

RelativityChallenge.Com Podcast Episode 2

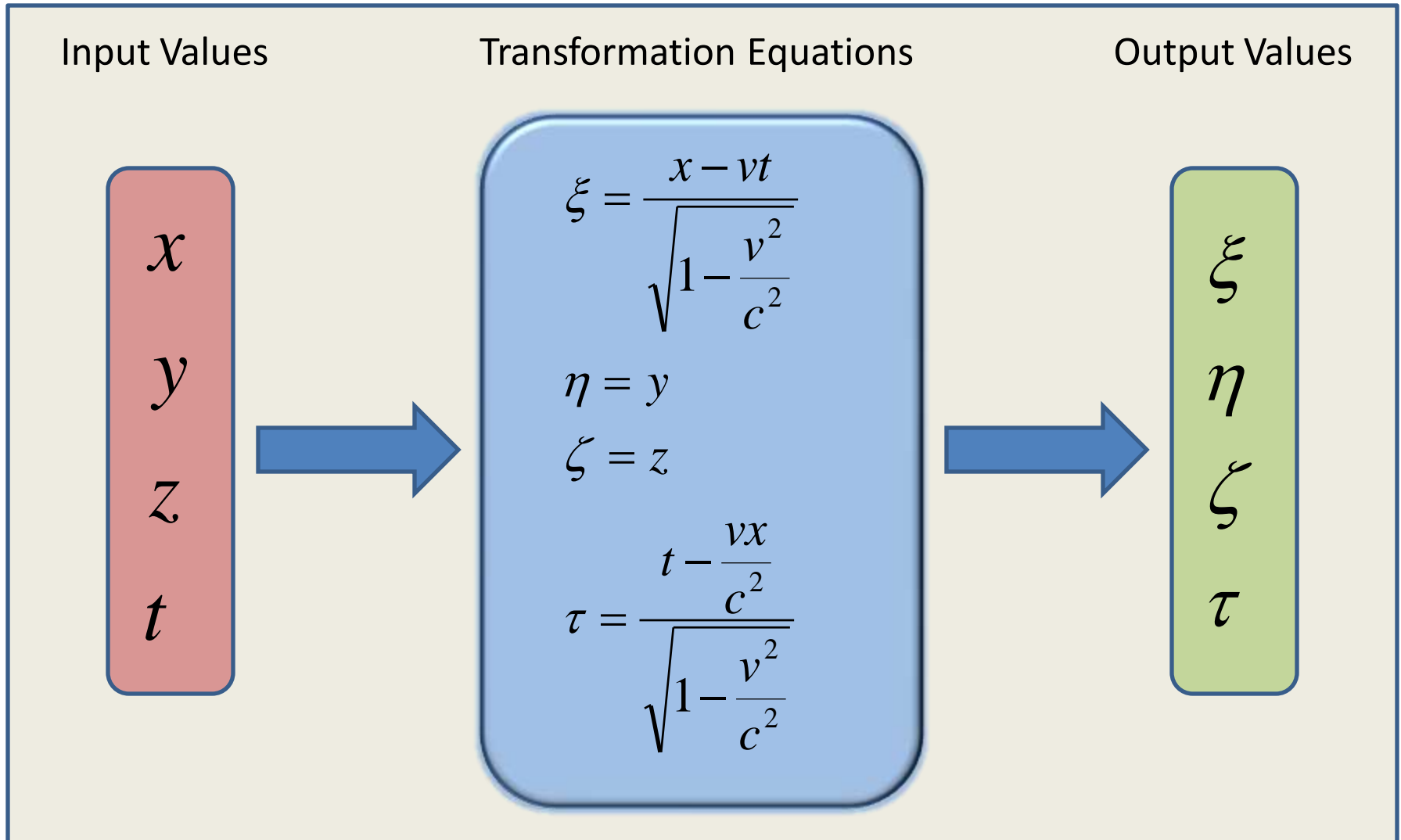
Originally recorded in March 2007

Steven Bryant

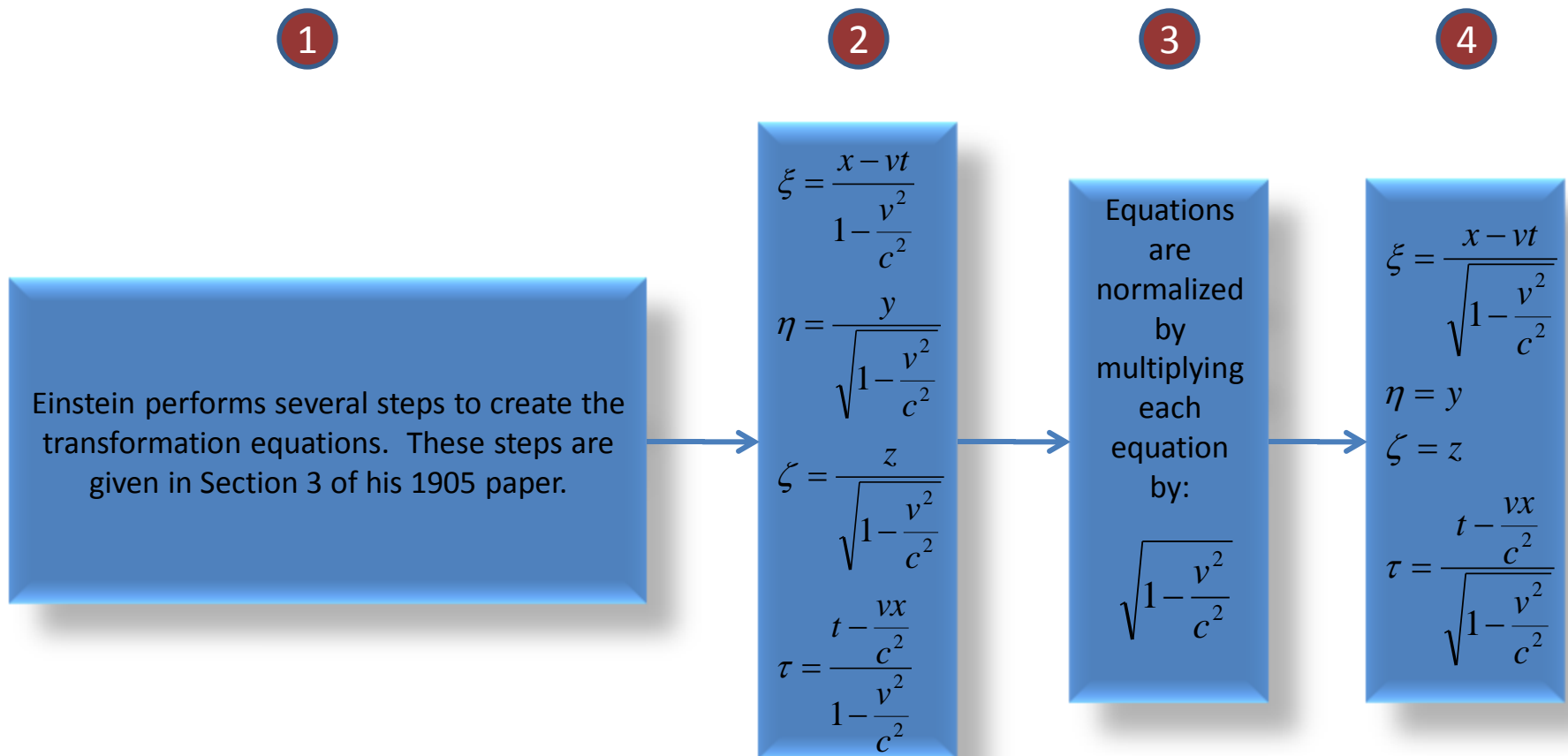
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but is retained to maintain the numbering of the remaining pages.

Einstein's transformation equations takes a set of input values and produces a set of output values.



