

Translation into English: [Chapter 2 - Catalogue of Errors for Both Theories of Relativity](#)

from the German documentation of G.O. Mueller

“*On the Absolute Magnitude of the Special Theory of Relativity - A Documentary Thought Experiment on 95 Years of Criticism (1908-2003) with Proof of 3789 Critical Works*” - Text Version 2.1 - June 2004
<http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/kap2.pdf>

Translator: Rothwell Bronrowan

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Q: Methodology / Error No. 8

In both of Albert Einstein's theories of relativity decisive differences (limits) are claimed without the physical conditions of the limit boundaries being discussed

The fundamental differences propagated by Albert Einstein include the following:

- (1) *absolute simultaneity for directly neighbouring processes, but no simultaneity for processes at a distance from each other;*
- (2) *supposedly stationary volumes of space and supposedly moving volumes of space;*
- (3) *constant rectilinear motion and non-constant motion (curvilinear and/or accelerated);*
- (4) *an arbitrary inertial system and an inertial system assessed as moving relative to it;*
- (5) *coordinate systems and bodies (measurable bodies);*
- (6) *speed of light and faster-than-light speed;*
- (7) *the three-dimensional space of our experience and the fictitious four-dimensional space-time of Minkowski.*

In all cases a fundamental difference is asserted, but what is usually completely missing is, strangely enough, an argument as to where and how physical transition between the different situations, conditions or geometrical dimensions takes place and which physical effects appear in the process.

The rest of physics relies entirely on such reflections. Without a satisfactory, plausible presentation of physical transitions the alleged fundamental differences have just as fundamental errors. Either they do not exist at all or they are different, and have different consequences, than those maintained.

The fact that the absence of a limit condition can lead directly to theoretical errors can be shown by the following example. Albert Einstein (AE 1905) works with inertial systems that are supposed to have various speeds and various positions of rest with respect to each other. What he clearly forgets is that the transitions can only be created by acceleration and decelerations, as in the case of his deduction of relative simultaneity (pp 892- 897), where he claims an initial synchronization between the clocks of two relatively moving systems. He opts neither for the possibility of synchronization in the case of relative positions of rest (then he would have to explain how, after acceleration to a relative velocity, the synchronization can still hold), nor for the possibility of the synchronization in the state of motion (because he has just explained the impossibility of proving it). He cannot develop the prerequisites for his model in a manner that is physically flawless.

For two errors the problems of the limit boundaries have been treated in detail: Error E 7 (realization of inertial systems); Error G 4 (Minkowski's multitude of volumes of space).

AE 1905.