milgrom radius \(r_o\), \(r/r_s\), velocity at infinite distance \(u_o\), \(\beta_o\), \(1/\mu_{\text{simp}}\), \(1/\mu_{\text{stand}}\), \(1/\mu_{\text{DM}}\), \(a_{\text{simp}}\), \(a_{\text{stand}}\), \(a_{\text{DM}}\) on a sphere of radius \(R\)) for the original 1 Kg, the Earth, the Sun, galaxy NGC 3198 and the Observable Universe.

| \(M/\text{Kg}\) (original) | Earth | Sun | NGC 3198 | Observable Universe |
|-----------------------------|-------|-----|----------|---------------------|
| \(R/\text{m}\)              | 6.68×10^{12} | 4.265×10^{12} | 4.6524×10^{13} | 6.76294×10^{40} |
| \(r_s/\text{m}\)            | 0.373 | 9.113×10^{11} | 5.2591×10^{14} | 9.6972671×10^{19} |
| \(v_o/\text{m s}^{-1}\)     | 3.15×10^{14} | 4.93339×10^{8} | 1.1851×10^{14} | 152,556 |
| \(\beta_o\)                 | 1.93  | 1.21×10^{10} | 1.86819  | 0.36                |
| \(1/\mu_{\text{stand}}\)   | 1.54  | 1.2×10^{16} | 1.48232  | 1.97                |
| \(1/\mu_{\text{DM}}\)      | 2.34  | 1.3×10^{16} | 2.27355  | 2.82                |
| \(a_{\text{simp}}\)        | 1.25  | 1.48×10^{10} | 1.23161  | 1.34                |
| \(a_{\text{stand}}\)       | 1.15  | 1.6×10^{10} | 1.14020  | 1.25                |
| \(a_{\text{DM}}\)          | 1.33  | 1.38×10^{10} | 1.31493  | 1.41                |

\(^{1}[17]\) (pp. 1-14-2), \(^{2}[23]\) (p. 56), \(^{3}[24]\) (p. 3), \(^{4}[25]\) (p. 43), \(^{5}[26]\) (p. 27).
6.2. The Combination of 3rd Generalized Schwarzschild Metric or Modified GSR-Gravitational Field with MOND Simple & Standard Interpolating Function or Absorption of Dark Matter into the field in the Solar System

In order to find out what is the effect of the modification at medium mass and size systems, we now examine our Solar System. The mean values of Rotational Velocities, the Mass of the Solar System that is enclosed within the orbit wrt the mean distance the planet from the Sun, are contained in Table 4 [data from [17] (p. 14-3)]. The Circular Velocities (\(V_{\text{Schwar}}\), \(V_{\text{simp}}\), \(V_{\text{stand}}\)) have been calculated, by using (243iii), (289ii) for \(\lambda=1\) and \(n=1, 2\), respectively. The values of function \(1/\mu(r)\) and function \(a(r)\) wrt the distance from the center of Galaxy NGC 3198. The relative errors of the experimental Velocities are \((\Delta V_{\text{exp}})/V_{\text{exp}}\approx 8\%\) [9] (pp. 356-357).

| \(r\) / Kpc | \(M_\odot\)/10^{40} kg | \(V_{\text{exp}}\) (1) | \(a_{\text{exp}}\) | \(1/\mu_{\text{simp}}\) | \(a_{\text{simp}}\) | \(V_{\text{simp}}\) | \(V_{\text{stand}}\) | \(a_{\text{stand}}\) | \(V_{\text{DM}}\) | \((\Delta V_{\text{exp}})/V_{\text{exp}}\) % |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 4.0 | 1.620 | 118.0 | 1.2607 | 1.8931 | 1.2371 | 128.783 | 9 |
| 8.0 | 5.825 | 150.3 | 1.1976 | 1.9597 | 1.2514 | 175.687 | 17 |
| 16.1 | 7.237 | 155.3 | 1.5751 | 3.0263 | 1.4464 | 171.526 | 10 |
| 4.97 | 6.544 | 148.4 | 2.2383 | 5.7321 | 1.7897 | 158.734 | 7 |
| 32.2 | 6.072 | 151.9 | 2.9100 | 8.6086 | 2.0495 | 153.157 | 1 |
| 14.87 | 6.763 | - | - | 2.196.1 | 12.998 | 152.574 | - |
| 4.258.3 | 6.763 | - | - | 2.195.6 | 12.997 | 152.557 | - |