Einstein performs several steps to create the equations that are then “normalized” to produce his final transformation equations.



Einstein performs four algebraic steps to produce his ξ transformation.

1

Begin with:

$$\xi = c\tau$$

$$\xi = c\tau$$

2

Since

$$\tau = \alpha\left(t - \frac{vx'}{c^2 - v^2}\right)$$

Substitute τ with:

$$\alpha\left(t - \frac{vx'}{c^2 - v^2}\right)$$

$$\xi = c\tau$$

$$= c\alpha\left(t - \frac{vx'}{c^2 - v^2}\right)$$

3

Since

$$t = \frac{x'}{c - v}$$

Substitute t with:

$$\frac{x'}{c - v}$$

$$\xi = c\tau$$

$$= c\alpha\left(t - \frac{vx'}{c^2 - v^2}\right)$$

$$= \alpha \frac{c^2 x'}{c^2 - v^2}$$

4

Since

$$x' = x - vt$$

Substitute x' with:

$$x - vt$$

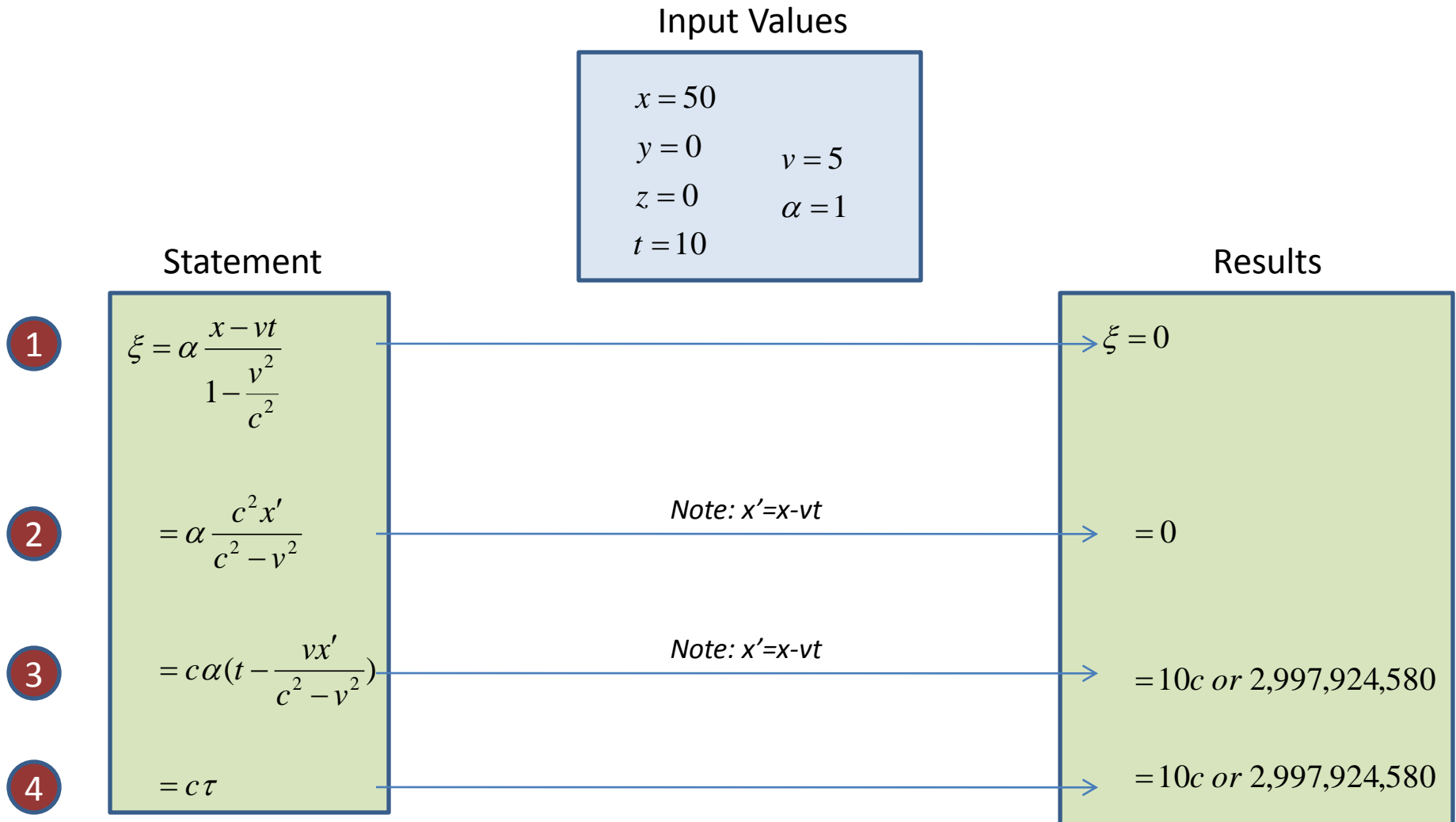
$$\xi = c\tau$$

$$= c\alpha\left(t - \frac{vx'}{c^2 - v^2}\right)$$

$$= \alpha \frac{c^2 x'}{c^2 - v^2}$$

$$= \alpha \frac{x - vt}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

Since each statement must produce the same result, we can test the equality of each of Einstein's algebraic substitutions to determine if a problem exists.



Mathematically, a variable cannot simultaneously be both a dependent variable and an independent variable.

Einstein Says:

If we place $x'=x-vt$, it is clear that a point at rest in the system k must have a system of values x', y, z , independent of time.

Mathematically
correct interpretation

*If we place $x'=x-vt$, it is clear that a point at rest in the system k must have a system of values x', y, z , independent of time, **where time is represented by t' .***

Mathematically
incorrect interpretation

