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AN ALTERNATE PROPOSED RESOLUTION OF THE NAVIER – STOKES

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ABSTRACT

I. *A compass is an instrument used for navigation and orientation that shows direction relative to the geographic cardinal directions (or points). Usually, a diagram called a compass rose shows the directions north, south, east, and west on the compass face as abbreviated initials. When the compass is used, the rose can be aligned with the corresponding geographic directions; for example, the "N" mark on the rose points northward. Compasses often display markings for angles in degrees in addition to (or sometimes instead of) the rose. North corresponds to 0°, and the angles increase clockwise, so east is 90° degrees, south is 180°, and west is 270°. These numbers allow the compass to show magnetic North azimuths or true North azimuths or bearings, which are commonly stated in this notation. If magnetic declination between the magnetic North and true North at latitude angle and longitude angle is known, then direction of magnetic North also gives direction of true North.*

II. *Among the Four Great Inventions, the magnetic compass was first invented as a device for divination as early as the Chinese Han Dynasty (since c. 206 BC), and later adapted for navigation by the Song Dynasty Chinese during the 11th century. The first usage of a compass recorded in Western Europe and the Islamic world occurred around 1190*

III. *THE NAVIER – STOKES problem deals mostly with the properties of fluids. Fluids are basically things which flow, so they can be semen. Sexual Transmutation: From Pleasure to Will power. Expressing sexual energy through sex and desire dissipates this energy. That*

is, sexual energy goes in one of two directions: out through the sex organ or up into the higher energy centers.

IV. *Sex. It is the driving force of nature; from the pollination of plants to the biological urge to reproduce in animals and human alike. It is therefore not surprising that most of our energy arises from our libido. There is a secret force that lurks within your sexual desire that can be used to enhance your life. The female sexual energy is magnetic and receiving in nature while the male energy is electric and sending (radiant)! When a man and a woman meets sexually, an electromagnetic field is created!*

V. *The uses and applications of Maxwell's equations are too many to count. By understanding electromagnetism, we are able to create images of the body using MRI scanners in hospitals; we've created magnetic tape, generated electricity, and built computers. This equation will give us the voltage produced in the coil.*

VI. *Light: Light is electromagnetic radiation that shows properties of both waves and particles. Light exists in tiny energy packets called photons. ... In physics, the*

term light, sometimes refers to electromagnetic radiation of any wavelength, whether visible or not.

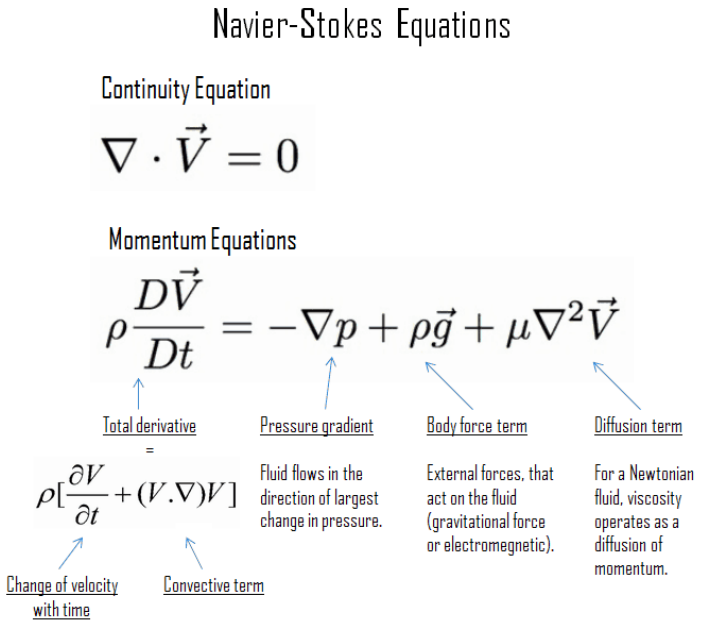
VII. *Trigonometry: The branch of mathematics dealing with the relations of the sides and angles of triangles and with the relevant functions of any angles.*

VIII. *We can relate these seven most intimate sex positions with trigonometry of being helpful to solve this equation easily. One of them are Shower Sex Position. The fun Shower sex position will seriously solve the problem.*

Keywords: *The Navier – Stokes problem, IOSR Journal, Millenium Problem, Nyaysangat Foundation, Garbh Gita, Knowledge of Self, Hidden Knowledge, Sacred Geometry, Chakras, Mathematics*

INTRODUCTION

Navier-Stokes equation, in fluid mechanics, a partial differential equation that describes the flow of incompressible fluids. The equation is a generalization of the equation devised by Swiss mathematician Leonhard Euler in the 18th century to describe the flow of incompressible and frictionless fluids. In 1821 French engineer Claude-Louis Navier introduced the element of viscosity (friction) for the more realistic and vastly more difficult problem of viscous fluids. Throughout the middle of the 19th century, British physicist and mathematician Sir George Gabriel Stokes improved on this work, though complete solutions were obtained only for the case of simple two-dimensional flows. The complex vortices and turbulence, or chaos, that occurs in a three-dimensional fluid (including gas) flows as velocities increase has proven intractable to any but approximate numerical analysis methods.



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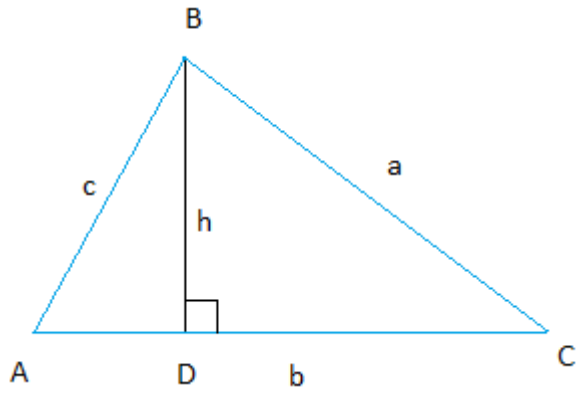
Definitions

1. FORCE, PUSH, PULL AND FRICTION,
2. Force: A force is any or pullsthose changes, or tries to change the motion of an object.
3. Any push and pull acting on an object are an external force
4. Forces are very important in science. We must know how to vehicle move, how bridges carry load, how birds and airplanes fly and more.
5. Push – A force applied to move an object away from the person or thing applying the force.
6. Pull – a force applied to bring an object towards the person or thing applying the force.
7. Effects of force – Force can make a stationary object move in the direction of the force. For Example, a ball starts rolling when we kick it.
8. Force can make a moving object come to a stop. For Example, a goalkeeper uses force to stop the football from entering the net.
9. Force can increase or decrease the speed of a moving object. For Example, a moving ball moves faster when we kick it again.
10. Force can change the direction of moving an object.
11. Force can change the shape of an object.
12. Gravitational Force – When you throw anything up in the air, it comes down as if pulled down by an invisible force. This force is called gravity. Or the gravitational force of the earth.
13. Gravity is the force that pulls every material body towards the Earth's surface. This force is directed towards the center of the Earth. This force acts on all objects, even if they are at rest.
14. Friction Force – Frictional Force is the force generated when two surfaces rub or slide against each other. Friction always slows down a moving object
15. Friction can be reduced by making the surfaces that are in contact as smooth as possible. The rougher a surface, the more is the friction produced. Smoother a surface less is the friction produced.
16. Friction can be reduced by adding a lubricant.
17. Any substance which is used to reduce the friction between two surfaces is called a lubricant.
18. Streamlining also helps to reduce friction.
19. Friction plays an important role in our daily life.
20. Friction helps you to get a grip on the ground.
21. Friction helps vehicle move on the road.
22. Friction slows down, moving objects
23. As it produces heat, there is wastage of energy in the machine.
24. Breathing Roots: Roots that grow above the soil to obtain air from the atmosphere.
25. Luminous can be artificial.
26. The Holy Grail of Fluid Dynamics – The Navier – Stokes problem deals mostly with the properties of fluids. Fluids are basically things which flow, so they can be liquids, like water, or gases, like oxygen. There is actually a whole branch of physics that deals with fluids, and it is called fluid mechanics.

27. For fluids in 3 dimensions, can we determine if solutions to this equation exist? And if they exist, are they smooth or differentiable everywhere?
28. The answer is yes. Semen is also a kind of fluid.
29. Sex. It is the driving force of nature; from the pollination of plants to the biological urge to reproduce in animals and human alike. It is therefore not surprising that most of our energy arises from our libido. There is a secret force that lurks within your sexual desire that can be used to enhance your life.
30. For centuries man has tried to channel this energy into more fulfilling areas and higher states of consciousness.
31. Many esoteric groups also practice something called "Sex Magick", which can be connected to Psychologist Carl Jung's notion of sexual alchemy (similar to Freud's sexual sublimination). This essentially says that, with enough will, we can transform the raw energy from our libidos into golden creativity.
32. I understood this to be an exertion of commitment to the path, a trial in developing will power and focus despite one's natural instincts.
33. Sexual energy cannot be created or destroyed, it can only be transformed.
34. Sexual experiences are one of our first spiritual experiences in life. It is that moment in time when we fill ourselves with a calm present awareness, completely absorbed into the now, though a sexual orgasm. I hope this article has shown you that we must embrace the spiritual power that exists within our sexuality, rather than rejecting or throwing it away.
35. Of course, this is not all bad, and the world is never black and white. Pornography also works as a catharsis in the release of built – up anxieties, tensions and hysteria as well as a catalyst to explore our sexual guilt and denial sexual thoughts and feelings by learning to embrace more fully our shadow elements.
36. The following seven techniques refraining from labeling them as "sexual energy". Rather, treat them as a sensation.
37. Trigonometry is a branch of mathematics that focuses on relationships between the sides and angles of triangles. The word trigonometry comes from the Latin derivative of Greek words for triangle (trigonon) and measure (Metron). Trigonometry (Trig) is an intricate piece of other branches of mathematics such as, Geometry, Algebra, and Calculus.
38. Since Trigonometry focuses on relationships of sides and angles of a triangle, let's go over how angles are measured… Angles are formed by an initial side and a terminal side. An initial side is said to be in standard position when it's vertex is located at the origin and the ray goes along the positive x axis. An angle is measured by the amount of rotation of the initial side to the terminal side. A positive angle is made by a rotation in the counterclockwise direction and a negative angle is made by a rotation in the clockwise direction.
39. The Law of Sines is the relationship between the sides and angles of non-right (oblique) triangles . Simply, it states that the ratio of the length of a side of a triangle to the sine of the angle opposite that side is the same for all sides and angles in a given triangle.



40. Basic Concepts of Geometry: Point – A dot (.) represents a point. It represents an exact location. It has no length and breadth.
41. Some representation of a point in everyday life.

- ✓ The whole concentration on hole.
- ✓ The tip of sharpened pencil.
- ✓ Zero mark on the ruler
- ✓ Vertex of a square.
- ✓ Computer Mouse – It is a pointing device. Optical Mouse, Track Ball Mouse, Wireless
- ✓ Types of button – Left button: Used to open a program, Right Button Program Properties, Scroll Button: Page Up or Page Down
- ✓ Joystick – Scanner, Memory Card Reader, Bar Code Reader
- ✓ MICR – Magnetic Ink Corrector Recognition
- ✓ OCR – Optical Character Recognition
- ✓ OMR – Optical Mark Recognition

OBSERVATION

Tantric sex is an ancient Hindu practice that has been going for over 5,000 years, and means ‘the weaving and expansion of energy’.

It’s a slow form of sex that’s said to increase intimacy and create a mind-body connection that can lead to powerful orgasms.

Maxwell’s Equation - The uses and applications of Maxwell's equations are too many to count. By understanding electromagnetism, we are able to create images of the body using MRI scanners in hospitals; we've created magnetic tape, generated electricity, and built computers. This equation will give us the voltage produced in the coil.

Light: Light is electromagnetic radiation that shows properties of both waves and particles. Light exists in tiny energy packets called photons. ... In physics, the

term light, sometimes refers to electromagnetic radiation of any wavelength, whether visible or not.

Michelson – Morley Experiment – It was a scientific experiment to find the presence and properties of a substance called aether, a substance believed to fill empty space if aether really exists through the experiment which is regarded as the failed experiment of the physics.

Fluid in Pressure – Creation the action or process of bringing something into existence.

Growing Pattern :A pattern is anything that can be predicted. A growing pattern happens when something is added (multiplied) each time.

Waves follow our boat as we meander across the lake, and turbulent air currents follow our flight in a modern jet. Mathematicians and physicists believe that an explanation for and the prediction of both the breeze and the turbulence can be found through an understanding of solutions to the Navier-Stokes equations. Although these equations were written down in the 19th Century, our understanding of them remains minimal. The challenge is to make substantial progress toward a mathematical theory which will unlock the secrets hidden in the NavierStokes equations.

KITE EXPERIMENT –

We all know the story of Franklin's famous kite-in-a thunder storm experiment. But is it the true story? Franklin's own description of the event appeared in the Pennsylvania Gazette on October 19, 1752. In it he gave instructions for re-creating the experiment, finishing with:

As soon as any of the Thunder Clouds come over the Kite, the pointed Wire will draw the Electric Fire from them, and the Kite, with all the Twine, will be electrified, and the loose Filaments of the Twine will stand out every Way, and be attracted by an approaching Finger. And when the Rain has wet the Kite and Twine, so that it can conduct the Electric Fire freely, you will find it stream out plentifully from the Key on the Approach of your Knuckle.

At this Key the Phial may be charged; and from Electric Fire thus obtained, Spirits may be kindled, and all the other Electric Experiments be performed, which are usually done by the Help of a rubbed Glass Globe or Tube; and thereby the Sameness of the Electric Matter with that of Lightning completely demonstrated.

The Navier–Stokes equation is a special continuity equation. A continuity equation may be derived from conservation principles of: Mass Momentum Energy This is done via the continuity equation, an integral relation stating that the rate of change of some integrated property ϕ {\display style \phi } defined over a control volume Ω {\display style \Omega } must be equal to what amount is lost or gained through the boundaries Γ {\display style \Gamma } of the volume plus

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Electromagnetism has been extended to the area quantum physics as well where tight propagates as a wave and interacts as a particle.

It has been proved that electricity can give rise to magnetism and vice – versa. A very simple example is that of an "electric transformer". The exchanges take place inside the transformer that gives rise to electromagnetic waves.

Another fact about these waves is that they do not need a medium to propagate although their speed is relatively slow when travelling through transparent substances.

Another very useful application of electromagnetism is the "CAT" scan machine. This machine is usually used in hospitals to diagnose a disease. As we know that current, the strong is the magnetic field.

The work of the human brain is based on electromagnetism. Electric impulses cause the operations inside the brain and it has some magnetic field.

