

ABSTRACT

We present easy to understand mathematical disproof of Dr. Einstein's Special Relativity on the first page of this paper and discuss why all the so called existing "proofs" of Special Relativity are incorrect. We are in agreement with Dr. D. Sasso that "Special Relativity is obsolete." See www.k1man.com/k

ARGUMENT

Three ticking clocks are synchronized while sitting next to each other.

Consider a thought experiment analogous to Dr. Einstein's 1905 derivation of his famous "time slowing down" formula, $t = t' [\text{square root of } (1 - v^2/c^2)]$

You sit on a train platform. Your time (being recorded on a note pad from your previously synchronized clock number 3) is "prime" time, t'

I am on the near side of a moving train (from left to right) and record time t on my note pad from clock number 2.

Assume c is constant for us both, as did Dr. Einstein.

A light pulse is flashed at $t = 0$ on clock 1 across the train toward us both and reaches me on the near side of the train car at $t = t$ on my clock number 2. I measure the distance vector toward me across the train as ct , the first leg of a triangle.

You measure the base vector of the triangle created by the train moving at v relative to you from left to right during the time it took for the light to cross the train in time t for me on clock 2 and time t' for you on clock 3, which is length vt'

You are situated so that when the light reaches me, you are looking straight along the hypotenuse of the triangle (the third leg). You think the light travelled that longer hypotenuse, and I think it went just across the train on leg 1, distance ct for me. Now we use the Pythagorean theorem:

$$(ct)^2 + (vt')^2 = (ct')^2 \quad \text{Now solve for } t.$$

$t = (t') [\text{square root of } (1 - v^2/c^2)]$ This is Dr. Einstein's famous 1905 (and incorrect) "time slowing down" formula. QED As seen, my time "slows down" due to relative uniform motion, according to Dr. Einstein. If $v = c$, my time slows to zero, and, of course, v can never exceed c , also according to Dr. Einstein.

Now we repeat the experiment with me at the front of the train car and you on the forward overpass. A light pulse is flashed from the middle of the train at $t = 0$ and reaches the front at a different $t = t$, and I see it travelling distance ct . You see it travelling $ct' + vt'$

Now solve $ct = ct' + vt'$ for t

$t = ct'/c + vt'/c = t'(1 + v/c)$ so if $v = c$ then $t = 2t'$ or time has now "speeded up" for me, etc. Time clocks cannot both slow down and speed up on the same train car; a contradiction, and therefore Special Relativity is wrong. QED

Thus, every encyclopedia, every physics text, tens of thousands of physics papers, "experimental proofs," etc., are all wrong. The very foundation of 21st century physics is wrong. All of Dr. Einstein's conclusions from the above, including $E = MC^2$, are wrong. Aristotle was even wrong, remember?

EXPERIMENTAL PROOF

Now, any experiment designed to confirm this analysis by your author needs to be done at 0 degrees with respect to the velocity of the train car. If an experiment measures light at 90 degrees with respect to velocity, it will of course agree with Dr. Einstein's incorrect formula since you are not distinguishing whether time slowed down or whether relative velocity increased. Just look at the clocks later! They will all still be synchronized.

Your author's experiment at www.k1man.com/c1-7, however, is correct, at 0 degrees; DOES distinguish between time slowing down or relative velocity increasing, and is practical as well as accurate enough to confirm the Baxter Doppler formula and disprove the incorrect Dr. Einstein relativistic Doppler formula.

DOES LIGHT "TAKE ON" THE SPEED OF THE SOURCE (TRAIN)?

When light is flashed at $t = 0$ forward from the middle of a train car moving ahead at velocity v and arriving at the car front at $t = t$, just as the car front reaches the overpass ahead, the light travels a distance ct as measured on the train and $ct + vt'$ as measured by you right at the underpass. A light flashed forward from the train platform just adjacent to the light flash on the car at $t = t' = 0$ will just travel ct' on the ground, as the light on the car has already travelled $ct + vt'$ and reaches the overpass ahead of the light flashed from the train platform. So, yes, the light does "take on" the speed of the source relative to the destination of the light which has the relative velocity with respect to the source. But you can also consider the train as being "fixed" at velocity $v = 0$, when the light is flashed at $t = 0$ and the overpass considered as travelling toward the train car at velocity $= v$ and the overpass "meeting the light flash part way." In that sense, the light flash does not "take on" velocity v . In the case of the light flash from the platform, the light travels at velocity c and the overpass does NOT "meet the flash part

way" since there is no relative velocity, and this light flash and the overpass meet LATER than when the light flash from the train and overpass meet.

Suppose A and B are in relative motion v . Light is flashed from A toward B at $t = 0$. You consider B as going to meet the flash from A "part way." Or, you could consider the light as having "taken on" v and moving at $c + v$. The light travels for millions of light years. But, at $t = 1$ micro second, B slows down to $v = 0$ relative to A and does not "tell" A. What happens to the velocity v "taken on" by A? A does not "care." A does not slow down (shed v "taken on") and does not have to do anything unusual. The relative velocity is suddenly $v = 0$, and A will "know" when it meets B millions of years later. Just look at the clocks and find that the relative speed was c rather than $c + v$, and no relativistic Doppler shift as Dr. Einstein would have predicted! See www.k1man.com/c1-7.

"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

** Mr. Baxter has a degree in Industrial Engineering from the University of Rhode Island and is a Licensed Professional Engineer in Illinois and Maine. He is a graduate of Vermont Academy, which honored him in 1993 as a Distinguished Alumnus with the Dr. Florence R. Sabin Award. It was at Vermont Academy as a student where Mr. Baxter attended a talk and met the very popular relativity author James A. Coleman(7). Mr. Baxter has been doing research in relativity and physics ever since and is currently Executive Director of the Belgrade Lakes Institute for Advanced Research. His current interests include physics, philosophy, and theology.



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