Harvard Physics Department - NASA Physics Lies

Newtonian Solution of the Interplanetary Positioning System around the Sun

Real time delays $\Delta\Gamma = 16\pi GM/c^3 \, [1 + (v°/v^*)]^2$ and

Universal Constant $\Gamma 0 = 16\pi GM/C^3 = 247.597 \mu s$

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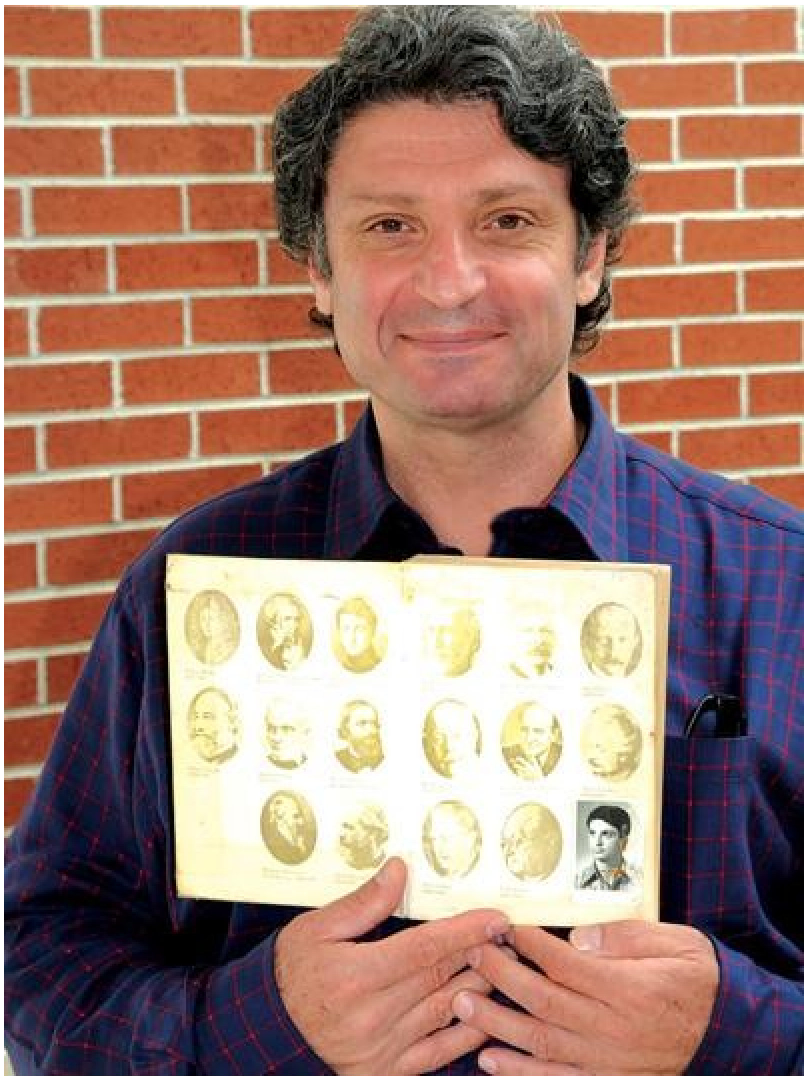

This is me Joe Nahhas October 2009 showing my October 1979 picture stapled next to physics notable on my 1979 thermo book whispering and the time is now.

Abstract: In 1970's NASA dropped a repeater on planet mars which is an instrument that sends a signal back to transmitter immediately after it receives the signal. Harvard DR Shapiro was with NASA on this adventure and after analysis of the returned signal Harvard and NASA made a claim that there was 250 μ s Space - time travel delays that

Einstein's theory and Harvard professors along with NASA can account for 247 μ s providing the experimental proofs of relativity theory. The answer to this nothing answer is: there is a time delay due to orbital motion v* and spin motion v° that the transmitted signal experience due to Earth - Mars motions and due to Earth - Mars spins and it is equal to 250 μ s; however, this time delay is and can be derived from Newton's - Kepler's equations that gives 250 μ s and has nothing to do with relativity and insignificant self graded # 1 Harvard nothing physics department and silly NASA. A Round trip interplanetary telecommunications time delays around the moving sun have nothing to do with space-time confusion of physics of relativity theory and are derived from three dimensional time-dependent Newton - Kepler's equations solution. Signal "relativistic" time delay is due to Harvard Physicists who can not read a measuring instrument. The mistakes Harvard and NASA's Physicists did were, they kept on lying because that is all they can do with relativity theory in classrooms and scientific calculations. And their lie is that Newtonian mechanics can not predict planetary positioning time delay and this article is the proof of their lie.

The elimination of relativity theory is a matter of time and not a matter of science.
For all of past century Harvard University Physicists backed wrong physics of relativity theory and branding themselves as # 1 physics department of the world. Well, this is not August 6, 1945 to accept Harvard silly claims of superior physics and physicists because relativity theory is wrong physics and Harvard Physics Department moving in self ignorance road from silly four dimensional space-time confusion of physics to ten dimensional string theory brings about laughs and detachment from listening to anything Harvard physicists have to say. Other physicists have had learned what Harvard can do and they can do it better and Real time physics is not only better than everything Harvard had to say but it says Harvard you are nothing and nothing starts with relativity theory and its experimental proofs lots of which came from Harvard Physics department.

