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The Defect in the Special Theory of Relativity and the Formulation of the Theory of Absoluteness (3)

- 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 special theory of relativity is disassembled, its result comes down to $C+V$. Therefore, the coordinate transformation formula's mathematical base should be recognized to originate from $C+V$. The coordinate transformation formula has its meaning derived from an absolute coordinate system.

2. The movement of the representative subject and the observer did not have a functional linkage. In addition, the Lorentz's coordinate transformation formula in the special theory of 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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I. Introduction

Objects of the representative subject and the observer were independently set up in Einstein's special theory of relativity. 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.

However, the structure of the 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 $C^2 - V^2$ 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 $C^2 - V^2$ means that the mathematical base of the coordinate transformation formula started from $C + V$. This paper will uncover the secret of $C + V$ of the coordinate transformation formula, and present a more detailed "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).

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 and the coordinate system about the moving train thought experiment that Einstein set up are fictional like a ghost with a transparent body.

In the time when Galileo and Einstein introduced the logic of the inertial 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 theory of relativity.^[1] <<http://batangs9.com/E-1.pdf>>

2. Anomalous derivation of Lorentz' coordinate transformation formula

A mathematical base of the Lorentz's coordinate transformation formula started from $C+V$. However, the law of the constant speed of light in the special theory of relativity does not admit $C+V$. 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 of coordinate axes has a value of C , speed of light and moves at a speed of V . Therefore, the speed of light which comprises X of the coordinate system of the movement is increased by $C+V$. However, the special theory of relativity has hidden the existence of $C+V$ in the meantime. One example is $C+V$ 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.

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 L_1+L_2 , and the propagation speed of a light wave should be represented as $C+V$. The law of the constant speed of light in the special theory of relativity cannot be concluded by the observer of the movement.^[2] <<http://batangs9.com/E-2.pdf>>

The coordinate transformation formula is induced by $C+V$ which can be represented as an absolute coordinate system. Therefore, the coordinate transformation formula was completed in an absolute coordinate system.

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

This paper assumes that all elementary particles continue 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 self-oscillation(autonomous vibration) indefinitely at the speed of light is specifically introduced through the author's writing(Title is the first and second volume of the theory of absoluteness).

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. Here, 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 $C+V$. Thus, $C+V$ is necessarily reduced to the general speed of light C' . In addition, the process wherein $C+V$ 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 $\sqrt{1 - \frac{V^2}{C^2}}$. 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. If the elementary

particle was stopped in space, the existence of the "**first batangs factor**" can be ignored(omitted).

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 special theory of relativity. 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".

On the other hand, space typically preserves the propagation distance of the speed of light, and an observer of the movement penetrates space. Therefore, the propagation speed measured in the position of an observer of the movement should have $C+P$. 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 $C+P$. Such sequential progression can be expressed as $C^2+P^2=C'^2$ through the equation of the speed of light $C+P=C'$.

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 $\sqrt{1-\frac{P^2}{C^2}}$.

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

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

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 $C+V$ 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 special theory of relativity should be discarded, and its alternative should be the "absolute theory" of a new paradigm.

IV. References of the Cyber site

- [1] young sik, kim. <Flaws of Newton's Mechanics and Distorted Concepts Adopted by Modern Physics>. 2016. (<http://batangs9.com/E-1.pdf>).
- [2] young sik, kim. <Spatial Independence of the Earth's Gravitational Field and Fabrication of the Law of the Constant Speed of Light>. 2016. (<http://batangs9.com/E-2.pdf>).

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

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