# Concepts in Time

By

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(3,400 Words)

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# Introduction

All scientists and mathematicians need to understand time. All engineers need to understand time. Everyone in the world answers to the concept of time. Our lives work around the progress of time.

How do we come to understand if time actually even exists? Does 5:00 P.M. actually exist? We can reach 5:00 P.M. and then it will just disappear as soon as we have noticed that we have reached it.

Does the past exist. We can look at a building and we will think that something happened in the past that made the building a reality in the present time of our existence. Can we go back in time to see how the building was built and who worked to build the structure? That is when we start to realize that the past does not exactly exist in the truer sense of the word.

Does a picture represent time? Does a picture provide proof that the past still exists? Does a picture give us evidence that we can go back in time to alter past events that do not agree with us in the present moment? Do we sometimes wish that we could go back in time to do it all over again? It is a shame that we cannot go back in time to change what we have done wrong.

Time is part of the way that we live. Time is part of everything that scientists do. Time helps scientists to come to grips with how the God's Universe continues to create and to maintain the existence of nonhuman and human life. Time is a mysterious part of human life. Time is part of our relationships with God.

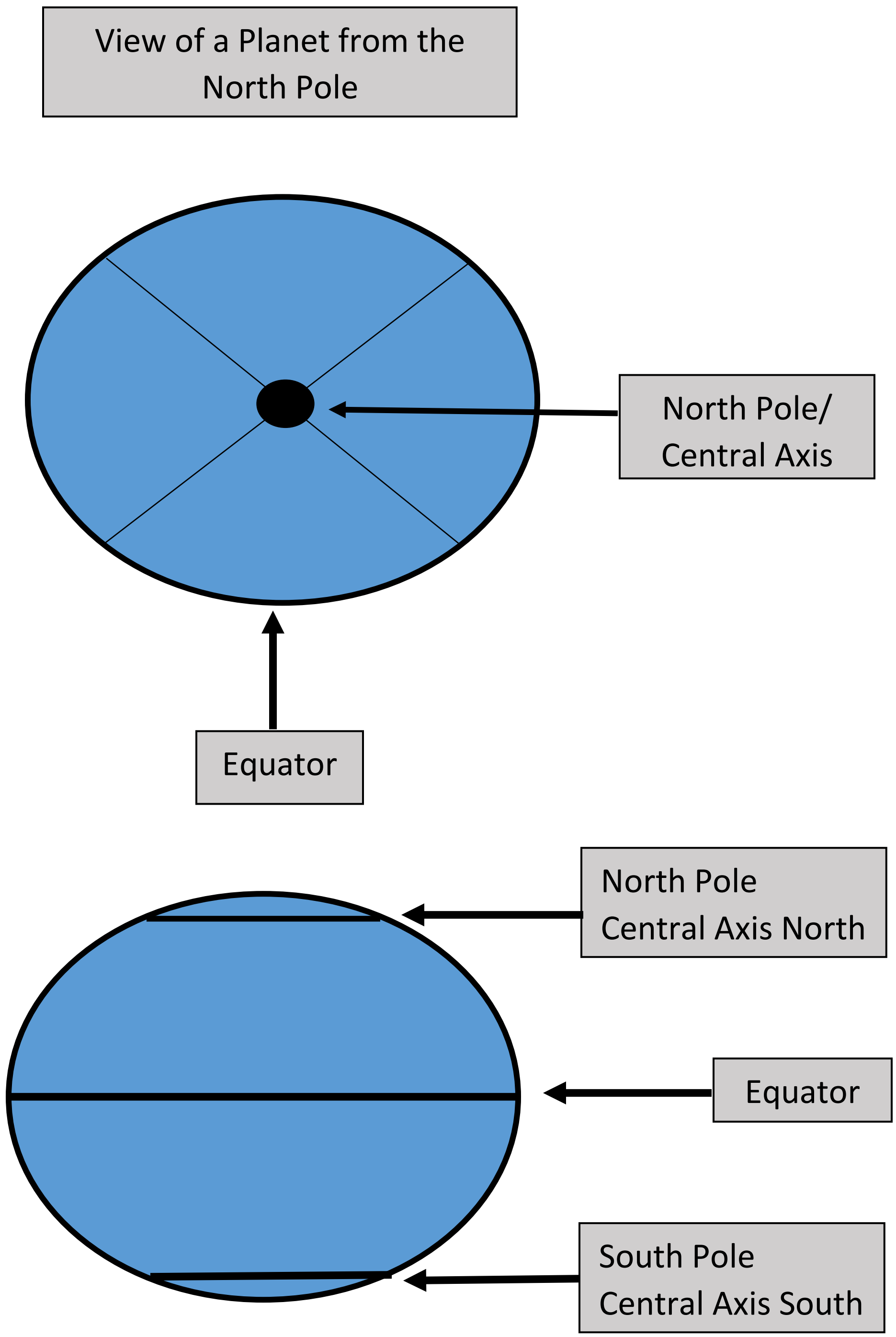
We count on scientists to help us to utilize and to manipulate time all of the time. Our scientists make the most out of the knowledge that we have acquired from studying how our relationship with the universe and with God functions in terms of time. Scientists work with God to make sure that we will all work to understand how to achieve a better existence in His Universe by helping our scientists and engineers to develop technologies that will benefit us for the rest of eternity.

Do we answer to the past? We really have to ask whether the past even exists. There evidence that the past has contributed to the present life that we have to enjoy now. The past may also contribute to the way that God continues to punish us now. We perceive that the present is a consequence of what we have experienced in the past.

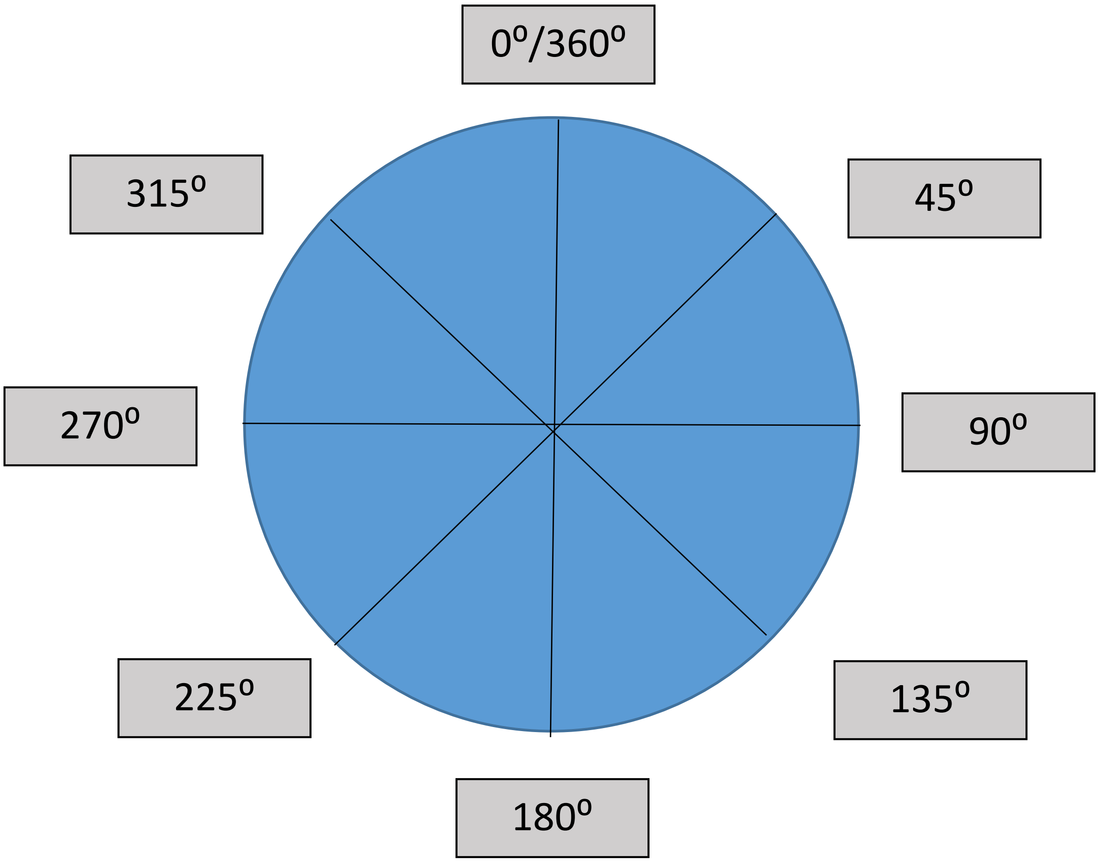
Scientists should try to develop Time Dilation Technologies that would benefit the Space Exploration Program of the future. We must take into account that our astronauts have to be equipped with spaceships that have mechanisms that mimic gravitational fields, electromagnetic fields, and time as it is present on this Planet Earth. Our engineers have to take into account that we must emulate the mechanisms that manage time on this planet in any spaceship that we construct to allow our astronauts to explore the Solar System.

