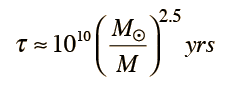
Our Final Equation is:

The collected datas we will use to calculate our equations are:

Distance of a star = (for example) Δx

Mass of a star = M

Life span of a star = 

(Equation 1)

Equation 1 means :

1010 x (Solar Mass / Mass of a star)2,5 years is the lifespan of a star.

We found the lifespan of a star. Now we need to find the age of a star. We will take this data from the db we use.

Lets say Agestar = tage

Now, if we will :

Lifespan of a star – Age of a star

We will find remaining time until the death of a star.

We will use the other datas we collected and learn what will happen after star (that we are observing) die . For example our code will find the type of the star we are observing and match the type, to the event that will happen (like formation of a black hole/neutron star/…./supernova)

And if it is a super nova it will add last thing to the equation=

Δx/c (c=speed of light) and with that we will find the time that we need to observe the event after that happen

Then the equation will be :

1010 x (Solar Mass / Mass of a star)2,5 + Δx/c

But in this equation there are parts that we will make easier for code.

The datas we are observing such as Δx is in the form of light years so we dont need to make calculation with long numbers. Δx/c part will be Δx= p light years(for example) 🡪 and Δx/c is p.(c.one year/c) so it will be just p

Our equation is getting easier, for example the mass of a star is like that too. The mass data we are collecting from the db is in the form of solar mass. Like:

f Solar mass (For example)/solar mass and it will be constant like before. So you can think like final Formula of observation of the future event (supernova) is

1010 x (1/f)2,5 + p