

# EINSTEIN OR NEWTON

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## Abstract.

In the Theory of relativity there are fundamental internal contradictions. The most direct of them is, between the two sides of one unequal equation, intended to transform time. These contradictions prove, that this theory is absolutely wrong.

Key words: absolute time, relativity, Lorentz transformations, contradictions, invariant.

*“But insofar as Einstein is concerned, I see everywhere in his 1905 paper a constant lack of logical consistency. I studied patiently this paper for almost a complete year. I am sure that if you do the same thing, you will find a continuous parade of logical “vandalisms”.” - Francisco Muller*

## 1. Introduction.

It is known that the Theory of relativity (TR) is mathematical optical hypothesis, which contradicts to the classical physics. For example, in the relativistic mechanics do not exist gyroscopes and time-shafts <sup>[1]</sup>. But besides, TR disproves itself through internal contradictions, in the article of Einstein *“On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies”* <sup>[2]</sup>.

## 2. Examples.

The first contradiction in the mentioned article is, between the two fundamental principles, situated at §2. According to the first principle, the laws of nature are invariant, i.e. absolute, consequently all events are absolute and all speeds are relative. But according to the second principle, the speed of light is invariant, thereby all events are relative. Thus, the second principle conflicts with the first one.

Moreover, the first principle is classical formal fact, while the second one is relativistic hypothesis from §1. In the so-called empty space, the first principle concords with the classical emission theory of light, i.e. the second principle is redundant. Also, the second principle is wrong, because in the experiment of Michelson there is not Doppler effect and, because the effect of De Sitter is due to the tenuous cosmic atmosphere, where is valid the wave theory of light <sup>[3]</sup>.

The next contradiction in TR is, between the second principle and the hypothesis of asymmetrical time, again in §2. According to Einstein, during symmetrical relative motion, exists asymmetrical relative time. In particular, the local times in two receding inertial coordinate systems, are synchronous toward the one coordinate system, but are not synchronous toward the other. Besides, these times are measured with longitudinal light-clocks, whereas the speed of light is variable toward all others except us. However the hypothesis for asymmetrical time is wrong, it can not exist such relative time, because if the light-speed is invariant, then the time also becomes invariant in these light-clocks. With other words, in symmetrical situation there is symmetrical time, which is absolute. To be more

specific, the two receding longitudinal light-clocks, never are synchronous at their half-periods, but always are absolutely synchronous at their complete periods, contrary to the relativistic hypothesis. Thus, the long-term averaged times in TR, must be equal and absolute, i.e.

$$t = \tau = 2 \cdot r_{AB} / c. \quad (1)$$

In the same way, the spaces in TR also have to be equal and absolute. Furthermore, the linear einsteinian transformations of time given at §2, contradict to the exponential lorentzian transformations given at §3.

The most direct contradiction in TR is, between the two sides of one hypothetical fundamental equation, located at §3. There, Einstein tries to calculate the value of the conjectural asymmetrical time ( $\tau$ ) from §2, as supposes additionally that  $\tau$  is equal to mixture of the wave and the emission theories of light, plus coordinates. Thus he creates the following equation:

$$\frac{1}{2} \left( \tau(0,0,0,t) + \tau \left( 0,0,0, t + \frac{x'}{c-v} + \frac{x'}{c+v} \right) \right) = \tau \left( x', 0,0, t + \frac{x'}{c-v} \right). \quad (2)$$

But when  $v > 0$ , this equation is wrong, because the two sides are not equal, the right side have bigger value than the left. This unequal equation fully disproves TR. Whereas when  $v = 0$ , then the equation is correct, however is redundant. Besides, this formula depends from the direction of movement of the coordinate systems, i.e. if they approach mutually, then it will arise another formula and another TR. And because this formula is the basis of Lorentz transformations, they also are wrong.

Other internal contradiction is situated for instance at §7. In this paragraph, Einstein applies arbitrary the Lorentz transformations and creates asymmetrical Doppler effect at, which the blue is bigger than the red. However this conflicts to the Lorentz transformations themselves, because according to the relativistic Doppler effect, one receding clock loses less time, than another approaching clock gains. Consequently, if a clock orbiting elliptically with respect to us, long-termly it will gain time and will appear in the future, contrary to Lorentz time dilation. Moreover, so we will be able to see at the present time from large distance, thereby the speed of light will be infinitely big, despite the principle for the constancy of the speed of light.

### 3. Conclusion.

On the whole, TR is built by contradictions and is absolutely wrong, i.e. this theory is subjective, chaotic and impossible in the Nature <sup>[4][5]</sup>. The modern physics is not real science, for difference from the classical physics, which is proven and useful.

### 4. Acknowledgements.

Many thanks to all who support this work.

### 5. References:

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