

狭义相对论的本质及对科学、哲学和社会的影响

The Essence of Special Relativity and Its Influence on Science, Philosophy and Society

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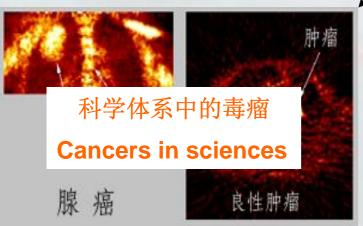
燕山大学 Yanshan University















— 完全拥护并发展 Welcome and development





相对论不对,但不是一点道理也没有,需要修正
Need repair



— 谬论,铲除重建 Fallacy, establish new one



观望 Wait and see

摘 要

介绍狭义相对论在现今科学和哲学与社会中的地位、狭 义相对论成名的原因、学术界对狭义相对论的三种评价、世 人对狭义相对论的四种态度、著名科学家对狭义相对论的看 法、研究狭义相对论问题的期刊和学术会议及网站。在分析 和研究的基础之上, 概括了关于狭义相对论的争论焦点, 分 析了狭义相对论的逻辑错误,调查了狭义相对论验证与应用 的真实性, 得出了狭义相对论的本质是从唯心的角度出发的 一个错误的逻辑推理的论断。分析了狭义相对论对科学、哲 学和社会的危害。提倡发扬实事求是的唯物主义作风、百花 齐放百家争鸣的出版方针, 把科学研究从狭义相对论的禁锢 中解放出来。抛弃唯心主义的狭义相对论的时空质能观,恢 复和发展唯物主义的时空质能观。

Abstract

This paper introduces nowadays status of special relativity in science and philosophy as well as society, reasons of special relativity becoming famous, three viewpoints on special relativity in academe, four attitudes of public on special relativity, comments of famous scientists on special relativity, periodicals and scientific meetings as well as networks studying questions in special relativity. This paper sums up argument focus on special relativity, analyzes the logic mistakes of special relativity, investigates the authenticities of validation and application of special relativity, and concludes that the essence of special relativity is a wrong logical inference embarking from the idealist standpoint, analyzes special relativity's harms on science and philosophy as well as society. This paper advocates the materialism style of seeking truth from facts and the publication policy of a hundred flowers blossom and a hundred schools of thought contend, in order to liberate scientific research from imprisonment of special relativity. The views of space-time and mass-energy of idealistic special relativity should be abandoned and the views of space-time and mass-energy of materialism should be restored and developed.

前言

作为当代两大物理理论基础之一的狭义相对论已经产生了整整一个世纪。狭义相对论及其作者爱因斯坦已经被世人共知。在高等学校中,狭义相对论是一门必修的课程。然而,狭义相对论建立过程的合理性及其推论的正确性一直被怀疑。对于狭义相对论,历来存在着两种截然相反的看法:一种是"天才"理论,认为其好得很;另一种则是"灾难"性的,认为它糟得很。为此,研究狭义相对论的本质及其对科学、哲学和社会的影响,对于科学、技术、哲学的发展具有史无前例的重要意义。

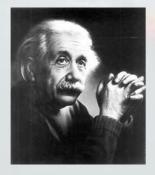
Introduction

As one of the two important physics rationales contemporary, the special relativity1-2 (SR) come into being for an entire century. The common people have known the special relativity and its author, Einstein. It is a compulsory curriculum in the university and college. However, its rationality of foundation process and accuracy of deduction are continuously suspected 3-44. There exist two viewpoints poles apart for the special relativity from first to last. One is "the giant" theory, which think highly of SR; the other is "the disaster", which think poorly of SR. Therefore, it is vital important to investigate its essence and the influence on science, philosophy and society, which will make unprecedented sense to the development of science, technology and philosophy.

1 狭义相对论在现今科学、哲学 和社会中的地位

狭义相对论自1905年发表以来,一直占据很高的地位。 在今天,狭义相对论在科学、哲学和社会中占据了绝对的统治地位。狭义相对论被称为当代物理理论基础之一。任何设想和科研成果,只要与狭义相对论不符,就被判为错误。在高等学校中,大学生必须学狭义相对论。在大学和中学校园,到处都有因狭义相对论而成名的爱因斯坦的塑像、画像和照片。号召人们向爱因斯坦学习。因狭义相对论发表100周年,联合国将2005年定为国际物理年并举世庆祝。

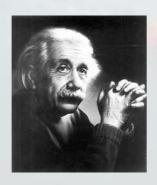
2006年6月19日,霍金在人民大会堂发表演讲。





1. The nowadays status of special relativity in science, philosophy and society

The special relativity has been in a jewelly status since 1905. Today, it occupies absolutely the dominant status in science, philosophy and society. It is taken for one of the contemporary theory base of physics. Any assume and scientific research achievement conflicting with the special relativity, which is sentenced wrong. The undergraduates must study the special relativity and there are Einstein's statues, figures and photos everywhere, who being famous for the special relativity, in the university and the middle school campus. It is summoned to learn from Einstein. The United Nation decides 2005 being the international physical year and world-wide celebrating for SR published the 100th anniversary.





2 狭义相对论成名的原因

对于公众而言,一是狭义相对论成了大学物理的必修内容,二是长期大量接受了狭义相对论专家的种种说法,三是对狭义相对论及有关问题缺乏足够的了解和思考,所以多数人认为狭义相对论是正确的,但不知原因。

(美)时代周刊和(英)BBC广播公司等掀起了"天才论"小旋涡:棒狭义相对论上20世纪十大科学成就金镑,尊爱因斯坦为千年第二位伟大思想家,夸爱因斯坦大脑之奇特等。国内传媒也不甘落后紧相配合,"时间旅行"、"大爆炸宇宙"霎时被炒得格外火爆。有些人不遗余力压制、打击不同的学术观点,封杀一切批评狭义相对论的学术成果,竟至公然证称批评狭义相对论是"宣传份科学"。

某些保健品的广告,也打上爱因斯坦的头像。

在媒体极力吹捧和对批评意见的压制下,狭义相对论几乎成了科学界的宗教,爱因斯坦被捧为教主。

2. Reasons for the special relativity being famous

For the public: one, the special relativity has become university physics compulsory content; two, they have received all kinds of views of experts in a long time; three, because of lacking enough understanding and pondering; many people think that it is right, but they don't know the reason.

The Time Weekly (America) and BBC (English) launched a little vortex of "the genius theory": They support the special relativity being the top of ten great scientific achievements in 20th century, respect Einstein as second of the millennium great thinker, and cry up Einstein's cerebrum vagarious etc.

Domestic media also isn't will to drop behind. "The time travel" and "the Big Bang" become especially front-page in a short time. Some people suppress and attack dissimilar learned view teeth and nail, inhibit all learned achievements of criticizing special relativity. Even though, they durn criticizing special relativity is "propagandizing pseudoscience".

