The Five New Laws of Cosmic Momentum

These Five Laws of Cosmic Momentum define the natural physical structure and dynamics of the eternally conserved Angular Momentum in a Living Cosmos as calculated from the metaphysical assumptions of (Mass, Space, and Time). Similar laws were first presented in somewhat different and incomplete forms as Newton's Three Laws of Motion and Einstein's Two Energy Theory postulates.

Each of these new laws describes a different aspect of the eternal conservation of the Linear, Angular, and Gravitational Momentum of Protons, Electrons, and Photons. These laws conclude that nothing else exists in a Living Cosmos than just the eternally conserved Angular Momentum that makes up the substance and dynamics of photons, atoms, planets, stars, and galaxies. These new laws reverse the temporal direction of Cause and Effect form Newton and Einstein's relative direction of ***(Energy > Force > Momentum)*** to the accelerometer measured direction of ***(Momentum > Force > Energy)***.

1. Linear Momentum (MV)

All moving bodies have an absolute conserved Linear Momentum vector of (p = mv) relative to the Zero Momentum Rest frame. All bodies at Zero Momentum Rest have conserved Angular Momentum and zero Linear Momentum. A Body accelerated away from (ZMR) gains Linear Momentum as its velocity is increased toward (c). This Momentum (MV) can be measured as an increase in the Body's Mass or in a slowing of the Body's cock.

2. Angular Momentum (MVR)

Angular Momentum is absolute and conserved in all rotating bodies. A body's Angular Momentum is calculated by measuring the Force (F = ma) of its centripetal deceleration/acceleration. When a spinning flywheel breaks apart into several pieces, its total Angular Momentum is conserved within the individual Linear Momenta of all the wheel's pieces. Any two Bodies moving in different directions share a Virtual Angular Momentum of (Iw = mvr) and Relative Linear Momentum of (p = mv).

3. Gravitational Momentum (MVR^2)

The surface of Earth has an upward Gravitational Momentum of (P = 11.2 km/s) that is decelerating at the rate of (9.8 m/s^2). The Gravitational Interaction occurs through a continual transformation (curving) of the metaphysical parameters of Mass, Space, and Time that make up the structural dynamics of Earth's Gravitational Momentum. The Earth falls Up and Time slows down!

4. Photon Momentum (Mc) + ($M\lambda C/2\pi$)

All photons move at (c) and spin at (C) relative to the same imaginary inertial reference frame of Zero Momentum Rest. All Photons are measured to have an absolute Angular Momentum of ($Iw = m\lambda C/2\pi$) and a relative Linear Momenta of (p = mc) that is Doppler shifted by (p = mc+/-v). Photons are emitted, when two spinning Bohr radius coils from an Electron and a Proton merge together and then split apart into two identical photons. Since the photon coils were spinning at the rotational speed of light (C) relative to Zero Momentum Rest all photons move at the linear speed of light (c) relative to (ZMR). Photons do not accelerate to (c) when they are emitted. They were already spinning at (C) before they split and moved apart in two opposite directions.

5. Positive/Negative Atomic Angular Momentum ($+MC^2R$)/($-MC^2R$)

Protons and Electrons are composed of Cosmic String that is wound into a Circlon Shape. The Primary Coils spin at the rotational speed of light (C) and the Secondary Coils Spin at (C) in the opposite direction. The Circlon Shape of the Electron is identical to the Proton except that its size is 1836 times larger with an electron/proton mass ratio of (e/p = 1/1836). These four opposite conserved quantities of Angular Momentum (MC) were contained in the Primordial Anti-Hydrogen Atom when the evolution of the Living Cosmos began.

Today, the Universe still contains this exact same quantity Angular Momentum but the evolutionary processes have divided about half of it into the Linear Momentum contained in moving bodies and photons. A spinning body's Angular Momentum ($I\omega = MVR$) remains constant with changes in Linear Momentum as it is accelerated. A body's absolute Linear Momentum (p = MV) is calculated to increase to ($MV\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$) as it is accelerated toward the speed of light and measured to decrease back to (M = 1) & (p = 0) when decelerated back to a stationary position at Zero Momentum Rest.

Structural Dynamics of Newton's and Einstein's Five Energy Laws

The Five Laws of Cosmic Momentum describe and calculate the evolving structural dynamics of Momentum throughout the evolutionary history of a Living Cosmos. These five laws are very similar to Newton's Three Laws of Motion and the Two Postulates of Einstein's Energy Theory.

