

Beyond Einstein and $E=mc^2$ & Beyond Newton and Archimedes

books

1. **Beyond Einstein and $E=mc^2$**

Published by Cambridge International Science Publishing, Cambridge ENGLAND

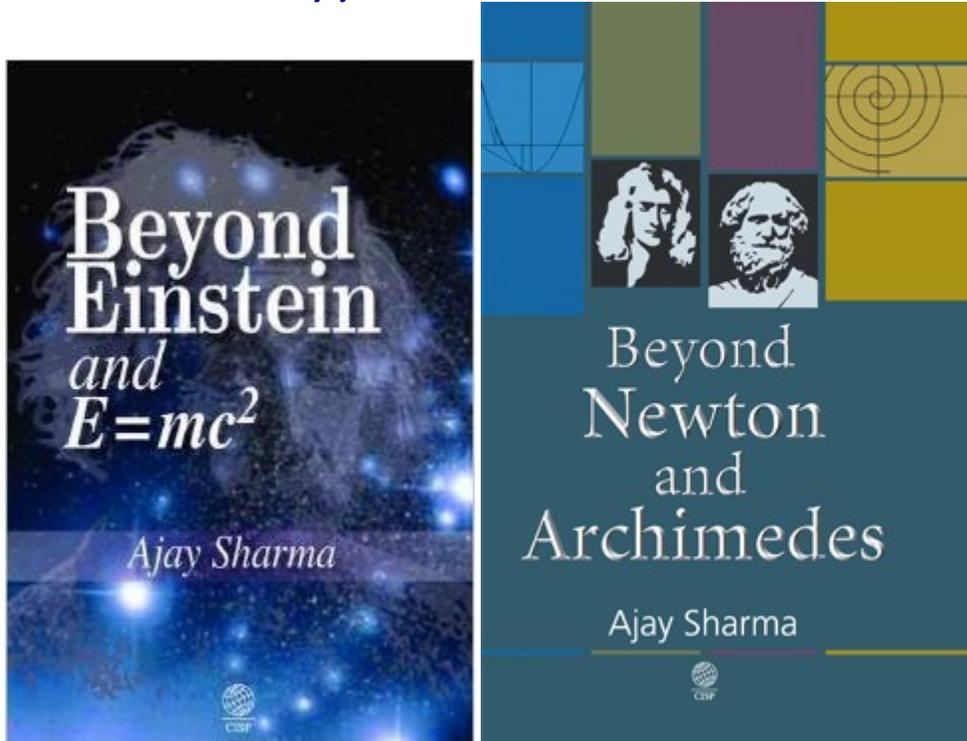
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2. **Beyond Newton and Archimedes**

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<http://www.amazon.com/Beyond-Newton-Archimedes-Ajay-Sharma/dp/1907343938>

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Back cover (BLURB) of Beyond Einstein and $E=mc^2$

* Einstein quoted Galileo's Principle of Relativity (1632) as his own as first postulate of Special Theory of Relativity without acknowledging Galileo. What you would say 7th or 8th wonder of science?

* The other concepts which underpin Relativity were given before Einstein by Poincare, Lorentz, Larmor, Fitzgerald etc., Einstein mentioned none of the original inventors. Thus what is original contribution of Einstein in Special Theory of Relativity?

* Einstein's published five papers in annus mirabilis (wonderful year) *WITHOUT REVIEW* in *Annalen der Physik* in 1905.

* Atom bomb explosions on Hiroshima and Nagasaki do not confirm $\Delta E = \Delta mc^2$ quantitatively. It simply implies mass is converted to energy in nuclear reactions.

* On 11 December 1951, in Nobel Lecture Sir J D Cockcroft stated that in their 1932 experiment Einstein's $\Delta E = \Delta mc^2$ is closely confirmed. But it is not true, as experiment had %age deviation of 9.687 .

* Einstein's September 1905 derivation of $\Delta E = \Delta mc^2$ is a bundle of inconsistencies. The derivation predicts that *when body emits light energy then its mass must increase or remain same*. So mass and energy are created out of nothing.

