Contradicting Relativity Through Logical Paradoxes

Paradox 1 By Andrew Nassif

Paradox 2: In Contributions to Prior Researchers in the Field

Summary: We have worked on disproving relativity through a history of science, we have worked on explaining the Ives-Stilwell, now lets look on some of the logical indifferences that disprove relativity.

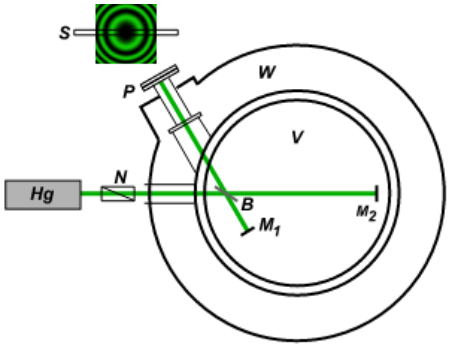
Abstract: Logical Paradoxes is uses of circular logic in order to contradict something, this is one of the most commonly used methods in questioning something in science, especially theories. Today we will look at using it to question relativity itself, and its possibility. We will use this deep method in terms of professionalism.

What is Relativity?

The theory of relativity compresses the two theories made by Albert Einstein that are known as: General Relativity and Special Relativity. General Relativity talks about relations in the space-time continuum that relate to energy and the relation in which the momentum of matter and radiation that are found present. It also considers the geometry of space, and motion bodies in freefall, as well as the propagation of light. Special Relativity is the mass-energy equivalence formula E=MC^2 where C is the speed of light in a vacuum.

Logical Paradox: Impossibility

First of all the universe can not be looked as a vacuum or be modeled that way unless it is isolated, and science shows that it obviously isn't. Second no matter how much details you have, how much formulas you have, and how much equations you have, it is logically impossible to get an average speed of light if light itself is consistent throughout the universe.



Mathematical Paradox: Infeasibility

According to Paul Ehrenfest, any rigid object that is made from real materials, is rotating with the traverse velocity closer to the speed of sound, however this makes the speed of light a less feasible calculation, even though in my opinion calculating them are both very

infeasible, using the calculations of the speed of light is less feasible than using the calculation of the speed of sound.

Sources:

- **^** Ives, H. E.; Stilwell, G. R. (1941). "An experimental study of the rate of a moving atomic clock. II". *Journal of the Optical Society of America* **31** (5): 369. Bibcode:1941JOSA...31..369I.doi:10.1364/JOSA.31.000369.
- **^** Francis, S.; B. Ramsey; S. Stein; Leitner, J.; M. Moreau. J. M.; Burns, R.; Nelson, R. A.; Bartholomew, T. R.; Gifford, A. (2002). "Timekeeping and Time Dissemination in a Distributed Space-Based Clock Ensemble". *Proceedings 34th Annual Precise Time and Time Interval (PTTI) Systems and Applications Meeting*: 201–214. Retrieved 14 April 2013.
- ^ *a b* Ehrenfest, P. (1909). "Gleichförmige Rotation starrer Körper und Relativitätstheorie". *Physikalische Zeitschrift* **10**: 918.
- **^** Øyvind Grøn: Space Geometry in a Rotating Reference Frame: A Historical Appraisal. In: G. Rizzi and M. Ruggiero, eds.: *Relativity in Rotating Frames*. Kluwer, 2004.