
Chapter I

Introductory Chapter

Some Brain Storming Questions:

Q: Value of initial applied force and present applied force of an object running with uniform velocity is zero or any integer?

Q: Value of attraction force on falling objects depends or not upon the mass of them?

Q: Value of attraction force on a falling object increases or remains static?

A: You will get two answers each of the questions above and very interestingly they all are applied in calculation as correct.

Introduction:

- In my consideration science would be the simplest way to describe regular phenomena by which a general mass can understand the explanation and can relate the explanation with day to day activities.
- In my consideration Newton and Einstein made the science very complex. That's why maximum people shows no interest on science which ought not to be.
- Say for example, Newton's laws of motion. Three laws are there in the laws of motion. These three are also not enough to describe the phenomena of applied force or motion. I must say these laws of motion are so poor that Newton required another law called law of gravitation force to describe the phenomena of applied force & motion of the objects. It was expected that only one formula would be there to describe all the phenomena of applied force or motion.
- Moreover we find that Newton's laws of motion and Newton's law of gravitation force contradicts each other and mismatches with the result of the practical experiments performed by Galileo Galilee. In the later chapters it is shown & described elaborately.
- Regarding quantum physics, it is based on the famous equation $E \propto mc^2$ given by Einstein. If we say this equation is wrong people treats me as a mad and nobody listen what we want to say. We must appreciate that the concept of the formula is correct; we get energy from the nuclear destruction of an atom but we unable to get back the atom from only energy.
- According to Mechanics for new age, every atom bears a critical mass which we can't destroy into energy. This is the identity of an atom. Every atom has a separate identity that is its atomic number. Say, if we apply energy to an intention to make an atom we wouldn't be successful because energy doesn't have any spiritual knowledge so that it understand we want an atom of Uranium or Plutonium or Oxygen or Carbon. We must insert the critical mass of that atom which we want to

get, before applying the energy. If the theory was correct we would get many more atoms and matters falling upon our head, creating from the Sun energy. So, $E \neq mc^2$.

- Einstein wrote "the theory of relativity" when he was 16 years old. Theory of relativity is based on the theories given by Newton. So, if the base is at stake then where the position of the theory of relativity stands.
- According to Newton, object can move without any operating force whereas Mechanics for New age denies the idea completely. According to Newton, applied force is related with mass whereas Mechanics for new age doesn't relate the result of an applied force with mass.
- Einstein finds everything relative; he didn't find an absolute time or an absolute space in the world. He can't understand a train is moving or static, sitting on another train nearby. Mechanics for new age very easily segregate which train is moving and which one is not.
- Einstein made the revolution only using a concept, "how do we see an object". Mechanics for new age doesn't accredit the present concept regarding how we see an object. That's why "time travel", "time dilation", "earth will be destructed after 8 minutes of the destruction of the Sun" concepts evolved. Mechanics for new age treats these concepts as the limitations of the theory of relativity.
- Newton's laws do not separately identify the "value of applied force" and "the quantity of applied force".
- Mechanics for new age declares, action is a phenomenon of one object and the reaction is a phenomenon of another object and both the value of an action and its reaction might not be the same.
- Newton's laws do not separately identify the category of applied forces say, accelerative force, uniform applied force, nuclear applied force etc.
- Newton's laws fails to explain how an object gets uniform velocity from the acceleration.
- Mechanics for new age has given an effort to make the science easier, reasonable and understandable for all human being of new era.
- Everywhere where Newton's laws are using, limitation pursues. Controversy evolved by laws of motion that resolved by the law of gravitation force and vice versa.
- As these laws are full of limitations & misconceptions we can't describe the creation of the universe in a decent scientific way. Say for example, if we ask you how the universe was created, definitely you will answer "from big bang, when the universe was in a highly energy dense state". The entire students who hear the answer in a first instant he asks "where from the huge energy come before the creation of the universe?" Prevailing science books generated the concept of "multi-verse not universe", "matter & anti-matter created from vacuum or zero".
- Very funny concepts are generated and we all are educated holding the misconceptions years after year.

