

Review of: "A Mathematical Contradiction in the Special Theory of Relativity"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

Nice work. While some may struggle with the nuance of the proof's notation (it's not my forte), its meaning and implications remain perfectly clear. It threatens to invalidate relativity in its entirety, along with any ancillary theory that's also reliant on light's presumed constancy.

The author's conclusions and remarks are absolutely correct with one notable exception. Despite that he recognizes that his and other examples plainly suggest a "simple vector addition" conclusion, his reluctance to fully commit to it implies some lingering ambiguity concerning light's constancy when in reality none exists. Regardless of any novel circumstances or the number and configuration of reference frames, it's conceptually impossible.

It only works theoretically, one-dimensionally, only in the forward direction of linear motion. In three (or theoretically two) dimensions, light, time, and length's (metaphysical) contraction that special relativity compels to maintain light's constancy in the forward direction will always be in conflict with their (natural) noncontracted condition to the sides or their necessary (metaphysical) expansion to the rear.

Einstein appears to recognize special relativity's one-directional one-dimensional limitation. At one point, when discussing Fizeau's well-known experiment, he seems to subtly introduce a one-directional qualifier, "we then obtain the equation... which corresponds to the theorem of addition for velocities in one direction according to the theory of relativity." (Einstein, *Relativity: The Special and the General Theory*, 44.)

Special relativity's one directional one-dimensional limitation confirms the strictly theoretical nature of light's invariance. In the three real dimensions of our real nontheoretical environment, its velocity can never remain fixed. It can only compound with the motion of its source and that of other reference frames.

And that's in addition to light's variability that Einstein began correctly but contradictorily asserting a couple of years after assuming and adopting its constancy in 1905 as relativity's founding premise. "A curvature of rays of light can only take place when the velocity of propagation of light varies with position [in gravity fields]." (Einstein, *Relativity*, 85,104,171.)

But just like with its compounding, light's variability is fundamentally at odds with its assumed constancy. Both decisively undermine and fully nullify the postulate. So any way you look at it, light's velocity has no possibility of ever remaining constant.

And without its constancy, there's nothing about relativity that actually works. It's untenable at its core. Even Einstein recognizes that, "as a consequence of this [Light's ubiquitous variability, which would have to also include its compounding], the special theory of relativity and with it the whole theory of relativity would be laid in the dust." (Einstein, *Relativity*, 85.)

The author's specialized skill has provided insight into yet another of relativity's many invalidating contradictions. He should be lauded for his contribution to the mounting evidence and growing awareness of relativity's disconcerting but factual inutility.