For media exaggerates SR and pressures others' critical opinions, the special relativity almost become scientific religion, and Einstein is held for the hierarch.

3 学术界对狭义相对论的三种评价

- (1)狭义相对论是正确的,是20世纪两大物理基本理论发现之一。
 - (2)狭义相对论是正确与谬误的结合体。
 - (3)狭义相对论是荒谬的。



中国历史上第一例相对论官司

3. Three appraisals to the special relativity in academe

- (1) It is right, and is one of the two greatest basic physical discoveries in 20th century.
 - (2) It is a combination of right and falsehood.
 - (3) It is absurd.



The first lawsuit for SR in China

4 人们对狭义相对论的四种态度

(1)维护者。维护者称狭义相对论正确无误,反对狭义 相对论就是反科学。维护者多数是以传授和研究相对论为职 业的。他们中除少部分人根本不理解狭义相对论会有错误 外, 多数人知道狭义相对论不对, 但是出于政治、经济和个 人名誉的考虑,不承认狭义相对论是错误的。

通过挥舞政治大棒、把尽可能多的科技成果贴上相对论 的标签、进行人身攻击、理论问题不许理论否决、把检验的 难题推给对方、错误必须称为佯谬、回避致命点、充分利用

现有制度维护本派利益、坚持厚脸皮永不认错、打造大量

内部等手段维护相对论。

见:《维相派的维相法宝》

界物理學的健治療位。 爱国斯坦本人和斯认为是二十世纪

本身在立理和推進的语语。 语语的相对也,已经严重阻碍看到学的健康发展,近本 看展到不容明,但科坛的现状不容乐观,一些所谓的"衣威" 反对地物色,展现种证也、难要张尊。容不得相互的学术见 图"、他们利用种种手段对反相接进行"封承压打",如环

4. Four kinds of moods to the special relativity

There are four kinds of moods to the special relativity: support, amendment, opposition and looker-on.

(1) Supporter. They allege SR is correct and opposing SR means anti-science. Their occupations are almost teaching or researching special relativity. Except a few of them who don't know there is something wrong in the special relativity, the most understand it is wrong. But they don't admit it's wrong for the reason

of polity, economy as well as fame.

see (Magic Weapons for Supporting Relativity)

维相派的维相法宝

(東山大学石地工程研究所、内北衛連島 06/204

相张对反相张及其思想的排斥和压制,并简单分析了产生该观众的原因。 英體間。相对论 堆相泳 堆相法宝 反相杀

Magic Weapons for Supporting Relativity

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Abstract: Einstein theory of relativity has already been published for 100 years. It has been a disputin icus all the while. Three kinds of viewpoints to the relativity have been produced: support, amendment an posing. This paper introduces supporter's methods of support Relativity from ten aspects. The supporter suppresses to the opponent and their thought. This paper simply analyzed the reason of this phenomenon

Key words: Relativity; Support Relativity achool of thought, Artifice of support Relativity, Opposit Relativity school of thought

为纪念爱因斯坦发表换义相对论 100 用年,联合国大会 的发展。 将 2005 年确定为"国际物理中"。从 1905 年教义和对论创立之时起到现在的一百年间。 使因素担及其和对论一直占据

界物理學的政治治療。愛因斯坦本人也被认为是二十世紀

服养物等的政治能力,但是他并未免费从为是二十世纪 特性的资料。 是自我的资产之时,人们对自己 公司,但是自我的资产之时,人们对自己 不是自己的。 一种就不必然的自己的。 一种就不必然的自己的。 一种就不必然的自己的。 一种就不必然的自己的。 一种就不必然的自己的。 一种就不必然的自己的。 一种就是一种,他们就是一种的自己的。 一种,他们就是一种的自己的。 一种,他们就是一种的自己的。 一种,他们就是一种,他们就是一种。 一种的是一种,他们就是一种,他们就是一种。 一种的是一种,他们就是他们就是一种,他们就是他们就是一种,他们就是他们就是一种,他们就是他们就是他们就是他们就是一种,他们就是他们,他们就是他们,他们就是他们,他们就是他们就是他们就是他们就是他们就是他们就是他们,他们就是他们就是他们就是他们就是他们就是他们,他

1、探费政治大理

一百年來, 西方社会由于集神需要, 等爱因素祖及核对 处神化。來力人在李月高方的先进技术时, 由于首員兼拜。 起等爰因無型的報刊会引入, 爱因秦祖成为科学界的体, 相 可念成为科学家旨。婚相居占有政治地位, 于从相对论中获 集构品, 反对相邻论、主张相对论搜索不合意。就是反科学。 科學是一个"三无"里界。无關界、无環峰、无阶級性。 2種種时代的論理而不新创新、不新发展。不能因为事會必 f. 谁就什么都时,就能就判一切! 王逸院士在北京! "我是一个过时的科学家"。这说明他没有沉浸于昨! B信权威、男子探索的精神是科学精神的体现。但是时代发 B所需要的^{DI}。今天的科学不是纯级科学。今天的理论杂非 级理论。科学本身是一个不断发展完善的过程。解决学术 建不能都以势压人,开研与党容的学术环境才有和于科学

2、想尽可能多的科技或果能上报对论的标签

在相对论意观之前,原于我理论就有公式\$~az*。

对反对核对论的人进行各种各种的人身次也和名誉费 现反对核对论者而且电应进行波击。对发生反对核对论 论文和观点的核键操作(600元 报纸、网络、电视等)进行 波击。使得反核对论者无效发素自己观点和评处或集。无生

4 人们对狭义相对论的四种态度(续)

- (2)修正者。修正者认为狭义相对论基本正确,但有问题。由于狭义相对论根基有错,用在哪里,哪里就有错,哪里就要修正;所以,可以无限地制造"佯谬",并无限地修下去,可以发表大量文章。
- (3) 反对者。反对者认为狭义相对论本质荒谬,应该废除。反对者从狭义相对论中得不到多少益处,可能仅一篇文章而已。
- (4) 旁观者。旁观者认为狭义相对论对错与否,与自己 无关。

4. Four kinds of moods to the special relativity(Continue)

- (2) Corrector. They think it is almost correct, but there are some wrongs. Where it is used, where there is wrong and it would be amended, due to the foundation of the special relativity is wrong. Therefore, they can make "the paradox" forever, and amend it interminably. They can publish many papers, but it is a fool for one's pains.
- (3) Objector. They think it should be abolished for its essence absurd. They can get little benefit but one paper maybe.
- (4) Spectator. They think it is wrong or not, which is none busyness of themselves. Actually, they don't engage in work about the special relativity, but social influence also would involve them at last. It is only degree different.

