Journal of Physics and Astronomy

Hypothesis|Vol9 Iss10

Einstein's Grand Mistake II

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Received date: September 29, 2021; **Accepted date:** October 12, 2021; **Published date:** October 20, 2021

Introduction

In this brief paper, we show tha t the velocity of light and the velocity of the AFR is c=3. We also see that the this results in the space =4/3=1.333. We begin with an old paradox.

If you have a number line and are 2 units from zero, and you go halfway, you are at 1. If you go halfway again, you are at 1/4 etc. How do you ever get to the 0? The answer is that as you move halfway toward the point, the point moves half way toward you [1]. (1/2)+(-1.2)=0 You arrive at zero!

So, the number line represents time. So let t=1.2

We know the universe is governed by the GMP.

$$t^2 - t - 1 = E$$

And first velocity is

$$v_1 = \frac{d_1}{t_1} = 2d_1$$

The other's velocity is

$$v_2 = \frac{d_2}{t_2} = 2d_2$$

Now, TE=PE+KE

$$t^2 - t - 1 = E = -1.25$$

$$\text{where,} \left(t = 1/2\right)$$

$$TE = PE + KE$$

$$TE = Mc^2 + \frac{1}{2}Mv^2$$

We know from the Lorentz Transform that when t=1; $v^2=c^2$

$$t = KE = 1/2Mv^2$$

$$1 = 1/2\left(M\right)\left(1/\sqrt{2}\right)^2$$

$$where, M = 4$$

Citation: Paul TE Cusack, Einstein's Grand Mistake II, J Phys Astron.2021;9(10):242

$$s = E \times t = |E||t| sin\theta$$

$$Let,\ s = t$$

$$E = 1/sint$$

$$1 = \frac{1}{sint}$$

$$sint = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$t = \frac{\pi}{2} = t_{max} \times \frac{1}{2}$$

$$E = 1/sin\ 90° = sin^2\ \theta + cos^2\theta = 1 + 0 = 1$$

$$TE = PE + KE$$

$$TE = Mc^2 + 1/2Mv^2$$

$$-1.25 = (4)(9) + 1/2\ (4)\left(4d_1^{\ 2}\right)$$

Let v=c (Normal Universal Condition)

$$-1.25 - 36 = 8d_1^{\ 2}$$

$$d_1 = 1.333 = 4/3 = s\ Absolute\ Space$$

As for clocks in an inertial frame of reference:

$$F = MG = (2/3)(4) = 8/3 = SF$$

$$F = 8/3 = t/\Delta c$$

$$F \times \Delta c = t$$

Let c=v

$$t = 1/E$$

$$E = 1/sin\theta = 1/F$$

$$F = 1/E = t$$

$$t \times \Delta c = t$$

$$\Delta c = 1$$

Let s=t

$$\frac{\Delta s}{\Delta t} = \frac{\Delta t}{\Delta t} = 1 = v = c = 1$$

As for Einstein's rods (space)

When we say s=t, we are also saying that E=1/sin θ because

$$s = E \times t = |E||t|\ sin\theta$$

$$E = \frac{1}{sin\ \theta} = csc\theta = c$$

Where, c=3 rads=171.88

$$csc171.88 = sqrt2 = E = sin45 + cos45$$

$$\left(v^2 / c^2\right)' = \frac{2v}{\mathbb{C}}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left[1-\left(2v/3\right)\right]}}$$

Let v=3

$$t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left[1-\left(6/3\right)\right]}}$$

$$t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(-1\right)}} = \frac{1}{-i} = \frac{1}{0.618} = 1.618$$

$$t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left[1-\left(v/c\right)\right]}}$$

Since, v=3+c=6

Then

$$t = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left[1-\left(6/3\right)\right]}} = \frac{1}{\sqrt{\left(-1\right)}} = \frac{1}{i} = \frac{1}{-0.618} = 1.618 = t$$

$$\sqrt{t} = \sqrt{1.618} = 127.2 = \frac{4}{\pi}$$

$$\sqrt{t} = \rho$$

$$G_0 = \frac{\pi}{Ln1.618} = 6.529$$

$$G_0 = \frac{t}{Ln \times t}$$

$$\frac{Ln \times t}{t} \times G_0 = \frac{1}{1} = 1$$

$$Ln \times t \times G_0 = t$$

$$M = Ln \times t$$

$$F = M \times G_0 = t$$

Where,

F=sin θ

t=sin θ

Let s=t

$$E = \frac{1}{sin\ \theta} = \frac{1}{t}$$

E=1/t

True!

Why space only has three dimensions and no more or no less.

$$s = 270° = \frac{3\pi}{2} = \frac{\pi}{G} = \frac{t}{G} = s$$

$$s = \frac{t}{G}$$

$$G = \frac{t}{s} = \frac{d}{t} = v = \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{3}$$

Gc=1

$$G = \frac{1}{c} = \frac{1}{3} = 0.3333$$

$$\frac{1}{3} \times 2 = \frac{1}{v} \times 2 = \frac{2}{v} = \frac{2}{c}$$

$$v = \frac{c}{2} = \frac{3}{2} = \frac{1}{G} = t$$

$$v = t$$

$$v = \frac{d}{t} = \frac{d}{v}$$

$$v^2 = d$$

$$v^2 = \left(\frac{4}{3}\right)$$

$$v = \sqrt{\frac{4}{3}} = \frac{2}{\sqrt{3}} = csc60° = c = \frac{1}{sin\theta} = E$$

The Elliptical universe is closed and has an average density $=3 \times 10^{29}$

The curvature of the ellipsoid is:

$R^2 = \frac{2}{(\kappa\rho)}$, where R=s

$$s^2 = \left(\frac{2}{\kappa}\right)\frac{1}{\rho}$$

$$\left(\frac{4}{3}\right)^2 = (3)\left(\frac{1}{\rho}\right)$$

$$\rho = 16875$$

$$4\rho = 270° = s$$

$$4\left(\frac{M}{s}\right) = s$$

$$s^2 = 16$$

$$s = \sqrt{16} = 4$$

$$\frac{16875}{4} = 4.218 \sim cuz$$

$$s^2 = 16$$

$$s = 4$$

$$s = E \times t = |E||t| sin\theta$$

$$4 = \left(\frac{1}{sin\ \theta}\right)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) sin\theta$$

$$\frac{4}{c} = \frac{4}{3} = (1)\left(\frac{4}{3}\right) sin\theta$$

$$1 = sin\theta$$

$$\theta = \frac{\pi}{2} = 90° \Rightarrow \frac{360°}{90°} = \frac{4}{1} = 4 = s = t = \frac{1}{E} = sin\theta = sin\left(\frac{\pi}{2}\right) = 1$$

$$E = 1$$

Conclusion

We see that Einstein's Relativity is wrong headed. Astrotheology holds the key to the universe.

References

1. Einstein A. Relativity the special and the general theory. 2010.