

<※ The document shown below is additional supplement on the partial contents for the thesis "3. The Defect in the Special Theory of Relativity and the Formulation of the Theory of Absoluteness" introduced earlier.>

The Defect in the theory of special relativity and the Introduction of New the Theory of Absoluteness

- All velocity must be expressed as an absolute value. -

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Abstract

1. If the Lorentz's coordinate transformation formula derived from the theory of special relativity is disassembled, its final result comes down to summation(minus or plus) structure of $C + V$ through the transformation

of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{C^2 - V^2}{C^2}}}$ and transformation of $C^2 - V^2$. If the existence of

$C + V(C^2 + V^2)$ is denied, deriving the Lorentz coordinate transformation formula is absolutely impossible. Therefore, the coordinate transformation formula's mathematical base should be recognized to originate from summation structure of $C + V$. Also, The coordinate transformation formula has its meaning derived from within an absolute coordinate system.

2. Einstein introduced the "Lorentz's Transformation formula" to illustrate the physical quantity of a moving object. However, its form is derived based on abnormal conditions and anomalous logic. In addition, The Lorentz's coordinate transformation formula in the theory of special relativity should be replaced by an "absolute batangs factor." Here, some of the "absolute batangs factor" and the Lorentz's coordinate transformation formula share something in common, consisting of the same type, but their own induction methods are quite different.

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✘ **Words of Reference** – In the body of the thesis, the opinions in the theory of special relativity are denied and an alternative will be given. The author hopes that the theory of special relativity in position of the disposal should be excluded from the basis of judgment.

I. Introduction

The theory of special relativity of Einstein repudiates the medium(ether) of light waves and selected the spatial model of the vacuum structure. Here, it is possible to set the two coordinates, S and S' , in a relative structure and the law of the constant speed of light can be accepted in a favorable position. However, the spatial model of the vacuum structure and the coordinate concept in the special theory of relativity have a serious logical flaw.^[4] <<http://batangs9.com/E-4.pdf>>

As Bradley's aberration of light signifies, outer space formally conserves the progress path(Position, direction, distance, trajectory) and propagation speed of light waves. Additionally, the observer of motion passes through outer space while space embraces the motion of the observer. Therefore, in the position of an observer of motion, the propagation speed of the measured light wave is expected to have a summation structure of $C+V$. In order to verify this summation structure of the speed of light, Michelson-Morley performed the interferometer experiment.^[27] <<http://batangs9.com/E-27.pdf>>

However, in the interferometer experiment, the interference fringes of light waves did not move. This experimental result signifies that the propagation speed of the progress path of light waves is not conserved in outer space, and that the law of the constant speed of light is valid. Therefore, the effect of the aberration of light that leads to the summation structure($C+V$) of speed of light, and the experimental results of the interferometer that disprove the law of the constant speed of light are contradictory. One claim must be sacrificed in this situation.

The interference fringes of light waves did not move in the interferometer experiment of Michelson-Morley because the gravitational field of the earth has its own space system independent from outer space. Thus, the space system of the earth's gravitational field revolves together with the earth's sphere. The earth's gravitational field has its own independent space system specifically introduced in the author's Other article(Title: The Action of Gravity and Controlled Domination in Outer Space, The Structure of Graviton and Spatial Independence).^{[14], [15]}

<<http://batangs9.com/E-14.pdf>>, <<http://batangs9.com/E-15.pdf>>

The author's claim that the earth's gravitational field has its own independent space system, and Fresnel's claim that the earth's orbital motion pulls around ether in outer space, can be compared with results in similar situations. However, the author's claim and Fresnel's claim are explained through completely different principles, and the logical background of the two arguments are also totally different.^[6]

<<http://batangs9.com/E-6.pdf>>

Einstein set an independent coordinate system(s') regarding the Objects in motion. In addition, Lorentz's coordinate transformation formula of

$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{V^2}{C^2}}}$ was induced by assuming the condition of the relative

movement of the other coordinate system(s').^[4]

<<http://batangs9.com/E-4.pdf>>

However, the structure of the Lorentz's coordinate transformation formula contains a secret which is still unknown to date. Disassembling the coordinate transformation formula in the reverse order can be one of the ways to find this unknown secret. If you disassemble $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{V^2}{C^2}}}$ of the coordinate transformation formula in the reverse order, its result comes down to summation(minus or plus) structure of $C^2 - V^2$ through the transformation of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{C^2 - V^2}{C^2}}}$.

