Experiments to test the theory, "A relativistic theory based on the invariance of Newton's second law for motion and the constancy of the speed of light in vacuum".

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I will give two experiments that can easily be done to validate the theory presented in this paper:

(1) If we take a proton and accelerate it to such a speed that its mass becomes equal to that of an anti-muon, then we can expect such a "proton" to decay just like an anti-muon. Of course, we will have to take into account the time dilation effect on the decay time of the anti-muon. If we do not see our "proton" decay like an anti-muon, then we can say that, either there is a flaw in our theory or more likely, that there is a more fundamental difference between our "proton" and an anti-muon that we have not yet discovered.

(2) If we take a photon of energy E and slow it down to zero speed, then we should see the photon give up $3/4^{th}$ of its energy in the form of radiation and its wavelength increasing four times.

References:

(1) Further conclusions based on the theory, "A relativistic theory based on the invariance of Newton's second law for motion and the constancy of the speed of light in vacuum". viXra: 1407.0105.