Attest the moment of inertia is wrong

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Abstract: Moment of inertia $I = mr^2$ is wrong. In it of formula deduce process, have serious mistake. This is the can testify.

Key Words: Moment of inertia; Inertia-torque

According the expression: $$\tau = I \cdot \alpha = m \cdot r^2 \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dt} \quad (01)$$

Here: $m \cdot r^2$ namely is the Moment of inertia the "I".

But by the expression (01) : $$m \cdot r^2 \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dt} = m \cdot r \cdot r \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dt} = m \cdot r \cdot \frac{du}{dt} \quad (02)$$

So, in the (02) the $m \cdot r$ and $r \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dt}$, two r is to differ.

In the $m \cdot r$, the ***r*** is the position vector of the object mass.

And that $r \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dt}$, the ***r*** is the position vector of the angular acceleration.

So, in the (02), none but the $m \cdot r$, is to bear on the inertia of the rotation.

And that $r \cdot \frac{d\omega}{dt}$, did not relate to with the inertia of the rotation.

So, Moment of inertia $I = mr^2$ is wrong.

I will to the moment of inertia changes a name, that be called Inertia-torque.

Inertia-torque namely: $I = mr$ (03)

The $I = mr^2$ is wrong. Because, the m changes with the inverse proportion of r^2 at this time. But in the nature, only have with light wave etc. That spherical wave spreads, change with the square inverse proportion of the space. The m changes with the inverse proportion of r , is absurd.

Inertia-torque: $I = mr$ (03) and $\tau = r \times ma$ analogy. In the R and M with the inverse proportion the change, its value is constant.

I attest the moment of inertia $I = mr^2$ is wrong. Because this mistake, in rotation dynamics, engender a series of and important mistake. These are all to await in to the do correct.