



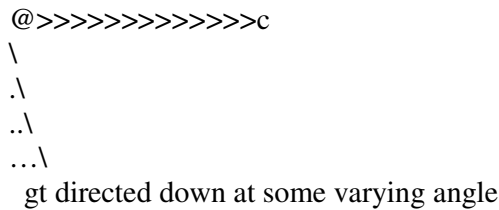
Theta is the angle of deflection as observed by an observer that receives the light further along in the x direction.

Now using the trick that for small values of theta,  $\tan \theta = \theta$  approximately, we can say, and let us call this the first angle, so:

$$\theta_1 = GM/(rc^2) \dots\dots (1)$$

Now let's consider a second scenario:

Where instead of the velocity of gravity all being parallel directed downwards; the gravity is now directed towards a point-source of gravity.



By relevant calculations which is long and involved and various integrations we get for small angle  $\theta_2$  twice the value for the first angle  $\theta_1$

i.e.  $\theta_2 = 2GM/(rc^2) \dots\dots\dots (2)$

Now the angle we get from General relativity by very complicated calculations comes out as:

$$\theta_3 = 4GM/(rc^2) \dots\dots\dots(3)$$

This is twice the value of  $\theta_2$ .

Now what deceived me – was I was led by my education to believe that the Newtonian calculation for light bending was  $\theta_1$ . I immediately this was wrong, and when I was told General relativity gave twice the value of the Newtonian one; I thought one merely needed to do the Newtonian calculation in the way of  $\theta_2$ . But it turns out that the relativists did calculate the Newtonian value in  $\theta_2$  way, and not  $\theta_1$ .

So, the claim is by the relativists that the Newtonian angle for lightbending is equation (2) and the correct equation (3) from General relativity gives twice that value.

There is only one problem with this – the Newtonian calculation has been done completely wrong.





But make a mistake within Special relativity with the triangles (1 and 2) and then in order to compensate one has move from such a simple maths setup to a more complicated to get the right answer.

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