5国内外著名科学家对狭义相对论的看法

有一定数量的科学家认为狭义相对论是正确的;绝大多数的科学家听说狭义相对论是正确的;还有为数不少的科学家认为狭义相对论是错误的。下面就相反的主张做一简要介绍:

- (1) 诺贝尔奖委员会拒绝为爱因斯坦的相对论授奖。
- (2) 爱因斯坦同时代的著名科学家洛仑兹、彭加勒和卢瑟福等全都不赞成相对论。
- (3)大多数物理实验学家如拉海利、艾弗斯、沙迪、格兰纽父子、马林诺夫和帕帕斯等都不认同相对论。
- (4)著名迈克尔逊莫雷实验的主创人迈克尔逊因自己的实验"引出相对论这一怪物"而饮恨终生。

5. Famous scientists' views to special relativity domestic and abroad

Many scientists think SR is correct; the most scientists hear about it is correct; and some think it is wrong. Medias have propagandized enough from the point of view of admiration. Some anti-viewpoints have been introduced as follows:

- (1) The Nobel prize committee refused award Einstein prize for the special relativity.
- (2) Famous scientists Lorentz, Poincare and Rutherford etc. all disagree it, who are contemporary with Einstein.
- (3) Most experimental physical scientists don't admit it, example Rahilly, H. Ives, F. Soddy, P. Graneau, N. Graneau, S. Marinov, P. Ppapas and so on.
- (4) Michelson, the main founder of Michelson-molen's experiment, pained all his lifetime because his own experiment educing the monster of special relativity.

5 国内外著名科学家对狭义相对论的看法(续)

- (5)英国国家实验室时间频率部主任艾森博士:"物理学家对相对论的态度普遍是并不理解它,但它既获公认想必不会错。必须承认,我过去也这样。"
- (6)原相对论赞扬者丁格发现相对论大谬不然后,毅然反戈一击,疾呼"科学处在十字路口"。
- (7) 国际著名科学家、诺贝尔物理学奖获得者阿耳文痛斥相对论"不过一小摆设","抹煞了科学与伪科学之间的界线"。
- (8) 得克萨斯大学终身荣誉物理学教授伯纳斯称相对论是"一场灾难","是改变盲目迷信相对论的时候了!"。

5. Famous scientists' views to special relativity domestic and abroad (continue)

- (5) Dr. L. Essen said:" Physicists' attitude toward special relativity is not to understand it almost; but which is reckoned is right for being recognized, it must be admitted. I was thinking so in the past." Who was the director of time frequency department of national laboratory in English.
- (6) Dingle, the former supporter of special relativity, did bear away resolutely after finding its bumble, and called on teeth and nail "science being in the crossroad".
- (7) Alfven, who was international famous scientist and winner of Nobel Prize, denounced special relativity "an only bibelot" and "it blurs the borderline between the science and pseudoscience".
- (8) Bernes, emeritus physics professor in the Texas University, called that it is "a disaster" and "it is time to change worshiping blindly special relativity!"

5 国内外著名科学家对狭义相对论的看法(续)

- (9) 著名理论物理学家卢鹤绂院士向世界推出"向爱因斯坦挑战"的檄文后留有遗言: "一般编辑部不敢登这篇文章,他们迷信爱因斯坦,怕人家说他们不懂物理学。"
- (10)中国科学院力学研究所郑铨研究员从1961年就反对狭义相对论,自费出版多部反相对论专著。
- (11)原国务委员宋健大胆质疑爱因斯坦,呼唤青年科学家敢于创新。
- (12)英国赫尔大学梅利·达宁-戴维斯教授指出当今物理学权威们固守于相对论的一般性理论,对于向狭义相对论提出的论据充分的科学异议,不是依科学的论据予以封杀,而是通过将爱因斯坦教条地崇拜成越来越宗教化的偶像的方式予以封杀。
 - (13) 2006年,公布了钱学森反对相对论的书信。

5. Famous scientists' views to special relativity domestic and abroad (continue)

- (9) Lu Hefu, academician, famous theoretical physicist, broke through unnumbered big blocks in his octogenarian and sent out a paper "Challenging to Einstein". At last, he wrote the last words-"The common editorial department has no courage to publish the paper because they worship blindly Einstein and they are afraid of being considered ignorant of physics".
- (10) Zheng Quan, professor of Science research institute of dynamics of Chinese Academy has objected to special relativity since 1961 and has published many monographs against special relativity.
- (11) Song Jian, who is former state councilor, director of national Science and Technology Commission, vice-president of CPPCC and the president of Chinese academy of Engineering, oppugns boldly Einstein and calls on young scientists daring to innovation.

5. Famous scientists' views to special relativity domestic and abroad (continue)

(12) Pro. Jemery Dunning-Davies from British Hull University and Prof. Stein E Johansen from Norwegian University of Science and Technology point out that nowadays physical scientists keep to run-of-mill theory of special relativity. For the science disagreements with argument enough, they do not inhibit them with scientific argument but inhibit them using the more and more religious means for worshipping dogmatically Einstein.

6 研究相对论问题的会议、 学术刊物和网站

6. Meetings, learned publications and websites for researching special relativity problems

In North America, the symposiums or seminars of "challenging contemporary physics and cosmography" would be held every year by natural philosophy alliance of international academic structure. The international meeting of critical special relativity has been held continuously more than 6 times and it is grander and grander, which is sponsored by Muscovite academy of sciences. Just as Pro. Beckmann, American famous late editor in chief of "Energy" and "Galileo Electrodynamics", summarized: "special relativity still suffers so extensive resistance after unprecedented successful nearly 90 years, form Canada to South Africa, from Europe to Australia, from St. Petersburg to Beijing etc." The magnificent scale and long time lasting are rare in history.

6 研究相对论问题的会议、学术刊物和网站(续)

2000年7月29-30日,在北京召开了爱因斯坦相对论问题学术会。2003年,在中国召开了三个旨在否定或超越爱因斯坦相对论的学术会议,它们分别是:8月15-17日在北京召开的"北京相对论研究联谊会首届年会";8月23-24日在北京召开的"第二届全国爱因斯坦相对论问题学术会议";10月11-13日在西安召开的"相对论及现代物理创新国际学术会议"。2004年以后,国内召开了数次质疑相对论的学术会议。

超越或反对相对论的学术刊物有:大量发表超越或反对相对论论文的《Galilean Electrodynamics》、《Apeiron》、《Physics Essays》和《发明与革(创)新》等。

超越或反对相对论的网站有几十个,其中有以北京相对论研究联谊会为代表的中文网站二十多个。

近期, 国内出版了数十部否定相对论的专著。

6. Meetings, learned publications and websites for researching special relativity problems (continue)

On July 29~30, 2000, an academic meeting of the Einstein's special relativity question was held in Beijing of China. In 2003, three seminars aiming to negate or exceed Einstein's special relativity was held in China. They are respectively: "the first annual meeting of Beijing special relativity research sodality" was held on Aug 15-17 in Beijing; "the second national academic meeting of Einstein's special relativity questions" was held on Aug 23-24 in Beijing; "the international academic meeting of special relativity and contemporaneity physics innovation" was held on Oct 11-13 in Xi'an (China). There have held several academic meetings about oppugning special relativity since 2004 in China.

