DR. EINSTEIN WRONG

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ABSRACT

A brief, simple, and solid disproof, by contradiction, of Dr. Einstein's Special Relativity is presented.

POSTULATE

Simultaneous and absolute time, such as used in GPS, is a scientific and experimental reality.

ARGUMENT

Light travels equal scalar distances in equal times, whether or not two light sources are in motion relative to each other. In this limited sense, light does not "take on" the velocity of its source. This is a truly remarkable and intriguing property of light.

However, when observed from a frame different from the source's frame, which has motion v relative to the source's frame, the RELATIVE velocity of light is quite different; namely c + v or c – v, depending on the direction of v. Dr. Einstein did not distinguish between these two completely separate situations, and he thus incorrectly stated in his famous 1905 paper that "The speed of light, RELATIVE TO ANY OBSERVER, is constant. This postulate is simply wrong.

The "speed of light" (as is referred to in Dr. Einstein's 1905 paper – the author discusses the unrelated slowing of light through glass, water, etc., in other papers (See www.k1man.com/v), is actually two things; namely the linear velocity of light relative to the source's original location in a defined frame in space, and the

RELATIVE linear velocity of that exact same light pulse, as measured in the second frame which has a linear velocity relative to the above defined frame in space.

The above defined light pulse starting location in space at any time t, where t is the elapsed time since the light was pulsed, is distance vt in the exactly reverse linear direction of v.

PRACTICAL EXAMPLE

Consider a rail car moving forward (from left to right) at velocity v relative to a train platform. A light is pulsed sideways across the railcar from point A on the far side or the car to point B on the side of the car nearest the train platform, AB being one side (perpendicular to car motion) of a right triangle ABC. The light flash moves along AB, a distance ct in the rail car frame. Point C is defined as the point where the light arrives (infinitely close to the near side of the rail car) at time t.

Point C is infinitely close to the side of the rail car but actually located on the train platform such that BC, the base of triangle ABC, has length vt'.

So, in the railcar frame, the light goes along line AB, a distance ct, and in the platform frame, the car moves along line BC, a distance vt'. In the platform frame, the light appears to have traveled further, along triangle ABC hypotenuse AC, an apparent distance ct'.

DR. EINSTEIN's INCORRECT (LORENTZ) TRANSFORMATION

Using the Pythagorean Theorem, Dr. Einstein incorrectly transformed between these two different frames and calculated:

(ct)^2 + (vt')^2 = (ct')^2 thus (c^2)(t^2) + (v^2)(t'^2) = (c^2)(t'^2) or (c^2)(t^2) = (c^2)(t'^2) – (v^2)(t'^2) or (t^2) = (t'^2) - (v^2)(t'^2)/(c^2) or t = [t'] [square root of 1 – (v^2)/(c'^2)] or Dr. Einstein's famous time slowing down formula followed

by all of the directly related incorrect Special Relativity formulas, including E = Mc^2. See www.k1man.com/b

If, instead, the light pulse is flashed forward from point A on the rail car to point D, infinitely close to the front of the railcar, but outside of the rail car, and thus in the platform frame, the similar Dr. Einstein style transformation would be:

ct + vt' = ct' or ct = c t' – vt' or t = t'(1 - v/c), or time slows down even more on the exact same clock on the exact same rail car; a contradiction; thus Dr. Einstein was wrong. QED Light pulsed toward the back of the rail car actually leads to time speeding up! (See www.k1man.com/b) Time cannot both slow down and speed up on the same clock! Dr. Einstein wrong! QED

Note: This disproof of Special Relativity holds whether or not there is such a thing as a light conducting aether, since the geometry of the argument is not changed by a light conducting aether.

A CORRECT TRANSFORMATION

As correctly pointed out to this writer by Physicist Nick Percival (BS Physics, Harvard), you can transform between frames with motion relative to each other, but not how Dr. Einstein did it. The forward motion (left to right) of the rail car above and the forward pulse of light (both in the same direction) can be conveniently observed on the train platform, and since Dr. Einstein's purely philosophical concept of time flowing at different rates cannot be observed at all, let's transform for velocity:

ct + vt' = c't' Using the postulate that t = t', then c' = c + v , and therefore, the speed of light, relative to any observer, is not constant. QED c' is the relative speed of light and is quite different from c, the actual speed of light. Dr. Einstein incorrectly lumped the two together, and as with gasoline and water, the two should not be mixed.

CONCLUSIONS

Special Relativity and all of its many incorrect formulas must be removed from all of 21st century physics, textbooks, and papers, in order for scientifically valid progress to be made by modern day physicists. Dr. Einstein's statement that "The speed of light, relative to any observer, is constant" is incomplete, wrong, and, worse yet, used incorrectly by him throughout much of his physics work which underpins much or most of current day mainstream and even dissident physics.

"To kill an error is as good a service, and sometimes even better than, establishing a new truth or fact."

Charles Darwin

"Great causes are never tried on the merits; but the cause is reduced to particulars to suit the size of the partisans, and the contention is ever hottest on minor matters." - Ralph Waldo Emerson - From his essay "Nature" 1844

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Glenn A. Baxter, P.E., at his home in Belgrade Lakes, Maine U.S.A.

See www.k1man.com/g

Glenn A. Baxter, P.E., age 4, with his dad, Frank H. Baxter (Bachelor of Science Degree, Mechanical Engineering, 1914, Rhode Island State College), and President of Frank H. Baxter Associates, 370 Lexington Avenue, New York City. See www.k1man.com/fhb and also www.k1man.com/w10 and www.k1man.com/Loons