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The Solution to the 10 Biggest Problems in Physics

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Introduction

Probably the most interesting research paper I've ever read is the one by Johan Hansson of Sweden. In it he succinctly summarizes the most important problems in Physics as of 2015. My series of papers on Physics began in January 2016. From there I built a series of papers some of which I list below. To this I add a few spot calculations that get to the heart of what Hansson has stated as the unsolved problem. Note that there are probably over 500 papers on Astro- theology that I've written since 2016. The best selection and most popular ones are list here:

- Cusack, PTE., Minoans and Their Mathematical Physics (submitted)
- Astro-Theology, Cusacks Universe (hilarispublisher.com)
- Elementary Particles and Astrotheology (hilarispublisher.com)
- Navier-Stokes Equation: A Solution | Madridge Publishers
- Einstein's Grand Mistake (longdom.org)
- The Ether and The Electrical Universe (lupinepublishers.com)
- .https://lupinepublishers.com/material-science-journal/pdf/MAMS.MS.ID.000145.pdf
- Metaphysics & Astrotheology|crimson publishers.com
- Consciousness & the 7 Layer Universe | Auctores (auctoresonline.org)
- Advances in Molecular Electronics: A Brief Review (pubtexto.com)
- Physics for Astro-Theology (omicsonline.org)
- chaos-theory-and-at-math.pdf (tsijournals.com)

Problems #1

$$Me-/\mathbb{C} \times s \times M$$
$$5.1099 / 1.602 \times 0.866)^{2}$$
$$=1/\pi$$
$$s=E \times t=|E||t \sin 60°$$
$$s=t$$
$$4/3=E^{2}=0.866^{2}$$

Problem #2

1/81=M=123

123(938) =1/sin60°=E

Me-/ℂ= (5.1099) /1.602=1/3.135=1/π=1/t=E

8/3(1/π) ²=2.713≈e1=E=et

t=1

M=Ln t=Ln 1=0

2.713/3.135=3.132≈π

Problem #3

s=v

s=ds/dt

s=t=1/2

F=-ks

sin θ=-k (±1/2)

sin 60°=0.866=k (±1/2)

K=±√3=±√t=eigenvector

T=KE=1/2Mv²

=1/2M (1/√2) ²=M/4=4/4=1

TE=Mc²+1/2Mc²

KE=1/2Mc²=18

k=√18=4.246≈π-e

Problem #4

The key to solving the Navier-Stokes problems is assuming that s=v=a

s=ds/dt=d²t/dt²

That provides the solution.

Problem #5

The Universe is not expanding. It is being ccompressed. The Ether is being compressed by the Superforce. Light from distanct galaxies travels through the holes or voids in the ether. It causes the red shift. When Einstein had, measured the bend of light by the gavity of the Sun, there was an equal opposite to the oposite direction. That wan't on Earht and was not measured. Why a theory was accepted based on one errand experiment is beyond me that most of the Physists accepted it.

Einstein's eqaution E=Mc² was known to the ancient Minonians as far back as perhaps 12000 BC.

PE=Mc²

= (4)(9)

=36

T²-t-1-1

T=2

M=Ln t=Ln 2=0.693 ≈70%

69.3% (36) =24.95≈25=E² ⇒y=y′ dE/dt=E E=5, t=3 1.24.95=4.007

Problem #6

e-8.987=1.250=Emin ⇒GMP

Problem #7

t=KE=1/2Mv²

v² ≥0

M≥0

∫1→π Ln t

=tLn -t

= {πLn π-π}-{1Ln1-1}

=1.4546

t^2-t-1=E

1^2-1-1=-1=E ⇒t=0 for the GMP

(√-1) ^{2}-(√ (-1) -1=E

(-1) -(-0.618) -1=E=-.1236≈1/81=M

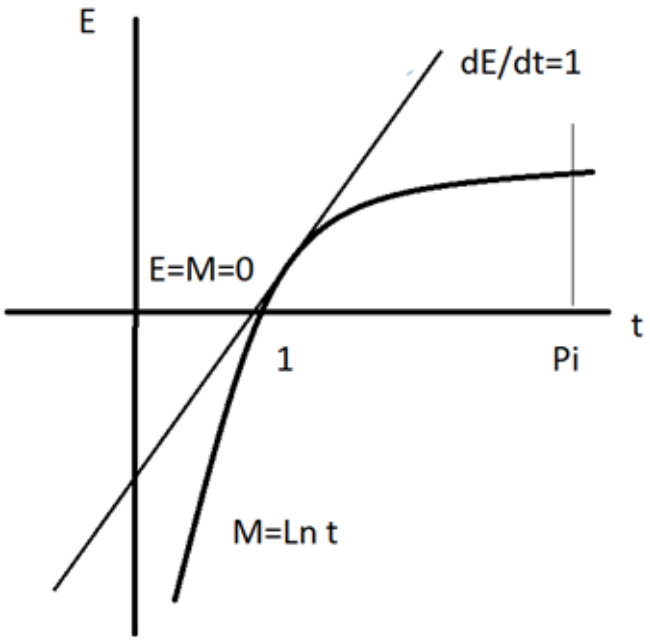
(-0.618) ^{2}-(-0.618) -1=13.82

13.82 x Mp+=13.82(938.7) =-1.297≈13

13^2+13-2=t=180=π

T=π

(-0.618) ^{2}-(-0.618) -1=-1.236=1/809≈1/81=M



Statement #11

Ff=μN

N=Mg

E=1/Ff =1/μ(Mg)

M=0 E=ΔH=0

0=1/Ff

Ff=0 Supercooled Helium has zero friction

Ff=μN =μMg

E=1/F

F=1/E=1/ΔH

1/13=μ(4)$(2.9979)^2$

μ=5.1=Me-

μ=1/196=1/∞=0

μ=1/M=1/E=t=0 t=0; E=-1 for the GMP

The coefficient of friction goes to zero when E=13

Conclusion

Astro theology answers all these 10 problems so beautifully laid out in Hansson's paper [1].

References

1. Johan Hansson (2015) The 10 Biggest Unsolved Problems in Physics International Journal of Modern Physics and Applications 1: 12-16.