6. Meetings, learned publications and websites for researching special relativity problems (continue)

The publications of surmounting or objecting to special relativity include: "Galilean Electrodynamics", which has published many paper about surmounting or objecting to special relativity, "Apeiron", "Physics Essays", and "Invention and Innovation" etc..

There are several dozens websites about surmounting or objecting to special relativity. There are more than 20 websites of representatives as the website of Beijing special relativity research sodality among them.

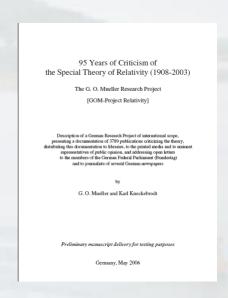
Recently, there are dozens of monographs to negative special relativity published at home.

6 研究相对论问题的会议、学术刊物和网站(续)

http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/







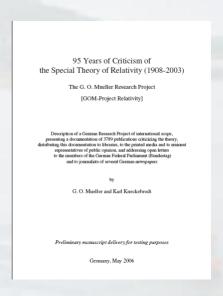
德国的Ekkehard Friebe网上放有德文反相著作1部,1178页,可以自由下载。英文简介一部,59页。

6. Meetings, learned publications and websites for researching special relativity problems (continue)

http://www.ekkehard-friebe.de/







A Germany, Ekkehard Friebe put a huge work against SR in German on his home page. It is 1178 pages long and can be downloaded freely. There is also an English introduction, 59 pages.

6 研究相对论问题的会议、学术刊物和网站(续)

本篇论文《狭义相对论的本质及对科学哲学和社会的影响》和《维相派的维相法的维相法宝》等6篇被Ekkehard Friebe用德文作简介,放在网上。





6. Meetings, learned publications and websites for researching special relativity problems (continue)

This paper 《The Essence of Special Relativity and Its Influence on Science-Philosophy and Society》 and other my 5 papers on this topic have been introduced by Ekkehard Friebe in German, and put on his web.





7 关于狭义相对论的争论焦点

狭义相对论是完全正确的,局部正确和局部错误的,还是完全错误的?

"精通"相对论的专家认为狭义相对论是伟大科学理论、 现代物理学基础,得到了实验支持,不存在严重错误。批评 狭义相对论等同"宣传伪科学"。

部分学者认为狭义相对论中有正确认识,但也存在严重错误,例如偏离事实、逻辑矛盾、数学困难、曲解实验、误导实践等错误,因此应该积极地超越相对论。

还有部分学者认为狭义相对论是一个建立在错误的数学 基础和虚妄的理论前提上的理论体系,说它已获"实验验证" 实在是无稽之谈。

7. Argument focus of special relativity

The special relativity is right entirely, local right and wrong or wrong entirely?

The experts "mastering" special relativity think it is great scientific theory, foundation of today's physics; it has been proved by experiment and no wrong severe. They think that whoever criticizes it being equal to "propagandizing pseudoscience".

Several scholars think there is something correct in it, but there is wrong severe at the same time, example, deviation fact, self-contradiction, mathematic puzzling, twisting experiment and misguiding practice, so it should be exceeded actively.

Some scholars think it is built on the theory system of wrong mathematics foundation and illusion theory. It is really a tale of a tub about getting "experiment confirmation"

8 狭义相对论的理论基础

狭义相对论的错误来源于对光速不变原理的错误理解。

光速不变原理为: 在彼此相对作匀速直线运动的任一惯性参照系中, 所测得的真空中的光速都是相等的。

光速不变原理可以分下述两种情况理解:

- (1) 在任一惯性参照系中,所测得的固定在该参照系中的光源发出的真空中的光相对于该参照系的速度都是相等的。
- (2)在彼此相对作匀速直线运动的任一惯性参照系中,所测得的同一光源发出的真空中的光速都是相等的。

洛仑兹坐标变换错误地将光速不变原理理解为对于某一特定光束,在彼此相对作匀速直线运动的任一惯性参照系中,其相对于该惯性参照系坐标的速度是相等的。忽略了不同坐标系之间的相对运动。从而导致一系列谬误。

8. The theory foundation of special relativity

The error of special relativity stems from mistaking the principle of constant light velocity.

The principle is: (1) light is always propagated in empty space with a definite velocity c which is independent of the state of motion of the emitting body; (2) light velocity measured is same in the vacuum for any of uniform rectilinear motion each other.

There are two understandings to the principle of constant light velocity as follows:

- (1) In any inertial reference system, the light velocities relatives to the system are the same, which are emitted by the lamp-house fixed to this system.
- (2) In any inertial reference system of uniform rectilinear motion each other, the light velocities measured are same, which are emitted by same lamp-house.

8 狭义相对论的理论基础(续)

在狭义相对论中光速只是作为传递信号的速度出现的, 没有用到光的任何特殊性质。如果将传递信号的速度由光速 改为声速,将基本假设中的光速不变原理改为声速不变原 理:在彼此相对作匀速直线运动的任一惯性参照系中,所测 得的某一特定状态的物质中的声速都是相等的。将公式推导 过程中的光信号改为声信号,光速改为声速,那么就会得出 任何物体的速度不能大于声速的结论,这种荒谬是十分明显 的。子弹的运动速度超过声速、飞机的速度可以超过声速。

正常情况下,人可以用眼睛通过光线来研究和了解世界,而盲人和蝙蝠则依赖声波来研究和了解世界。如果狭义相对论是正确的话,那么盲人和蝙蝠就会得出任何物体的速度不会大于声速的结论。

当然,传递信号的速度还可以定义为步行速度等, ...

8. The theory foundation of special relativity (continue)

The Lorentz coordinate transformation misunderstands the principle of constant light velocity as: for a special light, in all inertial reference systems of uniform rectilinear motion each other, the velocities are the same relative to these inertial reference systems. It ignores the relative motion between different coordinate systems, which results in a series of falsehoods.