This article is "Relativity Theory Death Certificate"

Real time Physics: We can only measure past events. We can not measure something that did not happen. We can only measure things that had happened. What we measure in not what happened. We measure in present time an event that happened in past time.
Present time = present time
Present time = past time + [present time - past time]
Present time = past time + real time delays
Real time physics = event time physics + real time relativistic delays
What one sees is relativistic = what happened in an absolute event + relativistic effects
What happened in an event is absolute = real time physics - real time relativistic effects.
Observer time = observed time + time delays
Real time = absolute time + time delays
Real time = Event time + time delays
Real time Physics = event time Physics + time delays Physics

$\Delta\Gamma = 16\pi GM/c^3\,[1 + (v°/v)]^2 = \Delta\Gamma_0\,[1 + (v°/v)]^2$ and Interplanetary telecommunications constant of

$\Delta\Gamma_0 = 16\pi GM/c^3 = 247.597\mu s$
G = Gravitational constant; M=Sun mass; a=mean distance from Sun. And eccentricity
c = light speed; a = mean distance
And v = Planet speed; v°= Sum/Difference in spin between Earth and planets
When applied to actual data it gives extremely accurate results better than Shapiro's Space-time-delay analysis and without space-time fictional forces or space-time fiction.

When applied to Earth - Mars
$\Delta\Gamma = 16\pi GM/c^3 [1 + (v°/v)]^2 = \Delta\Gamma_0 [1 + (v°/v)]^2 = 250 \mu s$

These data compared to Dr Shapiro's time delay from NASA 1977 Vikings 6, 7 Earth - Mars Telecommunications mission are more accurate because the actual value is 250μs and the value published by Doctor Irwin Shapiro of Harvard is 247μs

Real time physics solution
For 350 years Physicists Astronomers and Mathematicians and philosophers missed
Kepler's time dependent Areal velocity wave equation solution that changed Newton's classical planetary motion equation to a Newton's time dependent wave orbital equation solution and these two equations put together combines particle mechanics of Newton's with wave mechanics of Kepler's into one time dependent universal mechanics equation that explain "relativistic" as the difference between time dependent measurements and time independent measurements of moving objects and in practice it amounts to light aberrations along the line of sight of moving objects

Newton's equation is $F = - GmM/r^2$
The old time wrong solution is: Then, $r(\theta) = [a(1-\varepsilon^2)/(1+ \varepsilon \text{ cosine } \theta)]$
The real time correct solution is: $r(\theta, t) = [a(1-\varepsilon^2)/(1+ \varepsilon \text{ cosine } \theta)]\, e^{[\lambda(r) + i\,\omega(r)]\, t}$

Introduction: The elimination of relativity theory is a matter of time and not a matter of science. The annexation of quantum mechanics to classical mechanics is in progress. The problem in all of physics is wrong experimental data and measurements. Correcting data and measurements mistakes of past 350 years will cure physics from 20th century wrong physics. 20th century wrong physics started with Newton and exploded with Einstein. Correcting Kepler's equation solution will produce new solution of Newton's equation that will annex quantum mechanics to classical mechanics and deletes relativity theory. Taking all of relativity theory experimental proofs and proves that it amounts to nothing and a case of 109 years of Nobel Prize winner physicists and 400 Years of Astronomy that can not read a telescope is the purpose of this article because it shows not only Einstein was wrong but all physicists are wrong for past 350 years. Physicists built 350 years of physics on wrong concepts and relativity changed physics to fiction. Physics progress requires the death of relativity theory and 100,000 living physicists relativistic education attached to it. In this article I will show that real time physics is correcting Newton's - Kepler's equations and annexing quantum mechanics and deleting relativity and strings theories. I will show that Newton's and Kepler's equations were/are solved wrong for 350 years and the correct solution fit experimental data better than anything said or published in the history of physics. All relativity theory experimental is apparent visual effects and the proofs are below and I challenge all to prove me wrong.

This is the solution to the problem of planetary system motion around their mother sun and the solution to the 350 years advance of perihelion/apsidal motion puzzle. This is the proof that the motion of planets around their mother sun is an ellipse and a real time "apparent" visual effect advance of perihelion/ apsidal motion.

