20th Century Physics Greatest Mistake is E = mc²

By Professor Joe Nahhas

Abstract: The elimination of relativity theory is a matter of time and not a matter of science. **E = mc² death certificate is now available**

Real time Physics: We can only measure past events. We can not measure something that did not happen. We can only measure things that had happened. What we measure is not what happened. We measure in present time an event that happened in past time.

Present time = present time

Present time = past time + [present time - past time]

Present time = past time + real time delays

Real time physics = event time physics + real time relativistic delays

What one sees is relativistic = what happened in an absolute event + relativistic effects

What happened in an event is absolute = real time physics - real time relativistic effects.

Observer time = observed time + time delays

Real time = absolute time + time delays

Real time = Event time + time delays

Real time Physics = event time Physics + time delays Physics

Real time Universe

All there is in the Universe is objects of mass m moving in space (x, y, z) at a location $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}$ (x, y, z). The state of any object in the Universe can be expressed as the product.

$\mathbf{S} = m\,\mathbf{r}$; State = mass x location:

Real time location

An object at of absolute location $\mathbf{r}$ when measured in real time a decay factor of $e^{[\lambda(r)]\,t}$ and a motion factor of $e^{[i\,\omega(r)]\,t}$ is introduced to a total factor of $e^{[\lambda(r)+i\,\omega(r)]\,t}$ and the location of an object measured in real time is $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}\,(0)\,e^{[\lambda(r)+i\,\omega(r)]\,t}$

With m = constant

E = mc²/2 and
E = mc² is the visual illusion of E =mc²/2
Visual E = mc ²

Proof: E (total) = T (kinetic) + U (potential) = T + [U = 0] = [T = 0] + U
With E = T = mv²/2 = mc²/2; v = c

With $\mathbf{r} = \mathbf{r}_{(0)} e^{[\lambda (r) + i \omega (r)] t}$

$\mathbf{P} = \{[\mathbf{v} + \mathbf{r} [\lambda (r) + i \omega (r)]\} e^{[\lambda (r) + i \omega (r)] t}$

With $\lambda (r) = 0$, $\mathbf{P} = [\mathbf{v} + i \omega (r) \mathbf{r}] e^{i \omega (r) t}$

$(\mathbf{P . P}) = [v^2 - \omega^2 r^2 + 2 i \omega r v] e^{2 i \omega (r) t^2}$

$E = m (\mathbf{P . P})/2 = (m/2) [v^2 - \omega^2 r^2 + 2 i \omega r v] e^{2 i \omega (r) t}$

$E = (m/2) [c^2 - c^2 + 2 i c^2] e^{2 i \omega (r) t}$

With $\omega r = c$

$E = (m/2) [2 i c^2 e^{2 i \omega (r) t}]$

$E = (m/2) |2 i c^2| |e^{2 i \omega (r) t}|$

$E = (m/2) (2 c^2) = mc^2$

$E = mc^2$

The Visual effects of 19th century experiments and the maze of light that lightened the 20 century world that was in the dark at night since eternity and made fools out of some are not good enough to make a fool of me believing in the dead minds of E = mc². Joe Lucid!

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