The light velocity exists only as velocity of transfer signal in special relativity, which has no using any other special quality of light. Then, if light velocity for transfer signal is replaced by velocity of sound, and changing basic assumption of the principle of constant light velocity into the principle of constant sound velocity: sound velocity measured is same in any inertial reference system with uniform rectilinear motion each other. If sound signal replaces light signal during deducing formula, and light velocity replaced by sound velocity, the result would be gotten, which is the velocity of any object less than sound velocity. It is very absurd clearly, because bullet's motion velocity is faster than sound velocity and plane's velocity can exceed sound velocity also.

8 狭义相对论的理论基础(续)





蝙蝠的疑惑:

真空中的物体的最大速度=0,因为声速=0;空气中的物体的最大速度=几百米/秒;

见另一篇论文:《狭义相对论的错误来源于对光速不变原理的错误理解》。

狭义相对论源于对光速不变原理的错误解释

キナナ

第 美国中央间丁美义和对的资本有股利基本对党级、伊福地会的了基企业经济的推导还是将专位的主要外 是,对国有个和对合效量性运动的条件系统过程。
并在了证券企业交换为基础的 及义和对处基础实现的两个的和对运动速度可以关于支速的验论。
英期 发义和对心基础实现的。

Special Relativity Is from Misunderstanding of

Principle of Constant Speed of Light

Abstract historica basis hypotheses and books riverpoint of space-time in special admirely. Analyze defending processes and quantizes of Locatic transformation. Mela delivation of transformation between the coordinate systems which norming actionary design between one to actual find the special delivative based upon Locatic transformation in and content, and relatively people between two objects may be faster than speed of highly.

0 311

我父相对论已经产生近一个世纪,接父相对论及某作者爱因斯坦已经被世人共知,在**美等学**校中,起接父 相对论作为—门命都的课程,但族义相对论建立过程的合理社及其律论的正确性一直被怀疑²⁴5。

- 1 建ツ相对论据集论法
- 1 1 10 0 40 20 20 20 20 20 20 20
 - 接叉權对從的基本類破 (1)接及相对论的相对性原理。一切接此作为建直线运动的惯性参照系,对于福写运动的一切规律未说都 8600.
- (2) 先建不安原原。在被炎相对告与建直或运动的任一责性参照系中,所溯等的真空中自允准都是相等的 1.2 海仓益素被废除式 没有两个坐标系式 和よ"(OATZ和O'XYY"),各对应输送相等行,依此作与建直线运动。坐标系式"标》 于よ的理度为、安方商工程。以 〇和 O 公置金的財活部分计量对限的起点。
- 等字母 元 1961年6、工作制力、把把 特力电影机 电位大学化准 (基础文件的形成)。 光型研究的发生不同工程,发展设定 为多品。但被审查《报 证证》如于国际的技术服务会会将领导的经常理由公司以及 1986年度发生的关键。 我们只要不是不要不是不是一个大学的工程中会理像。 (1786年度) 证明的专注题,《1886年度》的对象方式,是因为此种名类似的,是因为

8. The theory foundation of special relativity (continue)





In general, people can know and research the world through light with eyes. However, blinds and bats depend on sound wave to know and research the world. If special relativity is right, then the result of anything's velocity less than sound velocity would be gotten for blinds and bats.

Bats doubt:

The max speed of body in vacuum is 0, since sound speed=0. The max speed of body in air is several hundred meters/s;

See another paper (Special Relativity Being from Misunderstanding of Principle of Constant Speed of Light

狭义相对论源于对光速不变原理的错误解释

B。 对用两个非对作勾建直线运动的坚核系描述同一事件的坐标变换方式进行了推导。得由了以洛仑森变换为基础的

Special Relativity Is from Misunderstanding of

Principle of Constant Speed of Light

lative speed between two objects may be faster than exced of light.

我又相对论已经产生近一个世纪。我又相对论及其作者爱因斯坦已经被世人共知。在赛琴学校中,把我又 相对论作为一门必信的课程。但我又相对论建立过程的合理性及其律论的正确性一直接行联²⁴。 末文整单介绍了作义相对论的其本保险和某本财产度、详细集合所了各个资品原本地的推导讨保和存在的 变换为基础的狭义相对论是健调的和两物体的相对运动速度可以大于先速的结论

(1) 族义相对论的相对性原理: 一切接此作勾建直线运动的惯性参照系, 对于描写运动的一

(2) 先速不变原理。在被此相对作勾建直线运动的任一惯性参照系中。所测得的真空中的先速都是 1.2 洛仑兹依标安换式

F.K. 的速度为 x.方向沿 X.轴。以 O 和 O 点重合的时刻当作计算时间的起点。

9 狭义相对论的实践基础

- (1) 在时空观方面,爱因斯坦本人一生有的,只是假想实验。
- (2) 著名物理学家康特剖析60多个狭义相对论"实验验证"的第一手资料后有结论:全都基于错误的方法或无效的逻辑。中国传媒大学黄志洵教授也得出了相同的结论。
- (3) 狭义相对论不能对径向多普勒效应做出合理的解释。多普勒现象是: 光源远离观察者时光谱红移, 迎向时则蓝移。相对速度愈大频移愈甚。
- (4)大多数狭义相对论维护者都承认迄今未实验观察到洛仑兹收缩。

9. The practice foundation of special relativity

- (1) At the aspect of space-time view, Einstein own had only assumption experiments in his life.
- (2) Through analyzing more 60 first-hand data "proved with experiments" of special relativity, famous physical scientist W. Kantor got a result: they all are based on wrong ways and invalid logic. Professor Huang Zhixun of Communication University of China got the same result.
- (3) It can't explain reasonably radial Doppler effect. Doppler Phenomenon is: Optical Doppler Red-shift would emerge when lamp-house leaving observer. Whereas, Optical Doppler Blue-shift emerging. It would more clear more quickly relative speed.
- (4) Most supporters of special relativity admit there isn't experiment observing Lorentz contraction heretofore.

9 狭义相对论的实践基础(续)

- (5)公众认为原子弹爆炸是狭义相对论的辉煌证明。但 史实是, 1905年狭义相对论问世前, 汤姆孙、考夫曼等早已 在质速关系和质能关系的实验与理论研究上作了大量卓有成 效的工作。奥地利物理学家哈孙隆耳1904年通过实验证实了 质量增大与辐射能量成正比,并导出了著名的关系E∝m C2。 (不是相对论的质能关系和质速关系)
- (6) 反相对论类似反鬼神论。有鬼神论派与无鬼神派。 两派辩论时, 无鬼神派要求鬼神派拿出证据以证明鬼神的存 在; 而鬼神论派只讲故事, 而不拿出鬼神; 鬼神派要求无鬼 神派拿出证据以证明无鬼神存在;无鬼神,岂能拿出证据以证明无鬼神存在;无鬼神,岂能拿出证据证明。 保证,无鬼神论者是永远也抓不到鬼的。

见:《反相对论类似反鬼神论》

9. The practice foundation of special relativity (continue)

(5) The public think it is magnificent proof that A-bomb was detonated successfully. However, Thomson and Kaufmann had done massive fruitful work of experiments and theory research about mass-velocity relation and mass-energy relation with others before special relativity coming out in 1905. Austrian physicist Hasenohrl proved the direct proportion relation between mass increased with radiant energy and got the famous formula: E∝m C² in 1904.

