

The "Law of Relative Motion" that will pertain to all types of particles no matter what they are composed of is basically Ampere's 1825 Law:

Two bodies on orbits will have an attraction that will vary proportionally with the cosine of the angle of the planes of their orbits, and they will have a torque that will tend to make the orbits parallel and become oriented in such a way that both objects in both orbits are traveling in the same direction. . The attraction and torque thus produced will be proportional to the relative mass and velocity of the bodies.

Perhaps this can be stated in a simpler fashion:

Objects traveling on parallel paths in the same direction tend to attract.

Objects traveling on parallel paths but moving in opposite directions tend to repel.

If the paths of these objects are not parallel then a torque will exist which will tend to make these paths parallel in a direction in which both objects are traveling the same way

*Over 4 Decades of Daniel P. Fitzpatrick's Books, Papers and Thoughts*

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