

Mathematical Conflicts in the Special Theory of Relativity

Third Edition

Radwan M. Kassir

Radwan.elkassir@dar.com

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Einstein's Special Relativity has been extensively criticized since the time of its first publication in 1905. Doubts on the bases of scientific, mathematical, and philosophical arguments have been expressed. Criticism, on both academic and non-academic levels, has been mainly motivated by the unordinary physical phenomena of the time dilation and length contraction in moving frames, emerging from the purely mathematical formulation of the theory, in addition to resultant numerous paradoxes combined with the inconsistency and ambiguity in their resolutions. Many opponents have shown various inconsistencies in the theory, with valid grounds to topple it. Yet, the theory seems to have been well backed up and protected by the physics community, probably for political and economic considerations!

In order to officially abandon an established scientific theory for being deemed invalid, the concerned scientific authorities must issue in consent a well-documented statement declaring such desertion with tangible justifications. Ironically, refutation of the Special Relativity cannot possibly be emanated from the physics community. The reason is that a physicist's mind is formed to take established physics theories, especially Relativity, for granted. Physicists are systematically educated and brainwashed to the point that this theory becomes an unquestionable, blindly followed belief. They are so unreasonably convinced about the correctness and validity of the "proven" theory, they are appalled at the idea of questioning it, even at considering any challenging ideas or doubtful views; Relativity has been brought for them to the level of a religion!

If a recognized physicist promoted skepticism about Relativity—like the case of Dingle—they will be discredited and expelled from the physics community, implicitly facing the charges of defection and professional incompetence! On the other hand, if a challenge was coming from outside the physics community circle, i.e. from independent thinkers whose profession doesn't belong to the physics establishments (e.g., Beckmann, Kelly, ...), it would be prejudicially considered by the physics community as an unreliable amateur attempt with no real value or impact on the "soundness" of the theory, and therefore ignored, no matter how good or valid that challenge is!

It follows that the theory of relativity will continue to be falsely and unjustly defended and maintained by the biased orthodox authorities of the physics community including recognized universities, scientific institutions and organizations, mainstream journals—whose editors block the publications of any dissident works—and research centers. They ensure the emergence of any work threatening Relativity will be suppressed.

This is reminiscent of the eras in the history of civilizations when wrong scientific beliefs governed and persisted for long times. Eras when the earth was believed to be flat; when the earth was the center of the universe around which the sun and heaven stars revolved; and when scientists and thinkers were to be condemned as sinners had they dared to challenge the prevailing [wrong] beliefs—and many were executed for doing so! Eras when only “divine”, dogmatic establishments, ruled by circles of authoritative individuals having the sole intentions of promoting their self-interests, were given the authority to judge evolving scientific ideas and conjectures, and accept only those promoting their own benefits and/or beliefs.

Such scientific domination protecting the relativity theory will remain the status quo, until further convincing, serious researches and studies whose findings undoubtedly disprove the validity of the theory are established, and considered objectively by influential establishments whose directives can affect the academic society as well as the physics community standpoints.

The analytical studies on the Special Relativity presented in this book fall in the category of such serious researches. These studies disprove the theory by the means of concrete mathematical approaches leading to solid evidences of its un-tenability. Promoting such studies would provide a good service to modern physics by urging a quest to put its drifting progress back in the right track again!