(6)Opposing SR likes opposing ghost.

反相对论类似反鬼神论 *于* *天* (煮山大学, 河北 春皇岛 056004)

在我又相对论诞生一百年之际,有关族又相对论的争论再次被掠向。一个高端。争论的焦点有。(1) 元 道不变原理及其数等表进者否正确。(2) 时间延长效应,尺寸端起效应,同时性的相对性效应是否存在。 (3) 质量与能量者的医和特殊化。(4) 换文相址总是否得到了全验验证。

很又相对论的律护者(维相排)认为。(1) 爱思斯坦的先建不变原理及灵教学表达正确。(2) 时何延 长效忠、尺寸期短效忠、同时性的相似性效效确实存在。(3) 质量与检量可以反相转化。(4) 很又相对论 得到了实验验证。我又相对论是他大科学理论、现代物理学基础。都分人因智贵太远、读不懂我又相对论。 而反相。

在反響斯与線相燃射相似包正線与否的場合。。 克利斯多埃姆制度由证据以证明相似的方面地 仍。 维相级只读程位。而不幸由证据。与此同时,能相级同同样的方式进行反击,是求反相能率由证据以 证明相切给理论,要实上,相对是是主观器非形式是宏观在,但是非出证据;这次就过气理种源与有是 并新进行知论时,无境种理原本有美术等比证据以证明规律的存在。有境体是只讲故事,而不辜出 表情,有规律规定是其他任何以证明无规律之。无规律。是基础任何以

"每主张、福寿兰"的希亚者任年至罗马长中已第2、随着电子力的高速发展以及科学技术的进步。 各种等故情离情、必需责任急到发展、使受害人在诉讼中记录感到即证的国路。郑证贾任则置正是起应 这一颗型而产血的。二十世纪八十年代收取商素使的政场已五元采的了"集市市场报》"四、彭申证即任则 第二款回 1991年4月建立的《中国人民共和国民务所会批》第六十四条单位了郑证贾任的一般原则"1992年 中了月晨末人民报政团的《学子经等的论法在于国际股股股份原生》的第二十四条规定已将规定了平位更任 侧置运动器。这些法律,这块规则是在任意的《关于民务所论证的的表示规定》是一步改享了平位责任 领置运动机。这些法律,这块规则是在任意的《关于民务所论证的的表生》,在今他的是"主张"近条"银行 然,处于主导地位,他们有管理界的经济实力。站在法律平位的角度上,无论他们是"主张"近条"银行 有效应该来规则是企的责任。美国来实的实验,这些文相对论。即、者相对也正确,指制度应该拿出不可 者相似也上的信息特,无规率出任何的。

接文相对论是遗变的逻辑接理。维相像不可能用实验验证换文相对论正确。反继提也不可能利用实验 验证接文相对论错律。

- 1 注意,超先进挥索中的图器--相对论有关问题再次[J] 自然杂志, 2004, 26(2):95-98 2 注意,相对论进展考略[J] 同志大学学报(自然版), 2005, 33(7):853-958
- 3 無律法、"兼作市场理论"研究[J]. 中国法学, 2003,(2):110-114
- 4 中国人民共和国民事务论检[M],1991
- 5 类于民事诉讼检查于问题的意见[M],1992 6 类于民事诉讼证据的责干规定[M], 2001
- 7 秦海生、辛证责任例董保护器者利益[1]、农业机械化与电气化, 2002.[6]:9

10 狭义相对论的本质

- (1)"同时性的相对性"是个伪命题,它是通过偷换概念、转移前提,并混淆了感觉与存在、映象与实在而炮制出的产物。
- (2) 狭义相对论的数学基础即洛仑兹变换,是一组人为拼凑出的自悖的数学式,毫无科学价值。
- (3) 狭义相对论没有得到任何形式的实践验证。所谓的"实验验证"有些是炮制出来的,有些是强硬贴上狭义相对论的标签。

狭义相对论是建立在错误的假设或错误的数学推导的基础上的一种荒谬的理论体系,是科学体系中的一颗毒瘤,是 限制科学发展的紧箍咒,是穿着科学外衣的一种宗教。

10. Essence of special relativity

- (1) "Relativity of simultaneity" is a false proposition. It is gotten through exchanging secretly concept, shifting premise, and confusing feeling and existence, reflection and actuality.
- (2) The mathematic foundation of special relativity namely Lorentz transformation, is a group of self-contradictory mathematic equations, they have none science value.
- (3) The special relativity has not been proved using any experiment. So-called "experiment confirm", some is spurious and some is labeled coercively on it.

Special relativity is an absurd theory system setting up on the base of wrong hypothesis and mathematics educing. Therefore, it is a "cancer" in science system, is bottleneck of confining science development and is a kind of religion with science coat.

11 狭义相对论给科学、哲学 和社会带来的危害

长期以来,狭义相对论专家总是让公众无法理解狭义相对论;而公众却不得不把它奉为伟大真理;这是对公众智慧的藐视和亵渎。狭义相对论已成当代科学发展的障碍。从对微观世界认知的困惑直到宇宙学的混乱,一大祸根便是狭义相对论。

当前社会上封建迷信活动和伪科学如此猖獗,与狭义相对论关系紧密。时下盛行的一些歪理邪说大多源于狭义相对论及其衍生品,如"第4度空间"、"时间隧道","宇宙大爆炸"、"黑洞"等一类伪学说。例如霍金说他可以和牛顿和爱因斯坦同桌打牌、科幻电影中漂亮女孩通过时间隧道去与历史上的皇帝谈情说爱等,都是鬼神论的代表。

维护与反对狭义相对论的斗争,不仅是学术上的争论, 是科学史上的一次拨乱反正,还是一场唯心主义与唯物主义 的斗争。

11. The harm of special relativity to the science, the philosophy and the society

At all times, the experts of special relativity let the common can't understand it. However, the common have to believe it as great truth. This is despising and violating the public wisdom. It has become a barrier of science development. From micro-world cognition puzzled to cosmology confusion, it is cause of disaster.

