

In summary, the physics calculations further expose the impossibility of the police's ballistic theory. With an initial trajectory of approximately 2° below horizontal over the 52.97-meter distance (51.48 meters plus 1.49 meters ricochet), the bullet would strike the pavement at a very shallow angle. According to the law of reflection—which states that the angle at which a projectile strikes a surface equals the angle at which it bounces away—a bullet hitting pavement at 2° below horizontal should ricochet at approximately 2° above horizontal, not the claimed 15°. This represents a discrepancy that violates fundamental physics principles. Moreover, a typical 135-grain hollow-point bullet traveling at approximately 1,150 feet per second (350 meters per second) loses 60-80% of its kinetic energy during ricochet, reducing its post-ricochet velocity to merely 230-460 feet per second (70-140 meters per second) and retaining only 4-16% of its original energy. This severely diminished kinetic energy, combined with the inevitable bullet deformation and fragmentation that occurs when hollow-point bullets strike concrete at such shallow angles approaching the critical threshold of 10-15° from horizontal, makes the described extensive damage to Molina's radiator and gearbox not merely improbable but physically impossible. The police ballistic reconstruction defies the most basic laws of physics governing projectile motion, energy conservation, and material behavior. Moreover, the Ahumada case would hardly fare any better. Both cases were *tongos* (in Chilean Spanish) or fictions and fabrications—mere cock-and-bull stories that cost John nearly six years of his life.

In both the Molina and Ahumada cases, the identical physics violations—impossible ricochet angles defying the law of reflection, insufficient kinetic energy retention after impact, and critical angle thresholds that would have destroyed the hollow-point bullets—are compounded by entry holes that are physically incompatible with a .40 caliber bullet. Molina's nearly triangular hole measures 2.5 centimeters in diameter, while Ahumada's wound measures 2 centimeters by 1 centimeter with only slight enlargement at exit despite a fragment remaining inside—both far exceeding the 1.06-centimeter diameter of a .40 caliber bullet. The ballistic impossibilities continue with Molina's case, where the bullet allegedly pierced both sides of the radiator and any coolant in between, then created a horseshoe-shaped hole in the solid aluminum gearbox behind it, yet this supposedly intact and powerful projectile mysteriously vanished without a trace—only trace amounts of copper, barium, and lead dust were recovered, elements commonly found in brake pads and other automotive components. Ahumada's injury pattern suggests alternative causes such as ricocheted steel pellets from a shotgun or possibly a self-inflicted wound, but definitively not John's hollow-point ammunition. These combined forensic impossibilities—the violated physics laws, oversized entry wounds, and a vanishing bullet that somehow retained enough energy to penetrate multiple barriers yet left no recoverable evidence—demonstrate that neither incident could have resulted from John's gunfire, exposing these charges as fabricated evidence that contradicts both the fundamental laws of physics and basic ballistics principles.