A CORRECTION IN THE DISTANCE FORMULA

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ABSTRACT

Physicists/mathematicians/etc don't realize that the distance formula (s=vt) is incorrect, the distance (s) is not the speed (v) times time (t). That formula contains an error, and that error has devastating consequences for certain theories/conclusions.

INTRODUCTION

The distance formula is the speed times time (s=vt), but the symbol "t" must not be seen as real time. It's obvious that the symbol "t" cannot represent real time, because physicists/mathematicians/etc don't know what real time is. The symbol "t" in the formula s=vt is a time length unit and that time length unit is called a second, and the speed is a distance per time length unit (second). So the distance is the speed times an amount of those time length units (seconds), it needs to be clear that real time doesn't apply to the distance formula.

So when Einstein claimed that time was relative, he fooled himself that he was talking about real time (he based time dilation on clocks). Einstein didn't realize that he was talking about a time length unit (second), he should have concluded that the length of that time length unit (second) was relative. A clock measures the length of a time period (the expired time) with those time length units (seconds), and the length of that time length unit (second) changes when there is a change in gravity or a speed. That time length unit (second) is formed by a clock mechanism, so when a clock runs faster or slower than another clock then we need to conclude that the time length unit (second) of one clock is formed more quickly or more slowly. The time length unit (second) will become shorter or longer (unnoticed) due to a change in gravity or a speed, that change in gravity or a speed affects the clock mechanism. So Einstein should have concluded that the length of that time length unit (second) was relative, so the registration rate of a clock is relative (not time itself).

The distance is determined by the length of the time length unit (second), so the distance will be longer if that time length unit (second) is longer and it will be shorter if the time length unit (second) is shorter. So if the time length unit (second) is shorter when a clock is stationary or when it's shorter when a clock experiences a decrease in gravity, then the calculated distance will be shorter than when that clock is moving or when that clock experiences an increase in gravity. The calculated distance will only be the same when you realize that there is a difference in the length of the time length units (seconds), so if physicists/mathematicians/etc want to measure the correct/real distance then they need to apply the time length unit (second) for a certain situation. If someone wants to measure the distance when there is a difference in gravity or a speed in relation to the person who is taking the measurement, then they need to adjust the time length unit (second) for what they want to measure. So once physicists/mathematicians/etc realize that the length of a time length unit (second) is relative, then they will realize that it has devastating consequences for certain theories/conclusions (because there is no time dilation).
Here are a few examples of those consequences, certain theories/conclusions are incorrect.

Einstein's theory of special relativity; The theory of special relativity is based on time dilation, so it's incorrect because time itself doesn't dilate.

Einstein's theory of gravity and general relativity; The theory of gravity and general relativity is based on curved spacetime and spacetime results from time dilation, so those theories are incorrect because time itself doesn't dilate.

The muon paradox; When you measure the lifespan of a muon (the distance that it can cover) then you need to adjust the length of the time length unit (second) to the speed of that muon, the length of that time length unit (second) will increase due to the speed of that muon. So you cannot measure the lifespan of a muon with a stationary clock, those time length units (seconds) are too short. So when you measure the lifespan of a muon with a stationary clock, then you will expect that it can cover a short distance but you will observe that it can cover a much longer distance. And that is why a muon is able to reach the surface of the Earth, it can cover a much longer distance in those longer time length units (seconds).

The twin paradox; Physicists claim that time will slow down for a twin when he travels with the speed of light, but that is incorrect. When they realize that the time length units (seconds) of the clock of the travelling twin are much longer due to the speed then they will realize that time itself doesn't slow down, so the travelling twin will have the same age as the other twin when he returns.

E=mc2; Einstein's formula E=mc2 implies that a mass requires an infinite amount of energy to reach the speed of light, but that formula is incorrect because it results from time dilation. And it was obvious that E=mc2 was incorrect, because an infinite amount of energy cannot exist.

Lorentz length contraction; Lorentz claimed that the length of an object would decrease due to time dilation when it speeds up, but the length of an object will remain the same due to the longer time length units (seconds). The time length units (seconds) of the observer are shorter than the the time length units (seconds) of the traveller, but the expired time period is the same for the observer and the traveller.

CONCLUSION

The distance formula is incorrect, the distance is not the speed times time. The distance is the speed times an amount of time length units (seconds), and those time length units (seconds) need to be adjusted for a certain situation. So the results of certain experiments are incorrect, certain conclusions and certain theories need to be adjusted or rejected. Einstein didn't realize that the registration rate of a clock is relative (not time itself), and that mistake was devastating because it resulted in a lot of incorrect and unrealistic theories/conclusions and a lot of useless education/research.