

Title: The theory of everything-what kind of resistance inertia of an object is?

Author: Yahya Awad Sharif Mohammed

Abstract: This article aims to clarify briefly and explain what kind of resistance inertia is and approaching a theory of everything as well.

Article:

Absolute motion for objects at constant speed does not need either an external force acting on it nor energy transferred to the object such as kinetic energy, as kinetic energy and speed are mathematically related if a person wants to increase the speed to higher amounts, he should transfer more kinetic energy to the object of speaking, in this case a contact (push) of a second object is needed ;this second object is at higher speed than the first one but the first object exerts a force as well on the second object, as the second object has higher speed it could easily transfer its energy by this contact.

Considering a second object with higher kinetic energy but less speed no contact will occur and no force will be exerted.

$$F = CV/t$$

F=force C=constant V=velocity t=time the mass is part of the constant C.

(V/t) represents acceleration or losing speed with respect to time, which is in fact a measurement of inertia or resistance, inertia is resistance of change in speed with respect to time.

The first object will try to oppose the second object or reduce its high speed, the speed will decrease with respect to time, and losing speed with respect to time V/t is losing kinetic energy and transferring it to the other object to speed it up.

$$V/t = F/M$$

For this equation a certain force F gives the effect V/t due to resistance M , using the same force F to measure inertia or resistance for masses:

$V/t = F/M$ The more mass m the less change in V with respect to time or (V/t)

And more inertia.

Another aspect is the equation:

$$W = f \Delta s = ma \Delta s$$

W =work done F =force ΔS =displacement

W represent work done coming from multiplying the force by Δs that to be said, force transfers kinetic energy for each one meter, multiplying by Δs gives the total energy.

Conclusion:

Inertia is measured by the value of the object's mass m , for an object to exert a force on another one the first object exerting force will move faster than the second one in this case the second one will resist its high speed motion reducing its speed with respect to time (V/t) the amount of this resistance can be represented by:

$V/t = F/m$ the more mass m the less change in (V/t)

Or more inertia.

What is this resistance? Perhaps the Explanation is a theory of everything.

This is my theory of everything every physical phenomena is governed by Ohm's laws for Voltage, current and resistance as well as the equation $W = F \Delta s$

W =work done F =force Δs =displacement and finally the equation $P = W/t$

.

$$V = IR$$

V=voltage I=current R=resistance

$$F=M(V/t)$$

F=voltage M=resistance (v/t)=current

A bulb is a mass with increasing kinetic energy (light) and acceleration (current)

Thermodynamics:

$$Q = mc \Delta T$$

Q=work m=resistance the massive an object is the less chance to melt by temperature ΔT =both current and displacement, high Temperature causes a mass to melt also causes a wire to emit light similar to electric current in a bulb and other similar phenomena , narrow wire has high resistance in both equations c just represents matter characteristics.

Gravitation:

$$F=GMm/r^2$$

F=force m=resistance M/r^2 =current represented by mass M
bending the 2dimensional space r^2

Or perhaps:

F=force M=resistance m/r^2 = current represented by mass
m bending the 2dimensional space r^2