Unacceptable by Physics Major Multiple Paradoxes Contradictions of Special Relativity, Part 4

P.T. Pappas*, T.P. Pappas, L.P. Pappas

Greece

*Corresponding Author: *P.T. Pappas, Greece*

Abstract: *Fast moving observers, assuming whatever they observe is dictated by the Lorentz transformations, are unrealistic and impossible in certain cases.*

Loretz transformations were made with the purpose to make the velocity of light constant, something that was achieved. However, ignoring unphysical situations may arise in some other cases, known as the S. Relativity paradoxes and contradictions. Some of these cases are shown in this paper, always involving a distance "x".

Moreover, the velocity of light seems to be constant on the surface of the Earth. We have no idea what happens with the velocity of light in other places of our Universe.
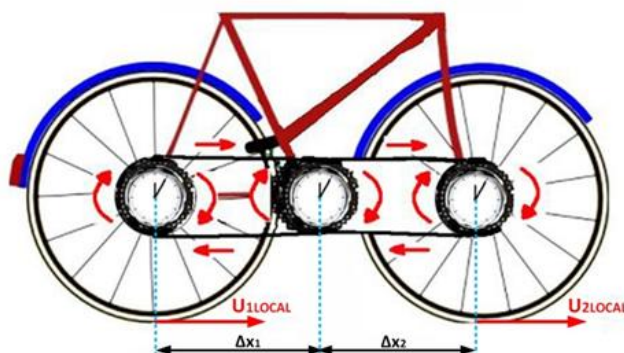
Fig1. *A Bicycle Skeleton*

$U_{1LOCAL} = U_{2LOCAL}$, as viewed by a local observer, commoving slowly with the smooth forward motion of the bicycle. This is two wheels drive bicycle without steering, which better may be elongated as much as possible. It is equipped with three clocks. Two are set at the axis of each wheel and the third at the axis of the pedals to indicate the same time when the bicycle is stationary. This clock synchronization is absolute and perfect. Not depending on the delay of light-speed signals or the delay of the clock transportation. It is achieved by the same length of the two bicycle-chains, i,e. With the same number of links of the chains, left and right. This is contrary to what Einstein[1,2, 3,4] has suggested, concerning two distant clocks synchronization, as impossible without light signaling delay or transportation delay.
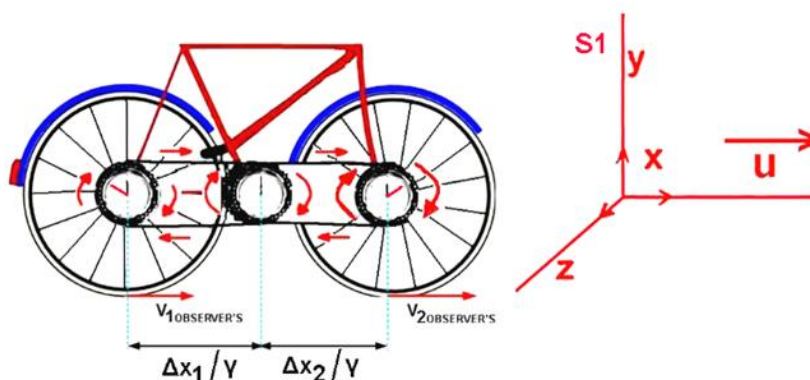

Fig2. *As Viewed By One Fast-Moving Observer.*

$$t' = \gamma \left(t - \frac{vx}{c^2} \right)$$
$$x' = \gamma \left(x - vt \right)$$
$$y' = y$$

According to the Lorentz transformations: $\quad z' = z \quad$, $\qquad$ with $\gamma = 1/(1-u^2/c^2)^{-1/2}$. The term $\gamma ux/c^2$, which comes from the transformation of time:

$$t'=\gamma(t-ux/c^2)= \gamma t - \gamma ux/c^2,$$

makes the right-left asymmetry and the paradox. The bigger is x, the bigger the asymmetry is. When x is zero the asymmetry vanishes, and we are left with the time dilation term γt, for which S. Relativity is supposed to have been obviously partially (50%) confirmed for the lifetime of neutrinos coming from the sun.
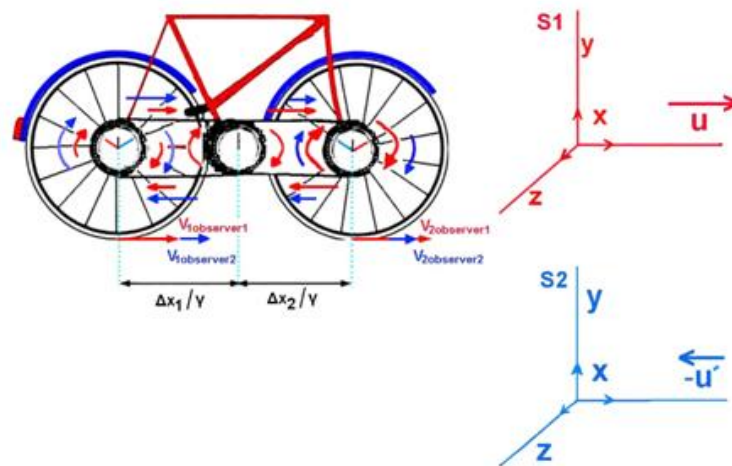

