204(1): Further Refutation of the Einstein Theory.

The Einstein theory is based on the metric:

$$ds^2 = c^2 d\tau^2 = \left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r}\right) c^2 dt^2 - \left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r}\right)^{-1} dr^2 - r^2 d\theta^2 \quad -(1)$$

in the usual notation. By now it is well known that this does not produce a precessing ellipse, or light bending. It is claimed in this theory ~~that~~ the total energy is:

$$E = \left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r}\right) \gamma m c^2 \quad -(2)$$

and that the total angular momentum is:

$$L = \gamma m r^2 \omega \quad -(3)$$

where

$$\omega = \frac{d\theta}{dt}. \quad -(4)$$

The factor γ must be calculated as follows:

$$\underline{dr} \cdot \underline{dr} = v^2 dt^2 = \left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r}\right)^{-1} dr^2 + r^2 d\theta^2 \quad -(5)$$

so:

$$ds^2 = c^2 d\tau^2 = c^2 dt^2 \left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r}\right) - \underline{dr} \cdot \underline{dr} \quad -(6)$$

$$= \left(\left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r}\right) c^2 - v^2\right) dt^2$$

So:

$$\frac{d\tau}{dt} = \left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r} - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{1/2} \quad -(7)$$

and

$$\gamma = \frac{dt}{d\tau} = \left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r} - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{-1/2} \quad -(8)$$

2) So:

$$E = \left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r}\right)\left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r} - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{-1/2} mc^2 \quad \text{— (9)}$$

$$L = \left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r} - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{-1/2} mr^2 \frac{d\theta}{dt} \quad \text{— (10)}$$

There is a self contradiction in these equations. This is because v is not a constant in general relativity but E and L are claimed to be constant.

In general relativity it is claimed by Einstein and dogmatists that v can be arbitrary.

However, if E is constant then:

$$\left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r} - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)\left(\frac{E}{mc^2}\right)^2 = \left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r}\right)^2 \quad \text{— (11)}$$

So

$$\frac{v^2}{c^2}\left(\frac{E}{mc^2}\right)^2 = \left(\frac{E}{mc^2}\right)^2\left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r}\right) - \left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r}\right)^2 \quad \text{— (12)}$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r}\right)\left(\left(\frac{E}{mc^2}\right)^2 - 1 - \frac{r_0}{r}\right)$$

and

$$v^2 = c^2\left(\frac{mc^2}{E}\right)^2\left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r}\right)\left(\left(\frac{E}{mc^2}\right)^2 - 1 - \frac{r_0}{r}\right) \quad \text{— (13)}$$

So v is a function of r and cannot be

3) arbitrary. For example in the limit:

$$r \to \infty \quad - (14)$$

then:

$$v^2 \xrightarrow[r \to \infty]{} c^2 \left(1 - \left(\frac{mc^2}{E} \right)^2 \right) \quad - (15)$$

and

$$E \xrightarrow[r \to \infty]{} \left(1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2} \right)^{-1/2} mc^2 \quad - (16)$$

Combining eqs (15) and (16) merely gives:

$$v^2 \xrightarrow[r \to \infty]{} v^2 \quad - (17)$$

However, eq. (16) shows that in the limit of infinite r, E cannot be constant because v is arbitrary.

In the limit:

$$v << c \quad - (18)$$

for finite r, eq. (11) shows that:

$$\left(\frac{E}{mc^2} \right)^2 \to 1 - \frac{r_0}{r} \quad - (19)$$

and again E cannot be constant, because it depends on r.

There are so many possible and entirely obvious refutations now known of the Einstein theory that it has become complete nonsense.