With $d^2 (m r)/dt^2 - (m r) \theta'^2 = -GmM/r^2$ Newton's Gravitational Equation (1)

And $d (m^2r^2\theta')/d t = 0$ Kepler's force law (2)

Real time solution is:

Real time orbit: $r (\theta, t) = [a (1-\varepsilon^2)/ (1+\varepsilon\cos\theta)] e^{[\lambda (r) + \grave{i} \omega (r)] t}$

Real time mass $m = m (\theta, 0) e^{[\lambda (m) + \grave{i} \omega (m)] t}$

"Apparent advance of perihelion"

$W'' (cal) = (-720x36526x3600/T) \{[\sqrt{} (1-\varepsilon^2)]/ (1-\varepsilon)^2\} [(v^\circ + v^*)/c]^2$ arc seconds/100 years

Proof:

With (2): $d (m^2r^2\theta')/d t = 0$

Then $m^2r^2\theta'$ = constant

$= H (0, 0)$

$= m^2 (0, 0) h (0, 0); h (0, 0) = r^2 (0, 0) \theta' (0, 0)$

$= m^2 (0, 0) r^2 (0, 0) \theta'(0, 0); h (\theta, 0) = [r^2 (\theta, 0)] [\theta' (\theta, 0)]$

$= [m^2 (\theta, 0)] h (\theta, 0); h (\theta, 0) = [r^2 (\theta, 0)] [\theta'(\theta, 0)]$

$= [m^2 (\theta, 0)] [r^2 (\theta, 0)] [\theta'(\theta, 0)]$

$= [m^2 (\theta, t)] [r^2 (\theta, t)] [\theta' (\theta, t)]$

$= [m^2 (\theta, 0) m^2 (0, t)] [r^2 (\theta, 0) r^2 (0, t)] [\theta' (\theta, t)]$

$= [m^2 (\theta, 0) m^2 (0, t)] [r^2 (\theta, 0) r^2 (0, t)] [\theta'(\theta, 0) \theta' (0, t)]$

With $m^2r^2\theta'$ = constant

Differentiate with respect to time

Then $2mm'r^2\theta' + 2m^2rr'\theta' + m^2r^2\theta'' = 0$

Divide by $m^2r^2\theta'$

Then $2 (m'/m) + 2(r'/r) + \theta''/\theta' = 0$

This equation will have a solution $2 (m'/m) = 2[\lambda (m) + \grave{i} \omega (m)]$

And $2(r'/r) = 2[\lambda (r) + \grave{i} \omega (r)]$

And $\theta''/\theta' = -2\{\lambda (m) + \lambda (r) + \grave{i} [\omega (m) + \omega (r)]\}$

Then $(m'/m) = [\lambda (m) + \grave{i} \omega (m)]$

Or $d m/m d t = [\lambda (m) + \grave{i} \omega (m)]$

And $dm/m = [\lambda (m) + \grave{i} \omega (m)] d t$

Then $m = m (0) e^{[\lambda (m) + \grave{i} \omega (m)] t}$

And $m = m (0) m (0, t); m (0, t) = e^{[\lambda (m) + \grave{i} \omega (m)] t}$

With initial spatial condition that can be taken at t = 0 anywhere then m (0) = m (θ, 0)
And $m = m(\theta, 0)\, m(0, t) = m(\theta, 0)\, e^{[\lambda(m) + i\,\omega(m)]\, t}$
And $m(0, t) = \mathrm{Exp}\, [\lambda(m) + i\,\omega(m)]\, t$
Similarly we can get
Also, $r = r(\theta, 0)\, r(0, t) = r(\theta, 0)\, e^{[\lambda(r) + i\,\omega(r)]\, t}$
With $r(0, t) = e^{[\lambda(r) + i\,\omega(r)]\, t}$

Then $\theta'(\theta, t) = \{H(0, 0)/ [m^2(\theta, 0)\, r(\theta, 0)]\}\, e^{-2\{[\lambda(m) + i\,\omega(m)] + [\lambda(m) + i\,\omega(m)]\}\, t}$
And $\theta'(\theta, t) = \theta'(\theta, 0)]\, e^{-2\{[\lambda(m) + i\,\omega(m)] + [\lambda(m) + i\,\omega(m)]\}\, t}$
And, $\theta'(\theta, t) = \theta'(\theta, 0)\, \theta'(0, t)$
And $\theta'(0, t) = e^{-2\{[\lambda(m) + i\,\omega(m)] + [\lambda(m) + i\,\omega(m)]\}\, t}$
Also $\theta'(\theta, 0) = H(\theta, 0)/ m^2(\theta, 0)\, r^2(\theta, 0)$
And $\theta'(0, 0) = \{H(0, 0)/ [m^2(0, 0)\, r(0, 0)]\}$

<u>With (1)</u>: $d^2(m\, r)/dt^2 - (m\, r)\, \theta'^2 = -GmM/r^2 = -Gm^3M/m^2r^2$
And $d^2(m\, r)/dt^2 - (m\, r)\, \theta'^2 = -Gm^3(\theta, 0)\, m^3(0, t)\, M/ (m^2r^2)$
Let $m\, r = 1/u$
Then $d(m\, r)/d\,t = -u'/u^2 = -(1/u^2)(\theta')\, d\,u/d\,\theta = (-\theta'/u^2)\, d\,u/d\,\theta = -H\, d\,u/d\,\theta$
And $d^2(m\, r)/dt^2 = -H\theta' d^2u/d\theta^2 = -Hu^2\, [d^2u/d\theta^2]$

