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Classical Entanglement

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Two particles from an explosion travel in opposite ways:

The equation of the entangle momentum is:

$$p_1 + p_2 = 0 \quad \Leftrightarrow \quad m_1v_1 + m_2v_2 = 0$$

They are entangled. If we measure the momentum of one we know the momentum of the other.

If we change the value of ones momentum, the other stays the same. The same as quantum entanglement. The no information law says that we can not put the second particle in a precise state that can be measured.
So, what's the problem?

The problem is that in quantum mechanics we suppose that the measure sets the state. So we are setting the state of the second particle at a big distance and instantaneous. Is very simple to solve this. The particles have a definitive state even after measurement. How is possible that we believe that a particular abstract formula predicts all the information about a wave-particle. It's obvious that there are hidden variables that Schrodinger formula doesn't deal with.

All the weirdness of quantum mechanics is interpretation error. Nature has no paradoxes. Theories with paradoxes must be wrong.