Calculated by Mie theory In the low-frequency Rayleigh scattering limit, where the circumference is less than the wavelength, the normalized RCS is $\sigma/(\pi R2) \sim 9(kR)4$. In the high-frequency optical limit $\sigma/(\pi R2) \sim 1$.

BASIC FEATURES OF A VECTOR QUANTITY

Vector quantities have two characteristics, a magnitude and a direction. Scalar quantities have only a magnitude. When comparing two vector quantities of the same type, you have to compare both the magnitude and the direction. For scalars, you only have to compare the magnitude. When doing any mathematical operation on a vector quantity (like adding, subtracting, multiplying).

QUANTUM ENTANGLEMENT

Quantum entanglement is a physical phenomenon which occurs when pairs or groups of particles are generated, interact, or share spatial proximity in ways such that the quantum state of each particle cannot be described independently of the state of the other (s), even when the particles are separated by a large distance – instead, a quantum state must be described for the system as a whole.

Measurements of physical properties such as position, momentum, spin, and polarization, performed or entangle particles are found to be correlated.

You can solve this equation by ORGANIC CONVERSION also.

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Dependent on the phase shift parameter $\rho=2kR|m-1|$, where k is the wave number, with the behavior having universal aspects for a given ρ. To explain these patterns use is made of a general concept that the scattered intensity is the square of the Fourier transform, i.e., the structure factor, of the illuminated portion of the scattering object. If we make an approximation that the illuminate portion of the sphere is an annular shell at large ρ.

We know about periods going left to right. The periodic table also has a special name for its vertical columns. Each column is called a group. The elements in each group have the same number of electrons in the outer orbital. Those outer electrons are also called valence electrons. They are the electrons involved in chemical bonds with other elements.

Every element in the first column (group one) has one electron in its outer shell. Every element in the second column (group two) has two electrons in the outer shell. As you keep counting the columns, you'll know how many electrons are in the outer shell. There are exceptions to the order when you look at the transition elements, but you get the general idea. Transition elements add electrons to the second-to-last orbital.

For example, nitrogen (N) has the atomic number seven. The atomic number tells you there are seven electrons in a neutral atom of nitrogen. How many electrons are in its outer orbital? Nitrogen is in the fifteenth column, labeled 'Group VA'. The 'V' is the Roman numeral for five and represents the number of electrons in the outer orbital. All of that information tells you there are two electrons in the first orbital and five in the second (2-5).

Points of Change Phase changes happen when you reach certain special points. The freezing process compacts the molecules into a smaller space.

Whenever bits flow from one point to another, they are subject to unpredictable changes because of interference. This interference can change the shape of the signal. In a single-bit error, a 0 is changed to a 1 or a 1 to a 0. The term single-bit error means that only 1 bit of a given data unit (such as a byte, character, or packet) is changed from 1 to 0 or from 0 to 1. The term burst error means that 2 or more bits in the data unit have changed from 1 to 0 or from 0 to 1.

Now suppose the word world in Example 1 is corrupted during transmission.

11111110 11011110 11101100 11011000 11001001

The receiver counts the 1s in each character and comes up with even and odd numbers (7, 6, 6, 4, 4). The receiver knows that the data are corrupted, discards them, and asks for retransmission.

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A shrinking or reducing pattern happens when something is taken away (subtracted/divided) each time.

" Humankind has not woven the web of life. We are but one thread within it. Whatever we do the web, we do to ourselves. All things are bound together. All things connect. – Chief Seatle

"Learn how to see. Realize everything connects to everything else" – Leonardo da Vinci

" Any fact becomes important when it's connected to another" - Umberto Eco

" Knowledge of Self, Hidden Knowledge, Sacred Geometry, Chakras, Mathematics"

Symmetry: Symmetry exists all around us.

Finding the perimeter of irregular shapes.

A regular shape is a shape in which every side is the same length.

If a shape is **not regular,** then it is **irregular**.

An **irregular shape** is simply a shape where not every single side is the same length.

If a shape is irregular then it has angles that are not all the same size.

To find the perimeter of an irregular shape, we simply add up each of its outer sides.

Perimeter is a measurement of the total lengths and so the

Units will be a length measurement (e.g. Centimeters).

We decide which irregular shape we have based on the number of sides or corners that it has.

For example an irregular triangle has three sides and an irregular pentagon has five sides.

GOLDEN RATIO

The Golden Ratio is a common mathematical ratio found in nature, which can be used to create a pleasing, organic-looking compositions in your design projects or artwork. It's also known as the Golden Mean, The Golden Section, or the Greek letter phi. Whether you're a graphic designer, illustrator or digital artist, the Golden Ratio can be used to bring harmony and structure to your projects.

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Closely related to the Fibonacci Sequence (which you may remember from either your school maths lessons or Dan Brown's The Da Vinci Code), the Golden Ratio describes the perfectly symmetrical relationship between two proportions.
Approximately equal to a 1:1.61 ratio, the Golden Ratio can be illustrated using a Golden Rectangle. This is a rectangle where, if you cut off a square (side length equal to the shortest side of the rectangle), the rectangle that's left will have the same proportions as the original rectangle.

The Golden Ratio in use

It's believed that the Golden Ratio has been in use for at least 4,000 years in human art and design. However, it may be even longer than that – some people argue that the Ancient Egyptians used the principle to build the pyramids.

In more contemporary times, the Golden Ratio can be observed in music, art, and design all around you.

The ancient Greek architecture used the Golden Ratio to determine pleasing dimensional relationships between the width of a building and its height, the size of the portico and even the position of the columns supporting the structure.

The final result is a building that feels entirely in proportion. The neo-classical architecture movement reused these principles too.

Leonardo DA Vinci, like many other artists throughout the ages, made extensive use of the Golden Ratio to create pleasing compositions. In The Last Supper, the figures are arranged in the lower two thirds (the larger of the two parts of the Golden Ratio), and the position of Jesus is perfectly plotted by arranging golden rectangles across the canvas.

There are also numerous examples of the Golden Ratio in nature – you can observe it all around you. Flowers, sea shells, pineapples and even honeycombs all exhibit the same principle ratio in their makeup.

The rule of thirds is a great tool for composition, whatever your subject matter. Here's how to use it effectively.

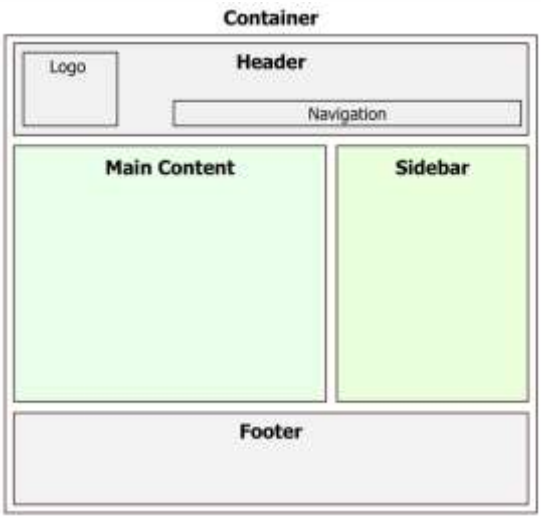
The rule of thirds gives you a guide for placing focal points. If you design your focal points according to the intersections of any of the nine rectangles, your picture will have the counterbalance needed to make the composition more interesting and more compelling.

The Golden Ratio in Web Design

Specifically the Golden Ratio, also known as the divine proportion, which is designated by the Greek letter Φ (phi). This tutorial will cover the anatomy and layout of a website and how the Golden Ratio relates.

Anatomy of a Web Page

The elements of a web page are like organs; they are vital to a properly functioning and aesthetically pleasing web page.



These are the main elements of a web page. There are many different ways to organize them but this is perhaps the most common basic layout used online.

2. Container

All web pages use a container and for the same purpose; to contain page elements, however the way it is accomplished varies. For example, the body tag or a div is most commonly used. In the past, even a table has been used (do not use a table as your page container, it is a depreciated method). Think of the container as the external walls of your house in which your bedrooms, kitchen, living room, etc. are then placed.

Types of container:

Liquid: Expands to fill the width of the browser window.

Fixed: A specific width you choose which does not change regardless of browser window size.

Header

The header isn't really a specific element although some may consider it to be. It is more generally used in referring to the top section of your web page where your logo, navigation, tagline, etc. are located. Many people prefer to keep these elements contained within a div for easier page styling, element separation and/or element containment. The header would be considered a container so it would have two types to choose from: liquid or fixed as mentioned above.

4. Logo

Your logo is your identity and branding. The most common placement for the logo is within the header, aligned left. We read from left to right, top to bottom, so your logo will most likely be the first element your visitors look at.

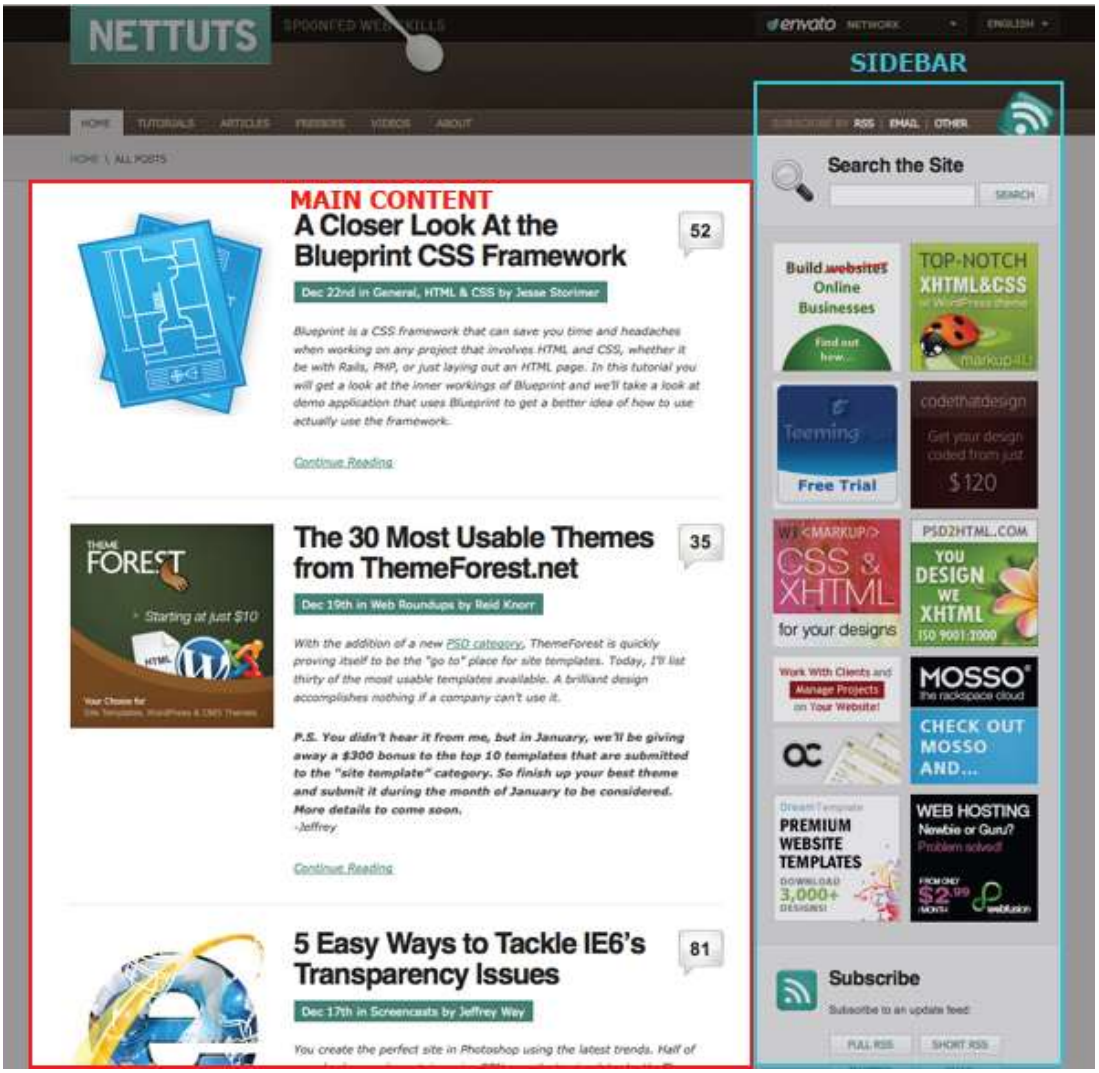
5. Navigation

Page navigation is one of the most important elements; your visitors need it to use your website. It should be easy to find and use, which is why it is almost always located within the header or at least near the top of the page. Sometimes both types of navigation are used for high content websites.

Types of navigation:

Horizontal: A series of links displayed inline, usually referred to as "navigation".

Vertical: A series of links displayed as a vertical stack, usually referred to as "menu".

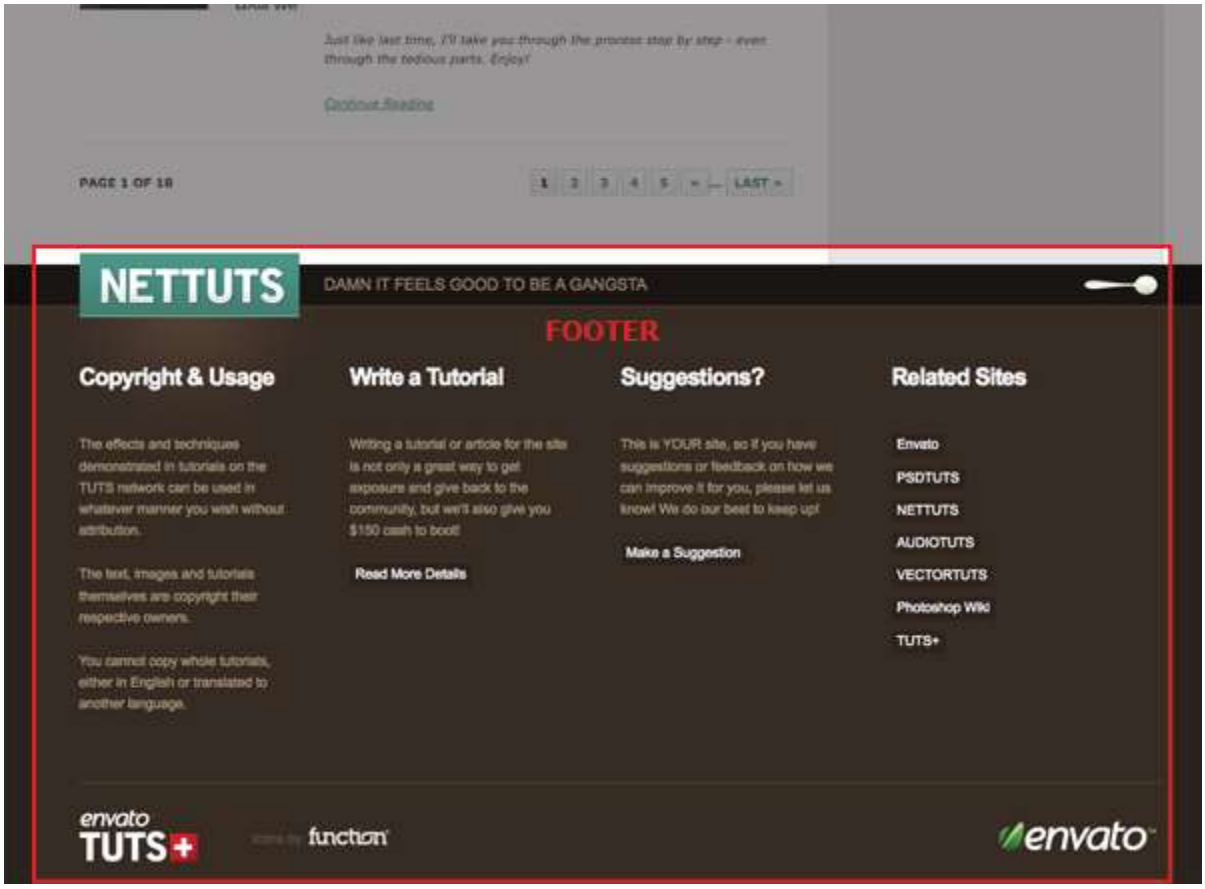


6. Main Content

As everyone knows (or should), content is king! When people visit your site, this is the element they will be looking for primarily. It should be the main focal point of a web page so visitors find what they are looking for quickly.