The decomposition of the coordinate transformation formula which comes down to summation structure of $C^2 - V^2$ means that the mathematical base of the coordinate transformation formula started from summation structure of $C + V$. This paper will uncover the secret of $C + V$ of the coordinate transformation formula, and present a more detailed(Specific and reasonable) "absolute batangs factor" rather than the coordinate transformation formula.

II Body

1. Misunderstandings about the inertial and coordinate system

Einstein set up two coordinate systems, S and S' in his paper to derive the coordinate transformation formula. This paper has an original base more than the moving coordinate system, S . In other words, the paper was used as the absolute reference system(base coordinate system).^[4]

<<http://batangs9.com/E-4.pdf>>

Einstein assumed that the volume(room) of a train moving at constant velocity has its own inertial frame in the precondition for introducing the theory of general relativity. Also, they set an independent coordinate system for the inertial frame of the moving train. Therefore, the law of Newtonian physics can be established inside a train moving at constant velocity.

However, The volume of a train is composed of fine elementary particle distribution, and all elementary particles of the moving train individually penetrate space like a bullet. Here, space embraces the process of elementary particle movement. In addition, even an inertial system of the train consisting of elementary particle distribution penetrates space like a ghost's shape. In the space of these conditions, there should be a single absolute coordinate system and an independent coordinate system can't be set up in the inertial system of the train. In other words, the inertial system about the moving train thought experiment that Einstein set up are fictional(ideal models of non-existent fictions) like a ghost with a transparent body.^[5]

<http://batangs9.com/E-5.pdf>

However, Einstein misunderstood(deluded) that the inertial frame and the coordinate system of the moving train are extended to the final boundary of the outer space which is off the volume of the moving train. If the coordinate system is extended to the outside of the moving train, this extended coordinate system is just an imaginary ideological model(hypothetical structure) without any basis for the inertial frame. Therefore, the physical phenomenon of the outside of the train which is expressed by the coordinate system of the moving train only have values of the imaginary expectations and does not exist as the actual outcome.

In the time when Galileo and Einstein introduced the logic of the inertial system(coordinate system), people were hardly knowledgeable about the volume of a train being composed of elementary particles. Also, the movement of a train was recognized as a simple displacement of the inertial system, like the viewpoint of material in classical physics. If they knew of the existence of elementary particles, they would have not claimed the logic of the inertial system and theory of relativity.

However, the operating principle of the process in which movement

speed and kinetic energy are exchanged cannot be clearly interpreted from the perspective of the level of objects. Also, the conservation method of kinetic energy cannot be understood in detail. Likewise, the expression of the level of objects has a major flaw but the necessity for an alternative has not been raised due to obedient blind faith on the authority of the special theory of relativity and Newtonian physics.^[4]

<<http://batangs9.com/E-4.pdf>>

2. Anomalous derivation of Lorentz' coordinate transformation formula

A mathematical base of the Lorentz's coordinate transformation formula started from summation structure of $C+V$. However, the law of the constant speed of light in the theory of special relativity does not admit summation structure of $C+V$. Therefore, the coordinate transformation formula and the law of constant speed of light contradict each other. Einstein introduced the concept of coordinates in the theory of relativity to solve this contradiction.

A coordinate system(s) is composed of four-dimensional coordinate axes of X, Y, Z, T , and movement of a coordinate system(s) is replaced with a displacement of $X \rightarrow X'$ in the derivation of the coordinate transformation formula. Here, the X (or time axis of ct) of coordinate axes has a value of C , speed of light and moves at a speed of V . Therefore, the speed (value of ct) of light which comprises X of the coordinate system of the movement is increased by summation structure of $C+V$. However, the theory of special relativity has hidden the existence of $C+V$ in the meantime. One example is summation structure of $C+V$ was included in the displacement of $X \rightarrow X'$ of the coordinate axes, but the defect in the law of constant speed of light is not revealed. That is to say, the action of $C+V$ is disguised (distorted) as the displacement of $X \rightarrow X'$ in the coordinate axes.^[4] <<http://batangs9.com/E-4.pdf>>

