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The Theoretico-physical Essay. In three parts.

Part 1. The Structures of Proton and Gravity.

In this essay in three parts, the most important and substantial issues of the physical science are solved through its maximum possible geometrization. The first part "The structures of proton and gravity" include: 1) the structure of proton and attraction characteristics of its parts with a bonding factor equal to $\alpha/2\pi$ where α is the constant of the thin structure, as well as an item about the law of conservation of the electric charge in this case; 2) the magnitude of the light speed with an account of the effect of "zeroing" at interfection; 3) the expression for the square root of the Newton's gravitational constant improving the dimensions of this quantity through other "world constants" such as the electron specific charge, number fragment of light speed ξ , and Avogadro number.

The first part is above all an answer to the question: "Is it possible to split a proton at collisions of particles of very large energies?" The second part gives an answer to the question "From what, in the long run, the matter consists?" as the name itself of the part argues: "Electron, photon, and the Number N_A ". The third part "The Equation of the first mother, or the Golden Equation (AE)" contains, in particular, answers to the questions: "Why the eternal uneasiness is inherent in matter?" and "What are the neutrino (ν_e), neutretto (ν_μ), and their antipodes?"

Three final points of the third part of this essay provides answers to the questions:

The what is the infinity of space?

Is the correlation of quantitative empty space and filled space?

What's the reason cosmological redshift?

Is there a difference between photometric distance and geometric distance?

And finally, is there orbital angular momentum of the photon zero frequency?

The answers to these questions generally support the idea of stationarity

Cosmos, i.e. the Universe

Keywords: first mother, photon, proton, Newton's gravitational constant, Avogadro number, electric charge, constant of the thin structure, cosmological redshift, Lucretius, Newton, Poincare, Einstein, Bragg, Curie, Shubnikow, Hubble.