the general science journal

# Einstein's "Equation of Trickery"


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Many physicists believe in Einstein's theory because they have never read his papers. In his most "famous" paper [1] Einstein postulated that the speed of light is constant in all coordinate systems. This postulate is obviously absolute nonsense, because a coordinate system is a mathematical construction without physical meaning. A coordinate system exists only in the thoughts and has no restriction with regard to its speed. To show that the speed of light is constant in all coordinate systems Einstein implies that the speed of light is constant only in the "stationary" coordinate system. "Stationary" means here, the coordinate system is stationary if the system is thought of to be stationary. In the system which is thought of as being moved, the speed of light along x-axis ("moving" rigid rod) is $c - v$ and $c + v$ according to Einstein. But if an observer is moving with the "moving" system the speed of light will be constant also in the moving system. If there be clocks on both sides of moving rod, the clocks would be automatically synchronized by interchanging of light signals, without need for any calculation when Einstein's theory is consequently applied. Even though the observer in the stationary system would see the clocks of moving system as not synchronized according to Einstein. At the same time the "moving" observer will "see" $c - v$ and $c + v$ in the "stationary" system. This conclusion Einstein's is very mysterious and, as GPS shows, also wrong - once synchronized, the clocks remain synchronized in all reference frames.

With above presumptions Einstein tried to calculate "time" $\tau$ that a ray of light needs to cross certain distance in a "moving" system $k$ if "time" $t$ of "stationary" system K is known. Einstein writes [1]: "*From the origin of system k let a ray be emitted at the time* $\tau_0$ *along the X-axis to x', and at the time* $\tau_1$ *be reflected thence to the origin of the coordinates, arriving there at the time* $\tau_2$ ...". It is clear, and that cannot be questioned, that $x'$ is the invariant distance (for example L) between light source and the immovable reflecting mirror in the "moving" system $k$. If speed of light is constant in a reference frame, we can write:

$$\frac{1}{2}(\tau_0 + \tau_2) = \tau_1 \qquad (1)$$

The equation for the "stationary" system would be:

$$\frac{1}{2}(t_0 + t_2) = t_1 \qquad (2)$$

because each system can "think" of itself to be stationary. The situation is absolutely symmetrical and so the variables and the physical consequences of the "frame-exchange" of inertial frames can be interchanged. According to Einstein's "first postulate" the physical processes run off in the same way in all inertial frames and we can conclude that every observer will see the same "time flow" in his own inertial frame. The "mainstream propaganda platform" writes: "When two observers are in motion relative to each other, each will measure the other's clock slowing down" (no super intelligence is required to see that this is absolutely impossible).

From Einstein's reasoning follows that the observer in "moving" system does not need to calculate anything and the conclusion of M. S. Kahn [2] is herewith proven as correct - the observer in moving system can write in accordance with Einstein's method:

$$\frac{1}{2}\left[\tau(0,0,0,t)+\tau\left(0,0,0,t+\frac{2L}{c}\right)\right]=\tau\left(L,0,0,t+\frac{L}{c}\right) \tag{3}$$

whereas "Einstein's equation of trickery" would be:

$$\frac{1}{2}\left[\tau(x'=0,y'=0,z'=0,t=t_0)+\tau\left(x'=0,y'=0,z'=0,t=t_0+\frac{L}{c-v}+\frac{L}{c+v}\right)\right]$$
$$=\tau\left(x'=L,y'=0,z'=0,t=t_0+\frac{L}{c-v}\right) \tag{4}$$

if Einstein's original equation

$$\frac{1}{2}\left[\tau(0,0,0,t)+\tau\left(0,0,0,\left\{t+\frac{x'}{c-v}+\frac{x'}{c+v}\right\}\right)\right]=\tau\left(x',0,0,t+\frac{x'}{c-v}\right) \tag{5}$$

is correctly written.

As we can see, the equation contains only constants and any derivation gives zero. Einstein's treatment of a constant as a variable "helped" Einstein to establish "equation of trickery". Another problem that remains is that $x'$ was defined as $x' = (c-v)t$, so the variable $x'$ is not independent and it can be replaced by $(c-v)t$.