Scientists, engineers, and mathematicians will work together to bring us to a point when we will find a global understanding about the mysteries and the realities of what we face when we try to understand time. We will look to our scientific community to help us to help us to understand better and more efficient ways to work with Theories of Time that will increase our standard of living and that would further progress the development of technologies that will be part of our new efforts to explore God's Solar System in human living conditions in our spaceships.

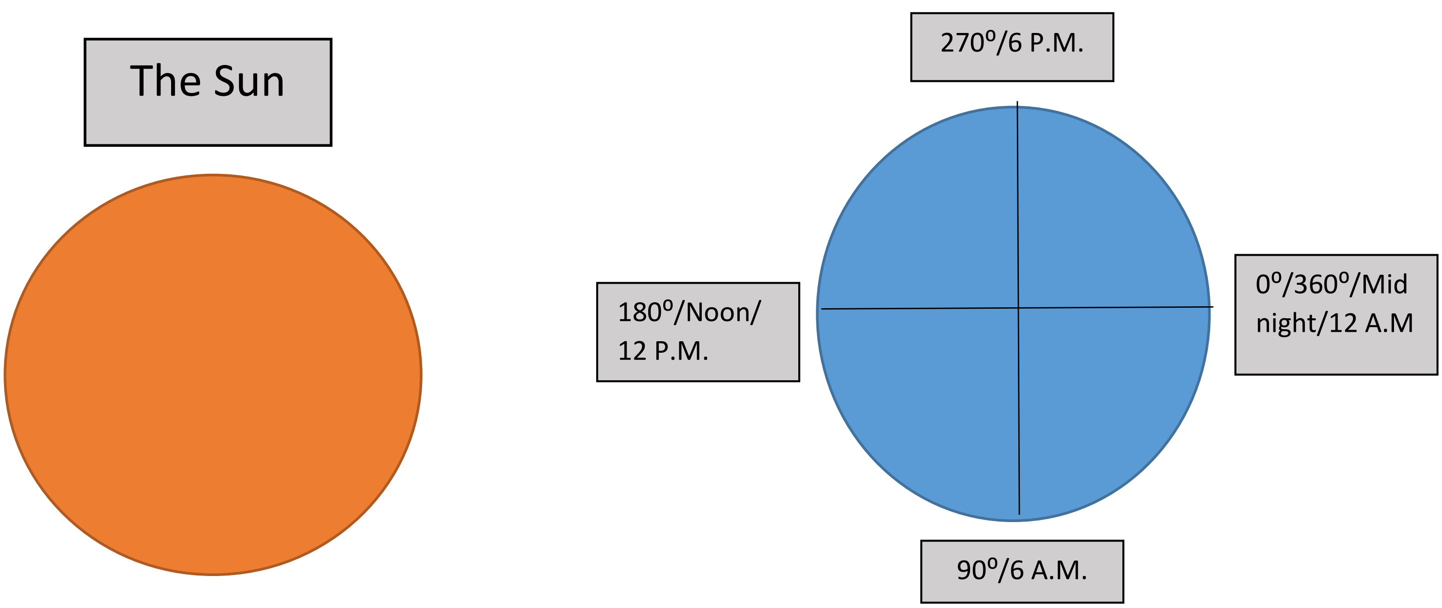
# Planetary Geometry



# The Sun and Time Zones




This Describes the Various Stages of a Rotation of a Planet from Midnight t0 6 A.M.; From 6 A.M. to 12 P.M Noon; From Noon to 6 PM.; and from 6 P.M. to 12 A.M. Midnight.



# The Sun and Time Zones Continued

A planet has 24 Time Zones. That corresponds to the various stages of the planet's rotation around its central axis. Let us discus time zones further.

$$\textbf{1 Time Zone} = \frac{\mathbf{360^o}}{\textbf{24 Hours}} = \mathbf{15^o}\textbf{ per Time Zone}$$

**A Point on the Surface of a Planet travels an Angular Distance of $15^o$ Per Every Hour in Its Rotation Around Its Central Axis.**

A Point A on the Surface of a Planet travels in a rotation around the planet's central axis for 3 hours and 15 minutes. What is the Angular Distance that the Point A will travel in that time span?

A Point A on the Surface of a Planet travels $65^o$ around the Central Axis of the planet. How much time will the Point A take to travel an Angular Distance of $65^o$.

$$\textbf{Total Angular Time} = \left(\frac{\textbf{Angular Distance}}{\mathbf{360^o}}\right)(\textbf{24 Hours})$$

$$\textbf{Total Angular Time} = \left(\frac{\mathbf{65^o}}{\mathbf{360^o}}\right)(\textbf{24 Hours}) = \textbf{(.181)(24 Hours) = 4.34 Hours or}$$