The propagation distance of a light wave L_1 and the movement distance of an observer L_2 are typically preserved in space, and an observer of the movement can simultaneously check the two distances (L_1 and L_2) at the same time of t . Therefore, the final distance of the displacement of a light wave should be represented as summation structure of $L_1 + L_2$, and the propagation speed of a light wave should be represented as summation structure of $C + V$. The law of the constant speed of light in the theory of special relativity cannot be concluded by the observer of the movement.^[27] <<http://batangs9.com/E-27.pdf>>

The coordinate transformation formula is induced by summation structure of $C + V$ which can be represented as an absolute coordinate system. Therefore, the coordinate transformation formula was completed in an absolute coordinate system. **If the existence of $C + V(C^2 + V^2)$ is denied, deriving the Lorentz coordinate transformation formula is absolutely impossible.** *If the existence of $C + V$ is denied, deriving the Lorentz coordinate transformation formula is absolutely impossible.*

3. The basic concept of the theory of absoluteness and the induction of a "absolute batangs factor"

Elementary particles infinitely emit an energy field (a gravitational field, an electric field, a nuclear field) and actively responds to other energy fields. Also, the elementary particle (electron) absorbs and briefly emits light waves at the speed of light. This effect suggests that the activation energy of the speed of light is currently being operated.^[7]

<<http://batangs9.com/E-7.pdf>>

This paper assumes that all elementary particles continue **autonomous vibration** (self-oscillation) of contraction and expansion indefinitely, and the action of contraction and expansion has the speed of light. The claim that elementary particles continue autonomous vibration indefinitely at the speed of light is specifically introduced through in the author's Other

article(Title: The Active Functions of Elementary Particles and the Principle of Motion).^[13] <<http://batangs9.com/E-13.pdf>>

When an outside general kinetic energy is provided for elementary particles at rest, vibration energy and kinetic energy of elementary particles are synthesized in a single vector quantity. In other words, the preparation and the process for the motion of the elementary particles are determined inside the elementary particle. For example, the effect of combined vector of two directional movement energies is achieved inside elementary particles. Therefore, When an outside general kinetic energy is provided for elementary particles at rest, the vibration energy of elementary particles at rest has a size of $C + V$. In addition, the vibration energy of $C + V$ is transmitted(emitted) into space.

Space does not allow summation structure of $C + V$. Thus, summation structure of $C + V$ is necessarily reduced to the general speed of light C' . In addition, the process wherein summation structure of $C + V$ is reduced to the speed of light C' can be expressed in the "equation of light speed," $C + V = C'$ through the progression of $(C + V) \rightarrow C'$.

The "equation of light speed" $C + V = C'$ should be squared like the Pythagorean Theorem to successfully establish the equation of the speed of light, $C + V = C'$. In addition, if the size of $C^2 + V^2$ is reduced to the speed of light C'^2 , the property of C'^2 of the reductive speed of light implicitly has speed of light C^2 and velocity V^2 .

The occupancy rate of V^2 in the property of C'^2 of the reductive speed of light can be expressed as $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}}}$, and the occupancy rate of C^2 speed of light can be expressed as $\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}}$. That is, the role of

V^2 increases with the ratio of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{V^2}{C^2}}}$, and the role of C^2 decreases

with the ratio of $\sqrt{1-\frac{V^2}{C^2}}$. Also, if you simultaneously reflect the rate

of C^2 and V^2 about C'^2 reductive speed of light, "**first batangs factor**"

of $\frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{V^2}{C^2}}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{V^2}{C'^2}}}$ is drawn.

Inertial force, electric force, and nuclear force of elementary particles in motion are manifested by the vibration energy of the speed of light C^2 , and are diminished at the rate of $\sqrt{1-\frac{V^2}{C^2}}$. This effect can be

misunderstood as mass(m) of the elementary particle in motion is increased like the theory of special relativity. In other words, it is assumed that the response function(relative value) of inertia force, electric force, and nuclear force is decreased by the increase of mass(m).

However, the movement of elementary particles is manifested by V^2 and is increased at the rate of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{V^2}{C^2}}}$. If elementary particles move at

the speed of light, the elementary particle at the speed of light gets to have an infinite locomotion.

