

Einstein's Seven Mistakes

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Abstract: Einstein derived his theories including Special Relativity, General Relativity, Spacetime, Field Equations and Mass and Energy Conservation, based on two wrong assumptions: (a) Light speed is always constant no matter the light source and observer, and (b) Acceleration is the principle factor of Spacetime. In contrast, according to Yangton and Yington Theory, it is realized that (a) Light speed is not constant, instead, it is the vector summation of Absolute Light Speed C ($C \propto l_{yy}^{-1/2}$) and Inertia Light Speed, and (b) Acceleration is not a principle factor, instead, gravitational field and aging of the universe are the principle factors of Wu's Spacetime. In fact, the time and length of an object and event are a function of the Wu's Unit Time (t_{yy}) and Wu's Unit Length (l_{yy}) depending on the gravitational field and the aging of the universe no matter of the acceleration. Einstein's Spacetime is the solution of Einstein's Field Equations. It is a twisted system observed on earth with coordinates of the object and event based on a twisted unit time, unit length and Absolute Light Speed (3×10^8 m/s). In contrast, Wu's Spacetime on earth is a straight system with coordinates of the object and event depending on their corresponding Wu's Unit Time t_{yy} and Wu's Unit Length l_{yy} measured by Wu's Unit Time t_{yy0} , Wu's Unit Length l_{yy0} and Absolute Light Speed C_0 (3×10^8 m/s) on earth.

Keywords: Light Speed, Special Relativity, Velocity Time Dilation, Relativistic Mass, Relativistic Length, General Relativity, Field Equation, Einstein's Field Equation, Spacetime, Mass and Energy Conservation, Yangton and Yington, Wu's Pairs, Wu's Spacetime, Wu's Spacetime Theory, Wu's Spacetime Field Equations.

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I. Einstein's Mistakes

Since 1905, Einstein published his special relativity, general relativity, mass and energy conservation and field equations; the whole scientific world is confused with his theories of time dilation and twisted spacetime. There are a few people who really understand Einstein's Theories even Einstein himself (For example, Twin Paradox). To avoid the failure of proving the existence of aether by Michelson – Morley experiment, Einstein proposed that the light speed is constant in vacuum no matter of the light source and observer. He further claimed that time, momentum and mass can all change with velocity (relativism) even that mass can become infinitive when travels at light speed (Really?). In addition, Einstein extended his special relativity theory to general relativity, in which he claimed that all physical properties change with acceleration even at constant speed (special relativity becomes a special case of general relativity where acceleration is zero). Furthermore, Einstein claimed that acceleration is the curvature of Spacetime, instead of an outcome of gravitational field. Therefore, Einstein's Spacetime is nothing but a solution of Einstein's Field Equations.

According to Yangton and Yington Theory [1], there are seven mistakes in Einstein's Theories:

1. Light speed.
2. Special relativity [2] and velocity time dilation [3].
3. Relativistic mass and Relativism [4].
4. General relativity [5] and gravitational time dilation [6].
5. Spacetime [7].
6. Einstein's Field Equations [2].
7. Einstein's Law of Mass and Energy Conservation [8].

II. Light Speed

Einstein believed that light speed is constant and it doesn't change with the light source and observer. However, according to Yangton and Yington Theory, light speed is not a constant [9]. Instead, because of the Photon Inertia Transformation [10], it is a vector summation of the Absolute Light Speed C_s (light speed observed at the light source) and Inertia speed V_s (light source speed observed by the observer) [11].

$$C = C_s + V_s$$

III. Special Relativity and Velocity Time Dilation

Einstein's Special Relativity [2] is subject to two postulates: (a) All the laws of physics are the same in inertia systems, and (b) Light speed is always constant no matter the light source and observer. With these assumptions, Einstein claimed that the time (t) on a moving object is different from that observed on earth (t') which is called Velocity Time Dilation.

$$t' = 1/(1-V^2/C^2)^{1/2} t$$

However, because light speed is not constant and Velocity Time Dilation doesn't exist, therefore Einstein's Special Relativity and Velocity Time Dilation are not true theories.

