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# Navier-Stokes Equation: A Solution

Paul T E Cusack

**Corresponding author:** Paul T E Cusack, 23 Park Ave. Saint John, NB E2J 1R2Canada**;**

Email: St-michael@hotmail.com

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## Abstract

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

**Keywords:** Navier-Stokes; Astrothoelogy

## Introduction

In this brief paper, we provide a solution to the Navier -Stokes Equation. The answer to the variablesliiein AT Math (Astrotheology, Cusack's Universe).

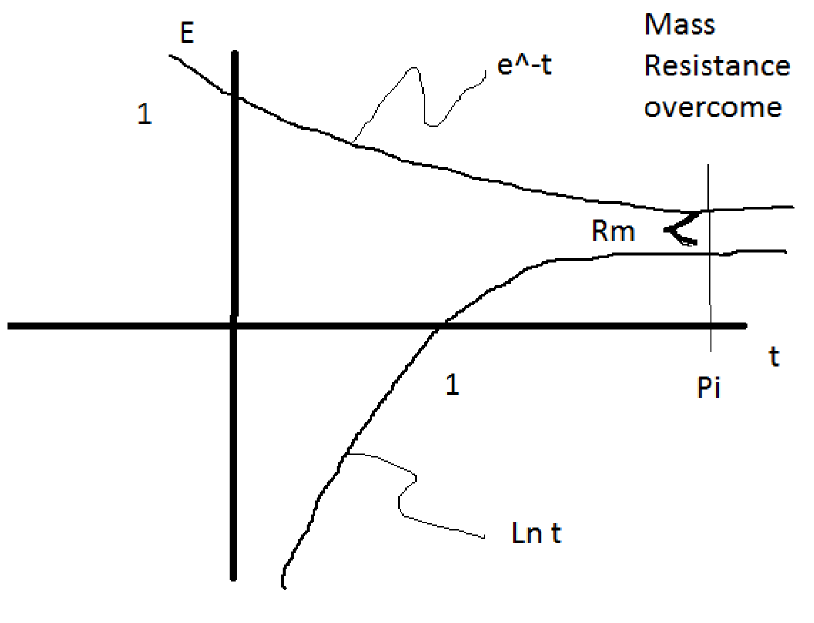


Figure 1 The Mass Ln Fucntion

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

$\rho = 4/\pi = 127.3$
$v = a = \sin 45° = \cos 45° = 1/\sqrt{2}$
$P = S.F./\ Area$
$S.F. = 8/3 = 2.667$
$R = 1$
$\theta$=Reynold's Number=0.402 rads=23.03 degrees
T=Young's modulus $=(\pi - e) = 0.4233$=cuz
$F = 0$

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

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

$23.373 = 0.4233\ (0.9202)\ \nabla$

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

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

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

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

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

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

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

Let $i=-.0618$

$=4.196$

$\text{Ln}\ x=0.868=\sin 1$

$\text{Ln}\ x = \text{Ln}\ 1/\ \text{Ln}\ 2.368 = \text{Ln}\ 1 - \text{Ln}\ 23.68$

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

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

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

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

**Conclusion**

This is the solution to the Navier Stokes Equation.

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