

The Twin Paradox is just an illusion and a old mistake Inertia shows the truth

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I received from NPA “An Open Letter to the Physics Community about The Twin Paradox”. In short the letter says: “... 2011 is the centennial anniversary of the publication of Paul Langevin’s famous paper ‘On Space and Time’ in which he introduced, what became popularly known, as the Twin Paradox... This NPA study concluded that, after 100 years of work on this famous problem in special relativity, the Twin Paradox continues to be unresolved. (NPA Open Letter)

So, I am publishing now as I think about the theme: I think Paul Langevin and Einstein forgot something when they told different age twin, because:

I think when the twin who has returned to Earth He looked the fuel quantity instrument He saw and said: “Oh, my God! My clock is delayed but the fuel burned was about total years as my brother who was at rest at Heart! My trip fuel burned was not FEW fuel as FEW time recorded in the clock of my spaceship!”

Why twin who returned said it? Due high speed would be high inertia (or high mass). High speed and high inertia need **high fuel quantity burned no few. If time on board the spaceship was too little as the age of the twin who traveled, the trip fuel would be burned too little as the trip time of space ship, OF COURSE!**

TO READERS: FIRST SORRY IF I AM AS AN “APACHE INDIAN” SPEAKING ENGLISH; MY ENGLISH IS BAD.

- Why time of clock on board of space ship was delayed?
- In relativity the clock is a slave of mass and velocity. Just that.
- When inertial mass is increased, proportionally inverse clock (time) is decreased.
- **Inertia, is the secret, it** acting as a "resistance to increased acceleration" and **it holds the rotating machinery** of the clock. No mystery, no magic time, no “secret of space-time”
- Masses quotient and times quotient is the **same quotient**. Please calculate.

In relativity according to the Lorentz formula shown I can find m , m_0 and v .

$$m = \frac{m_0}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

If I know initial mass at rest I can find inertial mass (final mass). If I know final mass (inertial mass) I can find initial mass at rest.

After calculating initial mass at rest or inertial mass (final mass) if I divide inertial mass or final mass by initial mass at rest I will know the masses quotient. This “masses quotient” is the same quotient (same number) if I divide time (t) of an observer at rest by time of the observer in motion.

How do I know the time of an observer at rest? Just calculation $t = d / c$ (d is distance AB; c is the speed of light and t is the time of an observer at rest).

If I want to know the time dilation to an observer in motion I just need to divide the time of the observer at rest by the masses quotient (m / m_0).

As I said quotient of m / m_0 and quotient t (t normal at rest) / t (t dilation) both quotients are the same number.

On a clock moving from point A to B at constant speed, **the quotient** of the division of the inertial mass of the clock in motion by the mass of same clock at rest in point A **is equal to the quotient** if I divide the time recorded on the clock at rest at point A by the time recorded on the same clock in motion. I can also say: If there is any increase of inertial mass on the clock in motion will happen in inverse proportion to the reduction time (time dilation) on the clock in motion relative to the identical clock at rest in point A.

What causes the phenomenon “clock working slower” while it is moving? Is only the inertial mass increased due the clock is in motion. Thus, the **inertia** acting as a “resistance to increased acceleration” and **it holds the rotating machinery** of the clock **due more inertia or more mass**. If the inertial mass increase 10 times time decrease 10 times too, if the inertial mass increase 1000 times time decrease 1000 times too, always inversely proportional. **Inertia is phenomenal. Inertia is the secret of clock working slowly when it is in motion.**

If I consider q_m (mass quotient), t_d (time dilation or time delayed), t_r (time observer at rest) thus I can calculate:

$$t_r = d/c ; q_m = m/m_0 ; t_r = t_d \cdot q_m ; t_d = t_r / q_m$$

Example: (approximate data) Observer at rest: $d=1500000000\text{km}$ $t_r = 8,333333333\text{ min}$

$$t_r = d/c \dots 1500000000 / 300000 = 8,333333333\text{ min}$$

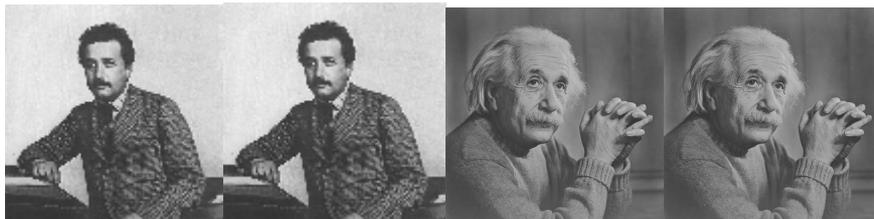
Table: constant speed v (v per cent of speed of light)... quotient mass q_m ... and time delayed t_d for example above:

v % c	q_m	t_d
4,466%	0,001	8,32501622 min
90%	2,29	3,63 min
91%	2,41	3,45 min
92%	2,55	3,26 min
93%	2,72	3,06 min
94%	2,93	2,84 min
95%	3,20	2,60 min
96%	3,57	2,33 min
97%	4,11	2,02 min
98%	5,02	1,65 min
99%	7,08	1,17 min
99,1%	7,47	1,11 min
99,3%	8,46	0,98 min
99,6%	11,19	0,74 min
99,9%	22,36	0,37 min

Einstein put in his original paper:

“If two clocks are synchronized while in close proximity to each other, then one of them is taken away for some time, perhaps on a journey, then they are brought together, they will no longer be in tune with each other. The clock which has been in motion will have recorded time more slowly than the clock at rest.”