$-Hu^2\, [d^2u/d\theta^2] - (1/u)(Hu^2)^2 = -Gm^3(\theta, 0)\, m^3(0, t)\, Mu^2$
$[d^2u/ d\theta^2] + u = Gm^3(\theta, 0)\, m^3(0, t)\, M/ H^2$

$t = 0;\ m^3(0, 0) = 1$
$u = Gm^3(\theta, 0)\, M/ H^2 + A \text{ cosine } \theta = Gm(\theta, 0)\, M(\theta, 0)/ h^2(\theta, 0)$

And $m\, r = 1/u = 1/ [Gm(\theta, 0)\, M(\theta, 0)/ h(\theta, 0) + A \text{ cosine } \theta]$
$= [h^2/ Gm(\theta, 0)\, M(\theta, 0)]/ \{1 + [Ah^2/ Gm(\theta, 0)\, M(\theta, 0)]\, [\text{cosine } \theta]\}$
$= [h^2/Gm(\theta, 0)\, M(\theta, 0)]/ (1 + \varepsilon \text{ cosine } \theta)$

Then $m(\theta, 0)\, r(\theta, 0) = [a(1-\varepsilon^2)/ (1+ \varepsilon \text{ cosine } \theta)]\, m(\theta, 0)$
Dividing by $m(\theta, 0)$
Then $r(\theta, 0) = a(1-\varepsilon^2)/ (1+ \varepsilon \text{ cosine } \theta)$
This is Newton's Classical Equation solution of two body problem which is the equation of an ellipse of semi-major axis of length a and semi minor axis $b = a\sqrt{(1 - \varepsilon^2)}$ and focus length $c = \varepsilon\, a$
And $m\, r = m(\theta, t)\, r(\theta, t) = m(\theta, 0)\, m(0, t)\, r(\theta, 0)\, r(0, t)$
Then, $r(\theta, t) = [a(1-\varepsilon^2)/ (1+ \varepsilon \text{ cosine } \theta)]\, e^{[\lambda(r) + i\,\omega(r)]\, t}$ --------------------------------- I
This is Newton's time dependent equation that is missed for 350 years
If $\lambda(m) \approx 0$ fixed mass and $\lambda(r) \approx 0$ fixed orbit; then
Then $r(\theta, t) = r(\theta, 0)\, r(0, t) = [a(1-\varepsilon^2)/ (1+\varepsilon \text{ cosine } \theta)]\, e^{i\,\omega(r)\, t}$
And $m = m(\theta, 0)\, e^{i\,\omega(m)]\, t}$
We Have $\theta'(0, 0) = h(0, 0)/r^2(0, 0) = 2\pi ab/ Ta^2(1-\varepsilon)^2$

$= 2\pi a^2 [\sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)}]/T\ a^2 (1-\varepsilon)^2$
$= 2\pi [\sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)}]/T (1-\varepsilon)^2$

Then $\theta'(0, t) = \{2\pi [\sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)}]/ T (1-\varepsilon)^2\}\ e^{-2 i [\omega (r) + \omega (m)] t}$
$= \{2\pi [\sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)}]/ (1-\varepsilon)^2\}\ \{\text{cosine } 2[\omega (m) + \omega (r)] t - i \sin 2[\omega (m) + \omega (r)] t\}$

And $\theta'(0, t) = \theta'(0, 0) \{1- 2\sin^2 [\omega (m) + \omega (r)] t\}$
$- i\ 2i\ \theta'(0, 0) \sin [\omega (m) + \omega (r)] t \text{ cosine } [\omega (m) + \omega (r)] t$

Then $\theta'(0, t) = \theta'(0, 0) \{1 - 2\text{sine}^2 [\omega (m) t + \omega (r) t]\}$
$- 2i\ \theta'(0, 0) \sin [\omega (m) + \omega(r)] t \text{ cosine } [\omega (m) + \omega(r)] t$

$\Delta \theta' (0, t) \quad = \text{Real } \Delta \theta' (0, t) + \text{Imaginary } \Delta \theta (0, t)$
$\text{Real } \Delta \theta (0, t) = \theta'(0, 0) \{1 - 2 \text{ sine}^2 [\omega (m) t\ \omega(r) t]\}$

Let W (calculated) $= \Delta \theta' (0, t)$ (observed) $= \text{Real } \Delta \theta (0, t) - \theta'(0, 0)$
$= -2\theta'(0, 0) \text{ sine}^2 [\omega (m) t + \omega(r) t]$
$= -2[2\pi [\sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)}]/T (1-\varepsilon)^2] \text{ sine}^2 [\omega (m) t + \omega(r) t]$

W (Cal) $= -4\pi \{[\sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)}]/T (1-\varepsilon)^2]\} \text{ sine}^2 [\omega (m) t + \omega(r) t]$

If this apsidal motion is to be found as visual effects, then
With, $v°$ = spin velocity; v^* = orbital velocity; $v°/c = \tan \omega (m) T°$; $v^*/c = \tan \omega (r) T^*$
Where $T°$ = spin period; T^* = orbital period

