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

© Copyright Ekkehard Friebe – Oct. 2012

H: Mathematics / Error No. 2

The group properties are missing in the Lorentz transformations

Albert Einstein maintains that, mathematically speaking, the Lorentz transformations form one group, so that two consecutive transformations with (co-linear) speeds in the same direction are of equal value to a transformation with the sum of the speeds. This claim is repeated by M. v. Laue (1913, p. 41).

This claim is nevertheless clearly incorrect (cf. Galeczki / Marquardt 1997, pp 92-96). Two such transformations cannot be replaced by one, because they are not transitive and are not commutative. The problems intensify in the case of non-parallel speeds.

With this the Lorentz transformations used by Albert Einstein lose their supposed general validity and the alleged grand effects every foundation. - The defect of the mathematical group properties for relativistic rules of addition for speeds was already recognized at a very early stage by Sommerfeldt (1909), a supporter of the theory.

Phipps (1980, p. 291) designates the Lorentz transformations as being too small, because they were developed for the one-dimensional problem of parallel motion: "To hope that such a small group would suffice was pardonable optimism, but to anticipate it so single-mindedly as to ignore evidence of its failure was folly."

The cause of the lack of group properties is the development of the transformations solely at a level that in no way permits an automatic transfer to processes in three-dimensional space. This is the sense of Phipps' stipulation of the "small group" and the "evidence of its failure".

If the derivations of length contraction and time dilations with the help of the Lorentz transformations are already mathematically incorrect, then it is no wonder that these famous effects have never been observed either. And all the more efforts must be made by the relativists in order to obscure this situation.

Sommerfeld, Arnold in: Verhandlungen der Deutschen Physikalischen Gesellschaft. 9. AE 1909. - Laue, Max v.: Das Relativitätsprinzip. 2., verm. edition. Braunschweig: Vieweg, 1913. 272 pages. - Phipps, Thomas E., jr.: Do metric standards contract? In: Foundations of physics. 10. 1980, pp 289-307. (response by Cantoni, V.: p. 809. - response by Phipps: p. 811.) - Galeczki / Marquardt 1997, pp 92-96.