IV. Relativistic Mass and Relativism

According to Special Relativity, Mass, Momentum, Energy and Length of a traveling object can also change with the speed of the object when observed on earth [4]. This is called Relativism.

$$\begin{aligned}L' &= (1 - V^2/C^2)^{1/2} L \\M' &= 1/(1 - V^2/C^2)^{1/2} M \\E^2 &= M^2 C^4 + P^2 C^2 \\L' &= (1 - V^2/C^2)^{1/2} L\end{aligned}$$

However, according to Yangton and Yington Theory, Mass is measured by the amount of Wu's Unit Mass (Wu's Pair). Time is measured by the amount of Wu's Unit Time (t_{yy}) and Length is measured by the amount of Wu's Unit Length (l_{yy}) [12]. Also t_{yy} is related to l_{yy} by Wu's Spacetime Theory $t_{yy} = \gamma l_{yy}^{3/2}$ [12], and l_{yy} is dependent on the gravitational force and the aging of the universe. Therefore, Mass, Time and Length have nothing to do with the speed of the object. Again Einstein made a mistake by taking velocity as a principle factor in physics.

V. General Relativity and Gravitational Time Dilation

Einstein further extended his relativity theory to general relativity [5] and Gravitational Time Dilation [6] using acceleration (curvature of spacetime) as a principle factor. He claimed that the special relativity is only a special case of general relativity where the acceleration is zero (constant velocity). According to Yangton and Yington Theory, Time and Length are dependent on the gravitational field and the aging of the universe [12]. Because acceleration is dependent on all kinds of forces, and gravitational force is just one of the Four Basic Forces, Einstein's general relativity is true only when acceleration is caused by the gravitational force. In addition, Einstein missed totally the influence to Time and Length caused by the aging of the universe which results in the cosmological redshift, Hubble's Law and universe expansion [13] (more correctly, spacetime shrinkage or spacetime reverse expansion [14]), all because that he has absolutely no idea of Wu's Pairs and Yangton and Yington Theory in his time around 1910s.

VI. Spacetime

Einstein never really defined his spacetime [7]. In fact, Einstein's spacetime is a multiple solutions of Einstein's Field Equations [2]. In contrast, Wu's spacetime is defined by a four dimensional system based on Wu's Unit Time (t_{yy}) and Wu's Unit Length (l_{yy}) of Wu's Pairs at a reference point depending on the local gravitational force and aging of the universe. $[x, y, z, t](l_{yy}, t_{yy})$. Because Wu's Spacetime Field Equations [15] observed on earth based on t_{yy0} and l_{yy0} have C_0^{-4} and G on the matter and energy side (right hand side) and the acceleration "a" (the curvature) on the spacetime side (left hand side) of the equations, which is similar to Einstein's Field Equation, therefore it is suggested that Einstein's Spacetime is a special case of Wu's Spacetime with reference point on earth. $[x, y, z, t](l_{yy0}, t_{yy0})$

VII. Einstein's Field Equations

Although Einstein understood that acceleration should relate to the absolute light speed (on earth) by C_0^{-4} , also the acceleration is the curvature of the spacetime based on earth, but he formulated his field equations and general relativity based on two wrong assumptions: (a) light speed is always a constant, and (b) spacetime is only dependent on the acceleration of the object (curvature of spacetime). Einstein's Field Equations [2] can be represented as follows:

$$R_{\mu\nu} - \frac{1}{2} R g_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4} T_{\mu\nu}$$

In fact, spacetime is a function of Wu's Unit Time (t_{yy}) and Wu's Unit Length (l_{yy}) depending on the gravitational force and the aging of the universe at the reference point. Wu's Spacetime Field Equations [15] can be represented as follows:

$$\begin{aligned}a &= -\sigma \gamma^2 l_{yy}^2 G M/R^2 \\a &= -\delta \gamma^2 C_0^{-4} G M/R^2\end{aligned}$$