If the "**first batangs factor**" only applies the speed of light C^2 without reflecting the locomotion speed V^2 , the "**first batangs factor**" should be used in the form of $\sqrt{1-\frac{V^2}{C^2}}$. However, if only the locomotion speed

V^2 is applied without reflecting the speed of light C^2 , the "**first batangs**

factor" should be used in the form of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{V^2}{C^2}}}$. Also, the denominator

of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{V^2}{C^2}}}$ in the **"first batangs factor"** is formed in the same way as

the Lorentz's coordinate transformation formula. Therefore, the coordinate transformation formula should be accommodated as a part of the **"first batangs factor."** If the elementary particle was stopped in space, the

existence($\frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{V^2}{C^2}}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{V^2}{C^2}}}$) of the **"first batangs factor"** can be ignored(omitted).

On the other hand, space typically preserves the propagation distance of the speed of light, and an observer(watcher) of the movement penetrates space. Therefore, the propagation speed measured in the position of an observer of the movement should have summation structure of $C+P$. However, the size of $C+P$ is again reduced to the general speed of light C' in the process that the response function of an observer of the movement accompanies summation structure of $C+P$. Such sequential progression can be expressed as $C^2+P^2=C'^2$ through the **"light velocity equation"** of $C+P=C'$.

If the size of C^2+P^2 is reduced to the speed of light C'^2 , the property of C'^2 of the reductive speed of light implicitly has C^2 of the speed of light and P^2 of the locomotion speed. Also, the occupancy rate of P^2 in the property of C'^2 of the reductive speed of light can be

expressed as $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{P^2}{C^2}}}$, and the occupancy rate of C^2 can be

expressed as $\sqrt{1-\frac{P^2}{C^2}}$. That is, the role of P^2 increases with the ratio

of $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{P^2}{C^2}}}$, and the role of C^2 decreases with the ratio of $\sqrt{1-\frac{P^2}{C^2}}$.

If the observer(watcher) was stopped in space, the existence($\frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{P^2}{C^2}}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{P^2}{C^2}}}$) of the "second batangs factor" can be ignored(omitted).

If the rate of C^2 and P^2 about C'^2 of the reductive speed of light is simultaneously reflected, a "second batangs factor" of $\frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{P^2}{C^2}}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{P^2}{C^2}}}$ is

drawn. Also, if you integrate both the "first batangs factor" and the "second batangs factor," the "absolute batangs factor" of

$$\frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{V^2}{C^2}}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{V^2}{C^2}}} \times \frac{\sqrt{1-\frac{P^2}{C^2}}}{\sqrt{1-\frac{P^2}{C^2}}} \text{ is drawn.}$$

In the "light velocity equation" which has a structure of $C^2 + V^2 = C'^2$, the elements of C'^2 implicitly embrace both velocities of C^2 and V^2 . In addition, if we arrange the occupancy of V^2 with respect to the elements of C'^2 , the ratio $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{V^2}{C^2}}}$ can be derived. This ratio is called the

"Lorentz transformation formula" in Einstein's theory of special relativity, and is called as "Absolute batang factor" in my absolute theory.

"Lorentz Transformation formula" in the theory of special relativity and "Absolute batang factor" in the absolute theory consist of the same form. Also, their mathematical bases share a common feature which starts with the summed velocity of $C+V$. However, their derivation processes are

totally different and have different physical meanings.

If objects of the representative subject and an observer are simultaneously stopped in space, the existence of the "absolute batangs factor" can be ignored(omitted). Also, if objects of the representative subject and an observer simultaneously move in space, the existence of the "absolute batangs factor" can be ignored in the process of representing a relationship between the object and the observer.

III. Conclusion

Einstein set up the inertial and coordinate systems of moving trains. However, the inertial and coordinate systems of a train are fictional. Also, the mathematical base of the coordinate transformation formula started from summation structure of $C+V$ which has the completed meaning of a single absolute coordinate system.

Space only has a single absolute coordinate system. Here, the movement of the subject and the observer are represented by the "absolute batangs factor", and objects of the representative subject and observers do not have a functional linkage. Therefore, the theory of special relativity should be discarded, and its alternative should be the "absolute theory" of a new paradigm.

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*** Difference becomes specialty, Ideal becomes reality,
at the center of world in the name of center**

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