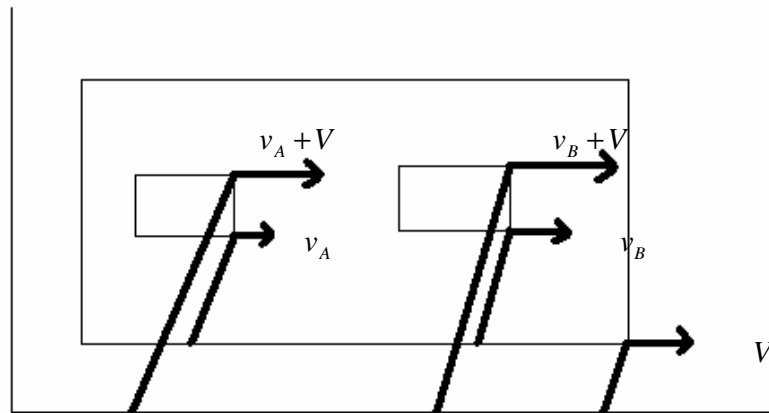


Absolute rotation

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See the Unified Absolute Relativity Theory at:

www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva305.pdf
www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva306.pdf
www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva307.pdf
www.wbabin.net/saraiva/saraiva328.pdf
www.wbabin.net/stham/saraiva347.pdf
www.wbabin.net/stham/saraiva366.pdf



The speed of (A) is relative -- v_A .or. $v_A + V$

The speed of (B) is relative -- v_B .or. $v_B + V$

The relative speed of A-B is absolute -- $v_B - v_A$

$$\Delta v = v_B - v_A = v_B + V - (v_A + V)$$

A true frame is a point.

Any object with two different speeds is rotating and that rotation is absolute, because the speed difference remains constant in any other frame.

Mach's principle is wrong. An absolute rotation has no relation with the mass of the fixed stars.

The angular speed of rotation of our universe is: $\omega_U = 7.3 \times 10^{-11} \text{ rad / year}$

A rotating body is an infinite number of frames.

$$c^2 x_e^3 = 8q_e ; \quad 4m_e = q_m c x_e^2$$