

## Einstein's 1905 Sci-Fi

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**Abstract:** Einstein's special relativity theory is erroneous in its entirety because it is based on the Illusion of length contraction and no one believe that two particles going in opposite directions at light speed  $c$  then their relative velocity is  $c$  because it is proven experimentally otherwise in pair annihilations. Accepting length contraction as real and erroneously concluding the constant velocity of light as stated in special relativity theory then all of special relativity theory can be derived from these two erroneous principles leading to 20th century all erroneous space-time Harvard MIT Cal-Tech NASA and Alfred Nobel Club of wrong physics and wrong physicists who will say anything publish anything based on nothing and nothing is Einstein's relativity theory.

### 1- The illusion of length contraction:

**Length contraction is just a visual effect of projected light aberration and it is an "apparent" visual effect and not real**

An object located at  $\mathbf{r}$  ----- light sensing ----- measured as  $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{r} \exp [i \omega t]$   
With  $\omega t = \arctan (v/c)$ ;  $\tan (v/c) = \text{light aberrations angle} = \omega t$   
 $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{r} \text{Exp} [i \omega t]$  caused by light aberrations visual effects as follows:

$\text{Exp} [i \omega t] = [\cosine \omega t + i \text{sine} \omega t]$ ; From  $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{r} \text{Exp} [i \omega t]$   
It changes to:  $\mathbf{S} = \mathbf{r} \{ \sqrt{[1 - \text{sine}^2 \arctan (v/c)]} - i \text{sine} \arctan (v/c) \}$   
 $= \mathbf{r} \{ \sqrt{[1 - (v/c)^2]} - i (v/c) \}$ ;  $v/c \ll 1$   
 $= S_x + i S_y$

Where  $S_x = \sqrt{[1 - \text{sine}^2 \arctan (v/c)]}$ ; And  $S_y = \text{cosine} \arctan (v/c)$   
With  $v/c \ll 1$  then; Where  $S_x = \sqrt{[1 - \text{sine}^2 \arctan (v/c)]}$ ; And  $S_y = \text{cosine} \arctan (v/c)$   
In absolute value  $S = r$

Along the line of measurement:  $S_x = \sqrt{[1 - \text{sine}^2 \arctan (v/c)]} \approx r \sqrt{[1 - (v/c)^2]}$ ;  $v/c \ll 1$   
This the equation for length contraction of Lorentz's used in Einstein's theories  
But it is the light aberrations visual effects and it is "apparent and not real"

### 2 - Constant velocity of light leading to Time Dilations

#### Projected light aberrations

$S_x = r \text{cosine} \omega t$

Hypotenuse =  $S_x = [c t x] = c t x \sqrt{[1 - \text{sine}^2 \arctan (v/c)]}$

$S_x \approx c t \sqrt{[1 - (v/c)^2]}$ ; **from constant velocity of light**

And  $c$  is constant in all reference frames

Where  $t$  = local self time;  $t_x$  = time by observer

$$t_x = t \sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}; \text{ and} \\ t = \{1/\sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}\} t_x \text{ absolute math}$$

These are time dilatation equations given by Einstein's special relativity theory.

$$t_x' = t' \sqrt{1 - (v'/c)^2}; \text{ and} \\ t' = \{1/\sqrt{1 - (v'/c)^2}\} t_x' \text{ absolute math}$$

Two observers observing the same thing the time dilations are

$$\text{Then, } t_x = t \sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}; t = \{1/\sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}\} t_x \text{ absolute math; Lab purposes} \\ \text{And, } t_x' = t' \sqrt{1 - (v'/c)^2}; t' = \{1/\sqrt{1 - (v'/c)^2}\} t_x' \text{ absolute math; Lab purposes}$$

However; two observers looking at each other

$$\mathbf{S(A)} = \mathbf{r} \exp [i \omega t] \\ \mathbf{S(B)} = \mathbf{r} \exp [-i \omega t] \\ S_x(A) = S_x = c t_x \approx c t_x' \sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2} \\ S_x(B) = S_x = c t_x' \approx c t_x \sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}$$

$$\text{And } t_x \approx t_x' \sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2} \\ \text{And } t_x' \approx t_x \sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}$$

That is why there no twin Paradox except on science fictions books because it is all about aberrations and nothing real.

### 3 – Momentum

$$S_x = \text{Visual location along the line of sight} = r \sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2} \\ P_x = v \sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}; v = \text{constant}; P_x = d[S_x]/d t \\ \text{And } m P_x = m v \sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2} = m(0) v$$

$$4 – \text{Mass Then } m = m(0) / \sqrt{1 - (v/c)^2}$$

$$\text{Also; } m = m(0) / [1 - 1/2(v/c)^2]$$

### 5- Energy

$$m c^2 = m(0) c^2 / [1 - 1/2(v/c)^2]$$

$$E = m(0) c^2; v = 0$$

$$\text{Also } m \approx m(0) [1 + 1/2(v/c)^2]$$

$$\text{Hence } m c^2 \approx m(0) c^2 + m v^2/2$$

I am not only saying Lorentz Einstein and the 100,000 dead physicists and the 100,000 living physicists are wrong I am adding that the collective value of relativity theory special and general and all of more than three dimensions based physics is 1/2 rotten onion 1/2 stinking onion.

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