And $\omega (m) T° = \text{Inverse tan } v°/c$; $\omega (r) T^* = \text{Inverse tan } v^*/c$
W (ob) $= -4 \pi [\sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)}]/T (1-\varepsilon)^2] \text{ sine}^2 [\text{Inverse tan } v°/c + \text{Inverse tan } v^*/c]$ radians
Multiplication by $180/\pi$

W (ob) $= (-720/T) \{[\sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)}]/ (1-\varepsilon)^2\} \text{ sine}^2 \{\text{Inverse tan } [v°/c + v^*/c]/ [1 - v° v^*/c^2]\}$ degrees and multiplication by 1 century = 36526 days and using T in days

$W° \text{ (ob)} = (-720\text{x}36526/\text{Tdays}) \{[\sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)}]/ (1-\varepsilon)^2\}$ x
$\text{sine}^2 \{\text{Inverse tan } [v°/c + v^*/c]/ [1 - v° v^*/c^2]\}$ degrees/100 years ---------- II

<u>Approximations I</u>

With $v° << c$ and $v^* << c$, then $v° v^* <<< c^2$ and $[1 - v° v^*/c^2] \approx 1$
Then $W° \text{ (ob)} \approx (-720\text{x}36526/\text{Tdays}) \{[\sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)}]/ (1-\varepsilon)^2\}$ x $\text{sine}^2 \text{ Inverse tan } [v°/c + v^*/c]$ degrees/100 years

<u>Approximations II</u>

With $v° << c$ and $v^* << c$, then sine Inverse tan $[v°/c + v^*/c] \approx (v° + v^*)/c$

$W° \text{ (Cal)} = (-720\text{x}36526/\text{Tdays}) \{[\sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)}]/ (1-\varepsilon)^2\}$ x $[(v° + v^*)/c]^2$ degrees/100 years

In arc second per century

W" (Cal-arc sec) = (-720x36526x3600/Tdays) {[√ (1-ε²)]/ (1-ε) ²} x [(v° + v*)/c] ²

In Time seconds

W" (Cal- sec) = (-720x36526x3600/15Tdays) {[√ (1-ε²)]/ (1-ε) ²} x [(v° + v*)/c] ²

This real time physics solution can be applied to any two body system including binary stars systems. Binary stars apsidal motion or "Apparent" rate of orbital axial rotation is visual effects along the line of sight of moving objects applied to the angular velocity at Apses. From the thousands of close binary stars astronomers picked a dozen sets of binary stars systems that would be a good test of relativity theory and collected data for all past century and relativity theory failed every one of them. This rate of "apparent" axial rotation is given by this new equation

W° (ob) = (-720x36526/T) {[√ (1-ε²)]/ (1-ε) ²]} [(v° + v*)/c] ² degrees/100 years

The 11 binary stars systems that no one ever solved or knew how to solve including Einstein and all 100,000 Physicists all solved by this formula

W° (Cal) = (-720x36526/Tdays) {[√ (1-ε²)]/ (1-ε) ²} x [(v° + v*)/c] ² degrees/100 years

The circumference of an ellipse: $2\pi a\ (1 - \varepsilon^2/4 + 3/16(\varepsilon^2)^2 - \text{--.}) \approx 2\pi a\ (1-\varepsilon^2/4)$; $R = a\ (1-\varepsilon^2/4)$

From Newton's laws for a circular orbit: $m\ v^2/\ r\ (cm) = GmM/r^2$; $r\ (cm) = [M/m + M]\ r$

Then $v^2 = [GM\ r\ (cm)/\ r^2] = GM^2/\ (m + M)\ r$

And $v = \sqrt{}\ [GM^2/\ (m + M)\ r = a\ (1-\varepsilon^2/4)]$

And $v^* = v\ (m) = \sqrt{}\ [GM^2/\ (m + M)\ a\ (1-\varepsilon^2/4)] = 48.14$ km [Mercury] = v*(p)

And $v^*\ (M) = \sqrt{}\ [Gm^2\ /\ (m + M)\ a\ (1-\varepsilon^2/4)] = v^*\ (s)$

1- Planet Mercury 43" seconds of arc per century elliptical orbit axial rotation rate
[No spin factor]; data supplied does not include spin factor

W (obo) = (-720x36526x3600/T) {[√ (1-ε²]/ (1-ε) ²} (v/c) ² seconds of arc per century

The circumference of an ellipse: $2\pi a\ (1 - \varepsilon^2/4 + 3/16(\varepsilon^2)^2 - \text{--.}) \approx 2\pi a\ (1-\varepsilon^2/4)$; $R = a\ (1-\varepsilon^2/4)$

$v = \sqrt{}\ [G\ m\ M\ /\ (m + M)\ a\ (1-\varepsilon^2/4)] \approx \sqrt{}\ [GM/a\ (1-\varepsilon^2/4)]$; $m \ll M$; Solar system

