

The Johnsonian Fundamental Laws of Physics

By Willie Johnson Jr.

1. Johnson Senior Law: $q = \frac{\omega}{B}$

The Johnson Senior law is the preeminent law of all the physical sciences. It defines charge as the spin of the magnetic field. This law establishes that all charges, matter, motions, forces, and energies are ultimately predicated upon the rotation of the magnetic field. It is the equation of all.

2. Mattie's Law: $mcr = \alpha\hbar = q^2 R$

Mattie's Law is an extension of the Johnson senior law. This law establishes the intrinsic quality of rotation and angular momentum inherent in all things. It establishes the equivalency of mass, charge, and spin. Through this law all is unified.

3. Crews' Law: $F = \frac{q^2 Rc}{r^2}$

Crews' Law is the angular momentum expression of Coulomb's law. The law also establishes R , Johnson's resistance of space constant.

4. Courtney's Law: $F = \frac{\alpha\hbar c}{r^2}$

Courtney's Law is one of the most powerful laws of physics. Any and every equation of force may be derived from Courtney's law. It is the embodiment of the seminal principle of the GFT that states: *All motion, even rectilinear motion, is comprised of some component of angular momentum and therefore all motions and their concomitant forces may be expressed in terms of such.*

5. The Three Laws of Adjani

$$F_{tovacian\ 1} = F_{charge} = \frac{(\omega^2 + \Omega^2)v}{B} \equiv (\omega^2 + \Omega^2)r \left(\frac{f}{B} \right) = F_{mass}$$

$$F_{tovacian\ 2} = F_{charge} = \frac{2\omega\Omega v}{B} \equiv 2\omega\Omega r \left(\frac{f}{B} \right) = F_{mass}$$

$$F_{tovacian\ 3} = F_{charge} = \frac{\omega^2 v}{B} \equiv \omega^2 r \left(\frac{f}{B} \right) = F_{mass}$$

Just as charges may attract and repel so too may spin. The triad of forces descriptive of this tovacian spin interaction is the Three Laws of Adjani. These three laws establish the foundation of Tovacian Chemistry. Tovacian chemistry supplants quantum mechanics and physical chemistry in describing the structure and formation of chemical bonds. The Three Laws of Adjani are derivative of Bo's Law.

5. Ashton's Law: $F = \frac{\alpha^2 \hbar^2}{c^2 r^2} \times \frac{1}{r^2} \times \frac{c^3 r^2}{h}$

Ashton's Law is a corollary of Courtney's Law. Ashton's law allows for the unification of Crews'/Coulomb's law and Michael's/Newton's gravitational force law. It also allows for the direct derivation of the Casimir force.

6. Yvonne's Law: (Generalized Kepler's 3rd Law)

Yvonne's Law is the generalization of Kepler's 3rd Law. It states:
The square of the period of revolution is proportional to the cube of the semi major axis or the cube of the mean distance of the satellite from its stationary attracting nucleus and inversely proportional to the material quantity of the nucleus. As long as the source of the attraction between the orbiting entities is known and the constant of proportionality between the source and the generated force is known then Kepler's 3rd law may be applied.

7. Clenthia's Law: $F = \frac{Vi}{c}$

Clenthia's Law is the charge equivalent of Newton's second law. In conjunction with Ida's law, the two establishes the very foundation of inertia theory.

8. Ida's Law: $V_{inertial} = \frac{\mu B \cos \theta}{q}$

Ida's Law defines the very essence of inertia. It establishes that inertia is predicated on the existence of magnetic energy. In conjunction with Clenthia's law, the two establishes the very foundation of inertia theory.

9. Bo's law: $\psi = \kappa + \tau = C$

Bo's Law completely supplants quantum mechanical theory. Through the theory of space curves, and tovacian chemistry a classical basis of physics is reestablished.

10. Karen's Law

Karen's Law establishes the polarity of mass. It states:

All forms of the magnetic field possess a polarity therefore charge, spin, and mass will possess a polarity.

11. Michael's Law: $F = \frac{m^2}{r^2} [\gamma^2 k \Sigma]$

Michael's Law is the GFT equivalent of Newton's gravitational force law. The expression of its gravitational constant, (Daniel's gravitational constant), allows for this force equation to be unified directly with that of the Crews'/Coulomb's law.

12. Mark's Law: $m = \frac{f}{B}$

Mark's Law is one of the most fundamental laws of physics. It defines mass as being the frequency of the spinning magnetic field.

13. Daniels's Gravitational Constant: $\gamma^2 k \Sigma$

Daniels's Gravitational Constant is Newton's gravitational constant expressed in terms of Coulomb's constant, k . Daniel's gravitational constant allows for a mathematical unification of Crews'/Coulomb's law and Michael's/Newton's gravitational force law. It is the proportionality constant expressed in Michael's Law.

14. Traci's Constant: $\Sigma = \frac{c 2 r_{Planck}}{r^2 f}$

Traci's Constant forms a crucial component of Daniel's gravitational constant. It also establishes the electron constant precessional frequency, Traci's Frequency.

15. Keith's Law:

*Keith's Law is the tovacian equivalent of Newton's third law. It states:
For every interaction of charge there is an equivalent interaction of mass and spin.*

16. Samuel's Law: $F = \frac{dm}{dt} c$

Samuel's Law establishes the GFT basis of radioactive decay

17. Norma's Law: $B = \frac{R}{r^2}$

Norma's Law defines resistance in terms of the spinning magnetic field.

18. Madeline's Law: $V = \frac{\tau}{q}$

Madeline's Law is the GFT equivalent of Ohm's law.

19. Hutson's Gravitational Constant: $\frac{c^3 r_g^2}{h}$

Huston's Gravitational Constant is an alternate expression of Planck's gravitational constant. The Hutson constant differs in that it is expressed in terms of action and the Sister length.

20. Cheryl's Law: $F = \frac{m^2 c^3}{h}$

Cheryl's Law establishes the tovacian statement that mass will attract or repel, independent of the distance of separation between the interacting masses.

21. Carrie's Law: $m_{quark} = N(m_{min} sec \theta)$

Carrie's Law allows for the trigonometric and tovacian aggregation of quarks to form elementary particles.

22. The Sister Length: $\sqrt{2\pi} r_{Planck}$

The Sister Length is critical in the GFT derivation of the electron mass and the unification, via Ashton's law, of the Crews' law and Michael's law.

