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Navier-Stokes Equation: A Solution

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Article Info

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Abstract

An expert of the Navier-Stokes Equation requested one solution or example, of a solution to the Navier Stokes Equation. Using Astrotheology variables published in many paper by this author, we provide a solution to Navier-Stokes.

Keywords: Navier-Stokes; Astrothoelogy; Reynold's Number; Young's modulus

Introduction

In this brief paper, we provide a solution to the Navier -Stokes Equation [1-3]. The answer to the variables lie in AT Math (Astrotheology, Cusack's Universe) shown in (Figure 1).

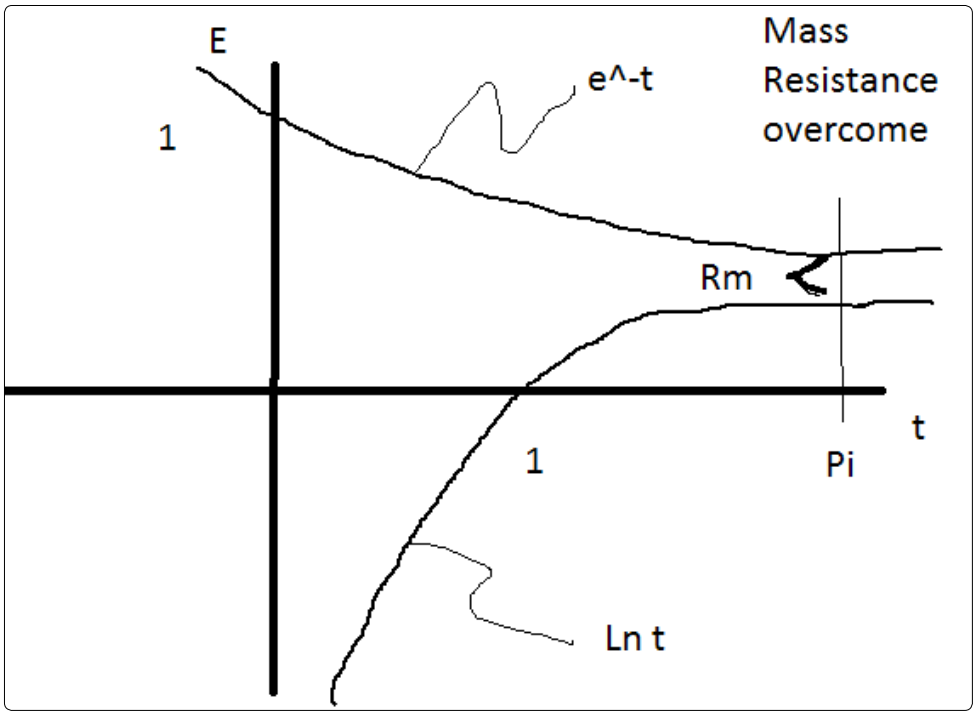

Figure 1. The Mass Ln Fucntion

$\rho(\partial v/\partial t + v \cdot \nabla v) = \nabla P + \nabla T + F$

$\rho = 4/\pi = 127.3$

$v = a = \sin 45° = \cos 45° = 1/\sqrt{2}$

$P = S.F./\text{Area}$

$S.F. = 8/3 = 2.667$

$R = 1$

θ=Reynold's Number=0.402 rads=23.03 degrees

T=Young's modulus =(π-e)=0.4233=cuz

F=0

$127.3(1/\sqrt{2} + 1/\sqrt{2} \times 1/\sqrt{2} \cos(0.402)) = 8/3/(\pi(1)^2) + \nabla(0.4233) + 0$

$127.3(116.72) = -0.8489 + \nabla (0.4233) \cos (0.402)$

$23.373 = 0.4233 (0.9202) \nabla$

Let:

$\nabla = (\partial/\partial x + \partial/\partial y + \partial/dz)$

$\partial/\partial x = \partial/\partial y = \partial/dz$

$\nabla = 1/0.167 = 1/\gamma$ (monatomic gas)

$3 (\partial/\partial x) = 1/(1/6)$

$\partial/\partial x = 2 = dM/dt$

$(2+x)^3 = x^3+6x^2+12 x +8=0$

x=-1

$x = 1/2\ i(\sqrt{3}+5i)$

Let i=-.0618

=4.196

Ln x=0.868=sin 1

Ln x =Ln 1/ Ln 2.368=Ln 1-Ln 23.68

$e^{Ln\ x} = e^{-Ln\ 23.68}$

x=e-sin 1

$=1/e^{sin\ 1}$

$=e^{-1/M}$ Where M=118 Number of elements in the Periodic Table.

So (2+1) = 3=Eigen Value, speed of light

(2+x)= 2+13.03=15.03= Mass Gap=1/G

Conclusion

This is the solution to the Navier Stokes Equation.

Acknowledgements

None.

Conflict of interest

The author declares that there is no conflict of interest.

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