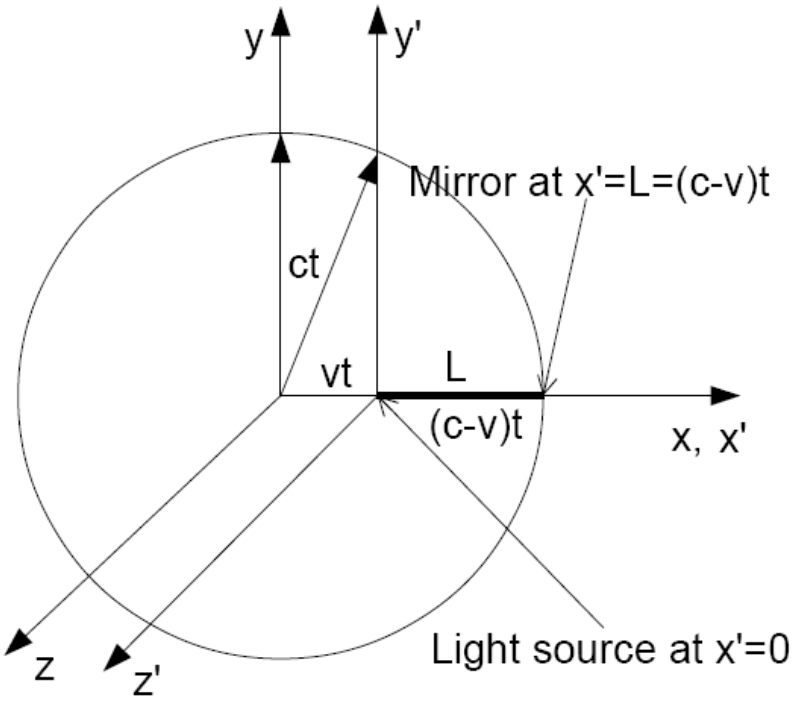


Figure 1: Einstein's "thought experiment". At the moment $\tau_1$ light ray has reached the mirror at the invariant position $x' = L$.

Disregarding mathematical rules Einstein "detects" his "partial differential equation" in order to be able to confuse the readers and to secretly introduce so-called gamma factor in his calculations. In fact, Einstein's calculation is an attempt to re-explain Michelson-Morley experiment assuming that the interferometer is moving uniformly through the ether. The problem was already solved by Lorentz but Einstein tried to "deduce" the same solution in another way.

With $t = 0$ and $x' = L$ in the Einstein's original equation (5) we get for the arguments:

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{L}{c-v}+\frac{L}{c+v}\right)=\frac{L}{c-v} \tag{6}$$

which is obviously wrong but can be made "correct" by adding of $\Delta t$ on the right side.

$$\frac{1}{2}\left(\frac{L}{c-v}+\frac{L}{c+v}\right)=\Delta t+\frac{L}{c-v} \tag{7}$$

We can now calculate:

$$\Delta t=-\frac{vL}{c^2-v^2} \tag{8}$$

or

$$t'=t-\frac{vL}{c^2-v^2} \tag{9}$$

This is the same as by Einstein, except that Einstein multiplies his "solution" with an unknown constant "a" and he writes $x'$ instead of $L$. The left side of the equation gives:

$$t'=\frac{cL}{c^2-v^2} \tag{10}$$

i.e. the average travel time of light along the parallel arm of the Michelson-Morley interferometer. Finally, after a long way around Einstein gets (10) Substituting $t$ by $L/(c-v)$ in (9).

In the same way Einstein "explains" that light travels along $y'$ and $z'$ axis in the "moving" system according to:

$$y'=\sqrt{c^2-v^2}\,t' \tag{11}$$

or

$$t'=\frac{y'}{\sqrt{c^2-v^2}} \tag{12}$$

which is again equal to Michelson-Morley and Voigt results.

In the next step Einstein writes or wants to write his hypothetical new (third) coordinates:

$$\tau = a\,t' = a\left(t - \frac{v}{c^2 - v^2}x'\right)$$

$$\xi = c\,a\,t' = a\frac{c^2}{c^2 - v^2}x'$$

$$\eta = c\,a\,t' = a\,\frac{c}{\sqrt{c^2 - v^2}}\,y'$$

$$\zeta = c\,a\,t' = a\,\frac{c}{\sqrt{c^2 - v^2}}\,z' \qquad (13)$$

At this point Einstein tacitly replaces in thoughts the "unknown" constant "a" by $\sqrt{c^2 - v^2}$ and after replacing $x'$ by $x - vt$ he writes completely arbitrarily the already known, "revolutionary" equations which was earlier named by Poincaré "Lorentz transformation":

$$\tau = \frac{t - \frac{v}{c^2}x}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\xi = \frac{x - vt}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$$

$$\eta = y$$

$$\zeta = z \qquad (14)$$

Introducing "a" in thought Einstein simply divided the "Voigt-transformation" equations by the "square root", and so, the "Theory of Relativity" was born (Remark: Voigt-transformation describes Doppler effect for moving source). In his later years Einstein realized that his "theory" is completely untenable but he was not "able" to say it publicly. He wrote to one of his friends: "…There is not a single concept of which I am convinced that it will hold (stand firm)". But it was too little and too late to save the science.

**References**


1. A. Einstein, "On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies" (1905)
2. M. S. Khan, Experimental & theoretical evidences of fallacy of space-time concept and actual state of existence of the physical universe. Indian Journal of Science and Technology. 5(3): 2217-39, 2012.