7. Sidebar

The sidebar is the element with your secondary content such as advertising, site search, subscription links (RSS, Twitter, Email, etc), contact methods, etc. This element isn't necessary although many websites use it. It is most often right aligned but can be left aligned or both (two sidebars) so long as it doesn't disrupt main content viewing. For websites that use horizontal AND vertical navigation, the sidebar is often replaced with the vertical navigation element.



8. Footer

The end of a web page should always use a footer to let your visitors know they have reached the completion of your web page. Like the header, the footer isn't really a specific element, but more of a containing section. Within your footer will be copyright, legal and contact information primarily. It's a good idea to include a few links to the most important sections of your site, such as the top of the page, home page, contact page, etc. Some websites use this area as an opportunity to mention related material or other important information.

9. "Whitespace"

This is any area of the web page that is not covered by typography or other content. You may feel the strong urge to fill as much empty space as possible but don't do it! Empty space is just as important to a good web page design as the content to be used. You can see how the NetTuts site uses empty space very effectively to help guide visitors through content, create page balance and give a good sense of content separation.

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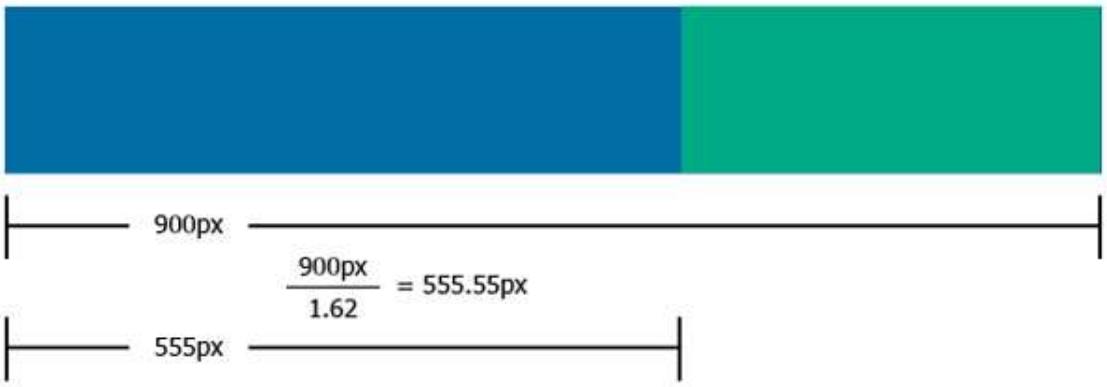
So that covers the anatomy of a web page. Now lets take a look at how the Golden Ratio relates to these elements.

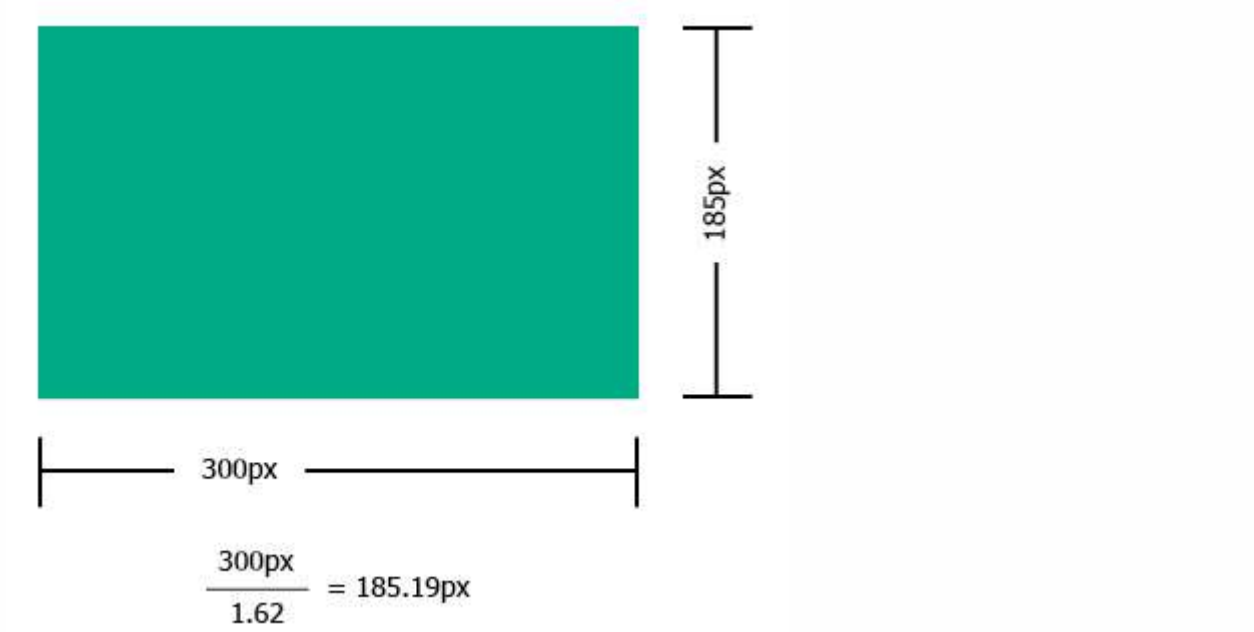
10. The Golden Ratio and Using Grids

Remember earlier when I said math was beautiful? We perceive visual appeal based on ratio (i.e. The Golden Ratio). For thousands of years artists, designers, architects, etc. have either intentionally or unintentionally used a common ratio in their work that is aesthetically pleasing. What is the magic number? 1.62 (actually 1.618...) I won't get into the origins of this number but I will tell you how to use it.



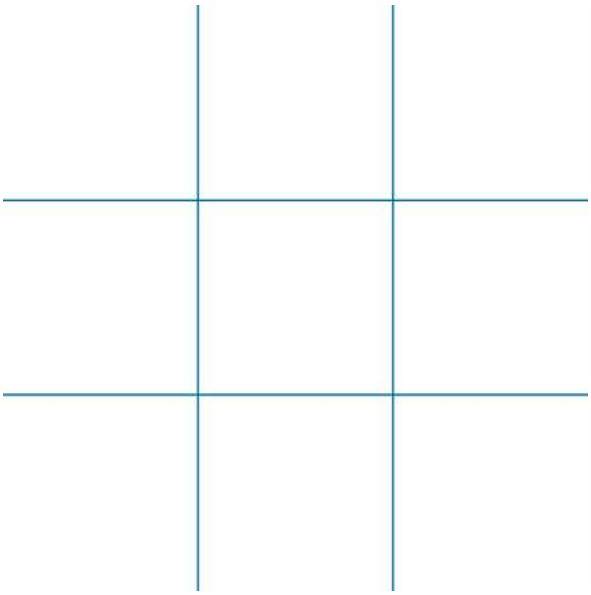
Using the golden ratio is very simple. Lets say you want to find the width of your Main Content and Sidebar columns. You would take the total width of your content area (we'll use 900px for this example) and divide that by 1.62. As shown in the example above we divide 900px by 1.62 and get 555.55px. We don't need to be exact so we will round it off to 555px. Now you know your main content element will be 555px wide and your sidebar will be 345px! How easy is that?!

But wait! The fun doesn't stop there. You can also apply the Golden Ratio to other element's width in relation to its height or vice-versa. This produces aesthetically pleasing elements with the Golden Ratio proportions.



11. Using Grids

If you're like most people though, you won't want to pull out a calculator every time you want to use this ratio. To simplify the process, we can use a simple grid. All you do is divide your width and/or height by thirds.



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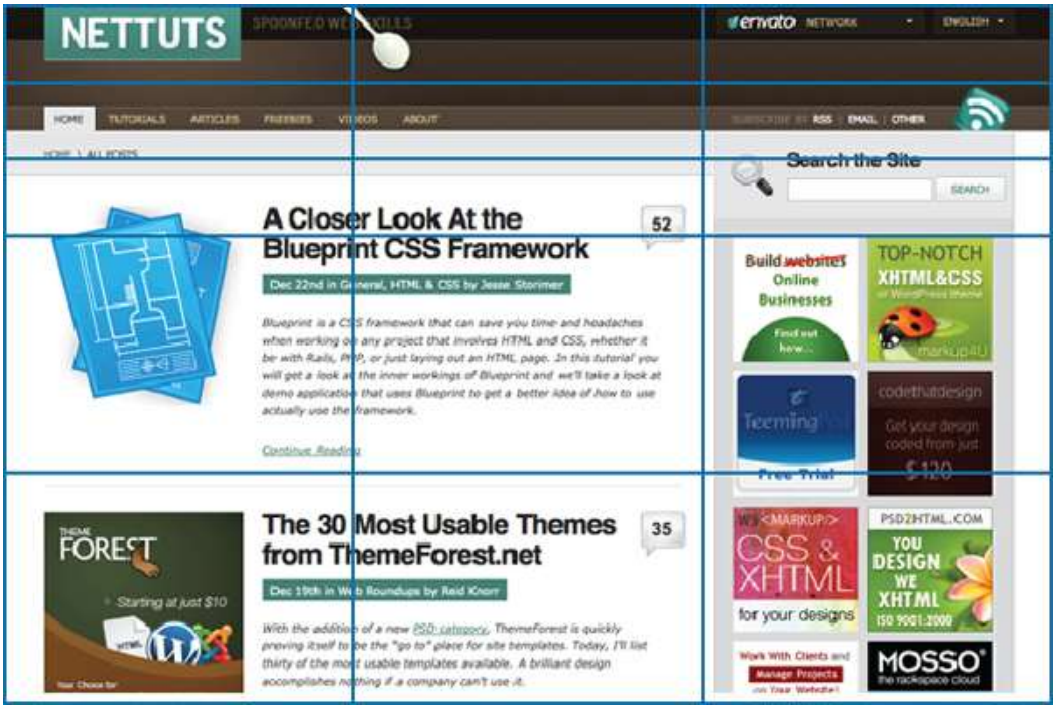
Each division can be even further reduced by thirds, producing a more detailed grid. If you read the previous article "A Close Look At the Blueprint CSS Framework" you will see that the Blueprint CSS framework uses a detailed grid system. Not only does the grid make designing easier and faster but also it creates an aesthetically pleasing layout! If you aren't already using a grid when designing, now may be a good time to give it a try. You can download a grid template for fireworks, photoshop and more from http://960.gs, which is another fantastic CSS framework that uses grids.



As you can see, Tuts+ abides by the Golden Ratio quite well. The top one third of the page is divided again into thirds to show how even the header section breaks down into smaller increments of thirds, very close to the Golden Ratio.

TRIGONOMETRY is known for its many identities, which are equations used for rewriting trigonometrical expressions to solve equations, to find a more useful expression, or to discover new relationships.

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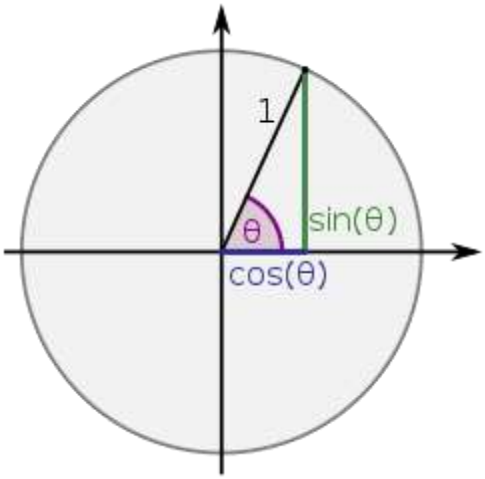

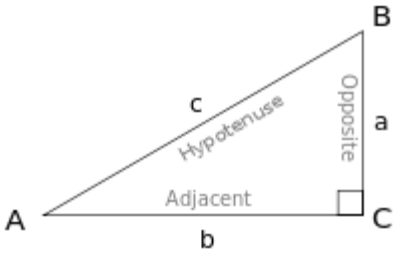

Trigonometry (from Greek *trigōnon*, "triangle" and *metron*, "measure" is a branch of mathematics that studies relationships between side lengths and angles of triangles. The field emerged in the Hellenistic world during the 3rd century BC from applications of geometry to astronomical studies. The Greeks focused on the calculation of chords, while mathematicians in India created the earliest-known tables of values for trigonometric ratios (also called trigonometric functions) such as sine.

Throughout history, trigonometry has been applied in areas such as geodesy, surveying, celestial mechanics, and navigation

THE FOLLOWING TRIGONOMETRIC IDENTITIES ARE RELATED TO THE PYTHAGOREAN THEOREM AND HOLD FOR ANY VALUE.

In mathematics, an identity is an equality relating one mathematical expression A to another mathematical expression B, such that A and B (which might contain some variables) produce the same value for all values of the variables within a certain range of validity. In other words, A = B is an identity if A and B define the same functions, and an identity is an equality between functions that are differently defined.

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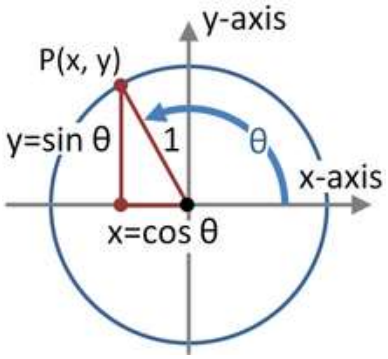


Geometrically, trigonometric identities are identities involving certain functions of one or more angles. They are distinct from triangle identities, which are identities involving both angles and side lengths of a triangle.