(1) [27] (p. 2)

### Table 3. Circular Velocities [experimental (\(V_{\text{exp}}\)) and calculated by the Combination of Lorentzian-Einsteinian 3rd Generalized Schwarzschild metric or Modified GSR Gravitational Field with the corresponding Simple \(\mu\) (\(V_{\text{simp}}\)) or Standard \(\mu\) (\(V_{\text{stand}}\)) or Absorption of DM into the Metric by using distribution (305) for \(\lambda=1\) (\(V_{\text{DM}}\)), the luminous mass of the galaxy that is enclosed within the circular orbit (\(M_\odot\)), the corresponding values of function \(1/\mu(r)\) and function \(a(r)\) wrt the distance from the center of Galaxy NGC 3198. The relative errors of the experimental Velocities are \((\Delta V_{\text{exp}})/V_{\text{exp}}\approx 8\%\) [9] (pp. 356-357).
**Schwarzschild metric** \((V_{\text{Schw}}, g_{00, \text{Lor}})\), because it is \(a(r) = 1\). Thus, there are not significant changes to the **Relativistic Doppler Shift**, the **gravitational red shift** as well as the **precession of Mercury’s orbit** \((g_{00}=0.99999999490)\). Finally, the values at distance 13.8 Mpc=2.846×10^{12} \text{ AU}=4.258×10^{23} \text{ m}, (which is the distance of Galaxy NGC 3198 from Earth [23]) give us the image of what happens at extra large distances. The replacement of \(a(r)=739.61\) to the 3GSM (31) gives \(g_{00}=(1- 5.13×10^{-18})g_{00} \rightarrow g_{00}\). This means that if \(r \rightarrow \infty\), then 3GSM \(\rightarrow\) metric of RIOs (11). Besides, the corresponding velocity in UCM is \(V_{\text{simp}}=V_{\text{stand}}=355.99 \text{ ms}^{-1} \neq 0\).

### 7. Conclusions

The gravitational field can be described equally well, by using **Metrics** according to General Relativity (GR), or **Generalized Potential** according to Special Relativity (SR) and Newtonian Physics (NPs). In this paper, we also use Generalized Special Relativity (GSR) that unifies SR and NPs. Thus, GR is correlated to SR and NPs via the corresponding GSR-Lagrangian. More specifically, the **Rotation Curves in Galaxies** are explained, by using the **3rd Generalized Schwarzschild Metric** (3GSM) according to General Relativity, or the **Modified GSR-3rd Generalized Schwarzschild Potential** (M-GSR-3GSP) according to GSR, eliminating the corresponding Dark Matter (DM). The above contain the unspecified function \(a(r)\) that is determined, by using extra-modified interpolating functions of Modified Newtonian Dynamics (MOND), or **Distributions of phantom DM**. In scale of non rotating black hole, planetary and star system, it is \(a(r) \approx 1\). Thus, the 3GSM, or M-GSR-3GSP are simplified to the **1st Generalized Schwarzschild Metric** (1GSM) according to GR, or the Modified GSR-**1st Generalized Schwarzschild Potential** (M-GSR-1GSP) according to SR and NPs, which explain the **Precession of Mercury’s perihelion**, **Deflection of Light** and **Gravitational Red Shift**.