**4 Hours + (.34)(60 Minutes) = 20.4 Minutes**

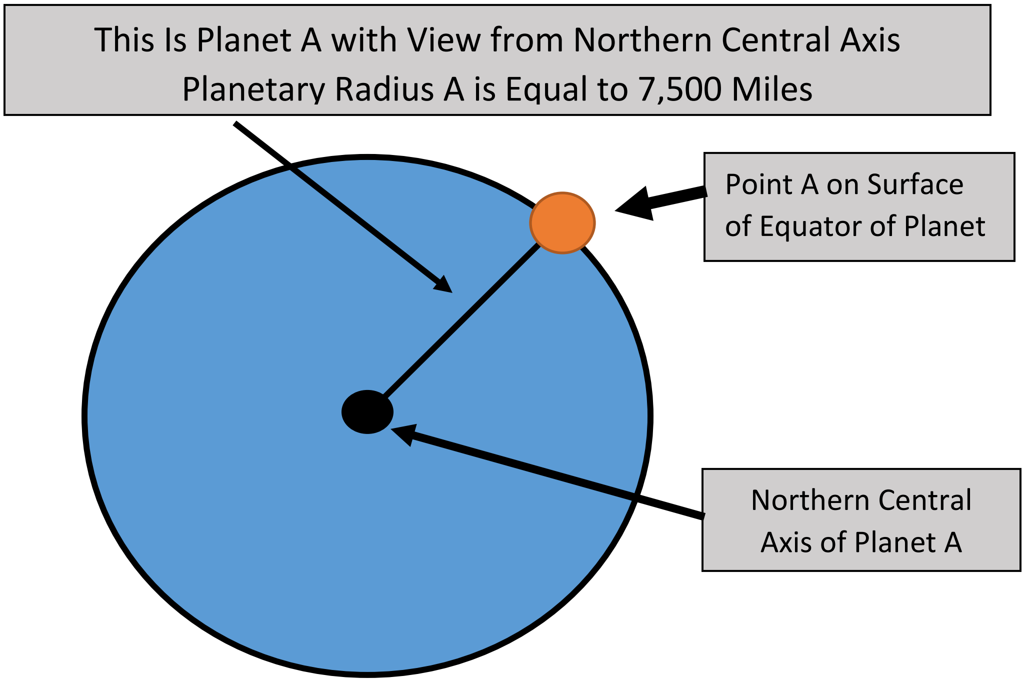
**The Point A Will Travel for a Time of 4.34 Hours or 4 Hours and 20.4 Minutes during and Angular Distance of $65^o$.**

A Point A on the Surface of a Planet takes 8 Hours to travel a Distance of $120^o$. What is the Angular Velocity of Point A?

$$\textbf{Angular Velocity} = \frac{\textbf{Total Distance in Degrees}}{\textbf{Total Time}}$$

$$\textbf{Angular Velocity} = \frac{\mathbf{120^o}}{\textbf{8 Hours}} = \mathbf{15^o}\textbf{ per Hour}$$

# Concepts in Planetary Rotational Distance



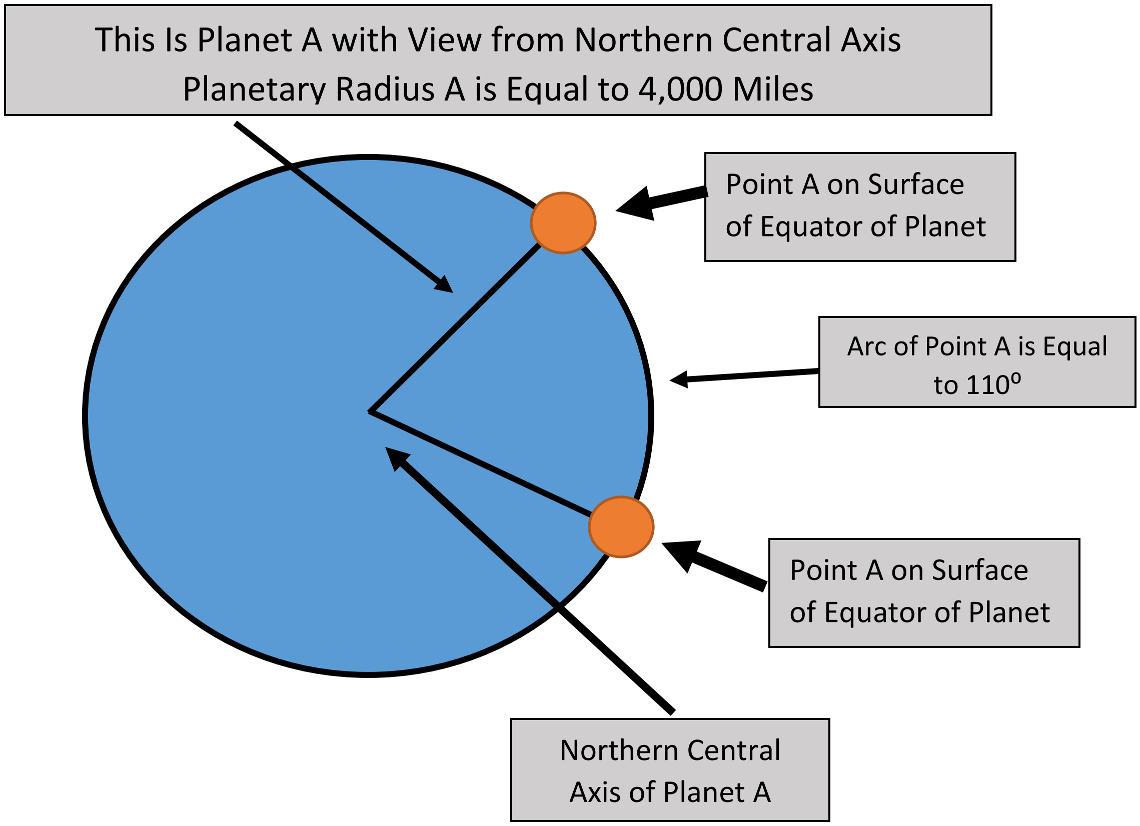

What will be the Rotational Distance of Point A if It completes a complete rotation around the Northern Axis of the Planet in 24 Hours? What is the Rotational Velocity of Point A in 24 Hours?

**Total Planetary Rotational Distance =** $(\mathbf{2})(\boldsymbol{\pi})(\textbf{Radius}) = (\mathbf{2})(\mathbf{3.14})(\textbf{7,500 Miles}) =$ **47,100 Miles. The Rotational Distance of Point A is 47,100 Miles.**

**Planetary Rotational Velocity =** $\dfrac{\textbf{Total Rotational Distance}}{\textbf{24 Hours}} = \dfrac{\textbf{47,100 Miles}}{\textbf{24 Hours}} =$

$=$ **1,962.5 Miles Per Hour. The Point A will travel at a Rotational Velocity of 1,962.5 Miles per Hour.**

# Planetary Rotational Distance of an Arc




The Rotational Distance in 1 Hour for Point A is 4,000 Miles. The Arc of Point A is equal to a length of 110°. What is the Rotational Distance of the Arc of Point A?

