Here are a couple of key examples:

- **Classical Physics vs. Quantum Mechanics:**
  - **The "Problem":** In the late 19th and early 20th centuries, scientists observed phenomena at the atomic and subatomic level that classical physics (Newtonian mechanics, electromagnetism) couldn't explain. For example, the behavior of light (wave-particle duality), the stability of atoms, and the photoelectric effect were all mysteries. It wasn't that classical physics was "wrong," but it was incomplete.
  - **The "Consequence":** This led to a crisis in physics. Scientists realized that the existing framework was insufficient to describe the fundamental nature of reality.
  - **The "Fix":** The development of quantum mechanics revolutionized physics. Scientists like Max Planck, Albert Einstein, Niels Bohr, Erwin Schrödinger, and Werner Heisenberg developed a new theory that explained these strange phenomena. Quantum mechanics describes the world in terms of probabilities and quantized energy levels, and it has been incredibly successful in explaining the behavior of atoms, molecules, and subatomic particles. It didn't "break" classical physics; rather, it showed that classical physics is an approximation that works well at macroscopic scales but breaks down at very small scales.
- **Newtonian Gravity vs. Einstein's Relativity:**
  - **The "Problem":** Newtonian gravity, while very successful in describing the motion of objects on Earth and in the solar system, had some limitations. For example, it couldn't fully explain some anomalies in the orbit of Mercury.
  - **The "Consequence":** Scientists recognized that Newtonian gravity was not a complete description of gravity.
  - **The "Fix":** Albert Einstein's theories of special and general relativity provided a more accurate and comprehensive understanding of gravity. Special relativity dealt with the relationship between space and time, while general relativity described gravity as the curvature of spacetime caused by mass and energy. Relativity explained the anomalies in Mercury's orbit and made other predictions that have been confirmed by experiments, such as the bending of light by gravity. Again, it wasn't that Newton was "wrong," but Einstein provided a more fundamental and accurate theory that encompasses Newtonian gravity as a special case.

In these cases, the "consequence" was a period of scientific uncertainty and the recognition that existing theories were incomplete. The "fix" was the development of new, more comprehensive theories that expanded our understanding of the universe.

It's important to note that this process of scientific discovery is ongoing. Scientists are still exploring the frontiers of physics, and there are many unanswered questions.