- We might face the difficulty and might not reach into the starting point of the creation of universe but we have to start from zero not from minus or from any integer.
- There is a verse which one is first, hen or egg? We might not come into the conclusion which one came first and how. This might be a boundary of our thinking in science and we might extend our vision next onward. It's not necessary to forcefully create a notion into an explanation which one came first and how. We have to accept the boundary or limitations in science which we can't go beyond or come across.
- Today this book or the concepts might not be well circulated or accepted but in a day new generation will get encouragement to turn the pages and to search & research what is written in it.

Title of the Problem: Basic fundamentals of prevailing science need to be restructured as they can't describe the natural phenomenon as it is and as well as the creation of universe.

Statement of the Problem:

- (i) Object moves forever due to inertia; so it is expected to construct an efficient engine so that it runs forever after a stroke without any operating force or fuel but in reality we can't make or construct such an engine yet.
- (ii) If light rays or wave move for an infinite period or duration, we could catch the wave or light ray scattered from big bang burst by LIGO but we couldn't successful yet.
- (iii) Due to the faulty construction of the laws of motion we can't differentiate an object is in rest or in uniform motion.
- (iv) Due to the faulty construction of mass-energy equivalence formula, we ought to create objects from empty space or from Sun energy even the whole universe in a laboratory but in reality we can't.
- (v) Due to the faulty construction of the notion of seeing an object we theoretically see the nearer object first and the farthest later but in reality we see all objects near or far at a time and without any delay.
- (vi) Due to the faulty construction of the mass-energy equivalent formula we could only create atom bomb but not a nuclear blanket which will capture all the released energy from an atom bomb blast.

Objectives (intention of my writings):

- (i) Not to find out and ratify the mistakes and limitations of the prevailing & established renowned scientists' formulas.
- (ii) To chock out a picture with description of the creation of the universe with a scientific basis reducing the total ambiguities starting from zero.
- (iii) To match the natural phenomena with scientific formulas more accurately.

- (iv) To introduce some new scientific laws & formulas that can describe the creation of the universe.

Research Background:

- (i) Being a student we used to study laws of motion, law of gravitation force, laws of falling bodies, theory of relativity, mass energy equivalence theory, "A brief history of time". We found some abnormalities, contradictions and misconceptions prevail.
- (ii) Prevailing science is found very complex rather it ought to be easily understood by all.
- (iii) Prevailing science do not satisfy the day to day natural phenomena rather science dictates the natural phenomena what ought to be.
- (iv) All these prevailing laws and theories are inter-connected each other so; no one can come up with a reasonable conclusion of the description of universe. That's why detection & eradication of the ambiguities and shortcomings of the prevailing laws and theories are in grave emergence.

Statement of Hypothesis:

- (i) No object even light ray moves without any operating force.
- (ii) Vacuum is required to describe the ideal behavior of applied forces and to describe the creation of universe started from zero.
- (iii) Every object has a critical mass that we can't create or destroy or convert into energy. That's the basic identity of an object. We can't create any object without the critical mass and only from energy or empty space.
- (iv) Value of applied force determines velocity and quantity of applied force determines traveling distance by an object.
- (v) Quantity of applied force itself is work. No separate terminology is required to calculate work.
- (vi) Inertia and opposite reaction evolves due to gravitational force. In vacuum, no inertia or opposite reaction happens.
- (vii) We can't measure time & space with speed of light as the speed of light is a ratio. If we increase the value of time then the value of space co-ordinate also changes, there are so many examples where time increases but not space.
- (viii) Light rays do not travel an infinite period or duration rather it moves so long operating force or energy acts on it.
- (ix) To see an object light rays need not come to our eyes from that object rather light rays require falling upon the objects only.
- (x) We can define and standardize time. Time is a chronological process which relates with the age of universe. We can't go back or go fast in time. Time is no way related with ray of light or the speed of light.

Research Questions:

- (i) Don't we want science will describe the natural phenomena as it is and as well as science will be readable & understandable for all?
- (ii) Don't we expect the universe to start from zero instead of the legacy of other universe or from energy? How energy gets confirm which object we are going to create from energy?
- (iii) Don't we expect the prevailing ambiguities, contradictions, limitations and shortcomings of science will be eliminated?

Research Methodology:

- (i) Basis of the research are the experiments performed by Galileo and other renowned scientist of the world.
- (ii) Content analysis of the paper or books presented by Newton, Einstein, St. Hawking and other renowned scientists' of the world.
- (iii) New concepts to be introduced are described in the name of "Declaration" and the old notions to be abandoned are described in the name of "contention".
- (iv) There are some simulations to prepare the enthusiastic reader for contentions.