These identities are useful whenever expressions involving trigonometric functions need to be simplified. Another important application is the integration of non-trigonometric functions: a common technique which involves first using the substitution rule with a trigonometric function, and then simplifying the resulting integral with a trigonometric identity.

The sine of an angle is defined, in the context of a right triangle, as the ratio of the length of the side that is opposite to the angle divided by the length of the longest side of the triangle (the hypotenuse). At the very beginning, we describe the Identity function-

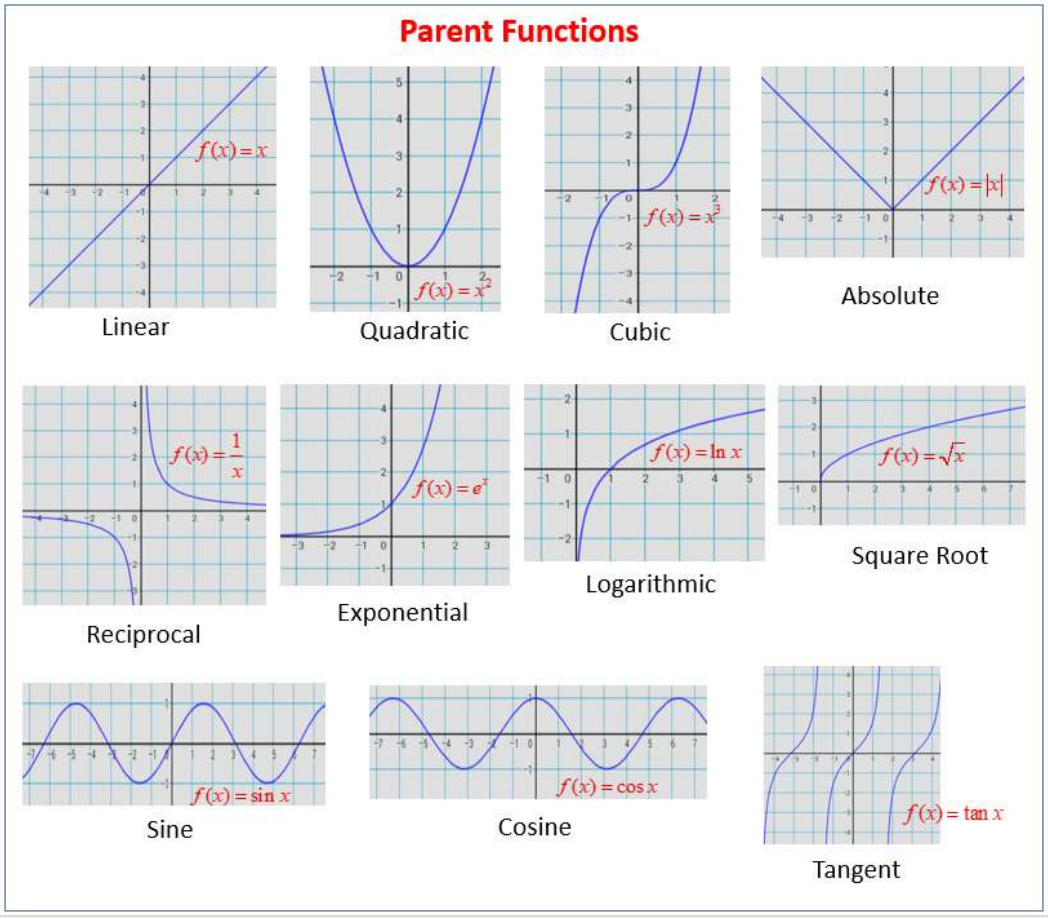
The identity function in math is one in which the output of the function is equal to its input, often written as f(x) = x for all x. The input-output pair made up of x and y are always identical, thus the name identity function.

F(x) = x ⟶ output

'F' of 'x'

Graph of a function

In mathematics, the graph of a function f is, formally, the set of all ordered pairs (x, f(x)), and, in practice, the graphical representation of this set. If the function input x is a real number, the graph is a two-dimensional graph, and, for a continuous function, is a curve.



Definition

Given a mapping $f : X \to Y$, in other words a function f together with its domain and codomain Y, the graph of the mapping isthe set

, $G(f) = \{(x, f(x)) \mid x \in X\}$

Which is a subset of X and Y. In the abstract definition of a function, G (f) is actually equal to

$G(f) = \{(x, f(x)) \mid x \in X\}$

The plot of the graph of $f(x, y) = -(\cos(x^2) + \cos(y^2))^2$, also showing its gradient projected on the bottom plane.

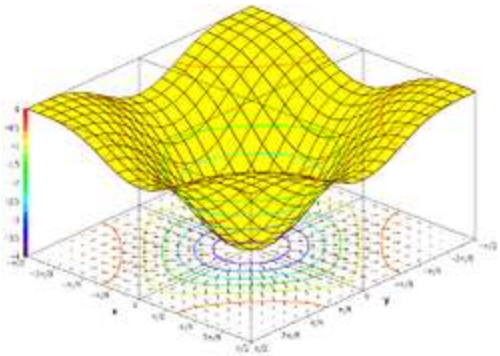
The graph of the trigonometric function

is $\{(x, y, \sin(x^2)\cos(y^2)) : x \text{ and } y \text{ are real numbers}\}.$

If this set is plotted on a three dimensional Cartesian coordinate system, the result is a surface (see figure).

Oftentimes, it is helpful to show with the graph, the gradient of the function and several level curves. The level curves can be mapped on the function surface or can be projected on the bottom plane. The second figure shows such a drawing of the graph of the function:

$$f(x, y) = -(\cos(x^2) + \cos(y^2))^2$$



WE CAN UNDERSTAND THE SOLUTION OF THIS PROBLEM WITH TH THE IMAGES OF SEX POSITIONS IN TEMPLES OF KHAJUHARO AS AN ANGLE LIKE SIDE OF TRIGONOMETRY .YOU CAN ALSO TRY AS AN EXPERIMENT TO TRANSFORM YOUR SEX ENERGY INTO HIGHER LEVEL WITH YOUR PARTNER.. WE MUST GO TO SEE AND UNDERSTAND THE HOLYNESS AND PURPOSE OF SEX. I MEAN REALLY… SEX IS NOT A SUBJECT OF CRIME. WE CAN ATTAIN IT THROUGH RIGHT KNOWLEDGE AND RIGHT ACTION. KHAJURAHO TEMPLES WITH CARVED HUMANS HAVING SEX ON THEM. HOW IN THE WORLD CAN WE MISS THEM??? IT'S LIKE THESE TEMPLES WERE BUILT JUST FOR US.

1 - SPOONING

2 – Doggy Style

3 – Standing doggy in the shower

KHAJURAHO TEMPLE IMAGE

Why it's great: **Sex in the shower allows you to take it long and slow, says Eric Marlowe Garrison, a certified sex counselor and author of *Mastering Multiple Position Sex*. The warm water, ambient noise, and fresh scents will relax your body and allow you to really connect**

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with your partner in a sensual way. As an added bonus, the water provides extra lubrication for easier penetration.

The Chair

Women on top

Missionary

Why it's great: Woman on top is a classic twist on missionary. You get all the intimate benefits of direct eye contact, sensual touches, and sexy sounds—but much more control when it comes to depth of penetration.

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How to do it: Straddle your partner, alternating between fast, deep, slow, and shallow thrusts to experience both clitoral and G spot stimulation. To make things feel even more intimate, come down to your partner's level so your chests are touching.

Lotus

The male orgasm is a complex experience. The major function of the male orgasm is to ejaculate sperm, although not all men will ejaculate during an orgasm. Beyond delivering pleasure, the role of the female orgasm is less clear, although it may help move the sperm closer toward the ovum (egg).

In the 1950s, Alfred Kinsey, the first scientist to study human sexuality in detail, described the orgasm as "an explosive discharge of neuromuscular tension." In the years since those initial studies, we have come closer to understanding both the physiological and emotional components of the male orgasm, as well as the conditions that impede or promote it.

Physiology

The male orgasm is a complex system involving multiple hormones, organs, and nerve pathways.

The hormone testosterone, produced in the testicles, plays a central role by enhancing the sexual desire (libido) that leads to arousal, erection, and ultimate orgasm. By contrast, low testosterone not only decreases a man's energy and mood, it makes him less responsive to sexual stimuli, both physical and mental.

With that being said, a man often only requires physical stimulation to achieve arousal, while women typically need physical and mental stimulation to achieve the same.

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Men differ from women in that their orgasms—the climax of the sexual response—come on faster and are shorter than women's. By and large, the male orgasm will last for five to 10 seconds. Women will last 10 to 15 seconds on average, although some have reported orgasms that last as long as a minute (a virtual impossibility for men).

The male ejaculate, semen, is comprised of sperm cells and seminal fluid, the latter of which contains phosphorylcholine (an enzyme that aids in fertility) and fructose (which provides fuel for sperm). The average volume of semen expelled by a healthy man is around a teaspoon.

4 Phases of the Male Orgasm

The route to ejaculation in men is actually delineated by four distinct phases, of which orgasm is the third. While the duration and intensity of these phases can vary, the experience will proceed in a strictly specific way.

The model was first outlined by William Masters and Virginia Johnson in their 1966 book, *Human Sexual Response*.

Arousal

Arousal is the stage in which physical, sensory, and emotional cues prompt the brain to release a neurotransmitter known as acetylcholine. This, in turn, triggers the release of nitric oxide into the arteries of the penis, causing them to expand and rapidly fill with blood. The resulting erection is generally accompanied by changes in respiration, increased overall muscle tension, and the retraction of the scrotal sac.

Plateau

Plateau is the phase immediately preceding orgasm in which the voluntary thrusts of the body, specifically the pelvis, suddenly become involuntary, increasing both in intensity and speed.[2] It is at this stage that the heart rate increases to between 150 and 175 beats per minute, accompanied by a marked rise in blood pressure and body temperature.

Traces of seminal fluid ("pre-cum") may leak from the urethra. The release of pre-ejaculatory fluid is more than just incidental; it alters the pH of the urethra so that the sperm has a better chance of survival.[3]

All told, the plateau phase lasts between 30 seconds and two minutes.

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Orgasm

The orgasm phase is divided into two parts. The first, known as emission, is the stage where ejaculation is inevitable. This is immediately followed by the second stage, ejaculation, in which strong contractions of the penile muscle, anus, and perineal muscles help propel the semen from the body.[4]

During orgasm, the reward center of the brain (specifically the cerebellum, amygdala, nucleus accumbens, and ventral tegmental area) is flooded with neurochemicals, inciting the intense emotional response associated with an orgasm.

At the same time, the lateral orbitofrontal cortex located behind the left eye shuts down entirely. This is the part of the brain that plays a central role in judgment and self-control. The effect explains why people often describe an orgasm as a state where "nothing else matters."

Resolution and Refraction

Resolution is the phase following orgasm where the penis starts to lose its erection. This is often accompanied by feelings of extreme relaxation or even drowsiness.

Refraction, also known as the refractory period, is the stage following climax when a man is unable to achieve another erection even with stimulation. In younger men, the refractory period may be as short as 15 minutes. In older men, it may last as long as an entire day.

Male Multiple Orgasms

"Multiorgasmic" is a term used to describe the ability to have more than one orgasm within the span of minutes or seconds.[5] The orgasm may not involve actual ejaculate but must include the physiological and emotional components of ejaculation.

According to research from the Department of Urologic Sciences at the University of British Columbia in Canada, only around 10 percent of men in their 20s and less than 7 percent of men under 30 are considered multiorgasmic.

The multiorgasmic state can be classified in one of two ways:

Condensed, in which two to four individual and defined orgasms occur within a few seconds to two minutes

Sporadic, in which refraction is delayed and multiple orgasms can be achieved within the span of several minutes

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Beyond age, there are several factors commonly noted in multiorgasmic men. These include the use of psychoactive drugs, having multiple partners, having novel sex partners, and the use of sex toys to enhance tactile stimulation.

[6]What this suggests is that the ability to achieve multiple orgasms is the result of a heightened state of arousal rather than any unique hormonal or physiological response.

Male Orgasm Disorders

Orgasm disorders differ from ejaculation disorders in that the latter refers to the actual emission of semen. Common ejaculation disorders include premature ejaculation, retrograde ejaculation (in which semen is redirected to the bladder), and anejaculation (inability to ejaculate).

Retrograde ejaculation should not be confused with dry orgasm,[7] a condition in which very little semen is expelled during climax. Also known as orgasmic anejaculation, dry orgasm commonly occurs after bladder or prostate surgery, or as the result of low testosterone, sperm duct blockage, high blood pressure, or an enlarged prostate.

By contrast, anorgasmia is a condition in which a man or woman is unable to achieve orgasm. Anorgasmia may be caused by psychological problems, such as stress, trauma, and performance anxiety, or physical ones, such as diabetes, hypertension, and hypogonadism (low testosterone). Prostate surgery (prostatectomy) is also a common cause, as are certain medications such as selective serotonin reuptake inhibitors (SSRIs) used to treat depression.

The treatment of anorgasmia depends on the underlying cause and may include psychotherapy, a change of medications, testosterone replacement therapy, or the use of Dostinex (cabergoline), a dopamine promoter that can alter the hormonal response in men with anorgasmia.

Unfortunately, erectile dysfunction drugs like Viagra (sildenafil) and Cialis (tadalafil) cannot treat orgasm problems, as their only function is to increase blood flow to the penis. They do not enhance libido and typically fail to work in the absence of sexual stimulation.

On the other hand, some men are able to enhance both an erection and orgasm with digital prostate massage. This is a technique in which a finger is inserted into the rectum prior to and/or during sex to manually stimulate the prostate gland. Located on the front wall of the rectum, the walnut-sized gland is considered by some to be the male G-spot.

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HYPOTHESIS

An experiment name " LAWYER COME OUT FROM THE ROOM" to prove fluid can be fall without friction in real life of three dimensional space.

I feel really satisfied to write this experiment

A DESIGN OR PATTERN

"A LAWYER COME OUT OF THE ROOM FOR SEX OF VAGINA TO SETTLE THE DISPUTE OF BELOVED"

A heart romantically involved with the energy of LOVE, Although, the reality of beautiful feelings of "LOVE HEARTS" are hidden behind the complex equation" NAVIER STOKES, one will cheat another in a dynamic way. Provide a visual representation of the underlying WATS APP chat, making hypothesis more clear, play revolve around explicit manipulating, understanding and mentally modeling how the LOVE states has changed

A LOW SEX DRIVE

Let's understand by interesting WATS app chat about a LOW SEX DRIVE

In modern word we all are engaging with our smart phones. What if we use this phone to solve complex problem which are really magical if you use it in any correct order to solve a complex problem like Navier Stokes, but you have to know how to manipulate and apply"I love You" feelings where, when, and how with harmless risk. This hypothesis created in response of the Advocate

Full experiment named "LAWYER COMEOUT FROM THE ROOM " available in book form.