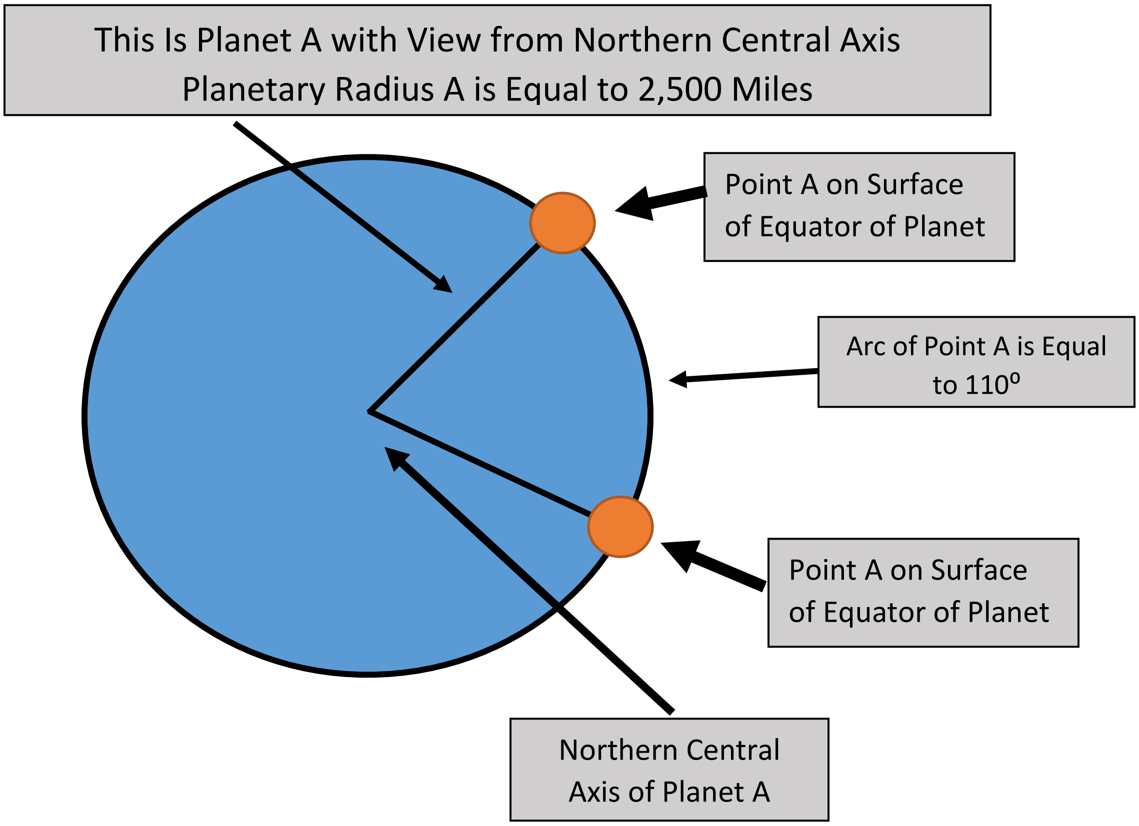
**Total Rotational Distance = (2)(π)(Radius) =** $(2)(\pi)(4{,}000\text{ Miles}) = $ **25,120 Miles**

**The Total Rotational Distance of Point A in 24 Hours is 25,120 Miles.**

**Distance of Arc =** $\left(\frac{90^{o}}{360^{o}}\right)(25{,}120\text{ Miles}) = (.25)(25{,}120\text{ Miles}) = $ **6,280 Miles**

**The Distance of the Arc of Point A is 6,280 Miles.**

# Planetary Rotational Time




The Radius of Point A on the Planet is 2,500 Miles. The Arc of Point A is equal to 110°. How much time does it take Point A to travel from the beginning of the Arc of Point A to the End of the Arc of Point A?

$$\textbf{Total Rotational Distance} = (2)(\pi)(\textbf{Radius}) = (2)(3.14)(2{,}500 \textbf{ Miles}) = 15{,}700 \textbf{ Miles}$$

**The Total Rotational Distance of Point A in 24 Hours is 15,700 Miles.**

$$\textbf{Distance of Arc} = \left(\frac{110^\circ}{360^\circ}\right)(15{,}700 \textbf{ Miles}) = (.25)(15{,}700 \textbf{ Miles}) = 4{,}797.2 \textbf{ Miles}$$

**The Distance of the Arc of Point A is 4,797.2 Miles.**

**The Time That It Takes to Travel from the First Point of the Arc of Point A to the Endpoint of the Arc of Point A is determined as follows.**

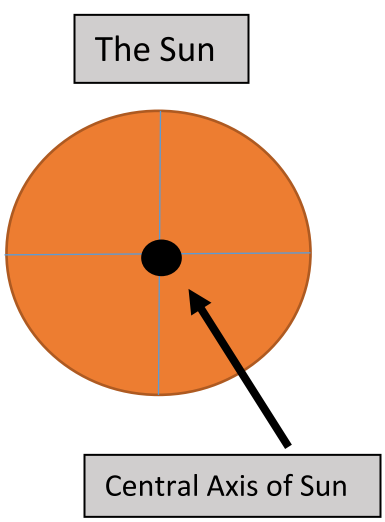
$$\textbf{Time} = \left(\frac{\textbf{Distance of Arc of Point A}}{\textbf{Total Rotational Distance}}\right)(24 \textbf{ Hours}) = \left(\frac{4797.2 \textbf{ Miles}}{15{,}700 \textbf{ Miles}}\right)(24 \textbf{ Hours}) =$$

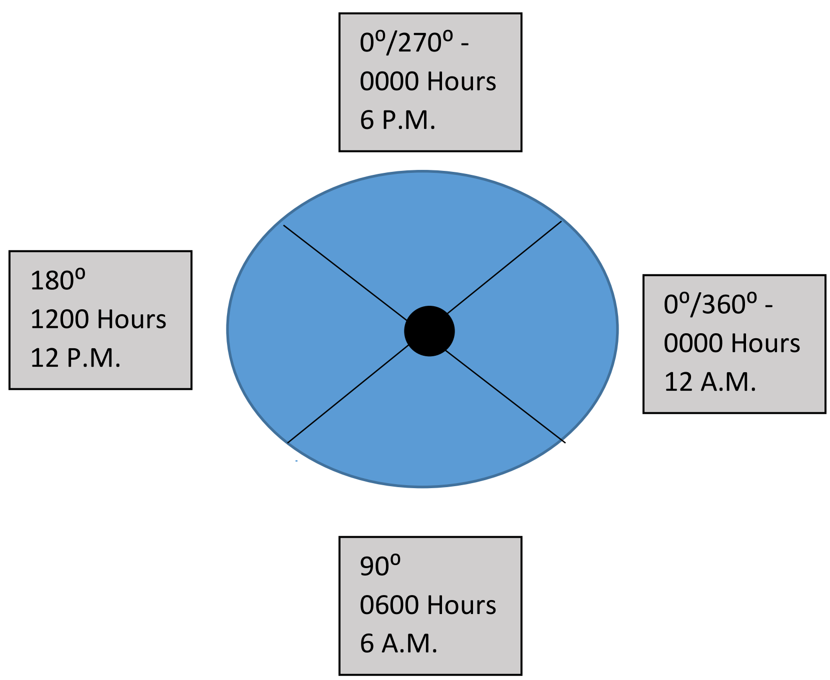
$$= (.306)(24 \textbf{ Hours}) = 7.344 \textbf{ Hours or 7 Hours and 20 Minutes.}$$

**The Time That It Takes for Point of Arc A to Travel from The Start Point of the Arc A to the Endpoint of the Arc A is 7 Hours and 20 Minutes.**