![Function a(r) for the Combination of 3rd Generalized Schwarzschild potential with MOND or phantom Dark Matter in NGC 3198](image)

**Figure 2.** Plot of function \(a(r)\) wrt the distance \((r)\) from the center of Galaxy NGC 3198 for the Combination of 3rd Generalized Schwarzschild metric or Modified GSR-Gravitational Field with Simple interpolating function \((a_{\text{simp}})\), or Standard interpolating function \((a_{\text{stand}})\), or Absorption of phantom Dark Matter into the Metric by using distribution \((305)\) for \(\lambda=1\) \((a_{DM})\). The experimental values \((a_{\text{exp}})\) have been obtained, by replacing the experimental velocity \((V_{\text{exp}})\) in (271).
NGC 3198 Rotation Curves

Figure 3. Rotation Curves in Galaxy NGC 3198. Rotational Velocities [experimental ($V_{\text{exp}}$), calculated by Schwarzschild or Newtonian field strength ($V_d$) and the Combination of 3rd Generalized Schwarzschild metric or Modified GSR-Gravitational Field with Simple interpolating function ($V_{\text{simp}}$), or Standard interpolating function ($V_{\text{std}}$), or Absorption of phantom Dark Matter into the Metric by using distribution (305) for $\lambda=1$ ($V_{\text{DM}}$)] wrt the distance ($r$) from the center of Galaxy NGC 3198.

Galaxies well fit by MOND

84 listed at present

UGC 2885  NGC 5533  NGC 6674  NGC 7331  NGC 5907  NGC 2998
NGC 801  NGC 5371  NGC 5033  NGC 2903  NGC 3521  NGC 2683  NGC 3198
NGC 6946  NGC 2403  NGC 6503  NGC 1003  NGC 247  NGC 7739  NGC 300
NGC 5585  NGC 55  NGC 1560  NGC 3109  UGC 128  UGC 2259  M 33
IC 2574  DDO 170  DDO 168  NGC 3726  NGC 3769  NGC 3877  NGC 3893
NGC 3917  NGC 3949  NGC 3953  NGC 3972  NGC 3992  NGC 4010
NGC 4013  NGC 4051  NGC 4085  NGC 4088  NGC 4100  NGC 4138
NGC 4157  NGC 4183  NGC 4217  NGC 4389  UGC 6399  UGC 6446
UGC 6667  UGC 6818  UGC 6917  UGC 6923  UGC 6930  UGC 6973
UGC 6983  UGC 7089  NGC 1024  NGC 3593  NGC 4698  NGC 5879  IC 724
F563-1  F563-V2  F568-1  F568-3  F568-V1  F571-V1  F574-1  F583-1
F583-4  UGC 1230  UGC 5005  UGC 5999  Carina  Fornax
Leo I  Leo II  Sculptor  Sextans  Sgr

Figure 4. Galaxies with rotation curves well fit by MOND [31].
### Table 4. Rotational Velocities [experimental (\(V_{\text{exp}}\)) and calculated by the Combination of 3\textsuperscript{rd} Generalized Schwarzschild metric or Modified GSR-Gravitational Field with MOND Simple or Standard Interpolating Function \(V_{\text{simpl}}, V_{\text{stand}}\)], the Luminous Mass of the Solar System that is enclosed within the circular orbit (\(M_{\odot}\)), the corresponding values of function 1/\(\mu_{\odot}\), function \(a_{\odot}\), and time coefficient of metric (by taking \(g_{00}=1\) and \(g_{11}=1\) \(\langle g_{00}\rangle\) wrt the mean distance from the Sun. Data from [17] (p. 14-3).