The negative influences of special relativity, relativism and "operativism" positivism have affected all aspects of society. Nowadays, feudalistic activity and pseudoscience are so rampant, which is interrelated with special relativity closely. At present, the vogue paralogisms coming from special relativity and its ramification, example: "the 4th space", "the time tunnel", "big bang" and "black hole" etc. are false theory. All of them are the representative of ghosts and gods theory, for example, Stephen Hawking said that he can play the cards with Newton and Einstein at the same desk, the beautiful girl can flirt with historical king through time tunnel in science fiction movies.

11. The harm of special relativity to the science, the philosophy and the society (continue)

It is no exaggerated that special relativity is regarded as their backer. It is no doubted that special relativity is severe barrier of contemporary science, especially basic theory development.

The argument of special relativity between supporters with objectors, it not only is learned argument but also puts right scientific history. And it is a battle between mentalism and materialism.

12 狭义相对论的命运

(1) 抛弃狭义相对论是历史的必然。"青山挡不住,毕竟东流去"。著名理论物理学家韦斯雷博士说的对:"相对论时代已告终结"。科学界正面临一场空前的革命,任何势力都无法阻挡。科学要发展、学术要交流,批判不可少。没有学术争鸣、没有学术批判,科学的发展就会停滞不前。更何况在我们面前的,是个逻辑错误、谬误百出的狭义相对论。

12. The fate of special relativity

(1) It is a historical necessity to abandon the special relativity. "It can't be obstructed by hill and conquered is current necessary". The famous theoretical physicist Dr. J. P. Wesley said: "The special relativity era has gone". It can't be controlled by any force that the science is facing a revolution all-time. Science need development and learning need intercourse, therefore, criticism is necessary. No learning argument and criticism, scientific development would be in logjam. The rather that, it is the special relativity with logical error and falsehood countless.

12 狭义相对论的命运(续)

(2) 推翻狭义相对论已经具备了如下条件: ①经过唯 物主义、实事求是和科学发展观的教育,涌现出了一批既认 识到狭义相对论的错误和危害、又敢于向狭义相对论提出挑 战的科学家。②党和国家的百花齐放、百家争鸣的方针和改 革开放的政策,为挑战狭义相对论创造了比较好的社会环 境。③研究发现,相对论专家说的用牛顿时空观"无法解释" 动物体观测论取代狭义相

2.是秒。第15届国际计量大会 1967年) 理位了原

有关,并且质量与能量可以互相转化。搞得物理界 - 場糊涂。为此,有必要从哲学的角度出发,探讨 质量与能量的本来关系,去除狭义相对论的错误影

一、质量、时间、长度和能量

质量的定义。质量是物质的本质属性之一。质 量是物体包含物质的多少。没有质量为零的物质。 只要果物质、艾斯曼做大手架、斯曼的标准单位具 千支。在国际单位制(SI)中。"千支"县由保存在 巴黎附近国际计量易(SIPM) 星的铂一锭国际系数 的质量所决定的。有人认为各国"千克"基准的质 看以平均任年龄0.5微克的增长率在夸大。这种守 化早已超过"千支"国际比对的精度。人们正寻找 更好的办法。

可是物质运动过程的持续性和顺序性,是不依赖于 人们的意识而存在的客观实在,是永恒的。时间是 时秒长的定义。"时间单位秒是铯--135原子基态 的两个超精细能级之间的跃迁所对应的辐射的9 时间单位的转长一直使用平太阳时转长。全年中新 有意太阳目的和喜级以365、每到一个平均太阳目 通常称"平太阳日",把它等分1/86 400为一秒; 后来人们发现地球的公转和自转速度会有微小的 变化。这就导致秒长有变。研究发展第一133的原 迁速度更均匀,于是采用了上述新的定义,目的是 使秒长的变化更小**。根据唯物主义哲学或,他一 133原子基本的两个超精细整得之间的跃迁一定会 的深入。粉的含义非更严格、更轻荣。

长度的定义。空间是物质的存在形式之一。空 间是无限的。无边无际的。空间是三维的、各向同 方向上的广延性。长度的标准单位是米。1983年第 十七届国际计量大会决定, 长度单位未采用真空中

李子丰 男。1962年生。工学博士、教授、博士生早和、集山大学石油工程研究所所长。主要研究模域为石油工程。发表论文 70 多篇,当就专案 6 年。京 2557年中国科学技术发展基金会孙经解科技教育博士后实和 2555年莫克正金青年科技 交,兼任河北省石油于会理事、河北省新地工在学会理事、《石油特殊技术》编委、《石油系统》等约作者、国家自然科学基 会评审专家阅读员、美山大学学阅读录、电话。0339-0075311。 干泥、1350535633。 2-mail: sfilepsu.cdu.cn

为了解决运动物体的测量问题。爱因斯坦于一个 1.1 狭义相对论的基本情况 世纪前没来了换义相对论1-2。现在,换义相对论及其 作者爱因斯坦已经被世人共知。在高等学校中、把铁 义相对论作为一门必修的课程。但教义相对论建立过 程的合理性及其指论的正确性一直被怀疑或批判*33。 最近,王志海和徐晖发表了运动物体的观测论,解决 了戏刺值与实际值之间的转换问题,排除了物理学发

本文简单介绍爱因斯坦的狭义相对论、徐辉和王 声声的运动物体的观测论、对两种理论的基本保险。 变换公式等进行详细地比较和分析。认为应该用运动 物体观测染版代称义相对论。

- 狭义相对论概要¹⁻²
- (1) 猴父相对论的相对性原理。一切技此作勾建 直线运动的牺牲参数系,对于福写运动的一切规律来 说都是等价的。
- (2) 光速不变原理: ①光在真空中的速度是一个 常数,与充满的运动状态无关1。 ②在被此相对作句 速直线运动的任一惯性参照系中,所测得的真空中的 光速都是相等的²。
- 1.2 洛仑兹坐标变换式 设图 1 中有两个坐标系 K 和 K (OXTZ 和 O'XYZ")。各对应辅互相平行、技业作与速宜线运 动, 华标系式 相对于长的速度为 5方向沿 X轴。以 0 和 0' 点重合的时刻当存计算时间的起点。

ry of moving objects have solved the question of measurement of moving objects. Moment does not cause length change

Key words Special relativity, Lorentz transformation, Speed of light, Einstein, Observation theory of moving objects

time change, mass change. There is no light barrel. Special relativity should be shandoned.