Low Sex drive is the way where we can realize without friction fluid can be fall in three dimensional space.

PROOF - The Navier–Stokes equation is a special continuity equation. A continuity equation may be derived from conservation principles of: Mass, Momentum Energy, This is done via the continuity equation, an integral relation stating that the rate of change of some integrated property ϕ {\display style \phi} defined over a control volume Ω {\display style \Omega} must be equal to what amount is lost or gained through the boundaries Γ {\display style \Gamma} of the volume plus.

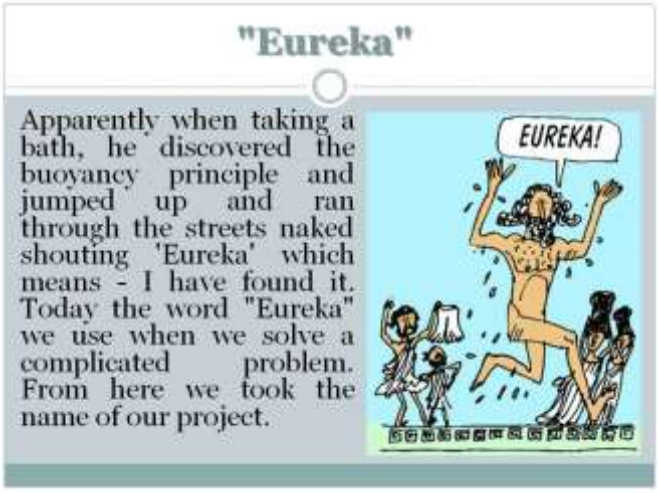
Navigation is the process of directing

Although GPS and electronic equipment have supplanted traditional surveying and navigational equipment, masses of fundamental knowledge were collected through the use of these tools through many centuries.

1. **The Magnetic Compass**
2. **Telescopes**
3. **The Astrolabe**

4. **A sextant**
5. **We can solve with Archimede's principle – – trigonometry – a cross – section of the sun, solar wind, Galileo (father of the modern world) multiple variable calculus with more principles of NEWTON.**

We can understand this by "EUREKA"



Principles of Archimedes: According to the Archimedes Principle, an object immersed in a fluid, partially or completely, experiences an upward force (up thrust) equal to the weight of the fluid displaced by the object.

Force = weight of liquid displaced

What is relative density? Relative Density: - Density of Substance/Density of Water

D=M/V = M/V of substance/M/V of water = 1 Just float

< 1 Float

1 Sink

Law of flotation - Steel coin sinks, but ship float. What makes something float or sink? Density: The amount of Mass something has relative to its volume.

Do liquids or fluids exert pressure? Yes, they do.

The tendency of a liquid to exert an up thrust on an object's place in it which makes it float or rise is called buoyancy and the force experience of the submerged object is called the buoyant force.

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This was discovered by Archimedes, a greatest scientist of ancient Greece. Archimedes, a greatest scientist of ancient Greece. Archimedes, a greatest scientist of ancient Greece explains why some objects, such as wood or plastic, float in water when others, such as metals, sink.

1cc = 1gf in case of water as the density of water is equal to 1.

The Law of Falling Objects is Explained by Isaac Newton as Gravity – Newton's law of universal gravitation explains why the apple falls down from the tree and why the moon stays in orbit around the earth. The force that causes objects to drop and water to run downhill the same force that holds the Earth, the sun, and the stars together and keeps the moon an artificial satellite in their orbits.

Most common answers –

THE SUN - Like all stars, the sun is a ball of hydrogen gas that radiates heat and light. It generates power by nuclear fusion: Atoms are rammed together, producing nuclear energy. Every second, the sun converts some four million tons of matter into energy. Earth orbits the sun at a distance ideal for terrestrial life, provided that Earth's atmosphere protects us from the sun's heat and deadly radiation. The sun is a third – generation star, composed of recycled elements from two previous stars. Its about 74 percent hydrogen and 25 percent helium, with traces of iron, carbon, calcium, and sodium. These same elements are found in planet Earth and our bodies.

WHAT ARE SUNSPOTS? Visible feature's on the sun's surface, sunspots are dark regions on the photosphere where a particularly strong portion of the sun's magnetic field has slowed the gas that is rising to the surface.

The center of a sunspot, depressed a little below the level of the surrounding gas, exhibits a lower temperature than the surrounding photosphere, creating a visible spot. Sunspots can measure up to several times Earth's diameter. Their activity increases and decreases in an 11 – year cycle. Early in each cycle, most sunspots appear near the sun's 30 degrees N and 30 degree S latitudes. Later in the cycle, they occur closer to the equator. During the low point in the cycle, called the solar minimum, the sun goes for days or even weeks without flaring.

A CROSS – SECTION OF THE SUN reveals how it generates energy from nuclear fusion in its superheated, superpressurized core.

SOLAR ACTIVITY occurs in the outer layers when strong magnetic fields break through the photosphere and emit intense radiation.

PHOTONS – transport energy from the core through the relatively calm radiative zone.

AROUND THAT seethes a boiling convective zone, where heavier ions like carbon and iron form

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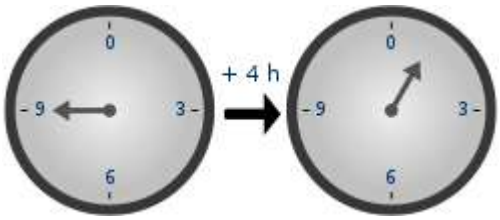
THE HEAT of the corona, the outer layer of the sun's atmosphere, is caused by magnetic fields and undergoes constant changes.

What is the solar wind?
Solar wind occurs when atomic particles stream out from the sun's corona. A gust can amount to one million tons of matter per second.
Solar wind consists mostly of protons and electrons, with tiny amounts of silicon, sulfur, calcium, chromium, nickel, neon, and argon ions. It travels up to 540 miles a second – fastest when escaping through coronal holes.
Where the solar wind encounters planetary magnetic fields, it can cause auroras. It also makes the tails of comets point away from the sun.

ABSTRACT ALGEBRA Is A Broad Field Of Mathematics, Concerned With Algebraic Structures Such As Groups, Rings, Vector Spaces, And Algebras.



On The 12-Hour Clock, 9+4=19+4=19+4=1, Rather Than 13 As In Usual Arithmetic
Roughly Speaking, Abstract Algebra Is The Study Of What Happens When Certain Properties Of Number Systems Are Abstracted Out; For Instance, Altering The Definitions Of The Basic Arithmetic Operations Result In A Structure Known As A Ring, So Long As The Operations Are Consistent.

For Example, The 12-Hour Clock Is An Example Of Such An Object, Where The Arithmetic Operations Are Redefined To Use Modular Arithmetic (With Modulus 12). An Even Further Level Of Abstraction--Where Only One Operation Is Considered--Allows The Clock To Be Understood As A Group. In Either Case, The Abstraction Is Useful Because Many Properties Can Be Understood Without Needing To Consider The Specific Structure At Hand, Which Is Especially Important When Considering The Relationship(S) Between Structures; The Concept Of A Group Isomorphism Is An Example.

Gravitation, the attraction of all matter for all other matter, is both the most familiar of the natural forces and the least understood.

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Newton demonstrated mathematically that the law of gravitation, he proposed predicts that the planets follow Kepler's three laws. Newton's vision of a world governed by simple, unalterable laws exerted a powerful influence for more than a century.

If the planets are attracted to the sun by gravity, why do they not fall in? Newton showed that if the velocity is high enough, a planet will always be accelerating toward the sun without ever leaving its orbit. This is because an object's motion is the result of both its previous direction of travel and speed – that is, its velocity –and the acceleration applied to it. Just as a rock whirling at the end of a string is continually pulled toward the hand holding the string as long as it is whirled fast enough, so objects in a gravitational field remain in their orbits if they are moving fast enough.

Newton's First Law – Everybody remains in a state of rest or in a state of uniform motion (constant speed in a straight line) unless it is compelled by impressed forces to change that state.

Under this law a moving body is at rest, as far as its own inertia is concerned, as long as its motion continues at the same speed and in the same direction.

Therefore, particles (or even worlds) of matter will keep flying through empty space forever, without being driven by any force, until something compels them to change their motion.

Relationships between acceleration, force, and mass are expressed by Newton's second law of motion.

NEWTON'S SECOND LAW describes the manner in which a force compels a change of motion, at a rate of change called acceleration. It can be stated as follows –

Change of motion is proportional to the applied force and takes place in the direction of the straight line in which that force is impressed.

It can be stated much more simply as a formula, using letters for force, mass, and acceleration: F=ma

The wording of the law, however, makes clear how an impressed force acts. It simply makes a change in the body's motion its speed or direction toward the direction toward the direction in which the force is acting.

It is easy to make this ball move quickly after it makes contact with the racket. Because the ball has a relatively small mass and the hitter has a great force, the acceleration is great.

Newton's third law may be stated as follows: Action and reaction are equal and opposite. For every action there is an equal and opposite reaction."

The law states a fact that can upset many calculations unless it is taken into account.

It explains, for example, the saying that a man cannot literally lift himself by his own bootstraps, the bootstraps pull down on him.

Action and reaction are equal and opposite. A striking modern example of action and reaction is jet propulsion.

Forces always exist in pairs, action-reaction pairs.

In some alternative theories like Einstein–Cartan theory, the stress–energy tensor may not be perfectly symmetric because of a nonzero spin tensor, which geometrically corresponds to a nonzero torsion tensor.

Definition

The stress–energy tensor involves the use of superscripted variables (*not* exponents; see tensor index notation and Einstein summation notation). If Cartesian coordinates in SI units are used, then the components of the position four-vector are given by: $x^0 = t$, $x^1 = x$, $x^2 = y$, and $x^3 = z$, where t is time in seconds, and x, y, and z are distances in meters.

The stress–energy tensor is defined as the tensor$T^{\alpha\beta}$ of order two that gives the flux of the αth component of the momentumvector across a surface with constant x^βcoordinate. In the theory of relativity, this momentum vector is taken as the four-momentum. In general relativity, the stress–energy tensor is symmetric,

$$(T^{\mu\nu})_{\mu,\nu=0,1,2,3} = \begin{pmatrix} T^{00} & T^{01} & T^{02} & T^{03} \\ T^{10} & T^{11} & T^{12} & T^{13} \\ T^{20} & T^{21} & T^{22} & T^{23} \\ T^{30} & T^{31} & T^{32} & T^{33} \end{pmatrix}.$$

In the following, i and k range from 1 through 3.

The time–time component is the density of relativistic mass, i.e., the energy density divided by the speed of light squared.[2] Its components have a direct physical interpretation. In the case of a perfect fluid this component is

$$T^{00} = \rho,$$

where p is the relativistic mass per unit volume, and for an electromagnetic field in otherwise empty space this component is

$$T^{00} = \frac{1}{c^2}\left(\frac{1}{2}\epsilon_0 E^2 + \frac{1}{2\mu_0}B^2\right),$$

where *E* and *B* are the electric and magnetic fields, respectively.[3]

The flux of relativistic mass across the x^i surface is equivalent to the density of the *i*th component of linear momentum,

$$T^{0i} = T^{i0}.$$

The components

$$T^{ik}$$

represent flux of *i*th component of linear momentum across the x^k surface. In particular,

$$T^{ii}$$

(not summed) represents normal stress, which is called pressure when it is independent of direction. The remaining components

$$T^{ik} \quad i \neq k$$

represent shear stress (compare with the stress tensor).

IN SOLID STATE PHYSICS AND FLUID MECHANICS, THE STRESS TENSOR IS DEFINED TO BE THE SPATIAL COMPONENTS OF THE STRESS–ENERGY TENSOR IN THE PROPER FRAME OF REFERENCE. IN OTHER WORDS, THE STRESS ENERGY TENSOR IN ENGINEERING*DIFFERS* FROM THE RELATIVELY STRESS–ENERGY TENSOR BY A MOMENTUM CONVECTIVE TERM.

Galileo (Father of Modern World) – According to Aristotle's Theory - Heavier objects fall faster than lighter ones. In 1589, a scientist by the name of Galileo set out to disprove Aristotle's widely believed thought about falling objects. Galileo believed that heavier objects fell faster because of air resistance. Lighter objects were slowed down by air resistance and heavier ones were not as affected. He thought if air resistance could be minimized, then the objects would fall at the same speed. Galileo set out to disprove Aristotle's belief on falling objects and he did this by using two spheres shaped objects, one cannon ball and the other a wooden ball. The wooden ball was a tenth of the weight of the cannon ball. According to Aristotelian theory, by the time the cannon ball hit the ground the wooden ball should have only traveled one tenth the distance to the ground. Galileo then dropped both balls off the leaning Tower of Pisa in an attempt to disprove Aristotle's theory while proving himself. Galileo's theory was air resistance caused lighter falling objects to fall slower than heavier falling objects. Galileo's different experiments were monumental for the

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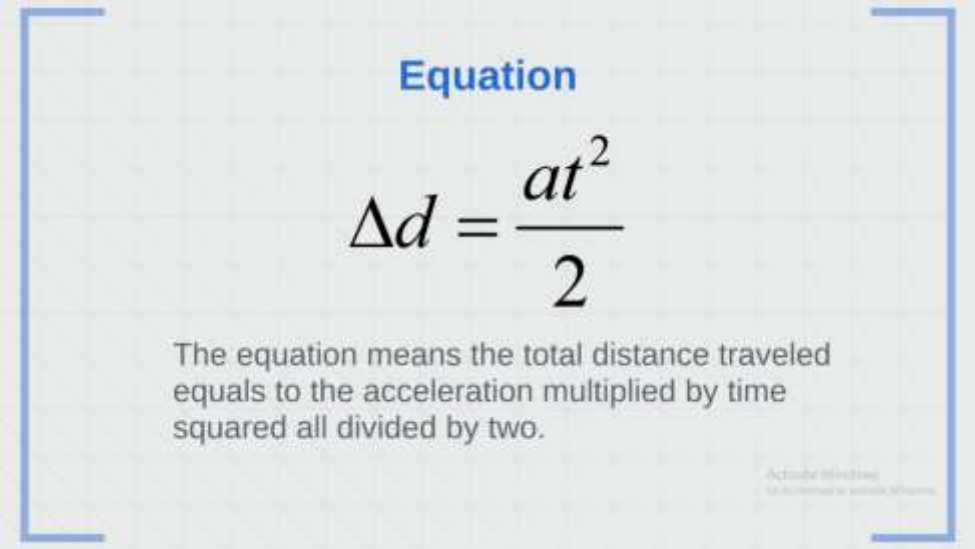
scientific community. One reason was over the course of decades and multiple experiments; he finally disproved the common and taught belief that weight affected acceleration. Also, a very famous experiment conducted in space by the astronauts on the Apollo, which was on the moon proved Galileo's theory that objects would fall at the same velocity in a vacuum (without air resistance) by dropping a feather and a wrench.