G =6.673x10^-11; M=2x10^30kg; m=.32x10^24kg

ε = 0.206; T=88days; c = 299792.458 km/sec; a = 58.2km/sec

Calculations yields:

v = 48.14km/sec; [√ (1- ε²)] (1-ε) ² = 1.552

$W\ (ob) = (-720x36526x3600/88)\ x\ (1.552)\ (48.14/299792)^2 = 43.0$"/century

This is the solution to Mercury's 43" seconds of arc per century without space-time fictional forces or space-time fiction

2- Venus Advance of perihelion solution:
W" (ob) = (-720x36526x3600/T) {[$\sqrt{}$ (1-ε^2)]/ (1-ε) ^{2}} [(v°+ v*)/c] ^{2} seconds/100 years
Data: T=244.7days v°= v° $_{(p)}$] = 6.52km/sec; ε = 0.0.0068; v*(p) = 35.12
Calculations

1-ε = 0.0068; (1-ε^2/4) = 0.99993; [$\sqrt{}$ (1-ε^2)] / (1-ε) ^{2} = 1.00761
G=6.673x10^-11; M $_{(0)}$ = 1.98892x19^30kg; R = 108.2x10^9m

V* (p) = $\sqrt{}$ [GM^2/ (m + M) a (1-ε^2/4)] = 41.64 km/sec
Advance of perihelion of Venus motion is given by this formula:

W" (ob) = (-720x36526x3600/T) {[$\sqrt{}$ (1-ε^2)]/ (1-ε) ^{2}]} [(v° + v*)/c] ^{2} seconds/100 years

W" (ob) = (-720x36526x3600/T) {[$\sqrt{}$ (1-ε^2)]/ (1-ε) ^{2}} sine^2 [Inverse tan 41.64/300,000]
= (-720x36526x3600/224.7) (1.00762) (41.64/300,000)^2
W" (observed) = 8.2"/100 years; observed 8.4"/100years
This is an excellent result within the scientific errors
These are the rules and situations encountered in binary stars
Looking from top or bottom at two stars they either approach each other coming from the top (↑) or from the bottom (↓)
Knowing this we can construct a table and see how these two stars are formed. There are many combinations of velocity additions and subtractions and one combination will give the right answer.
Advance of perihelion/ Apsidal motion table:

Primary → Secondary ↓	v°(p) ↑ v* (p)↑	v° (p) ↑v* (p)↓	v° (p) ↓ v* (p) ↑	v° (p) ↓V* (p) ↓
v°(s) ↑ v* (s)↑	Spin=[↑,↑] [↑,↑]=orbit	[↑,↑][↓,↑]	[↓,↑][↑,↑]	[↓,↑][↓,↑]
Spin results	v°(p) + v°(s)	v°(p) + v°(s)	- v°(p) + v°(s)	-v°(p) + v°(s)
Orbit results	v*(p) + v*(s)	-v*(p) + v*(s)	v* (p) + v*(s)	-v* (p) + v* (s)
Examples				
v° (s) ↑v* (s)↓	[↑,↑][↑,↓]	[↑,↑][↓,↓]	[↓,↑][↑,↓]	[↓,↑][↓,↓]
Spin results	v°(p) + v°(s)	v°(p) + v°(s)	-v°(p) + v°(s)	-v°(p) + v°(s)
Orbit results	v*(p) - v*(s)	-v*(p) - v*(s)	v*(p) - v*(s)	-v* (p) - v* (s)
Examples				
v° (p) ↓ v*(s) ↑	[↑,↓][↑,↑]	[↑,↓][↓,↑]	[↓,↓][↑,↑]	[↓,↓][↓,↑]
Spin results	v°(p) - v°(s)	v°(p) - v°(s)	-v°(p) - v°(s)	-v°(p) - v°(s)
Orbit results	v*(p) + v*(s)	-v*(p) + v*(s)	v*(p) + v*(s)	-v* (p) + v* (s)
Examples				
v° (s) ↓V*(s) ↓	[↑,↓][↑,↓]	[↑,↓][↓,↓]	[↓,↓][↑,↓]	[↓,↓][↓,↓]
Spin results	v°(p) - v°(s)	v°(p) - v°(s)	-v°(p) - v°(s)	-v°(p) - v°(s)
Orbit results	v*(p) - v*(s)	-v*(p) - v*(s)	v*(p) - v*(s)	-v* (p) - v* (s)
Examples				

Next the same equation will be used to find the advance of Periastron or "apparent" apsidal motion of As Camelopardis binary stars system.

