

DISPROVING EINSTEIN'S THEORY, MY HYPOTHESIS & OTHER SCIENTISTS' BELIEFS

Abstract:

"I believe that energy is equal to the force of the velocity of mass accelerating. Also, the C in Einstein's equation was applied to speed of light in a vacuum, the vacuum being an isolated universe when the universe isn't completely isolated. If Einstein's theory was partially correct, the closest estimation would be $E \text{ equals } MC^2 + PC^2$, where P equals the momentum of the object", Andrew Nassif.

Text:

This idea is so revolutionary that it can change the way we view physics forever. Einstein's theory is based on the idea that space is curved, when it obviously isn't. Other scientist earlier in history including: Albert A. Michelson¹, Robert A. Millikan, Louis Essen, Ernest Rutherford, Herbert Ives, Ernst Mach, Nikola Tesla all have said Einstein's theory is incorrect. For example, in the Ives-Stilwell² experiment, Ives used a particle accelerator to test his theory, but with no classical measurements. He used relativistic measurements instead which made an incorrect theory look correct. This idea made by Andrew Nassif will help us understand Theoretical Physics and Quantum Physics more. Also since the laws of relativity aren't fully correct in that theoretical since this means that many other theories made based on that measurement could also be incorrect as the universe does constantly expand even up in the heavens. However Andrew believes that since matter can't be destroyed nor created the Big Bang couldn't have have happened, making it highly illogical. This means that there must have been someone or something there that existed before matter existed aka God.³ Most scientists however, consider this a form of Christian Science or an illogical hypothesis when the hypothesis has been proved logically itself. With the universe constantly expanding through a creator it remains non isolated. Also another thing about the Big Bang is where is the Carbon that is supposed to be exposed in earth's elements. People who agree with this case include Jacob Barnett and astronomer Thomas Scott Zolotor. Now looking at these two theories, we can look about the possibility of a new foundation in Physics. Also experiments such as the Sagnac Effect, and Meta theories in physics all contradict Einstein's Theory is correct.

Experimental Data:

¹ [▲] Holton, Gerald, "Einstein, Michelson, and the 'Crucial' Experiment", *Isis*, Vol. 60, No. 2 (Summer, 1969), pp. 133–197

² [▲] Champeney, D. C.; Isaak, G. R.; Khan, A. M. (1965). "A time dilatation experiment based on the Mössbauer effect". *Proceedings of the Physical Society* **85** (3): 583–593. *Bibcode*:1965PPS....85..583C. *doi*:10.1088/0370-1328/85/3/317.

³ See Also: <http://vixra.org/abs/1301.0104> and <http://www.anti-relativity.com/experiments.htm>

Electromagnetic Worldview have measured increase of a body's mass when the velocity is consistent with the hypothesis that mass was generated by its electromagnetic field. However this can most likely only apply to elements, but can still be used in terms of the debate against relativity, if the hypothesis was a bit reworded. Next we look at superluminal speeds that can or can't be measured through hyperbolic motion. However; it is not since special relativity coordinates almost evenly in terms of hyperbolic motion. However, one thing that can contradict this is that the group velocity in anomalously dispersive media is faster than the speed of light.

Sources:

1. ^ Anderson, R., Bilger, H.R., Stedman, G.E. (1994). "Sagnac effect: A century of Earthrotated interferometers". *Am. J. Phys.* 62 (11): 975–985. Bibcode:1994AmJPh..62..975A. doi:10.1119/1.17656.
2. ^ Lodge, Oliver (1897). "Experiments on the Absence of Mechanical Connexion between Ether and Matter". *Phil. Trans. Roy. Soc.* 189: 149–166.
3. ^ a b c d e Albert Einstein (1905) "Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper", *Annalen der Physik* 17: 891; English translation *On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies* by George Barker Jeffery and Wilfrid Perrett (1923); Another English translation *On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies* by Megh Nad Saha (1920).
4. ^ *Special Relativity and Its Experimental Foundations*, YuanZhong Zhang, World Scientific Pub Co Inc, 1997, ISBN 9789810227494
5. ^ Twin paradox#Difference in elapsed time as a result of differences in twins' spacetime paths
6. ^ Possible Kinematics Henri Bacry, JeanMarc LévyLeblond, *Journal of Mathematical Physics*, October 1968, Volume 9, Issue 10, page 1605.
7. ^ JongPing Hsu and Leonardo Hsu (1996) "A physical theory based solely on the first postulate of relativity.", *Physics Letters A* 196 (1994)1, Volume 217, Issue 6, 22 July 1996, page 359