Falling objects are one of the most common examples of motion with a changing velocity. Motion is the action or process of moving or being moved and velocity is the speed of something in a given direction and acceleration is the rate of change of velocity as a function of time. Motion is broken up into three laws call Newton's Laws of Motion. The first law states every object in a state of uniform motion tends to remain in that state of motion unless an external force is applied to it. The second law states the relationship between an object's mass m, its acceleration a, and the applied force F, F=ma. Acceleration and force are vectors; The third law states for every action there is an equal or opposite reaction. The more force The more acceleration



Galileo set out to disprove Aristotle's belief on falling objects and he did this by using two spheres shaped objects, one cannon ball and the other a wooden ball. The wooden ball was a tenth of the weight of the cannon ball. According to Aristotelian theory, by the time the cannon ball hit the ground the wooden ball should have only traveled one tenth the distance to the ground. Galileo then dropped both balls off the leaning Tower of Pisa in an attempt to disprove Aristotle's theory while proving his. Galileo's theory was air resistance caused lighter falling objects to fall slower then heavier falling objects.He tested his theory by dropping a wooden ball and a cannon ball off the leaning tower of Pisa. At first the wooden ball fell faster then the cannon, but the cannon ball overtook the wooden ball and landed slightly before the wooden ball. This experiment could not prove his theory, unfortunately. He took these results and over the next decades he kept experimenting until he came up with the Law of Falling Bodies, which states that in a vacuum,

regardless of their weight, shape, or specific gravity, are uniformly is proportional to the square of elapsed time. Implications: Because of the failure of this experiment, it gave Galileo the idea to pursue another experiment that would mean so much to science. He built on to it by using inclines to science. He built on to it by using inclines to help slow time, so he could more accurately determine the acceleration of the objects. This supported his initial hypothesis and in result, Einstein based his theory of relativity mainly off the idea that objects being are affected by gravity will maintain the same speed.

Application: Galileo's different experiments were monumental for the scientific community. One reason was over the course of decades and multiple experiments, he finally disproved the common and taught belief that weight affected acceleration. Also a very famous experiment conducted in space by the astronauts on the Apollo, which was on the moon proved Galileo's theory that objects would fall at the same velocity in a vacuum (without air resistance) by dropping a feather and a wrench.

The motion of falling objects is one of the most common examples of motion with a changing velocity. In the times of Galileo, having the understanding of falling bodies was a tremendous help in understanding how the universe worked and his experiments helped get a greater understanding of the world around us.

This triumph of explaining a vast range of phenomena with a few simple principles, inspired workers in all fields of knowledge to trust scientific methods. Newton explained Kepler's Laws using just the law of gravitation, which applies invariably to all matter in the universe as small as a grain of sand or as large as the sun.

NEWTON'S SECOND LAW DESCRIBES THE MANNER IN WHICH A FORCE COMPELS A CHANG OF MOTION, AT A RATE OF CHANGE CALLED ACCELERATION.

Friction – Microscopic bumps on surfaces cause friction. When two surfaces contact each other, tiny bumps on each of the surfaces tend to run into each other, preventing the surfaces from moving past each other smoothly. An effective lubricant forms a layer between two surfaces that prevents the bumps on the surfaces from contacting each other; as a result the surfaces move past each other easily

In chemistry - Acid Bases and Salts – If we are given Lemon Juice in one container and Soap solution in the other, can you tell me the difference between the two?

Differences

Appearance

And so on

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There are more properties, lemon juice taste is sour. Soapy Water tastes slightly bitter. Is there any major difference between two? Important parameter based on chemical property. Lemon Juice is an acid while soap is water based. Base is opposite to acid.

Hydrochloric acid + Sodium hydroxide+ Sodium chloride + Water

HClNaOHNaCl

Acid+Base⟶Salt+Water

pH in Everyday Life - Soils are generally acidic. Plants require a definite pH range for their for proper growth. They do not grow in alkaline soil. Many plants do not grow properly in highly acidic or highly alkaline soil. So highly acidic or highly alkaline soil. So highly acidic soil is treated by spreading quicklime, slaked lime, or calcium carbonate to lower its acidity.

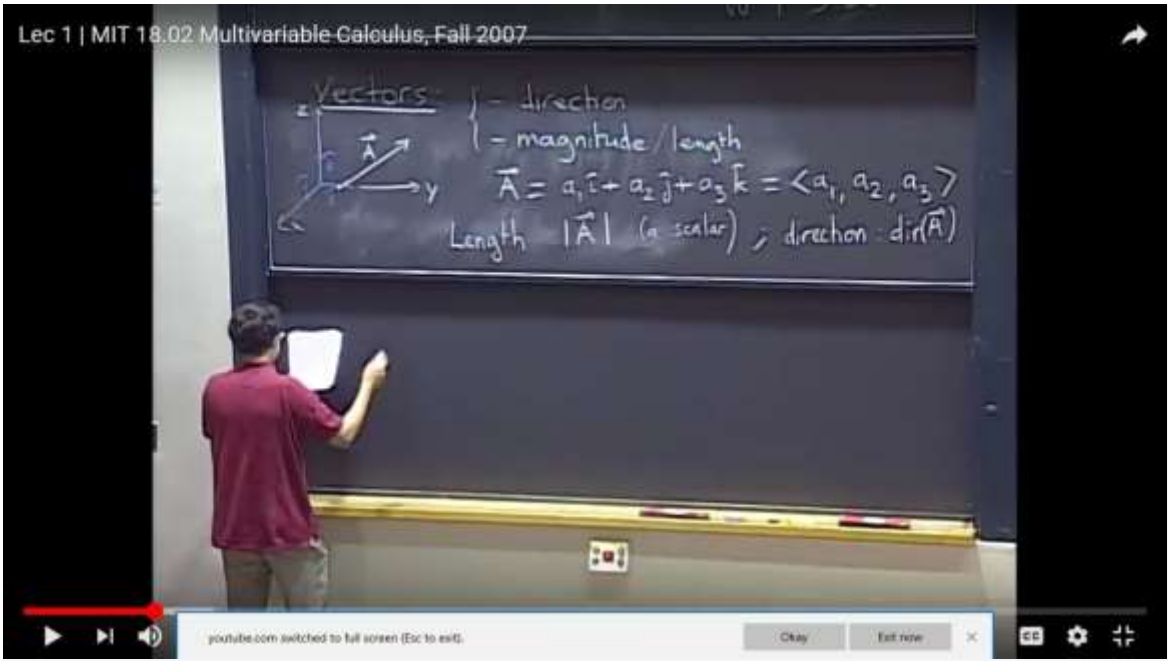
Physics – Do Liquids exert Pressure - Yes

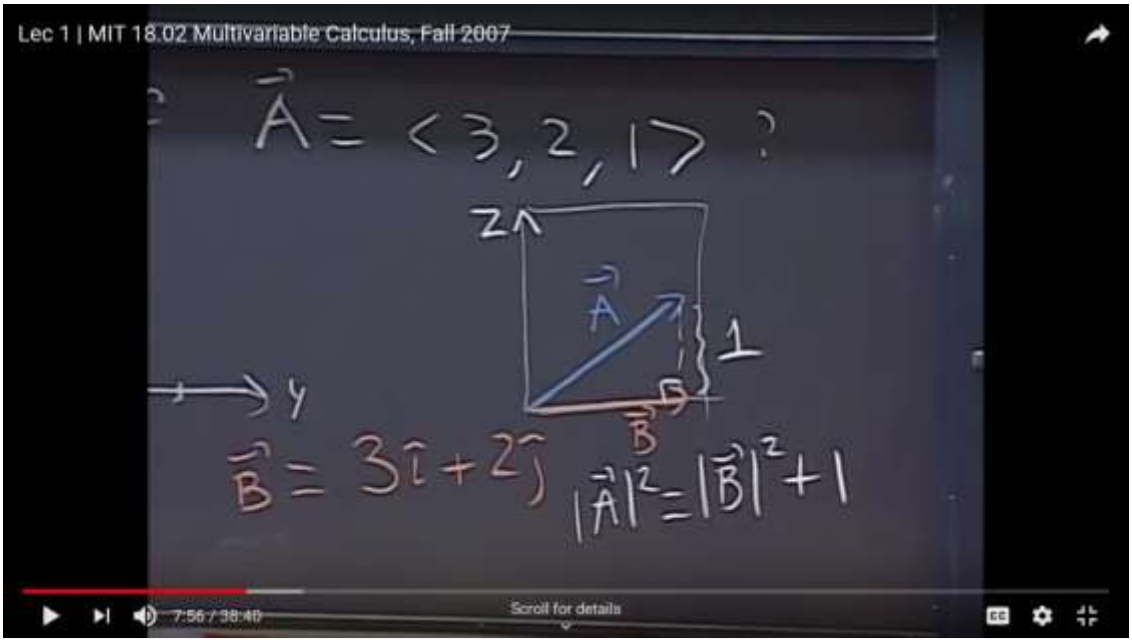
Fluid Flow and vector fields–

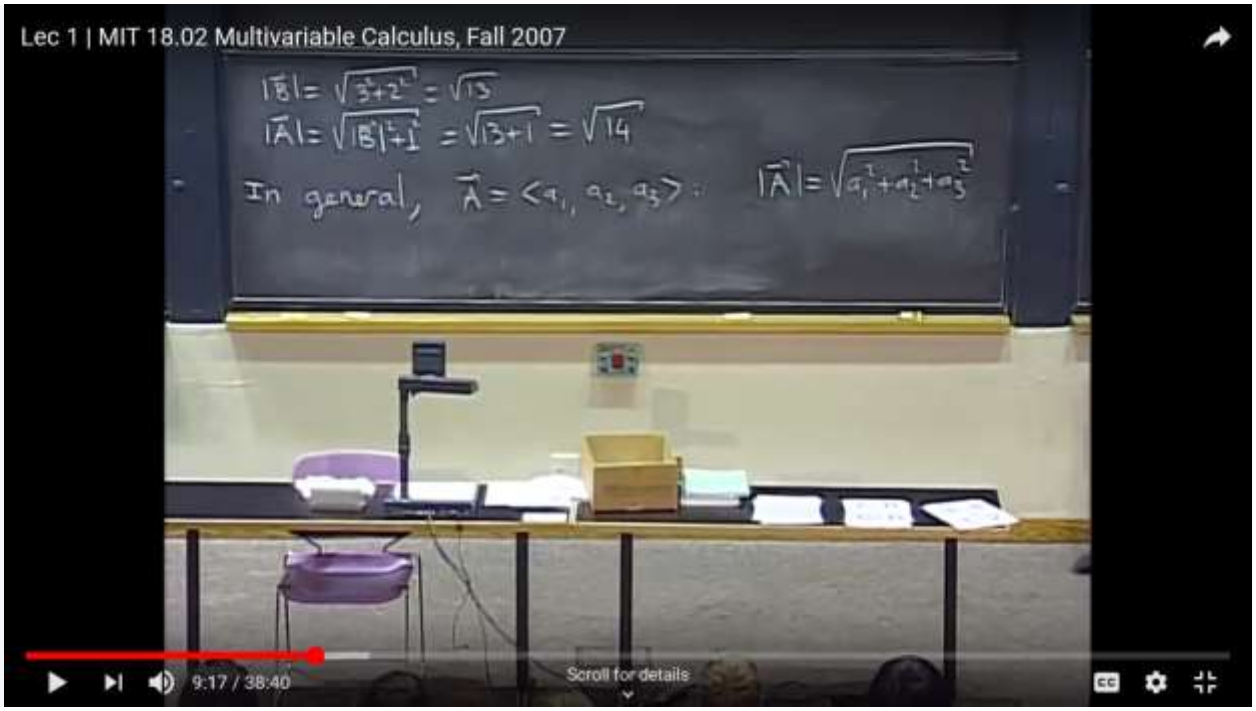
Vector - a quantity having direction as well as magnitude, especially as determining the position of one point in space relative to another.

Direction

Magnitude/Length




Lec 1 | MIT 18.02 Multivariable Calculus, Fall 2007
$\vec{A} = \langle 3, 2, 1 \rangle$?
z
y
$\vec{A}$
1
$\vec{B}$
$\vec{B} = 3\hat{i} + 2\hat{j}$
$|\vec{A}|^2 = |\vec{B}|^2 + 1$
7:56 / 38:40
Scroll for details


