

## FACTS

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*„The Theory of relativity is a joke.“*  
Rutherford

### § 1. The speed of light.

#### 1.1. Relativistic hypothesis.

The speed of light in an empty space is, an invariant universal constant and is, the biggest possible speed.

#### 1.2. Facts.

The speed of light is variable. This is proven for instance by the interferometer of Sagnac.

In the appliance of Michelson, there is not variable distance. Whereas in the appliance of Fizeau, there is not vacuum. Also, the experiment of De-Sitter is similar to this of Fizeau, because in the Cosmos there is not total vacuum.

The Galaxy has tenuous atmosphere. The speed of light in the atmosphere is constant, due to the effect of Fizeau. This atmosphere is equivalent to a thin transparent plate, for this reason there is not longitudinal dispersion of light in it.

The Galactic atmosphere influences also on the effects of Bradley, Hubble, Rubin etc. Besides, all atmospheres are fused in one big dynamical environment.

### § 2. The speed of time.

## **2.1. Relativistic hypothesis.**

The time is relative, because the speed of light is a universal constant. The speed of time in a given clock (oscillator), depends on the speed of the observer. When the observer moves, the time will appear delayed, irrespectively of whether the observer recedes or approaches towards the clock.

## **2.2. Facts.**

This hypothesis wrongly negates the existence of fast effect of Romer and blue effect of Doppler.

The classical mechanics is independent from the optics. The absolute mechanical time manifests itself mechanically. Whereas the relative optical time is a mirage of the mechanical time, because the speed of light is variable. For this reason the variable optical time is conservative, i.e. non-chaotic.

During the effect of Hubble, the visual speed of time depends on the distance.

## **§ 3. Energy and mass.**

### **3.1. Relativistic hypothesis.**

The heat has weight. Every energy is equivalent to a mass. One gramme of mass contains 90 TJ of energy.

### **3.2. Facts.**

All experiments with precise scales show, that the heat has not weight.

The hot substances evaporate, because the heat reduces the attraction between atoms and bodies.

The accelerated particles have less Lorentzian force, i.e. they have less weight.

## § 4. Inertness and weight.

### 4.1. Relativistic hypothesis.

Inertness and weight are, one and the same thing. The inertial accelerative movement is, equivalent to the gravitational weightive stayment. Also, the inertial weightless stayment is, equivalent to the gravitational weightless accelerative movement.

### 4.2. Facts.

This hypothesis is impossible, because rejects the existence of gravitational tidal forces and variable accelerations.

The vertical gravitational tidal force, creates vertical differential weight. Two equal masses, situated at different altitudes, have different weights.

Also, the vertical gravitational tidal force, creates vertical differential acceleration. Two equal masses, falling from different altitudes, have different accelerations and increase their distance.

The horizontal gravitational tidal force, creates horizontal differential acceleration. Two different masses, falling from equal altitudes, have different accelerations. The heavier mass falls with bigger relative speed. The relative gravitational acceleration depends on the values of masses, because their common center of mass is statical.

The light does not attracts to a gravitational field, because it creates light. The heavier stars shine more strongly. Besides, the stars have atmospheres, which bend the light rays, like lenses.

There are differences between a rocket and a planet. The rockets are lightweight and unstable. Accordingly, when in a uniformly accelerating rocket, there is a kind of moving pendulum, then the whole rocket wobbles and sinuouses. But this is virtually impossible on a staing gravitational planet.

Every gyroscope proves, that the inertial centrifugal force is not a gravitational weight.

The inertness and the weight are, two different relative properties of the absolute mass. Whereas the field is continuation of the mass and also is absolute.