# Times of the Day

| Determining the Time of Day and The Stage of Angular Rotation | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| **Phase 1** | | **Phase 2** | | **Phase 3** | | **Phase 4** | |
| $0^{o}/360^{o}$ | 0000 Hours 2400 Hours 12 A.M. | $90^{o}$ | 0600 Hours 6 A.M. | $180^{o}$ | 1200 Hours 12 P.M. | $270^{o}$ | 1800 Hours 6 P.M. |
| $15^{o}$ | 0100 Hours 1 A.M. | $105^{o}$ | 0700 Hours 7 A.M. | $195^{o}$ | 1300 Hours 1 P.M. | $285^{o}$ | 1900 Hours 7 P.M. |
| $30^{o}$ | 0200 Hours 2 A.M. | $120^{o}$ | 0800 Hours 8 A.M. | $210^{o}$ | 1400 Hours 2 P.M. | $300^{o}$ | 2000 Hours 8 P.M |
| $45^{o}$ | 0300 Hours 3 A.M. | $135^{o}$ | 0900 Hours 9 A.M. | $225^{o}$ | 1500 Hours 3 P.M. | $315^{o}$ | 2100 Hours 9 P.M |
| $60^{o}$ | 0400 Hours 4 A.M. | $150^{o}$ | 1000 Hours 10 A.M. | $240^{o}$ | 1600 Hours 4 P.M. | $330^{o}$ | 2200 Hours 10 P.M. |
| $75^{o}$ | 0500 Hours 5 A. M. | $165^{o}$ | 1100 Hours 11 A.M. | $255^{o}$ | 1700 hours 5 P.M. | $345^{o}$ | 2300 Hours 11 P.M. |



# How Does a Clock Work?

A clock uses the planet's electromagnetic pulsations to keep track of exactly where someone is in the Angular Distance of the Object's Rotation. Let us look at some examples.

The Earth's Proton Field pulsates at exactly 100 times per second. 60 Seconds are equal to one minute. 60 Minutes will equal one hour. 24 Hours denotes a complete rotation of the point on the surface around its central axis.

A Clock detects the Pulsation of the earths Proton Pulsation every $100^{th}$ of a second. The watch then can help us to understand where we exist in distance from the Sun.

# What Is Time Dilation?

It is very easy to define time dilation but it is also very difficult to understand it. Time Dilation is a circumstance when your watch lies to you about where you exist in relation to the Sun because you have entered a vehicle that has causes you to change your time zone.

Your watch might still say that it is noontime in your previous time zone while it is 3 P.M. in your current time zone. A change in the Rate of Angular Location is one of the consequences of Time Dilation.

What happens if we will go into a chamber and close the door. 10 Minutes would elapse on our watch in the chamber. We would be able to leave the chamber and to our surprise we would be existing two hours later than it would say on our watch. Let us look at the mathematics of these phenomenon.

A Proton Pulsation in a time dilation chamber pulsates 5 times for every proton pulsation minute on our planet earth. What time will it show on the watches of the participants that are in the time dilation chamber after 10 minutes?

**Artificial Pulsation Per Minute = 5 Minutes**
**Total Artificial Minutes = (5 Minutes Articficial)(10 Minutes Planetary) = 50 Minutes**
**The watches of the particpants in the time dilation chamber will read that they have spent 50 minutes in the chamber. The participants in the outside of the chamber will only see a change of 10 Minutes.**

Time Dilation can make us sick. Crossing between time zones can adversely affect the way that we function as part of the universe and as part of our solar system

# A Planet's Gravitational Field

There are three separate forces that affect the existence of time in a planet's gravitational field. The three fields are Proton Densities, Neutron Densities, and Electron Densities.

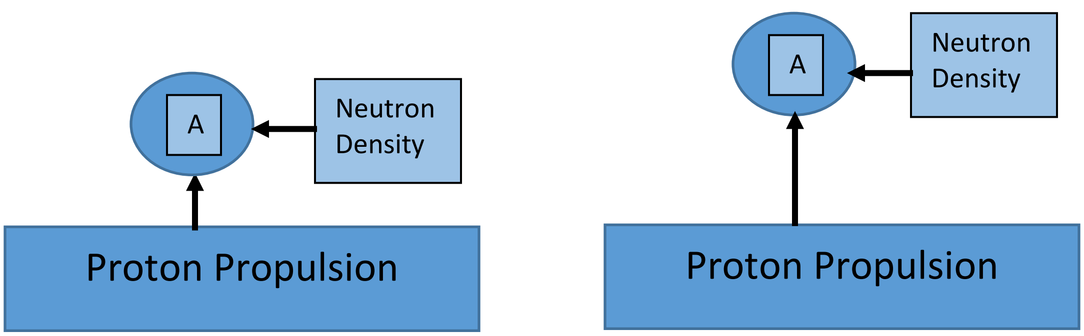
We have to understand that a Gravitational Field is a network of pulsations and propulsions of fields of Protons, Neutrons, and Electrons that work together to maintain a planet that can maintain human and nonhuman life. These forces work together to

The Proton Field Propels as a field without mass. The propulsion from a planet's proton density can act as a repulsive force that will cause a Field of Matter or a Field of Energy to increase in surface altitude. All clocks measure the progression of the angular motion of a planet by responding to the pulsation of the Earth's Proton pulsating field.

A planet's Neutron Field Can Propel with no mass. It causes repulsions for Proton Densities and Attractions for Electron Densities. It tends to increase Surface Altitude of a Proton Density. It tends to decrease the Surface Altitude of an Electron Density.

A Planet's Electron Field can propel with no mass. It will tend to have an Attractive Pulsation. It will cause the Surface Altitude of a Neutron Density to decrease. An Electron Field that pulsates with particles with no mass also can decrease the Surface Altitude of a Proton Density.

A Planet's Proton Propulsion increases the Surface Altitude of Neutron Density A 2 Feet per Propulsion and at 2 Propulsions per Second for 3 Seconds. The starting distance between the source of the Proton Pulsation and the Neutron Density is equal to 0 Feet. What will be the final Surface Altitude of Neutron Density A?



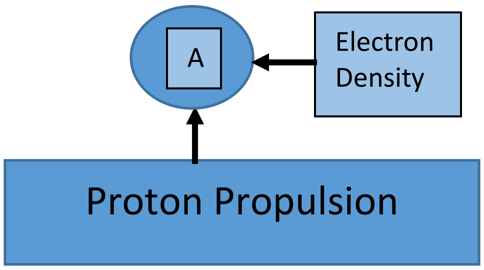

$$\textbf{Final Surface Altitude} = \textbf{Original Surace Altitude} + (\textbf{Time})\left(\frac{\textbf{Distance}}{\textbf{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\textbf{Propulsions}}{\textbf{Per Unit Time}}\right)$$

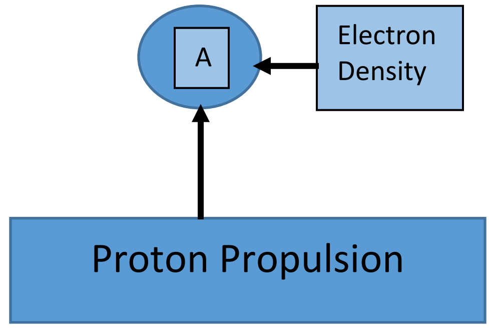
$$\textbf{Final Surface Altitude} = \textbf{0 Feet} + \textbf{(3 Seconds)}\left(\frac{\textbf{2 Feet}}{\textbf{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\textbf{2 Propulsions}}{\textbf{Second}}\right)$$

$$\textbf{Final Surface Altitude} = \textbf{0 Feet} + (\textbf{3 Seconds})\left(\frac{\textbf{4 Feet}}{\textbf{Second}}\right) = \textbf{12 Feet}$$

**The Final Surface Altitude will be 12 Feet.**

A Proton Pulsation increases the Surface Altitude of an Electron Density by 4 Feet per Propulsion and by 2 Propulsions per Second for 5 Seconds. The original distance between the source of the Proton Pulsation and the Electron Density is 0 Feet. What will be the final Surface Altitude of the Electron Density A?