* Thus new generalized equation, $\Delta E = Ac^2\Delta m$ is derived (A: coefficient of proportionality, $A=1$, $A>1$ or $A<1$). $\Delta E = \Delta mc^2$ is special case of $\Delta E = Ac^2\Delta m$.

*According to $\Delta E = \Delta mc^2$, the conversion factors for burning of a bit of paper, annihilation of electron-positron pair to gamma ray photon, binding energy etc. is same i.e. $(8.98752 \times 10^{16} \text{ m}^2/\text{s}^2)$. But it is different for different reactions in $\Delta E = Ac^2\Delta m$.

*In nuclear fission the velocity of secondary neutron is $1.9 \times 10^7 \text{ m/s}$ (2MeV), so their mass must be relativistic in calculations of $\Delta E = \Delta mc^2$ but regarded as classical mass. It is contradictory to relativistic variation of mass.

Chapters of book Beyond Einstein and $E=mc^2$

1. Einstein derived $\Delta L = \Delta mc^2$ For Newton's Perception; and its historical aspects.
2. Contradictions In Einstein's Derivation Of $\Delta L = \Delta mc^2$
3. Derivation Of Generalized Form Of Mass Energy Equation, $\Delta E = Ac^2\Delta m$
4. Applications Of Equation $\Delta E = Ac^2\Delta m$ In Understanding The Origin Of Universe.
5. Applications of generalized mass energy inter-conversion equation in Nuclear Physics and Nuclear Reactors
6. Rest Mass Energy $E_{\text{rme}} = M_{\text{rest}}c^2$ Is Derived From Non- Existent equation.
7. Frequently Asked Questions : Based on previous chapters

Chapters of 'Beyond Newton and Archimedes

1. 2360 Years Old Aristotle's Assertion Revalidated by Stokes Law
2. Construction of Water, Glycerine and Ethyl Alcohol Barometers
3. Archimedes Principle: The Oldest Established Law
4. The Generalized Form of Archimedes Principle
5. Prediction of Indeterminate Form Of Volume From
6. Archimedes Principle Is Stokes Law Applicable for Rising Bodies?
7. Limitation of Existing Theories and an Alternate Theory of Rising, Falling and Floating Bodies
8. Route to Newton's Laws of Motion
9. Experimental Confirmations of Equations of Conservation Laws in Elastic Collisions

10. Elastic Collisions in One Dimension and Newton's Third Law of Motion

Back cover of Beyond Newton and Archimedes

*Newton's second law of motion, $F = ma$ was not derived by Newton. It is clear from the Principia. Euler gave in 1775 in research article. It is available at website of Mathematical Association of America. However, the first and third laws, as we teach now, were given by Newton.

*The mathematical equations, based upon the Archimedes principle, became feasible after 1937 years of enunciation of the principle. How did scientists take the principle granted for so many years without equations? Newton defined g (acceleration due to gravity) in 1687.

* When mathematically analyzed, the 2265 years old Archimedes principle predicts that, under certain feasible conditions, the volume of the medium filling a balloon becomes undefined, i.e. $V = 0/0$ (meaningless).

*When the Archimedes principle is generalized, then the exact volume, i.e. $V = V$ is obtained.

*Further, the Archimedes principle does not account for the shape of the body, the viscosity of the medium, etc., these factors can be taken in account by the generalized principle. The generalization can be experimentally confirmed by sensitive experiments.

* R Piazza reported anomalous observations to the Archimedes principle in sensitive experiments, i.e. heavy particles of gold floated over the surface of a lighter medium.

*Aristotle's assertion about falling bodies (i.e. a heavier body falls more quickly than a lighter one) is even now true under the conditions, Stokes law holds good (in fluids).

*In the existing literature, there is no theory which explains the distance travelled (fallen or arisen) by bodies of different magnitudes (1 mgm or less and 10 kg or more) of different shapes (spherical or distorted) in time t (say 1s) in various fluids. Consequently a generalized theory of rising, falling and floating bodies is formulated for the first time.

*The Italian scientist Evangelista Torricelli constructed a mercury barometer in 1644, but even after 369 years no water barometer has been constructed. It would require a tube 10.3 m long and experiments may be revolutionary in many respects.

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