Lec 1 | MIT 18.02 Multivariable Calculus, Fall 2007
$|\vec{B}| = \sqrt{3^2+2^2} = \sqrt{13}$
$|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{|\vec{B}|^2+1^2} = \sqrt{13+1} = \sqrt{14}$
In general, $\vec{A} = \langle a_1, a_2, a_3 \rangle$: $|\vec{A}| = \sqrt{a_1^2+a_2^2+a_3^2}$
9:17 / 38:40
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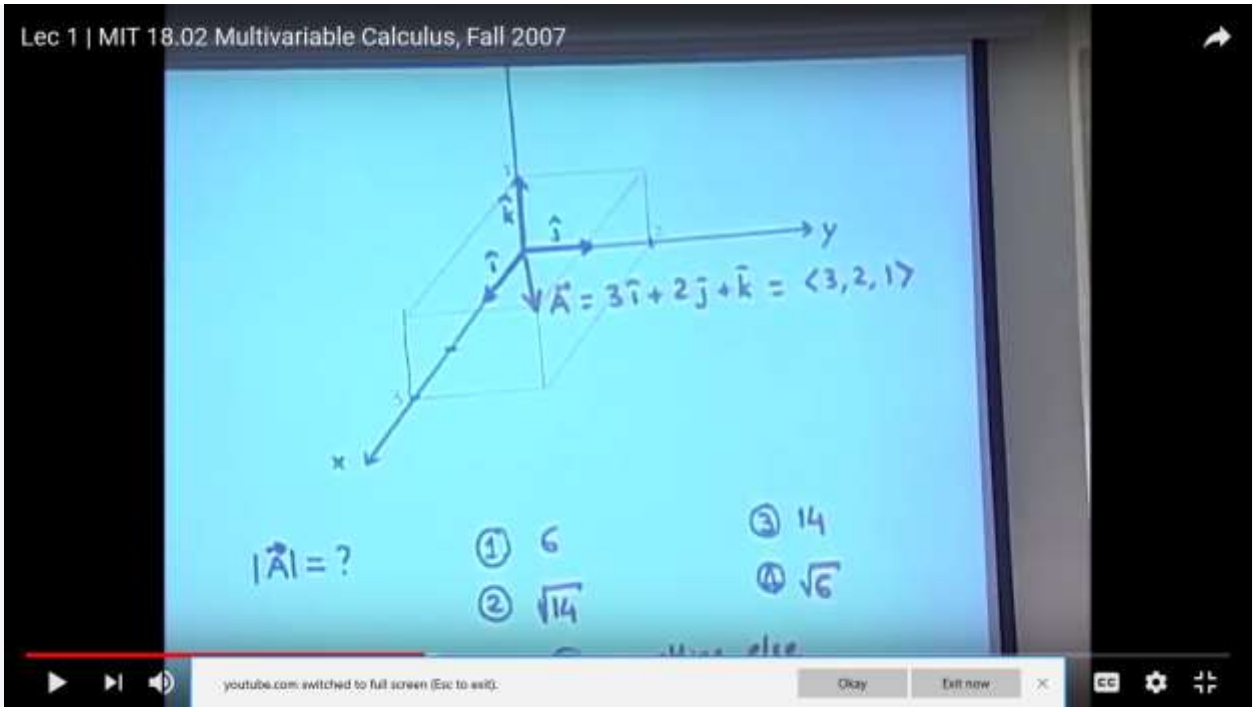
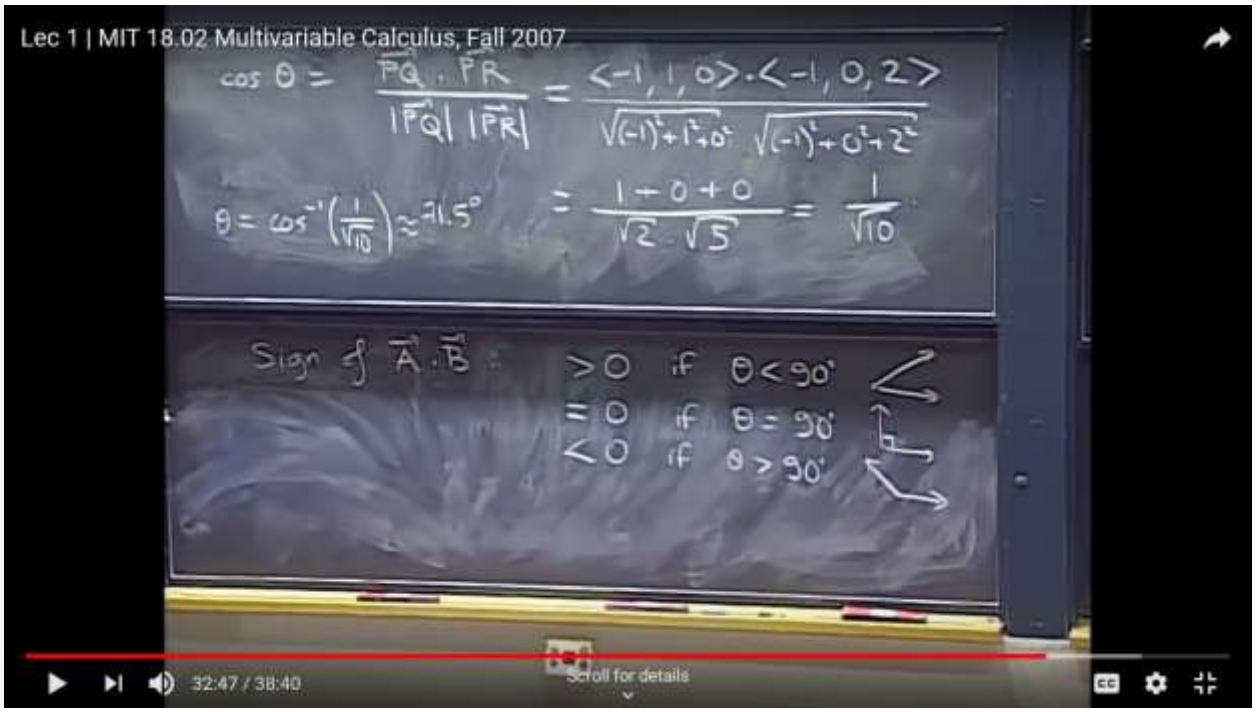
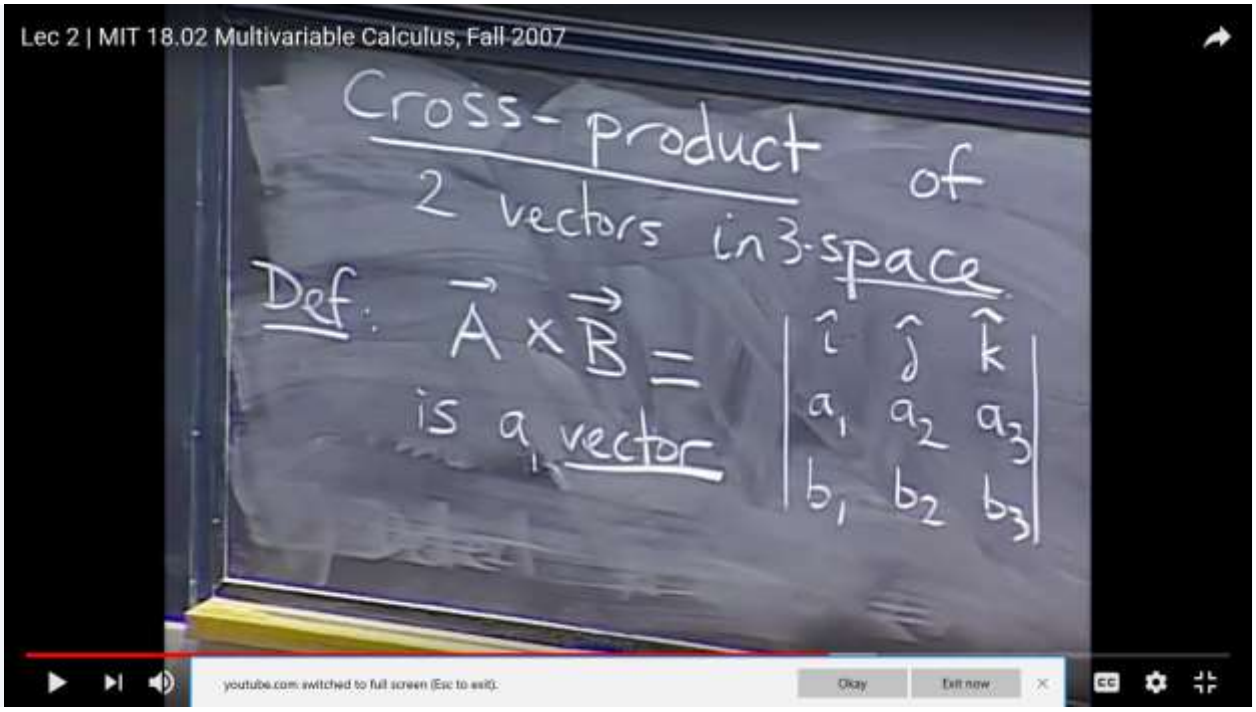
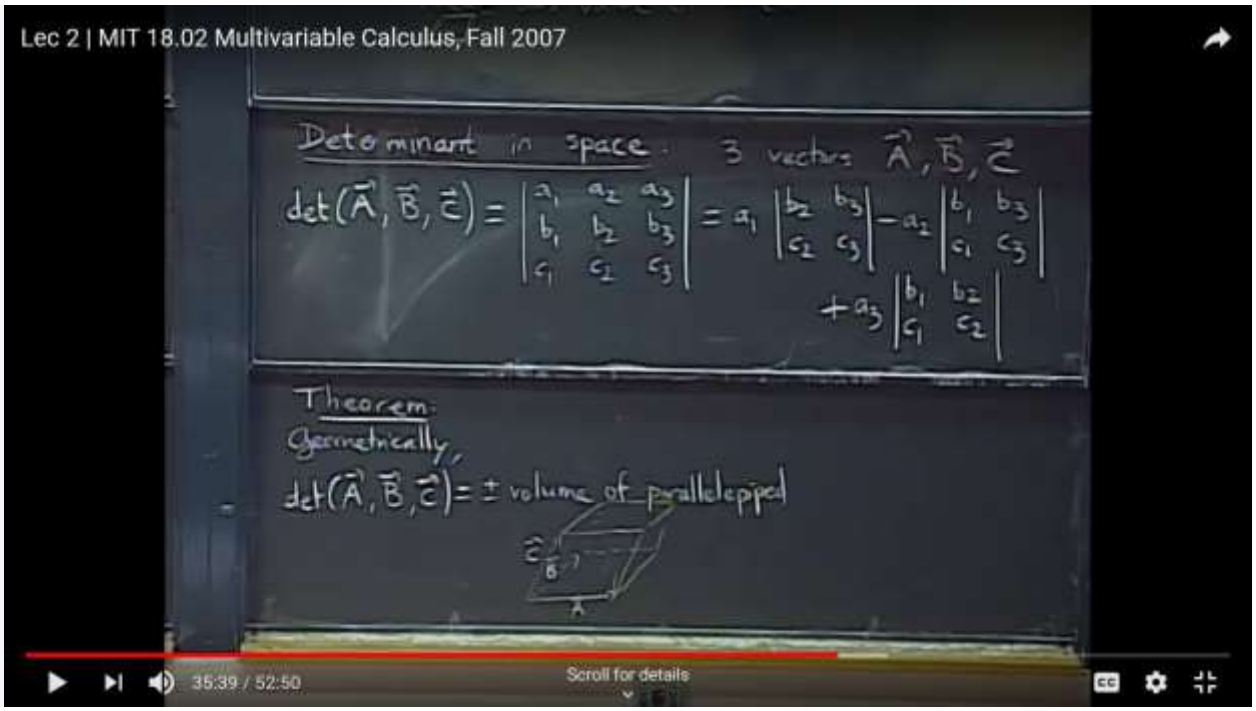





Lec 2 | MIT 18.02 Multivariable Calculus, Fall 2007
Cross-product of 2 vectors in 3-space
Def: $\vec{A} \times \vec{B} =$ $\begin{vmatrix} \hat{i} & \hat{j} & \hat{k} \\ a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \end{vmatrix}$
is a vector
youtube.com switched to full screen (Esc to exit).
Okay
Exit now


Lec 2 | MIT 18.02 Multivariable Calculus, Fall 2007
Determinant in space: 3 vectors $\vec{A}, \vec{B}, \vec{C}$
$\det(\vec{A}, \vec{B}, \vec{C}) = \begin{vmatrix} a_1 & a_2 & a_3 \\ b_1 & b_2 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} = a_1 \begin{vmatrix} b_2 & b_3 \\ c_2 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} - a_2 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_3 \\ c_1 & c_3 \end{vmatrix} + a_3 \begin{vmatrix} b_1 & b_2 \\ c_1 & c_2 \end{vmatrix}$
Theorem:
Geometrically,
$\det(\vec{A}, \vec{B}, \vec{C}) = \pm$ volume of parallelepiped
35:39 / 52:50
Scroll for details

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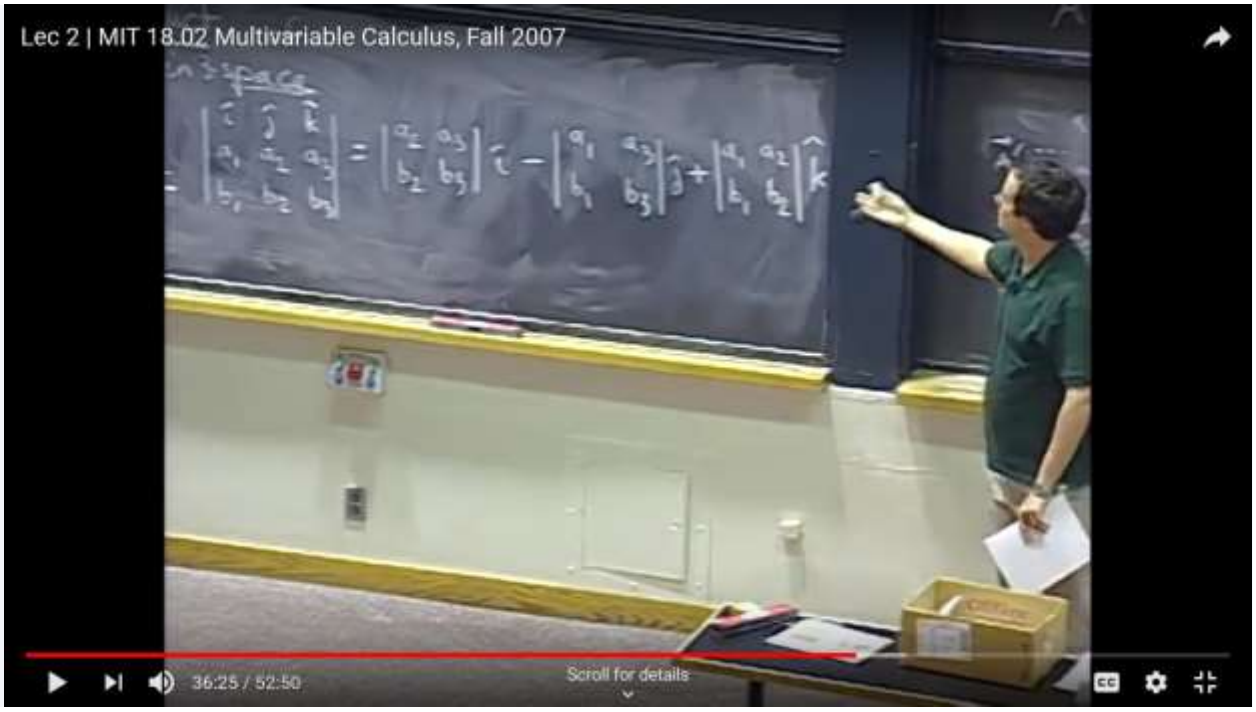