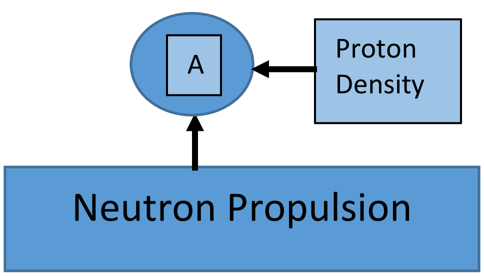

$$\textbf{Final Surface Altitude} = \textbf{Original Surace Altitude} + (\textbf{Time})\left(\frac{\textbf{Distance}}{\textbf{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\textbf{Propulsions}}{\textbf{Per Unit Time}}\right)$$

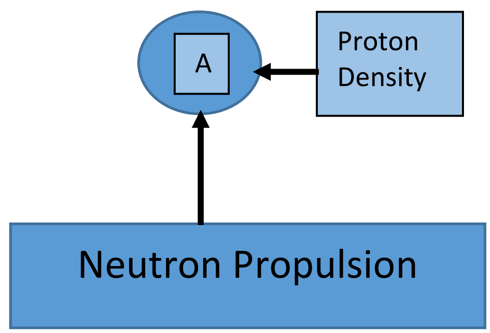
$$\textbf{Final Surface Altitude} = \textbf{0 Feet} + \textbf{(5 Seconds)}\left(\frac{\textbf{4 Feet}}{\textbf{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\textbf{2 Propulsions}}{\textbf{Second}}\right)$$

$$\textbf{Final Surface Altitude} = \textbf{0 Feet} + (\textbf{5 Seconds})\left(\frac{\textbf{8 Feet}}{\textbf{Second}}\right) = \textbf{40 Feet}$$

**The Final Surface Altitude will be 40 Feet.**

A Neutron Density increases the Surface Altitude of a Proton Density A by 3 Feet per Propulsion and by 6 Propulsions per Second for 5 Seconds. The initial distance between the two fields is equal to 0 Feet. What is the final Surface Altitude of Proton Density A?



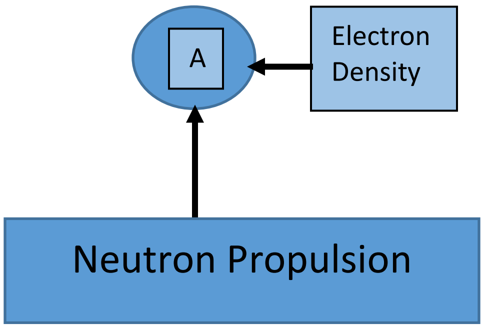

$$\textbf{Final Surface Altitude} = \textbf{Original Surace Altitude} + (\textbf{Time})\left(\frac{\textbf{Distance}}{\textbf{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\textbf{Propulsions}}{\textbf{Per Unit Time}}\right)$$

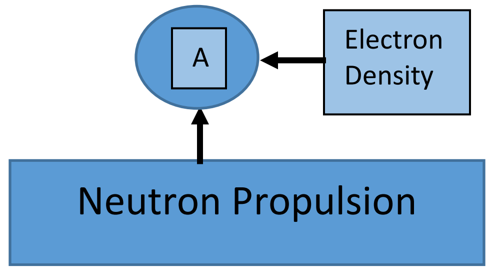
$$\textbf{Final Surface Altitude} = \textbf{0 Feet} + \textbf{(5 Seconds)}\left(\frac{\textbf{3 Feet}}{\textbf{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\textbf{6 Propulsions}}{\textbf{Second}}\right)$$

$$\textbf{Final Surface Altitude} = \textbf{0 Feet} + (\textbf{5 Seconds})\left(\frac{\textbf{18 Feet}}{\textbf{Second}}\right) = \textbf{90 Feet}$$

**The Final Surface Altitude will be 90 Feet.**

The Original Surface Altitude of an Electron Density A is 100 Feet. A Planetary Neutron Field with No Mass is an Attractive Force for an Electron Density. A Neutron Pulsation propels at a rate of 5 Feet per Propulsion at 5 Propulsions per Second for 4 Seconds. What will be the final Surface Altitude of the Electron Density A?



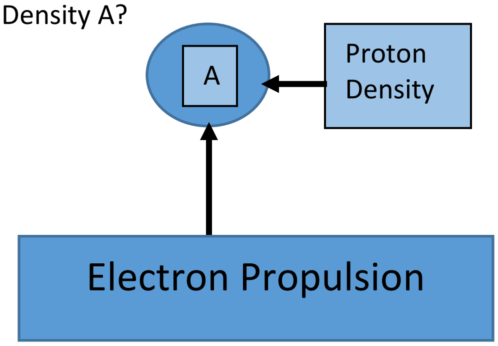

$$\textbf{Final Surface Altitude} = \textbf{Original Surace Altitude} + (\textbf{Time})\left(\frac{\textbf{Distance}}{\textbf{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\textbf{Propulsions}}{\textbf{Per Unit Time}}\right)$$

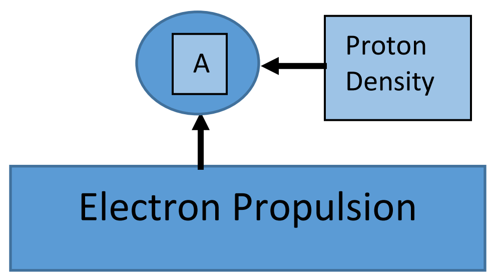
$$\textbf{Final Surface Altitude} = \textbf{100 Feet - (4 Seconds)}\left(\frac{\textbf{5 Feet}}{\textbf{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\textbf{5 Propulsions}}{\textbf{Second}}\right)$$

$$\textbf{Final Surface Altitude} = \textbf{100 Feet} - (\textbf{4 Seconds})\left(\frac{\textbf{25 Feet}}{\textbf{Second}}\right) = \textbf{100 Feet - 100 Feet = 0 Feet}$$

**The Final Surface Altitude will be 0 Feet.**

An Electron Propulsion is an attractive force for a Proton Density. The Original Surface Altitude of a Proton Density A is equal to 125 Feet. A Planetary Electron Propulsion Propels at a rate of 5 Feet per Propulsions and at 5 Propulsions per Second for 5 Seconds. What is the final Surface Altitude of Proton Density A?