*If we place $x'=x-vt$, it is clear that a point at rest in the system k must have a system of values x', y, z , independent of time, **where time is represented by t .***

To correct Einstein's derivation, t is replaced with t' (in his partial differential equation) followed by performing the four algebraic steps, resulting in the ξ transformation.

1

Begin with:

$$\xi = c\tau$$

$$\xi = c\tau$$

2

Since

$$\tau = \alpha\left(t' - \frac{vx'}{c^2 - v^2}\right)$$

Substitute τ with:

$$\alpha\left(t' - \frac{vx'}{c^2 - v^2}\right)$$

$$\xi = c\tau$$

$$= c\alpha\left(t' - \frac{vx'}{c^2 - v^2}\right)$$

3

Since

$$t' = \frac{x'}{c - v}$$

Substitute t' with:

$$\frac{x'}{c - v}$$

$$\xi = c\tau$$

$$= c\alpha\left(t' - \frac{vx'}{c^2 - v^2}\right)$$

$$= \alpha \frac{c^2 x'}{c^2 - v^2}$$

4

Since

$$x' = x - vt$$

Substitute x' with:

$$x - vt$$

$$\xi = c\tau$$

$$= c\alpha\left(t' - \frac{vx'}{c^2 - v^2}\right)$$

$$= \alpha \frac{c^2 x'}{c^2 - v^2}$$

$$= \alpha \frac{x - vt}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

While the problem occurs during the ξ derivation, it shows up in Einstein's τ equation. Einstein's original time transformation simplification is provided in column one and the corrected simplification is provided in column two.

1

When

$$\tau = \alpha \left(t - \frac{vx'}{c^2 - v^2} \right)$$

it simplifies as:

$$\tau = \alpha \left(t - \frac{vx'}{c^2 - v^2} \right)$$

$$= \alpha \frac{t - \frac{vx}{c^2}}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}$$

2

When

$$\tau = \alpha \left(t' - \frac{vx'}{c^2 - v^2} \right)$$

it simplifies as:

$$\tau = \alpha \left(t' - \frac{vx'}{c^2 - v^2} \right)$$

$$= \frac{\alpha}{c} \left[\frac{x - vt}{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}} \right]$$