

A Rule for Space, Time and Light Velocity

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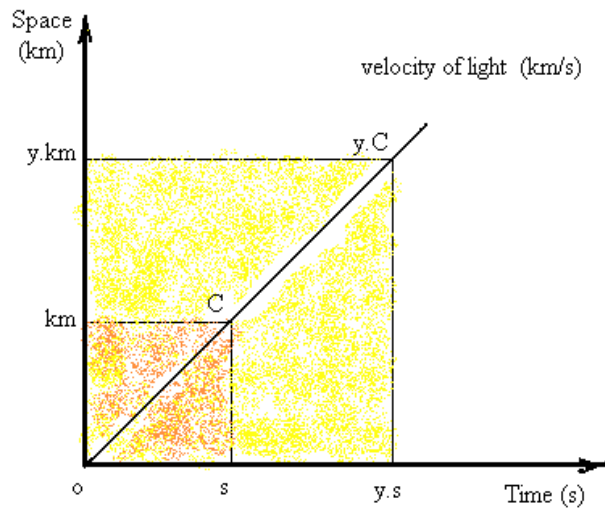
Since Einstein's formula for energy: $E_r = m_o \cdot \gamma \cdot c^2$ and that of the change in mass, space and time are mistaken, we must conclude that light velocity is not a universal constant. A rule for light velocity, space and time is as follows:

- Each inertial frame of reference contains its own unit of space, time and light velocity.
- Light velocity depends on a unit of space and time in each inertial frame of reference.
- These three physical factors in all frames of reference are directly related to one another. If changed in one, they have to alter in others to create a physical rule of equivalence among frames of reference.
- If the units of space, time and light velocity in one frame are smaller than another, then it has been influenced by that frame.
- The units of space, time and light velocity are largest in black holes. But we must realize that there are many kinds of black holes and the smaller has been influenced by the larger.
- There is no absolute vacuum in our reference frame which at all points (in our universal space) contain the invisible gravitational potentialities of other frames which are greater than ours.

To prove that light velocity is not a universal constant, we can illustrate by the traditional method of graphing space and time:

Note: In Einstein's formula: $E_r = m_o \cdot \gamma \cdot c^2$, we find that $m_r = m_o \cdot \gamma$, and logically this must apply to the calculations of the space and time so that be used by $l_r = l_o \cdot \gamma$ or $km_r = km_o \cdot \gamma$ and $t_r = t_o \cdot \gamma$ or $s_r = s_o \cdot \gamma$.

From $\gamma = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}}$, and $c_0 = c$, we realize that $v = 0 \div c_0 \rightarrow \gamma = 1 \div \infty$.



In a graph of space and time:

$km = km_0$; $s = s_0$; $C = c_0 = c$ are units of space, time and light velocity in a fixed frame.

$y.km = \gamma.km_0 = km_r$; $y.s = \gamma.s_0 = s_r$; $y.C = \gamma.c_0 = c_r$ are the units of space, time and light velocity in a frame moving with extreme velocity so that they are changed by $y = \gamma$ the Lorentz coefficient.

I tried to illustrate the rule of light velocity, space and time in a simple manner but in fact they are very complicated. For example: In the moving frame, space contained in the invisible gravitational field of mass is expanded, but space contained by the dimension of mass has shrunk. Which do we use? In this case, I use the space contained by the invisible gravitational field of the mass. That is why the space of my moving frame is expanded. But Einstein determines space is contained by the dimension of mass and that is why his space has shrunk. My idea about the space of mass is correct and Einstein's idea about the space of mass is also correct. However, since the units of space and time are based on

calculating a unit of velocity, and light velocity is not universal, the space of the moving frame has shrunk or expanded.

Regarding any discovery, we must require that it is proven by experiments.

I think that variable light velocity and the rule of the three physical factors: have already been proven by experiment. This is because many experiments have measured light velocity and the result is always equal to 300,000km/s. This means that the three physical factors: km, s and km/s are directly related to one another, so that light velocity remains the same. But no one realizes that if experiment results in a measure that is not equal to 300,000km/s, then light velocity will be a universal constant.

Einstein's mistaken formula has been proven by experiment since mass increases with velocity. The experiment's result also shows the increase of the mass. This means that the increase of the mass in Einstein's formula: $E_r = m_o \cdot \gamma \cdot c^2$ is true. But everyone only observes the experiment's result - whether mass has increased or not and do not consider whether the increased mass agrees with Einstein's formula or not. In fact, the increased mass in experiments is larger than in Einstein's formula. If you are sceptical, please compare the increased mass in experiments to those in Einstein's theory and you will find formula $E_{re} = m_o \cdot \gamma \cdot c^2$ to be wrong and $E_r = m_o \cdot \gamma \cdot c_o^2 \cdot \gamma^2 = m_o \cdot \gamma^3 \cdot c_o^2$ is the correct one.

Conclusion:

Fundamentally, the theory of relativity and the formula $E = m \cdot c^2$ is correct, although it is a bit less than sufficient. This is because Einstein's concept of invariable light velocity is incorrect. The nature of light, space and time is very complicated, we don't understand much about them and haven't discovered anything new. But Einstein's concept of light velocity has to be revised and the former rule has to be replaced by the rule identified above.

Hanoi, September 21, 2006.