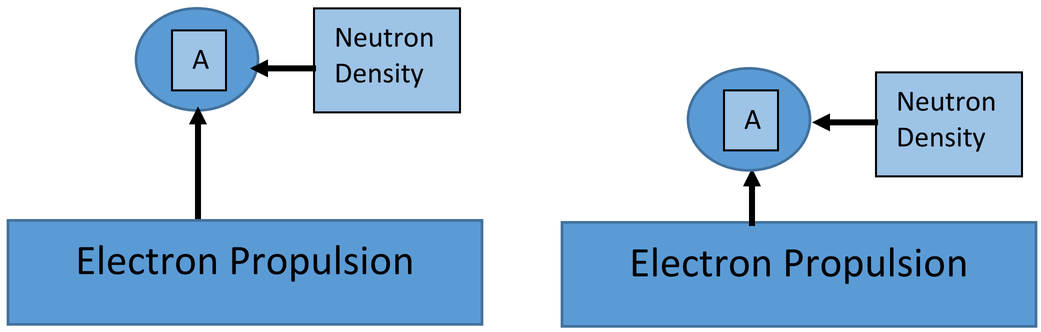

$$\textbf{Final Surface Altitude} = \textbf{Original Surace Altitude} + (\textbf{Time})\left(\frac{\textbf{Distance}}{\textbf{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\textbf{Propulsions}}{\textbf{Per Unit Time}}\right)$$

$$\textbf{Final Surface Altitude} = \textbf{125 Feet - (5 Seconds)}\left(\frac{\textbf{5 Feet}}{\textbf{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\textbf{5 Propulsions}}{\textbf{Second}}\right)$$

$$\textbf{Final Surface Altitude} = \textbf{125 Feet} - (\textbf{5 Seconds})\left(\frac{\textbf{25 Feet}}{\textbf{Second}}\right) = \textbf{125 Feet - 125 Feet = 0 Feet}$$

**The Final Surface Altitude will be 0 Feet.**

An Electron Propulsion is an Attractive Force for a Neutron Density. The original Surface Altitude between the source of the Electron Propulsion and the Neutron Density is equal to 48 feet. The Electron Propulsion propels at a rate of 2 Feet Per Propulsion and at 2 Propulsions Per Second for 12 Seconds. What is the final Surface Altitude of the Neutron Density?




$$\textbf{Final Surface Altitude} = \textbf{Original Surace Altitude} + (\textbf{Time})\left(\frac{\textbf{Distance}}{\textbf{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\textbf{Propulsions}}{\textbf{Per Unit Time}}\right)$$

$$\textbf{Final Surface Altitude} = \textbf{48 Feet - (12 Seconds)}\left(\frac{\textbf{2 Feet}}{\textbf{Per Propulsion}}\right)\left(\frac{\textbf{2 Propulsions}}{\textbf{Second}}\right)$$

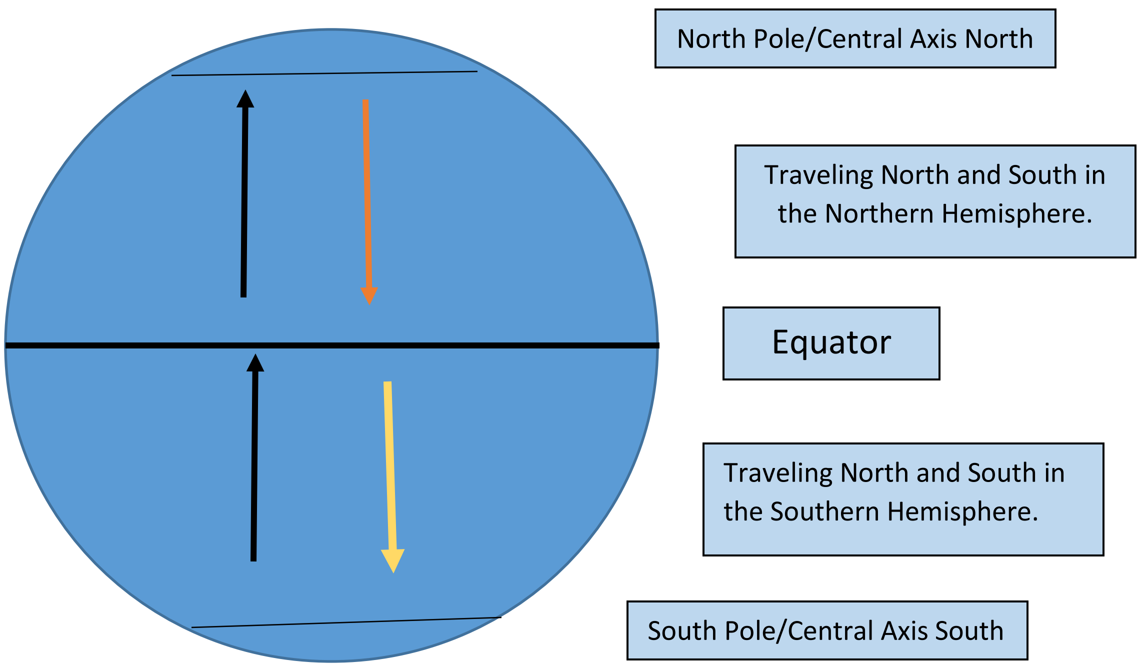
$$\textbf{Final Surface Altitude} = \textbf{48 Feet} - (\textbf{12 Seconds})\left(\frac{\textbf{4 Feet}}{\textbf{Second}}\right) = \textbf{48 Feet - 48 Feet = 0 Feet.}$$

**The Final Surface Altitude of the Neutron Density will be 0 Feet.**

# Direction of Motion

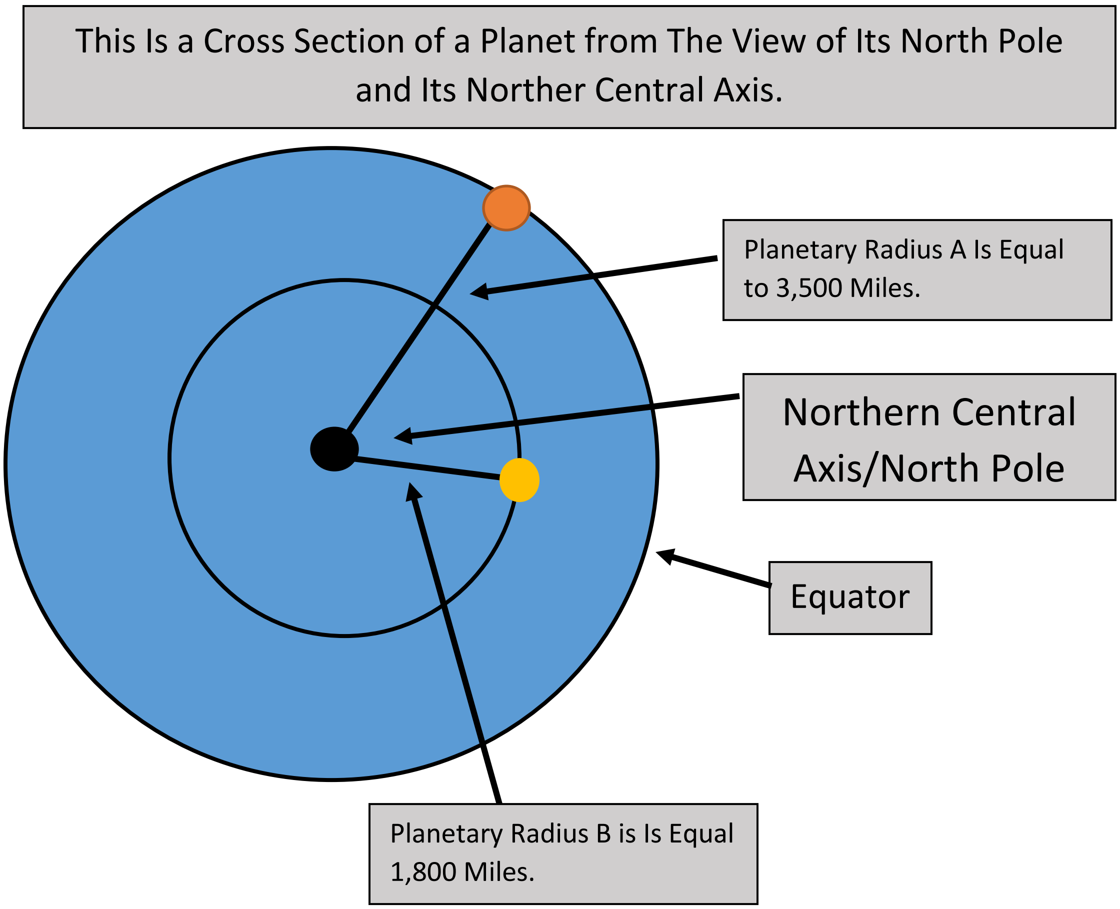
What happens when we travel north in the northern hemisphere? What happens when we travel south in the southern hemisphere? Let us look at concepts that will help us to understand planetary motion.