Conclusion:

- This book was made in a hurry. We got a little time to spare for this book. Even though we could successfully accomplish the task. If anyone goes through the whole book, he will get the complete picture. We designed the books many times with a newer look but it was going much more elaborate. We tried to make the book easy to understand and simple. Still we are not happy with the formation & design of the book. What we want to express, might not be clear at a glance. For this we shall keep our endeavors to publish next onwards. That will obviously clarify all your queries and doubts. If there is anything in the book for the logical demolition or correction, we are ready to accept that. Surely this book will open a new era for science as well as new dimensions. We would be glad and grateful if the science lovers, researchers or students go through the book, feel free to ask queries and get clear conceptions of what we really want to mean. This book is bearing totally a new unified concept which will diminish the previous. Somebody might be astonished that we have chosen Newton, Einstein & St. Hawking. The answer is to describe the creation of the universe they are the main pivot. Every one of them depends on another. A very small portion of science is taken as the mechanics for new age. More other scenarios & topics will be coming ahead. Only the basic ideas of science have been chosen in this book which is closely related with the description of the creation of the universe. This book might not be well circulated or be well appreciated quickly but in the coming days ahead this book will create a remarkable milestone for the science.

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Chapter II: Newton & Classical Mechanics

Section I: *Executive Summary*

- Newton made the applied force calculation very clumsy and complicated. Any description of science would be as such that everybody understand the phenomena and can relate day to day activities. To calculate the value of applied force Newton introduced momentum, inertia, impulse, acceleration etc. Still we unable to answer what the relation is between applied force & momentum, applied force & inertia, applied force & impulse. Still we are in an ignorance why do we use a ratio say acceleration and why do we not use another ratio say velocity (as velocity first then acceleration) to quantify the value of applied force.
- What happens actually when you apply a force on an object? Applied force either moves an object or increases/decreases the velocity of an object. It might change the mass of the nucleus (as mass & energy can change each other) or might change the energy level of the electrons of outer shells. We can relate the increase or decrease of energy into the outer shells of electrons with acceleration or deceleration. If applied force transforms into energy and that increases the energy level, it

creates acceleration and vice versa. If the transformation of the energy gets arrested into the object and if it doesn't change with time/distance, the object will move with uniform velocity. So, applied force acts as an operating force.

- We can very well explain the phenomena by "cause & effect". If an object moves/accelerates due to an applied force then obviously the object will move so long the value of applied force act on it and an external force (say, friction) reduces (in some cases increases) the value of applied force. According to Newton, calculated value of applied force on an object, moving with uniform velocity, is zero. According to the principle of "cause & effect" it can't be happened, because uniform velocity couldn't be the primordial stage of an object as it was created by a so called big bang a big thrust.
- According to Newton, acceleration occurs due to an applied force. Here a question arises, how come an object gets a momentum? Somebody may answer "an impulse". Here another question arises, impulse isn't it an applied force? Somebody might argue, impulse creates a momentum and applied force creates acceleration. Here we get puzzled to define applied force which remains far from the natural phenomena. Here a natural phenomenon doesn't explain the principle of sciences rather a principle of science directs/explains the natural phenomena. That's why the science, now a day has become so complicated.
- According to Newton, inertia is an inbuilt quality of an object. Due to inertia, an object tries to preserve its own state. We are still in misconception and we don't know why inertia actually evolves/prevails. In my consideration, inertia evolves/prevails only when there is an arena of gravitational force. In a real vacuum where the values of all integers are zero, objects do not move anywhere, wherever in vacuum if you place an object that doesn't move. If you place an object/marble on a paper on the top of a glass and due to the sudden taking away of the paper, the object/marble does not fall into the glass in vacuum. Whereas if the experiment is conducted in a gravitational field, the object/marble falls into the glass.
- In case of the inertia of motion, when you apply a sudden force on a static object or a sudden brake on a moving object, that shows an abnormal behavior due to the presence of gravitational field. Whereas if you do the same experiment in a true vacuum you finds a normal behavior. In a true vacuum, if one marble hits another marble (static), both the interacting marbles move conjunctly with same velocity in accordance with mechanics for new age. In this case, static object/marble will not hindrance the movement of the moving object or resist/oppose the hit/applied force on it.