A scientific view of how the universe came into being in the universe.

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Let us assume that the universe is infinite and that matter is in a physical vacuum. About 15 billion years ago, we assumed that the physical vacuum volume in the Universe was maximum, the pressure was minimal, and the temperature was absolutely zero. We know that at an absolute zero temperature all the gases are in liquid form. Let us assume that all the other elements in the Mendeleev periodical system exist in the form of particles. In this case, the temperature is the same everywhere in the universe, that is zero. At this temperature, the viscosity of liquid gases is high. Due to the high tensile strength of liquids, the surface tension forces of liquid gases at that time were very high. Due to the large surface tensile strength molecules of liquid gases form a spherical surface in an unknown location in the Universe. The spherical surface has the maximum volume, the minimum pressure, the temperature is zero. There are also four types of forces among elementary particles that determine the effects and all events in nature. These are gravitational, weak, electromagnetic and strong interactions. The spherical surface that is formed is in a rotating and progressive motion under these forces. Due to the rotational motion in the sphere there is always a centrifugal force. Molecules of liquid gases within the sphere move towards the center at a velocity g = 9.81 m^2/ sec due to the centrifugal force. As a result, the ionization of gases began to increase when the volume of the sphere was reached to a minimum, the pressure to the maximum was too high, and the sphere began to expand when the substance was plasma. As it continued to expand, high-temperature plasma energies would spread uniformly across the universe and become a powerful field in the physical vacuum of matter, spreading photon particles known to us all over the universe. And distributing. As the volume began to reach infinity, the temperature was minimized to absolute zero. All the particles in the Mendeleev periodic system cooled down to absolute zero temperatures and the various soluble substances were evenly distributed throughout the Universe, and the gases continued to expand and expand into a liquid state. Stars made of solid bodies with more radioactive materials, less planets, and the rest asteroids, comets, meteors and so on. There are endless forms of matter that I have not yet described in the universe. My guess is this.

Conclusion. The universe does not exist and does not exist, but matter always seeks to move from one state to another. In the beginning, matter was initially the simplest molecule and the elements were in the form of particles. In the early days of the universe, simple laws of physics were involved. Now, there are complex laws of physics. If the Universe appeared in the universe about 15 billion years ago, it is unclear how our sun is about 10 billion years old. There is no exact information about the origin of the planet and its satellite. Matter is corpuscular. In the infinite universe, the universe is made of simplicity, and it is presently displayed in innumerable forms. The photon's energy is involved in everything that is created and sustained in the Universe. In the universe, movement is not from simple to simple, but from simple to complex. "There are new challenges facing cosmology. The most important issue is why the universe has expanded, what happened before, how galaxies have appeared, and other problems. We need to wait for interesting discoveries in the near future."