## A Planetary Image



| Understanding the Meaning of Direction in a Planetary Field | |
|---|---|
| | |
| An Object Travels North in the Northern Hemisphere | The Distance Between the Object and the North Pole Will Decrease. |
| | The Distance Between the Object and the South Pole Will Increase. |
| | The Distance Between the Object and the Equator Will Increase. |
| An Object Travels South in the Southern Hemisphere. | The Distance Between the Object and the South Pole Will Decrease. |
| | The Distance between the Object and the North Pole Will Increase. |
| | The Distance Between the Object and the Equator Will Increase. |
| An Object Travels South in the Northern Hemisphere | The Distance Between the Object and the North Pole Will Increase. |
| | The Distance Between the Object and the South Pole Will Decrease. |
| | The Distance Between the Object and the Equator will Decrease. |
| An Object Travels North in the Southern Hemisphere | The Distance Between the Object and the South Pole Increases. |
| | The Distance Between the Object and the Equator Decreases. |
| | The Distance between the Object and the North Pole Decreases. |
| Traveling West to East | This Is Similar to Traveling into the Future. This Type of Travel Results in an adjustment of a watch to reflect a crossover to a future point in time than had existed before the person left the current time zone. |
| Traveling East to West | This is Similar to Traveling Backward in Time or into the Past. Traveling to the West requires that we turn our clocks in a Counter Clockwise adjustment that will take an existence into an earlier time in a western time zone into consideration. |

# Understanding Planetary Rotation




We will try to prove something that is very logical. We will try to see why the Rotational Distance and the Rotational Velocity of a Radius that has a greater length than another radius of a in the planetary system would have a faster Rotational Velocity and at longer Rotational Distance per Each Rotation.

$$\textbf{Rotational Distance} = (2)(\pi)(\textbf{Radius})$$

$$\textbf{Rotational Velocity} = \frac{\textbf{Rotational Distance}}{\textbf{24 Hours}}$$

$$\textbf{Rotational Distance (Radius A)} = (2)(3.14)(3{,}500) = \textbf{21,991 Miles}$$

$$\textbf{Rotational Velocity (Radius A)} = \frac{\textbf{21,991 Miles}}{\textbf{24 Hours}} = \textbf{916.3 Miles Per Hour}$$

$$\textbf{Rotational Distance (Radius B)} = (2)(\pi)(\textbf{1,800 Miles}) = \textbf{11309.73 Miles}$$

$$\textbf{Rotational Time (Radius B)} = \frac{\textbf{11,309 Miles}}{\textbf{24 Hours}} = \textbf{471.20 Miles per Hour}$$

**Since Radius A Has a Greater Length than Radius B, The Rotatioal Distance and the Rotational Velocity of Radius A Will Be Greater than the Rotational Distance and the Rotational Velocity of Radius B.**

# Final Argument for Determining Time

We can determine how much time has elapsed if we know the distance that an object has traveled and the velocity that the object has maintained to reach that point. Let us look at the following example.

A Car A travels 200 Miles at a Velocity of 20 Miles per Hour. How much Time will expire before the Car A will reach the distance of 200 Miles.

$$\textbf{Time} = \frac{\textbf{Total Distance}}{\left(\frac{\textbf{Miles}}{\textbf{Hour}}\right)} = \frac{\textbf{200 Miles}}{\left(\frac{\textbf{20 Miles}}{\textbf{Hour}}\right)} = (\textbf{200 Miles})\left(\frac{\textbf{Hours}}{\textbf{20 Miles}}\right) = \textbf{10 Hours}$$

A Point A on the Surface of a Circular Disc has a Radius of 5 Feet. It Has a Velocity of 10 Degrees per Second. How much time will elapse before the Point A will travel 1,080 Degrees around the Center of the Circular Disc?

$$\textbf{Time} = \frac{\textbf{Total Distance}}{\left(\frac{\textbf{Degrees}}{\textbf{Second}}\right)} = \frac{\textbf{1,080 Degrees}}{\left(\frac{\textbf{10 Degrees}}{\textbf{Second}}\right)} = (\textbf{1,080 Degrees})\left(\frac{\textbf{Seconds}}{\textbf{10 Degrees}}\right) = \textbf{108 Seconds}$$

# Conclusion

We have to ask ourselves a very confusing question. Does time exist at all. Does yesterday exist. Does tomorrow exist? Where is yesterday? Where is tomorrow?

Trying to understand time is trying to grasp and to understand a very abstract science. We have to have a really good handle about how time works for us if we are going to develop a Unified Field Theory in our lifetime.

What does a watch do for us? It tells us the progress that our time zone has made in its progress in its rotation around the Central Axis of our Planet Earth. That is basically it for what our watch actually does.

Does trigonometry help us to further understand how a planet behaves in terms of time? That is possible. There are no triangles that are associated with time. However, the rotation of anything corresponds with a spin of a total of $360^{0}$. A Degree is a Unit of distance that we understand by studying trigonometry. A rotational distance is what we study in our algebra and calculus classes.

God's Universe is really weird. What God has done to make His planets to work all over the Universe is absolutely incredible. We can ask a simple question. When did God create the Universe? Who created God? Who taught God how to manage human and nonhuman life in the universe?

The major conflicts that physicists and mathematicians try to understand are really incredible. Nothing is more abstract and more fascinating to the world of physics than the science of trying to understand what time is and how we develop our own perceptions about how time works.

Time is part of our daily lives. Time will always be part of our daily lives. What happens when we need to simulate time in a spaceship that has to travel to Mars or to some other destination in the solar system? Could the absence of the conditions that simulate time injure our astronauts that will be exploring the solar system? We have to make sure that our spaceships of the future will know how to simulate time and gravitation so that our astronauts can enjoy a humane environment when they begin to explore God's magnificent Solar System.

We have a lot to gain by studying how trigonometry can help us to understand many types of rotation. We seek to understand a planet's angular rotation. We study a tire's angular rotation. A ceiling fan has an angular rotation. We can use trigonometry to not only understand gravitation but to also understand practically everything that spins on its axis in our lives.

Time dilation happens all of the time. We have been the victim of time dilation when we look at our watch and find out that it is giving us an error. We may have crossed into a different time zone. Crossing into an alien time zone is a more basic time dilation that happens to all of us.

Can Time Dilation be part of new and more powerful spaceships? Will we need to provide our astronauts with an environment in their spaceships that is similar or that is identical to that environment that we have on Earth?

We have to completely understand time if we are going to provide a safe and humane environment for our astronauts that will be exploring God's Solar System.