| Name     | \(r/\text{AU}\) | \(M_{\odot}/10^{11}\text{ m}\) | \(1/\mu_{\odot}\) | \(1/\mu_{\text{simpl}}\) | \(1/\mu_{\text{stand}}\) | \(a_{\odot}\) | \(a_{\text{simpl}}\) | \(a_{\text{stand}}\) | \(V_{\text{Schwar}}\) | \(V_{\text{simpl}}\) | \(V_{\text{stand}}\) |
|----------|-----------------|-------------------------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|------------|-------------|-------------|-----------------|-----------------|-----------------|
| Sun      | 0.00465         | 1.989,100                     | 1               | 1.000000000000  | 1.000000000000  | -0.9999997553 | 369.747    |
| Surface  | 0.00696         | 1.989,100,000000              | 0               | 1.000000000000  | 1.000000000000  | -0.9999997553 | 369.747    |
| Mercury  | 0.38710         | 1.989,100,000000              | 0               | 1.000000000000  | 1.000000000000  | -0.9999997553 | 47.880     |
| Venus    | 0.72333         | 1.989,100,3302                | 0               | 1.000000000000  | 1.000000000000  | -0.9999997553 | 35.027     |
| Earth    | 1.00000         | 1.989,105,1992                | 0               | 1.000000000000  | 1.000000000000  | -0.9999997553 | 29.790     |
| Mars     | 1.52369         | 1.989,111,1715                | 0               | 1.000000000000  | 1.000000000000  | -0.9999997553 | 24.134     |
| Jupiter  | 5.20283         | 1.989,111,8134                | 0               | 1.000000000000  | 1.000000000000  | -0.9999997553 | 13.060     |
| Saturn   | 9.53876         | 1.991,010,6134                | 0               | 1.000000000000  | 1.000000000000  | -0.9999997553 | 9.650      |
| Uranus   | 19.19139        | 1.991,579,1134                | 0               | 1.000000000000  | 1.000000000000  | -0.9999997553 | 6.804      |
| Neptune | 30.06107        | 1.991,665,7384                | 0               | 1.000000000000  | 1.000000000000  | -0.9999997553 | 5.437      |
| Pluto    | 39.52940        | 1.991,768,5184                | 0               | 1.000000000000  | 1.000000000000  | -0.9999997553 | 4.741      |
| NGC      | 2.846×10\(^{15}\) | 1.991,768,5334               | 0               | 1.000000000000  | 1.000000000000  | -1.0000000000 | 3.12×10\(^{-7}\) |

### Abbreviations-Annotations

1GSL: 1\textsuperscript{st} Generalized Schwarzschild Lagrangian  
1GSM: 1\textsuperscript{st} Generalized Schwarzschild Metric  
1GSP: 1\textsuperscript{st} Generalized Schwarzschild Potential  
1GSRP: 1\textsuperscript{st} Generalized Schwarzschild Relativistic Potential  
3GSL: 3\textsuperscript{rd} Generalized Schwarzschild Lagrangian  
3GSM: 3\textsuperscript{rd} Generalized Schwarzschild Metric  
3GSRP: 3\textsuperscript{rd} Generalized Schwarzschild Relativistic Potential  
CCs: Cartesian Coordinates  
c\(_i\): Universal Speed  
DM: Dark Matter
EGR: Einsteinian General Relativity
EP: Equivalence Principle
ERT: Einstein Relativity Theory
ESR: Einsteinian Special Relativity
GDL: Gravitational Deflection of Light
GEE: Gravito-Electric Effect
GME: Gravito-Magnetic Effect
GR: General Relativity
GRS: Gravitational Red Shift
GSR: Generalized Special Relativity
GSR-1GSP: GSR-1\textsuperscript{st} Generalized Schwarzschild Potential
GSR-3GSP: GSR-3\textsuperscript{rd} Generalized Schwarzschild Potential
GT: Galilean Transformation
ICLSTTs: Isometric Closed Linear Transformations of Complex Spacetime
LSTT: Linear Spacetime Transformation
LB: Lorentz Boost
M-GSR-1GSP: Modified GSR-1\textsuperscript{st} Generalized Schwarzschild Potential
M-GSR-3GSP: Modified GSR-3\textsuperscript{rd} Generalized Schwarzschild Potential
MOND: Modified Newtonian Dynamics
NPs: Newtonian Physics
PMP: Precession of Mercury’s Perihelion
$r_0$: Milgrom radius
RB: Real Boost
RIOs: Relativistic Inertial observers
$r_S$: Schwarzschild radius
$r_{S1}$: 1\textsuperscript{st} Generalized Schwarzschild radius
$r_{SM}$: Modified Generalized Schwarzschild radius
RT: Relativity Theory
SM: Schwarzschild Metric
SR: Special Relativity
TPs: Theory of Physics
UCM: Uniform Circular Motion
$\mu$: Interpolating function

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