As Camelopard apsidal motion solution:

<u>Data</u> T= 3.431; $r_{(m)} = 0.1499$ $m = 3.3\ M_{(0)}$ $R_{(m)} = 2.57R_{(0)}$; [$v°_{(m)}$, $v°_{(M)}$] = [40, 30]
$\varepsilon = 0.1695$; $1- \varepsilon = 0.8305$; $r_{(M)} = 0.1111$; $M = 2.5\ M_{(0)}$; $R_{(M)} = 2.5R_{(0)}$; $m + M=5.8\ M_{(0)}$
$1 + \varepsilon = 1.1695$; $1- \varepsilon^2/4 = 0.9928$; $[\sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)}]/ (1-\varepsilon)^2 = 1.43$

<u>Calculations</u>

$G = 6.673\text{x } 10^{-11}$; $M_{(0)} = 1.98892\text{x}10^{30}\text{kg}$; $R_{(0)} = 0.696\text{x } 10^9\text{m}$
Semi major axis is $a = [R_{(m)}/r_{(m)}] = (2.57/0.1499)\ (0.696\text{x } 10^9)\ \text{m} = 11.93275517\text{x}10^9\text{m}$
With $a\ (1-\varepsilon^2/4) = (2.57/0.1499)\ (0.696\text{x } 10^9\text{m})\ (0.9988) = 11.8470\text{x } 10^9\text{m}$
And $a\ (1- \varepsilon) = (0.8305)\ (11.93275517\text{x}10^9\text{m}) = 9.91 \text{ x } 10^9 \text{ m}$
And $a\ (1+ \varepsilon) = (1.1695)\ (11.93275517\text{x}10^9\text{m}) = 13.95535717 \text{ x } 10^9 \text{ m}$
$\sqrt{[GM^2/ (m + M)\ a\ (1- \varepsilon)]} = \sqrt{[6.673\text{x } (2.5)^2\text{x } 1.98892\text{x}10^{30} / (5.8)\ 9.91 \text{ x } 10^9 \text{ m}]}$
= 120.466 km/sec
$\sqrt{[GM^2/ (m + M)\ a\ (1+ \varepsilon)]} = \sqrt{[6.673\text{x } (2.5)^2\text{x } 1.98892\text{x}10^{30} / (5.8)\ 13.955357\text{x } 10^9 \text{ m}]}$
= 103.05 km/sec

K (A) = 120.466 + 103.05 = 111.76 km/sec

$\sqrt{[Gm^2/(m + M) a (1- \varepsilon)]} = \sqrt{[6.673x (3.3)^2x 1.98892x10^{30} / (5.8) 9.91 x 10^9 m]}$
$= 159$ km/sec
$\sqrt{[Gm^2/(m + M) a (1- \varepsilon)]} = \sqrt{[6.673x (3.3)^2x 1.98892x10^{30} / (5.8) 9.91 x 10^9 m]}$
$= 136$ km/sec
K (B) = 159 + 136 = 147.5 km/sec
K (A) + K (B) = 259. 26 km/sec; K (A) + K (B) + 30 + 40 = 329.26 km/sec

With $v (m) = \sqrt{[GM^2/(m + M) a (1-\varepsilon^2/4)]} = 110.1786325$ km/ sec
And $v (M) = \sqrt{[Gm^2/(m + M) a (1-\varepsilon^2/4)]} = 145.435795$km/sec

<u>Spin:</u> $v° = v° (p) + v° (s) = 40$km/s + 30km/s = 70km/sec
<u>Orbit</u>: With $v^* = v^*(p) + v^* (s) = 110.1786325 + 145.435795$km/sec
$= 255.6144275$ km/sec

Then $v^* + v° = 255.6144275 + 70 = 325.56144275$km/sec
$W (ob) = (-720x36526/T) x \{[\sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)}]/ (1-\varepsilon)^2\} \{[v^* + v°]/c\}^2= 12.91°/100$ years

Let us calculate $v^* (cm) =\sum m v/\sum m = 125.3756853$ km/sec
Then $2v^*(cm) = 250.7513706$ km/sec

Let us calculate $\sigma = \sqrt{\{\sum [v^*-v^* (cm)]^2/2\}}$
$= \sqrt{\{[(110.1786325-125.3756853)^2 + (145.435795-125.7356853)^2]/2\}}$
$\sigma = 25.1659669$

Spin: $v° = v° (p) + v° (s) = 40$km/s + 30km/s = 70km/sec

1- With $v^* = v (p) + v (s) + \sigma = 255.6144275 + 25.1659669 + 70 = 350,7803944$km/sec
$[\sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)}]/ (1-\varepsilon)^2 = 1.43$; T = 3.431 days

$W° (cal) = (-720x36526/T) x \{\sqrt{[(1-\varepsilon^2)]} (1-\varepsilon)^2\} \{[v^* + v°]/c\}^2= 15.0°$/century
Dr Guinan: W°= 15°/century 1989

2- With $v^* = 2v (cm) + \sigma = 2 [m v^* (p) + M v^* (p)]/ (m + M)$
$+ \sqrt{\{\{[v^* (p)-v^* (cm)]^2 + [v^* (s)-v (cm)]^2\}/2\}}$
$= 275.9176729$km/sec
Then $v^* + v° = 275.9176729 + 70 = 345.9176729$km/sec
$W° = (-720x36526/T) x \{[\sqrt{(1-\varepsilon^2)}]/ (1-\varepsilon)^2\} \{[v^* + v°]/c\}^2= 14.6°/100$ years

<u>3- Khailullin</u>: 1983 v (p) =110.4; v(s) = 145.8; $\sigma = 25.2685$

And $2\sum m v/\sum m + \sigma + 70 = 346.0185$

W°= 14.6 °/century same as reported [same as published]

Conclusion

Universal mechanics: 15°/century; observed: 15°/century
Relativity theory: 44°/century

References:

Apsidal motion of As Camelopardis by Khailullin: 1983
Apsidal motion of As Camelopardis Edward Guinan and Frank Maloney: 1986

Is not just about deleting relativity but it is also about deleting 110 years of Nobel Prize winner physicists fraud that promotes silly work of time travel Harvard backed relativity theory.

