Navier-Stokes Equation

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Arc Edge

by: Justin Venable

Navier Stokes Equations (R^n)
States Velocity and Pressure for the position of x in a grid, particularly 3 dimensions, and to be accompanied by t (time greater than or equal to zero) as such: v(x,t) and p(x,t). Velocity and Pressure to represent R, (fluid), which can be squared or cubed, (n), for use in projects.
Attached to the end are solutions to the design of position x and t.
The original article states the use of sigma and gradient/scalar which I denote with the division symbol as well the number 8.
My solutions represent the square that takes root measurements, the square again for charting and the graph for cubed which represents physics.
The Measure, Chart and Graphing of position and Time:
Circumference
Area
Volume
Volume Surface
The above are interchangeable attributes of x and t allowing the initial measurements per project to remain the same when using my equation in place of the Navier Stokes Equation Variables.
Navier Stokes: Fluid = R^n
Note:

My solutions of x and t leave custom attributes that can be changed but the measurements always remain the same per study, project and materials.

(Fluid or R^n = v(x,t) and p(x,t)) = n
Such that: n = (Arc Edge^3) √ (Arc Edge^3)

Arc Edge

For Note though:
Overall I take that the equation states that yes a finite system that remains finite and we only want to measure it as that for in a way that has been known possible among common finite systems, but what I noticed from the wiki article is that: does the smoothness still remain? I think if the finite system is developed in one habitat then for the smoothness to remain or be present as well possibly change, the fluid system would have to enter a different habitat where the foundation that allows that next habitat to exist is different itself such as a creature that relies on "submersion" in water to live will die if it tries to live like a land-based creature.

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