The difference is that Newton's laws and Einstein's postulates only predict the results of the physical measurements and calculations of Energy producing the Accelerations of Mass, Space, Time, Photons, and Gravity (Newton's outside Force (F=ma) and Einstein's Pure Energy ($E = mc^2$). In these theories, measurements of accelerations are considered relative to (c) and measurements of deceleration are considered relative to a position of virtual rest. The Energy of Acceleration is the primal cause of Force and the Kinetic Energy of Deceleration is the secondary effect of Force.

Their theory of the Universe began at a dimensionless Point that over time accumulated a virtually infinite quantity of Pure Energy ($PE = mc^2$). This virtual energy somehow suddenly exploded with a "bang" to create an almost instantaneous Spacetime Continuum filled with a uniform mixture of very hot protons, electrons, and photons.

The Temporal Directions of Cause and Effect

In an opposite temporal direction of Cause and Effect from Einstein's Pure Energy Laws, the Five Laws of Cosmic Momentum describe the actual underlying structural dynamics of the Deceleration/Acceleration interaction of ***(Momentum > Force > Energy)***. Each component of the interaction is composed of an absolute vector for its Mass, Space, and Time. ($P = ms/t$) ($F = ms/t^2$) ($E = 1/2ms/t^2$) with a single passive body becoming active. The direction of time ($0 > 1$) goes from Zero to One. A single unit of Linear Momentum is at virtual rest ($T = 0$) with no parameters to reveal the value of its absolute and conserved Momentum Vector. At the end of the interaction, the energy produced by the force of deceleration is calculated as kinetic energy that reveals a body's exact virtual Linear Momentum Vector relative to the interaction. One exchange in momentum transforms into two opposite but not equal quantities of kinetic energy. Inert conserved momentum is changed by force as it is divided into two relative kinetic energies.

In Einstein's Energy Paradigm of ***(Energy > Force > Momentum)*** the temporal direction Cause and Effect is reversed and the interaction goes from active to passive and the Direction of time ($1 > 0$) goes from One to Zero. The interaction begins with one/half of a conserved duality of Linear Momentum (ms/t). The interaction's Energy of Force accelerates the body's Momentum Vector relative to its point of rest. Two unequal opposite energies of Force transform into a single inert momentum vector. A single relative quantity of energy cannot be conceptually transformed into a duality of absolute momentum.

In a Living Cosmos, the Force of Deceleration of one Mass is the Force of Acceleration of a second Body's Momentum and produces a calculation of Kinetic Energy relative to the point of interaction. The Universe began with two equal and opposite fixed quantities of conserved Angular Momentum that eventually divided into the Angular and Linear Momentum of $\mathbf{2^{256}}$ Antineutrons that then evolved into the Galaxies, Stars, Planets, Atoms, and Photons of Today.

Examples of the Temporal Direction of (Momentum > Force > Energy)

Einstein measured Gravity with an accelerometer as an upward Force of false or equivalent acceleration. The Laws of Cosmic Momentum describe the measurement of this Force as the true inertial Deceleration of Earth's Gravitational Momentum.

Einstein calculated that clocks slow and gain mass as they are accelerated to higher and higher velocities relative to the speed if light. The laws of Cosmic Momentum require that Momentum is conserved when Angular Momentum is transformed into Linear Momentum and the rotational energy of Angular Momentum is split into the relative kinetic energies of Linear Momenta. Mass increases with Momentum and rotations slow with increases in Mass to conserve angular momentum ($Iw = mvr$).

Einstein measured that all photons travel at the linear speed of light (c) regardless of the absolute Linear Momentum of their source. The Laws of Cosmic Momentum require that when a pair of photons is emitted, their opposite rotational velocities of light (C) are combined and then divided into opposite linear velocities of (c). Both the rotational (C) and linear (c) speeds of light move relative to the same Zero Momentum Rest frame. A photon's wavelength, momentum, and energy are Doppler shifted by both the momentum of the source and the observer's motion relative to Zero Momentum Rest.

When Hubble measured red shifts in the photons from distant galaxies, Einstein imagined that the whole universe must be uniformly expanding and calculated the shifts to be Doppler effects caused by distant galaxies moving rapidly away from Earth. The Laws of Cosmic Momentum calculate the mass of the electron slowly decreases with the evolution of a Living Cosmos. This causes the wavelengths of an atom's spectral photons to decrease over cosmological time and become blue shifted proportional to the decrease. In the distant past, atoms emitted photons with much longer wavelengths than the photons they emit today. Photon have not changed their wavelengths or momentum after traveling through space for billions of years.

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