Fig3. *Bicycle as viewed by two Relativistic fast-moving observers S_1 S_2, with different wheel velocities, for each observer: $V_{1OBSERVER1} < V_{2OBSERVER1}$ and $V_{1OBSERVER2} > V_{2OBSERVER2}$*

Causing different rotation speeds, uneven driving, friction, jumping of links of chains, by Relativistic moving observers. Moreover, each observer causing different jumps of the same chain and by different (telepathic, jock) forces each, applied on the same chain. For two or more realistic fast-moving observers, the clocks tied by link chains, can only display one identical time, either both behind or both advanced with respect to the stationary observer. However, each clock should display two different times for each observer.

Unless the cogwheels are forced to jump out of chain links, a different number of links for each chain and each observer. However, no such enforcement can be exercised by arbitrary observers happening to pass by, unless the passing by observers applies different telepathic (jock) forces on the bike chains.
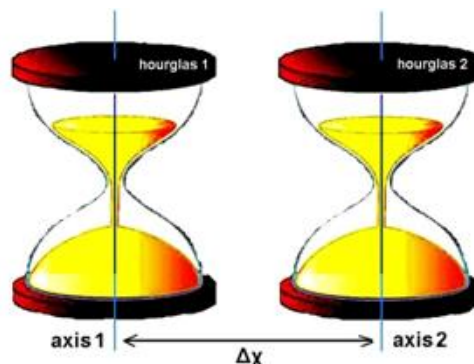

Fig4. *Two identical sand-glasses / hourglasses in a uniform gravitational field are at distance x.*

There is no physical reason for a moving observer one hourglass to be faster than the other, according to Lorentz transformations,

$t_1 = \gamma t, \quad t_2 = \gamma t - \gamma ux/c^2, \quad t_1 \neq t_2, \text{ and } t_1 > t_2.$ $\hfill$ (1).

Realistic observations: Similarly any two identical clocks, should physically show identical times no matter what is their distance of separation for a fast-moving observer. Nevertheless, for S. Relativity the two clocks indicate different times for no physical reason, depending on their separation distance, and for a fast-moving observer, according to Equ. (1), just for the formal and conventional structure of Lorentz Transformations. An observer who wishes to make a correct literary observations may easily calculate the extra delay of the distant clock, based on his velocity, the velocity of light, and the distance of the separation of clocks. In other words he may easily know the term $\gamma ux/c^2$ and to deduct it from time t_2 of Equ. (1).

The general conclusion of this is that the Lorentz Transformations does not indicate the actual literal time, as indicated by clocks. A similar argument can be said for distances. Contrary to what is the common impression of Scientist that they should always observe as correct what the Einstein-Lorentz Convention implies.

Astronomers admit that the observation we get from the stars in the sky is not a present time observation, but an observation of much older time. So, Astronomers admit that it is not possible to make real-time observations. However, Einstein and Relativity wrongly never admit this fundamental fact of OBSERVATIONAL Physics. For any case, long or short distance, nevertheless existing and real.

Fig5.

Two pictures of several cogwheels of a usual clock or a factory, distributed at various distances. The different angular velocities of the distant cogwheels will produce mismatches for a moving observer who observes them in accordance with Lorentz Transformations – contradiction. These mechanical clocks were familiar to Einstein, as his beloved "gedanken- thought" toys, but perhaps, imagining them as unphysical dimensionless points.

The four-wheel drive Ferrari FF.

Fig6. *Two Pictures With Four Wheels Drive Cars.*

A fast-moving observer considers no straight driving on a straight road, depending on the orientation of his velocity to the point the cars unrealistically crash, as influence them by telepathy.

Fig7. *Two Pictures With War Tanks*

For a fast-moving observer respecting the Lorentz Transformations, it is very doubtful whether these war tanks may move at all.

Of very strategic importance information, (joke).

CONCLUSION

These paradoxes exist for the Theory of S. Relativity. Personally, we do not believe they may exist at all in nature. They are implied by the Lorentz Transformations as expanded from their original form of Lorentz by Einstein for his S. Relativity Theory, for which, these Einstein transformations have never been confirmed, as real transformations by humans, as humans can not travel with any near fast Relativistic enough velocity to test them.

What possibly is confirmed is strictly the original form of Lorentz[2] transformations by the dilation of a lifetime of neutrons and the energy of elementary, involving only the factor γ or $1/\gamma$ and without the involvement of distance x of Einstein (so-called today Lorentz) transformations.

REFERENCES

[1] Einstein, A. (1905), *Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper* (PDF), Annalen der Physik 17 (10): 891-921, Bibcode:1905AnP...322..891E,doi:10.1002/andp.19053221004,

[2] English translation: A. Einstein et. al., *The Principle of Relativity*, Dover Publ., Inc., New York),

[3] *Einstein's Mistakes*, Han C Ohanian, ISBN 978-0-393-06293-9 p 95 [4] ibid p 93,

[4] http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Einstein_synchronisation, http://www.gsjournal.net/old/science/anderton40.pdf