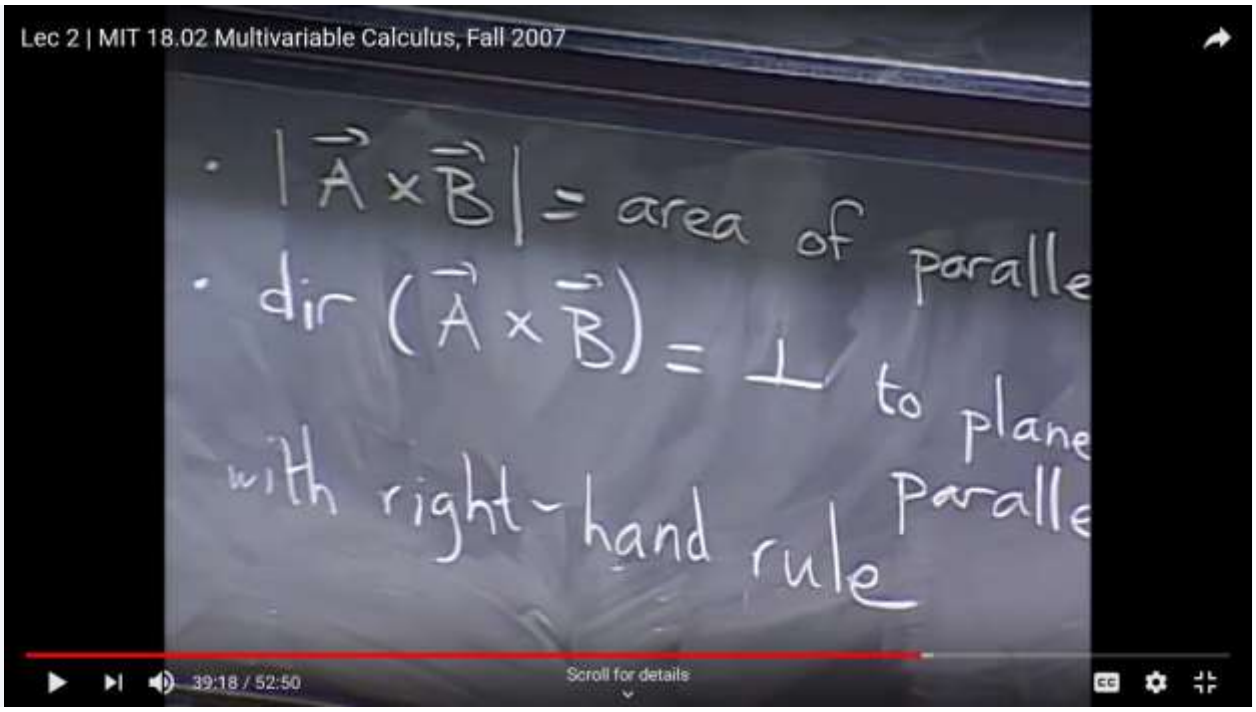

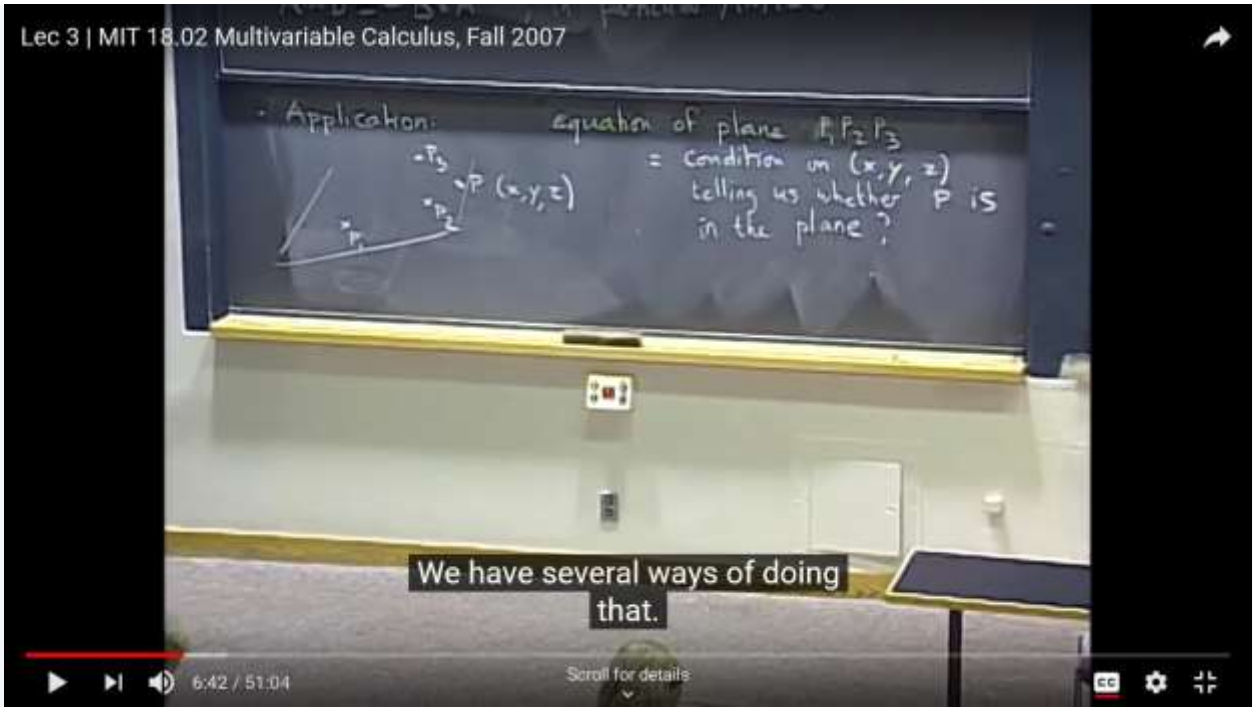

https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=bHdzkFrgRcA .

Kindly consider the YouTube link. For further details. It tells us how to transform from X's to U's**.**

Multivariable calculus can be applied to analyze deterministic systems that have multiple degrees of freedom. Functions with independent variables corresponding to each of the degrees of freedom are often used to model these systems, and multivariable calculus provides tools for characterizing the system dynamics.

Multivariate calculus is used in the optimal control of continuous timedynamic systems. It is used in regression analysis to derive formulas for estimating relationships among various sets of empirical data.

Multivariable calculus is used in many fields of natural and social science and engineering to model and study high-dimensional systems that exhibit deterministic behavior. In economics, for example, consumer choice over a variety of goods, and producer choice over various inputs to use and outputs to produce, are modeled with multivariate calculus. Quantitative analysts in finance also often use multivariate calculus to predict future trends in the stock market.

Non-deterministic, or stochastic systems can be studied using a different kind of mathematics, such as stochastic calculus.

A three-dimensional fluid flow with velocity represented by a vector field F:R3→R3F:R3→R3. In this case, F(*x*,*y*,*z*)F(x,y,z) is the velocity of the fluid at the point (*x*,*y*,*z*)(x,y,z), and we can visualize it as the vector F(*x*,*y*,*z*)F(x,y,z) positioned at the point (*x*,*y*,*z*)(x,y,z).

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Conservation of Energy - Conservation of Energy

In physics and chemistry, the law of conservation of energy states that the total energy of an isolated system remains constant; it is said to be conserved over time. This law means that energy can neither be created nor destroyed; rather, it can only be transformed or transferred from one form to another. For instance, chemical energy is converted to kinetic energy when a stick of dynamite explodes. If one adds up all forms of energy that were released in the explosion, such as the kinetic energy and potential energy of the pieces, as well as heat and sound, one will get the exact decrease of chemical energy in the combustion of the dynamite. Classically, conservation of energy was distinct from conservation of mass; however, special relativity showed that mass is related to energy and vice versa by $E = mc^2$, and science now takes the view that mass–energy as a whole is conserved. Theoretically, this implies that an object with mass can itself be converted to pure energy, and vice versa, though this is believed to be possible only under the most extreme of physical conditions, such as likely existed in the universe very shortly after the big bang.

THERMODYNAMICS -Thermodynamics is the branch of physics that deals with heat and temperature, and their relation to energy, work, radiation, and properties of matter. The behavior of these quantities is governed by the four laws of thermodynamics, which convey a quantitative description using measurable macroscopic physical quantity, but may be explained in terms of the microscopic constituents of statistical mechanics. Thermodynamics apply to a wide variety of topics in science and engineering, especially physical chemistry, chemical engineering and mechanical engineering, but also in fields as complex as meteorology.

Human behavior, which is; considered a complex phenomenon, is very difficult to define in absolute terms. It is primarily a combination of responses to external and internal stimuli.

FIRST LAW OF THERMODYNAMICS defines the relationship between the various forms of energy present in a system (kinetic and potential), the work which the system performs and the transfer of heat. The first law states that energy is conserved in all thermodynamic processes.

ADAPTED FOR THERMODYNAMICS, THIS LAW IS AN EXPRESSION OF THE PRINCIPLE OF CONSERVATION OF ENERGY, WHICH STATES THAT ENERGY CAN BE TRANSFORMED (CHANGED FROM ONE FORM TO ANOTHER), BUT CANNOT BE CREATED OR DESTROYED.

As time passes in an isolated system, internal differences of pressures, densities, and temperatures tend to even out. A system in which all equalizing processes have gone to completion is said to be in a state of thermodynamic equilibrium.

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Once in thermodynamic equilibrium, a system's properties are, by definition, unchanging in time. Systems in equilibrium are much simpler and easier to understand than are systems which are not in equilibrium. Often, when analyzing a dynamic thermodynamic process, the simplifying assumption is made that each intermediate state in the process is at equilibrium, producing thermodynamic processes which develop so slowly as to allow each intermediate step to be an equilibrium state and are said to be reversible processes.

Fluid in Pressure – Creation the action or process of bringing something into existence.

Viscosity - The viscosity of a fluid is a measure of its resistance to deformation at a given rate. For liquids, it corresponds to the informal concept of "thickness": for example, syrup has a higher viscosity than water.

A phase space is just like a graph, but a point on this graph represents the whole state of a system.

Let’s use an example. Imagine I have a box with 4 gas particles inside. Each point in the phase space for this system tells you where all 4 balls are located in the box.

In this example I am only interested in the positions of the 4 particles, so each point in phase space must contain an x, y, and z co-ordinate for each particle so our phase space is 3N dimensional, where N is the number of particles in the system. So in our case, the phase space is 12 dimensional, in order that each point can describe the location of 4 bodies.

If we imagine that each of the particles is a different colour so we can keep track of their positions easier. If we imagine the case where all of the particles are located in one corner of the container then we have the situation

In terms of the system, there are multiple other combinations of the 4 particles that will be as organised as the above state

and so on. Each of these set-ups will correspond to a different position in phase space as they are all different layouts of the system of the 4 particles. If we add these to the phase space along with the original we get something like

These 5 layouts of the 4 particles, along with the 11 other combinations, make up a set of states that are (apart from the colours) indistinguishable. So in the phase space we could put a box around the 16 states that defines all the states inside

In humans, seminal fluid contains several components besides spermatozoa: proteolytic and other enzymes as well as fructose are elements of seminal fluid which promote the survival of spermatozoa, and provides a medium through which they can move or "swim". Semen is produced and originates from the seminal vesicle, which is located in the pelvis. The process that results in the discharge of semen is called ejaculation. Semen is also a form of genetic material. In animals, semen has been collected for cryoconservation. Cryoconservation of animal genetic resources is a practice that calls for the collection of genetic material in efforts for conservation of a particular breed.

BHOO GARBH – SHRI GARBH GITA- Threefold Value System The Supreme consciousness, I am the whole unified universe, (ahamevaidamsarvam, vasudevahsarvamiti) is the main source of all human values. It inspires us with death defying courage and vitality, magnanimity, and piety, sensitivity and intelligence which are the basic constituents of human character. It reveals that Action, Wisdom and Devotion (karma, jnananiBhakti) constitute a threefold unity which emancipates man from a corruption of thought and action. It educates man how to be in harmony with himself and his environment. It creates the ability to reflect on the critical, social, economical, political, religious, spiritual and educational issues facing humanity and to find out practical solutions. It does not underestimate science and technology; nor does it over-glorify spiritualism (mysticism), but maintains a balance between the two. It is here that science and mysticism meet to commit for development of human resources. This wisdom and vision when properly understood, digested and transformed into action can really help us to provide effective and efficient management, creative and innovative managers and enlightened leadership, which is the need of the day.

ACKNOWLEDGEMENT

Thank you God. It is really nice to wake up to realize me that you have given me the ability to think other side of the door.

CONCLUSION

For fluids in 3 dimensions, can we determine if solutions to this equation exist? And if they exist, are they smooth or differentiable everywhere?
Answer is yes

A. **The Sun, The Cross section of Sun, What is the Solar Wind? Are the most possible answers.**

B. ***Abstract algebra*** *is a broad field of mathematics, concerned with algebraic structures such as groups, rings, vector spaces, and algebras.*

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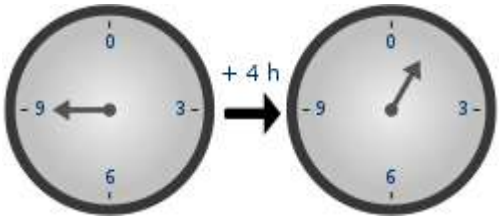

On the 12-hour clock, 9+4=19+4=19+4=1, rather than 13 as in usual arithmetic
Roughly speaking, abstract algebra is the study of what happens when certain properties of number systems are abstracted out; for instance, altering the definitions of the basic arithmetic operations result in a structure known as a ring, so long as the operations are consistent.

For example, the 12-hour clock is an example of such an object, where the arithmetic operations are redefined to use modular arithmetic (with modulus 12). An even further level of abstraction--where only one operation is considered--allows the clock to be understood as a group. In either case, the abstraction is useful because many properties can be understood without needing to consider the specific structure at hand, which is especially important when considering the relationship(s) between structures; the concept of a group isomorphism is an example.

C. *Sex. It is the driving force of nature; from the pollination of plants to the biological urge to reproduce in animals and human alike. It is therefore not surprising that most of our energy arises from our libido. There is a secret force that lurks within your sexual desire that can be used to enhance your life. The female sexual energy is magnetic and receiving in nature while the male energy is electric and sending (radiant)! When a man and a woman meets sexually, an electromagnetic field is created!*
D. *The uses and applications of Maxwell's equations are too many to count. By understanding electromagnetism, we are able to create images of the body using MRI scanners in hospitals; we've created magnetic tape, generated electricity, and built computers. This equation will give us the voltage produced in the coil.*
E. For centuries man has tried to channel this energy into more fulfilling areas and higher states of consciousness.

F. Tantric sex is an ancient Hindu practice that has been going for over 5,000 years, and means ‘the weaving and expansion of energy’.

G. It’s a slow form of sex that’s said to increase intimacy and create a mind-body connection that can lead to powerful orgasms.

H. *Physics is the study of the basic principles that govern the physical world around us. Forces, momentum, energy, and other concepts. To get the most out of physics, we need a solid understanding of algebra and a basic understanding of trigonometry to solve this paradox, existence of known cultural and historical alternative mathematical knowledge are helpful.*
I. *The sides of triangles are the geodesical lines on the sphere. They are formed by the cross sections.*

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