Where "a" is the Amount of Normal Unit Acceleration, σ and δ are constants, γ is Wu's Spacetime constant, G is the gravitational constant, C is the Absolute Light Speed ($C \propto l_{yy}^{-1/2}$) and l_{yy} is Wu's Unit Length at the reference point, M is the mass of the star and R is the distance from the star. The negative sign shows that the acceleration is toward the center of the star (or black hole). Because of the similarities that both G and C^{-4} are on the matter and energy side (right hand side) of the equations, Einstein's Field Equations can be considered as a special case of Wu's Spacetime Field Equations based on Wu's Unit Length l_{yy0} , Wu's Unit Time t_{yy0} and Absolute Light Speed C_0 observed on earth.

$$\begin{aligned}a_0 &= -\sigma \gamma^2 l_{yy0}^2 G M/R^2 \\a_0 &= -\delta \gamma^2 C_0^{-4} G M/R^2\end{aligned}$$

VIII. Einstein's Law of Mass and Energy Conservation

When a matter explodes it becomes a bundle of free photons escaping into the space at a constant speed of 3×10^8 m/s. A massive energy in the magnitude of MC^2 is released. This theory is proposed by Einstein [8]. The theory predicts that matter and energy is interchangeable. Additionally a huge amount of energy can be released through the transformation (nuclear reaction). Because photon is a free Wu's Pair travelling in space according to Yangton and Yington Theory, it is assumed that, during the explosion, a group of subatomic particles with mass M were first escaped into the space having kinetic energy $\frac{1}{2} MC^2$ at a light speed 3×10^8 m/s. And subsequently, Wu's Pairs were separated from the subatomic

particles to form photons. Since all Wu's pairs become photons, the amount of Wu's Pairs remains unchanged during the explosion. Therefore, $E = MC^2$ has nothing to do with the transformation between mass and energy. In fact, it is an energy conversion from subatomic particle's structure energy (generated from string force and four basic forces) and kinetic energy to photon's kinetic energy [16].

IX. Conclusion

The time and length of an object and event is a function of the corresponding Wu's Unit Time and Unit Length depending on the gravitational field and aging of the universe at the same location. When an object and event is moving and proceeding under an equilibrium condition, according to the Principle of Correspondence, the Amounts of Wu's Unit Time and Wu's Unit Length are always constant measured by the corresponding Identical Wu's Unit Time t_{yy} and Wu's Unit Length l_{yy} . However, the time and length of the moving and proceeding object and event can be different depending on the real time gravitational field and aging of the universe of the object and event observed on earth.

Rather than the changes of time and length of a moving and proceeding object and event, Einstein however believed that the Spacetime itself changes and twists when an object is moving under acceleration observed on earth. Einstein derived his theories including Special Relativity, General Relativity, Spacetime, Field Equations and Mass and Energy Conservation, based on two wrong assumptions: (a) Light speed is always constant no matter the light source and observer, and (b) Acceleration is the principle factor of Spacetime. In contrast, according to Yangton and Yington Theory, it is realized that (a) Light speed is not constant, instead, it is the vector summation of Absolute Light Speed C ($C \propto l_{yy}^{-1/2}$) and Inertia Light Speed, and (b) Acceleration is not a principle factor, instead, gravitational field and aging of the universe are the principle factors of Wu's Spacetime. In fact, the time and length of an object and event are a function of the Wu's Unit Time (t_{yy}) and Wu's Unit Length (l_{yy}) depending on the gravitational field and the aging of the universe no matter of the acceleration [17].

Einstein's Spacetime is the solution of Einstein's Field Equations. It is a twisted system observed on earth with coordinates of the object and event based on a twisted unit time, unit length and Absolute Light Speed (3×10^8 m/s). In contrast, Wu's Spacetime on earth is a straight system with coordinates of the object and event depending on their corresponding Wu's Unit Time t_{yy} and Wu's Unit Length l_{yy} measured by Wu's Unit Time t_{yy0} , Wu's Unit Length l_{yy0} and Absolute Light Speed C_0 (3×10^8 m/s) on earth.

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