$\Delta \theta = T W (ob) = -4\pi \{[\sqrt{(1-\varepsilon)^2}]/ (1-\varepsilon)^2\} (v° + v^*/c)^2\}$ radians; and with $\varepsilon = 0$
$\Delta \theta = -4\pi (v° + v^*/c)^2$ Sun-Photon; and with $v° = 0$
$\Delta \theta = -4\pi (v^*/c)^2$

Sun-Photon: $0 = \varepsilon$ [Sun - Photon] $\neq \varepsilon$ [Earth - Mars] = 0.2075

The circumference of an ellipse: $2\pi a (1 - \varepsilon^2/4 + 3/16(\varepsilon^2)^2---) \approx 2\pi a (1-\varepsilon^2/4)$; $R = a (1-\varepsilon^2/4)$
$v=\sqrt{[GmM/ (m + M) a (1-\varepsilon^2/4)]} \approx \sqrt{[GM/a (1-\varepsilon^2/4)]}$; $m<<M$; Solar system

$\Delta\Gamma = 2$ arc length/c $= 2[\Delta \theta] d/c = 2[- 4\pi (v/c)^2] 2R/c$; $\Delta\Gamma = -16\pi/c (v/c)^2$;

$\mathbf{\Delta\Gamma = 8\pi d/c^3 [GM/a (1-\varepsilon^2/4)] =16\pi GM/c^3 (1-\varepsilon^2/4) = \Gamma_0 (1 - \varepsilon^2/4)}$

$\varepsilon = [a \text{ (planet 1)} - a \text{ (planet 2)}]/ [a \text{ (planet 1)} + a \text{ (planet 2)}] =0.2075$ Mars-Earth
$\Gamma_0 = 16 \pi GM/c^3= 247.5974607 \mu s$=universal constant; **$\Delta\Gamma = 250\mu s$ Mars-Earth.**

x 1000 x 1000 x 1000

Planet	Distant	Planet-Earth	Planet+ Earth	Eccentricity	$1-\varepsilon^2/4$	$\Delta\Gamma_0$	$\Delta\Gamma$ μ s
Mercury	57,910	91,690	207,510	0.441858224	0.951190328	247.5974607	260.3
Venus	108,200	41,400	257,800	0.160589604	0.993552745	247.5794607	249.2
Earth	149,600	0	299,200	0	1	247.5794607	247.597
Mars	227,940	78,340	377,540	0.207501192	0.989235814	247.5794607	**250.273**
Jupiter	778,330	628,730	927,930	0.677561885	0.885227473	247.5794607	279.6789
Saturn	1,429,400	1,279,800	1,579,000	0.810512983	0.835767176	247.5794607	296.230
Uranus	2,870,990	2,721,390	3,020,590	0.900946504	0.797073849	247.5794607	310.61
Neptune	4,504,300	4,354,700	4,653,900	0.935709835	0.781111776	247.5794607	316.98
Pluto	5,913,520	5,763,920	6,063,120	0.950652469	0.774064971	247.5974607	319.86650

These data compared to Shapiro's time delay from NASA 1977 Vikings 6, 7 Earth - Mars Telecommunications mission are more accurate because the actual value is 250μs and the value published by Doctor Irwin Shapiro of Harvard is 247.597μs

Although this formula works, the correct formula is

$\Delta\,\theta = -4\pi\,[(v^\circ + v^*)/c]^2$ Sun-Photon; and with $v^\circ \neq 0$

$v = \sqrt{[GM/a]} = 24.1$ km/sec; $v^o = 0.46511 - 0.241 = 0.224$ km/sec
$\Delta\Gamma = 2$ arc length/c $= 2[\Delta\,\theta]\, d/c = 16\pi GM/c^3\,[1 + (v^o/v^*)]^2 = 247.597x\,[1 + 0.224/24.1)]^2$
$\Delta\,\Gamma = 250\ \mu s$ For Mars; 0.4651 = Earth rotation; 0.241 = mars rotation; v = mars speed

For 33 years I tried to see if Harvard Physics department would listen to their silly time travel confusion of physics but arrogance and incompetence have had blinded Harvard and other physics business institutions to the brink of insignificance because the world have had learned what self graded # 1 Harvard can do and I can do better and I dare all to prove me wrong because this is the proof that not only Harvard has been wrong but Harvard never was right.

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