17a-P2-2

光速度は可変であり相対性理論は物理上の完全な誤り　Ⅶ

The light velocity is variable and the relativity theory is complete mistake on physics Ⅶ

ダビンチスクール研究所　○土田成能，平田剛，松平勝男
Davinci School Labs ○Shigeyoshi Tsuchida, Tsuyoshi Hirata, Katsuo Matsudaira
E-mail：davinci-mitsumori@a011.broada.jp

球面波の伝搬は同一時間同一距離を進む，よって表１より S 座標系垂直水平距離は等しい

$$2\sqrt{l^2+\left(\tfrac{1}{2}vt\right)^2}=2l+\left(vt_1-vt_2\right) \qquad (1)$$

ピタゴラスの定理より

$$2\sqrt{l^2+\left(\tfrac{1}{2}vt\right)^2}\times\sin\theta=2l \qquad (2)$$

である．表１の S, S'座標系の水平方向２式を等号で結ぶ.

$$\frac{2l+\left(vt_1-vt_2\right)}{c}=\frac{2lc}{c^2-v^2} \qquad (3)$$

ローレンツ変換は $\sin\theta$　と同値である.

よって

$$2l+\left(vt_1-vt_2\right)=\frac{2l}{\sin^2\theta} \qquad (4)$$

である．(1),(2)式より

$$2\sqrt{l^2+\left(\tfrac{1}{2}vt\right)^2}\times\sin\theta=2l\neq\frac{2l}{\sin\theta} \qquad (5)$$

となる．この数式は相対性理論の完全破綻をしめす.

結論

Michelson-Morley の実験は「光速度可変」を示す.
相対性理論は物理上存在しない.

Table 1: Michelson-Morley(M-M)'s formulas and coordinates

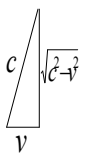
Wave	S	S'	Particle	S	S'
Vertical	$\frac{2\sqrt{l^2+\left(\frac{1}{2}vt\right)^2}}{c}$	$\frac{2l}{\sqrt{c^2-v^2}}$	Vertical	$\frac{2\sqrt{l^2+\left(\frac{1}{2}vt\right)^2}}{\sqrt{c^2+v^2}}$	$\frac{2l}{c}$
Horizontal	1) $\frac{2l+\left(vt_1-vt_2\right)}{c}$	2) $\frac{2lc}{c^2-v^2}$	Horizontal	3) $\frac{2lc-v^2t}{c^2-v^2}$	$\frac{2l}{c}$

S,S' coordinate systems are translational motion each other.
Light wave propagates S coordinate system and is measured S' coordinate system .
Fictitious particle (=Particle) has a velocity c and mass zero introduce S' coordinate system.
c is light velocity. v is the earth revolution velocity. Two l are distances from observation point to vertical and horizontal mirrors.

1) $\frac{l+vt_1}{c}+\frac{l-vt_2}{c}=\frac{2l+\left(vt_1-vt_2\right)}{c}$

2) $\frac{l}{c-v}+\frac{l}{c+v}=\frac{2lc}{c^2-v^2}$

3) $\frac{l+\frac{1}{2}vt}{c+v}+\frac{l-\frac{1}{2}vt}{c-v}=\frac{2lc-v^2t}{c^2-v^2}$



$\sin\theta=\frac{\sqrt{c^2-v^2}}{c}=\sqrt{1-(v/c)^2}$

Table 2: Numerical values test to M-M's formulas

Wave	$\frac{2\sqrt{l^2+\left(\frac{1}{2}vt\right)^2}}{c}$	6.928	$\frac{2l}{\sqrt{c^2-v^2}}$	6.928
	$\frac{2l+\left(vt_1-vt_2\right)}{c}$	6.928	$\frac{2l'c}{c^2-v^2}$	6.928
Particle	$\frac{2\sqrt{l^2+\left(\frac{1}{2}vt\right)^2}}{\sqrt{c^2+v^2}}$	6.0	$\frac{2l}{c}$	6.0
	$\frac{2lc-v^2t}{c^2-v^2}$	6.0	$\frac{2l}{c}$	6.0

Using numerical values $l=24.0, c=8.0, v=4.0, l'=l\sin\theta$

Lorentz transformation $=\sin\theta$

$\sin\theta=0.866$　$\frac{2l}{\sqrt{c^2-v^2}}\sin\theta=6.0$　$\frac{2lc}{c^2-v^2}\sin^2\theta=6.0$