However I think:



TWO TWIN BEFORE TRIP TWO TWIN AFTER TRIP

Photos: Google images (author adaptation)

There is not the twin paradox. After trip twin who come back to Earth would be older as twin who stayed at Earth. Why? *Time on the clock does not work, time does nothing to the clock machinery.* JUST Inertia slows down the clock in motion. INERTIA IS BAD TO CLOCK IN MOTION.

After spaceship back to Earth, I think twin who traveled is as old as the twin who stayed at Earth. The fuel burned was concerned to the time of twin who stayed at rest on Earth and not concerned to the little time shown in the formulas of dilate time or shot time elapsed on the formulas of relativity. Paul Lanvegin and Einstein did not think the fuel burned in the trip of twin? **So there is not the twin paradox because if there is no fuel there is no trip.**

After trip twin who travels back to the same age as twin who did not travel. If the trip was 40 years elapsed twin who has traveled back 40 years older too as the twin who did not travel would be 40 years older too. Both twins are 40 years older. **The trip fuel burned shown the answer too. It is amount 40 years burned.**

So what happened to the clocks registering different numbers of time?

The clock at rest of the twin who did not travel record number of normal time, it works according to the normal inertia of motion of the Earth that is 30km / s.

However, the twin who traveled his clock works according to the inertia of the moving speed of the space ship: it would be a high speed. That HIGH INERTIA HOLDS TURN THE CLOCK AND DILAY IT, SLOW DOW IT. That's all. **Time does not act to move the clock; inertia yes!**

The age is always the same for both twins, just the clock board was delayed by the difficulty that high inertia did. **Inertia shows the truth. Fiction of Paul Langevin is an illusion too as the fiction by d'Allembert in 1754 and by H.G.Wells in 1894 about time to be 4^a dimension.**

The instant "now" is "now" anywhere in the Universe. THERE ARE NO TWO "NOW".

SHORT THEME ABOUT TIME - TIME IS NOT 4^a DIMENSION.

Time is only a “quantitative measure of motion of a master reference motion to the clock”, just that, NO DIMENSION.

If I say: “Time does not exist” the big problem is to show that in mathematics because how can I change the traditional formulas of mathematics $d = t.v \dots t = d / v \dots v = d / t$?

Well, remember Einstein said: “The calendar is just a table of motion of the Earth around the Sun.” So Earth's journey around the sun means only motion: motion of the Earth in the space. It means ONLY MOTION (REFERENCE MOTION). As the calendar, clock is also a table or machine to copy the motion of the Earth and nothing else.

The units to record the motion of Earth on the clock are hours, minutes, seconds, etc. Of course, logically hours, minutes, seconds, etc., can only mean **MEASURES OF MOTION OF THE EARTH** and **nothing else** – motion yes - no time.

So time is not something magical, mysterious thing that flows. Time is not fantastic thing for which Einstein gave the name of the fourth dimension. That concept of fourth dimension of space-time is wrong because **“time is only a quantitative measure of motion of a master reference motion to the clock”, NO DIMENSION. “Motion” IS NOT “dimension”. This is the truth.**

Three space dimensions are height, length and width. I repeat: measure of motion it can not be 4^a dimension, because motion can not be dimension. Things in space are three-dimensional, Earth for example. The motion of the Earth is copied by the clock but that motion it is not fourth dimension, it is only “measure of motion”. Time is only a measure of motion of a referential. What motion? Any motion: Earth motion or oscillations in atom of Cesium... any. So to understand the correct concept about as I think time, (if "t" is only a measure of motion of a master reference motion to the clock) which are mathematical formulas to calculate motion? It's easy: The master reference motion to the clock (motion of Earth or oscillations in atom of Cesium or any)

I named R1 (no more the old term “t” of traditional formulas). But in formulas of motion I need other mathematical term the “old” speed “v”. Then I imagine: any other motion is R2 and it is relative or compared to R1.

Then R2 will always be any other speed or compared motion to the master reference motion to the clock. R2 change the old concept speed "v" as R2.

The units of measurement of master reference motion (R1) may be the traditional hours, minutes and seconds as h, m, s.

The units of measure motion of R2 can also be the traditional motion PER hours, minutes, seconds etc as km/h m/s etc.

It just changes the concept to understand that time is only MEASURE OF MOTION OF A MASTER REFERENCE MOTION TO THE CLOCK MACHINE AND IT IS NOT FOURTH DIMENSION. Pay attention: **Time does not act to move the clock. Does it? Inertia yes!**

As I said fourth dimension in the concept of space-time is wrong, it is just science fiction, written by H.G. Wells in 1894 and in 1754 by d'Alembert, however. Maybe Einstein copied the imagination of that science fiction. It is a magical mistake, so magic that no one realizes the mistake or fiction as the fiction of Twin Paradox of Paul Langevin.

Understand this: $d = t.v \dots t = d/v \dots v = d/t$ CHANGE TO: $d=R1.R2 \dots R1=d/R2 \dots R2=d/R1$

Do not forget: The instant "now" is "now" anywhere in the Universe. THERE ARE NO TWO "NOW". It can not be. Time no changes.

The Twin Paradox is just an illusion and a mistake that is just a fiction.