12. The fate of special relativity (continue)

(2) There have been following conditions for canceling special relativity: (1) Through the education of materialism, seeking truth from facts and scientific development view, a batch of scientists are brought up, who realize the mistake and danger of special relativity as well as daring to challenge to special relativity. 2 The policies of letting a hundred flowers blossom, letting a hundred schools of thought contend and reform and opening-up have created a good social environment for challenging special relativity. 3 It is discovered that the phenomenon, which was said Newton spacestime wie unable to explain" and only can be explained with special relativity by special relativity experts, can be explained with Newton space-time view and the explanation has no "Paradoxes" (See , "Observation Theory of Moving Objects Replacing Special Relativity and 4. The Essentially Relationship between Mass and Energy () A the state of the s

通常称"平太阳日", 把它等分1/86 400为一秒; 后来人们发现地球的公转和自转速度会有微小的 是物体包含物质的多少。没有质量为零的物质。 变化。这就导致秒长有变。研究发现她—155的影 只要是物质、英质量数大于零。质量的标准单位是 迁速度更均匀,于是采用了上述新的定义,目的是 使秒长的变化更小**。根据唯物主义哲学或,他一 千克。在国际单位制(SI)中, "千克"是由保存在 巴黎附近国际计量局(BIPM)星的铂一辖国际原籍 155原子基态的两个超精细能模之间的跃迁一定会 的质量所决定的。有人认为各国"千克"基准的质 受到温度、压力和各种场等因素的影响。随着研究 量以平均每年约0.5楼克的增长率在变大,这种变 的深入。形的定义将更严格、更科学。 化早已超过"千克"国际比对的精度。人们正寻找 长度的定义。空间是物质的存在形式之一。空 间是无限的。无边无际的。空间是三维的、各向间 时间的定义。时间是物质的存在形式之一。时 性的。三位空间的坐标用长度表示。长度是在某一 间是物质运动过程的持续性和顺序性,是不依赖于 方向上的广延性。长度的标准单位是来。1983年第 人们的意识而存在的客观实在,是永恒的。时间是 十七届国际计量大会决定。长度单位未采用真空中 等字中 男。1922年至,工学并生,积约,用于也等字。 美以下中国的工程研究的话,工程研究组织方法也是,关 感化了如 原。 但就来有多年。 说:"如于帝国神经市场里面走去的场梯的时候就看出去现实了这样,我们 1921年至 700年至 说:我们只在何间接会现在,同心实验和工程学会接来,《江海林校院》》,他会,《石海城》等约者。 医室由脉冲差 全种学者遗迹法,由此为学者提供。 他们 500至500至331,于第11250003323。 "不知识"(古诗诗中ac doc in

为了解决运动物体的测量问题。爱因斯坦于一个 1.1 狭义相对论的基本情况 世纪前没来了换义相对论1-2。现在,换义相对论及其 作者爱因斯坦已经被世人共知。在高等学校中,把铁 义相对论作为一门必修的课程。但教义相对论建立过 程的合理性及其指论的正确性一直被怀疑或批判*33。 最近,王志海和徐晖发表了运动物体的观测论,解决 了戏刺值与实际值之间的转换问题,排除了物理学发 展的一大理论障碍。 本文简单介绍爱因斯坦的狭义相对论、徐辉和王

志海的运动物体的观测论,对两种理论的基本假设、 变换公式等进行详细地比较和分析。认为应该用运动 物体观测染取代称义相对染。

(1) 猴父相对论的相对性原理: 一切接此你勾建 直线运动的慢性参照系,对于描写运动的一切规律来 说都是等价的。

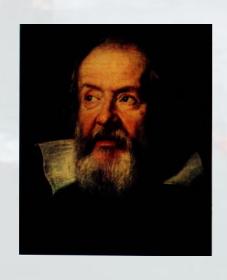
狭义相对论概要¹⁻²

(2) 先進不安原理。①先在真空中的速度是一个 常数,与充满的运动状态无关1。 ②在被此相对作句 速直线运动的任一责性参照系中,所测得的真空中的 光速都是相等的² 1.2 洛仑兹坐标变换式

设图 1 中有两个坐标系 K 和 K (OXTZ 和 O'XYZ")。各对应辅互相平行、技业作与速宜线运 动, 华标系式 相对于长的速度为 5方向沿 X轴。以 0 和 0' 点重合的时刻当作计算时间的起点。

12 狭义相对论的命运(续)

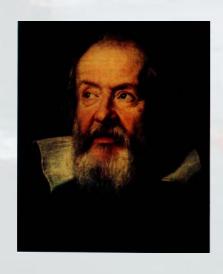
(3)推翻狭义相对论还需要一个相当长的时间。由于,①100年的宣传,使狭义相对论在世人中产生了比较深的影响;②以宣传狭义相对论为职业的狭义相对论维护者还占有学术的统治地位;③多数人对狭义相对论不理解、不关心;所以,推翻狭义相对论还需要一定的时间,还要付出牺牲。





12. The fate of special relativity (continue)

(3) It needs a long time to overthrow special relativity. For, ①it has caused a profound influence to public through 100 years' drumbeating; ② special relativity supporters dominate academic status, whose occupation is propagandizing it; ③the most people don't understand and concern special relativity. Therefore, overthrowing it needs some time and also needs pay cost out.。





13 唯物主义时空质能观

抛弃唯心主义的狭义相对论的时空质能观,恢复和发展 唯物主义的时空质能观。

- (1)时间。时间是物质的存在形式之一。时间是物质运动过程的持续性和顺序性,是不依赖于人们的意识而存在的客观实在,是永恒的。时间是单向的、均匀流逝的、无始无终的。
- (2)空间。空间是物质的存在形式之一。空间是无限的,无边无际的。空间是三维的、各向同性的。
- (3)质量。质量是物质的本质属性之一。质量是物体包含物质的多少。没有质量为零的物质。只要是物质,其质量就大于零。

13. Space-time view and mass energy view of materialisms

In order to restore and develop the materialistic space-time view and mass energy view, it must abandon the idealistic space-time view and mass energy view of special relativity.

- (1) Time. Time is one of material existent forms. It is durative and sequence of matter motion process. It is the objective existence no relying on people's consciousness and is eternal. Time is unidirectional, evenly pass, endlessly.
- (2) Space. Space is one of material existent forms. It is infinite and boundless. Space is three dimensional and isotropic.
- (3) Mass. Mass is one of material essential attributes. It is the quantity of object containing matter. Matter with zero mass is not existent. If only it is a matter, its mass must larger than zero.

13 唯物主义时空质能观(续)

- (4)能量。能量是物质运动的状态属性。物质的能量有几种存在形式。在一定条件下,物质内的能量在不同形式之间可以互相转化,但总能量不变。
- (5)时间与空间的关系。时间是时间,空间是空间,它们都是客观实在。时间不是空间的函数,空间也不是时间的函数。它们是描述物质世界的基本量,是定义之后就不再变化的。
- (6)能量与质量的关系。质量是质量,能量是能量,它们都是描述物质的基本量,质量与能量不能互相转化。

13. Space-time view and mass energy view of materialisms (continue)

- (4) Energy is the motion state attribute of matter. The material energy has several kinds of existences forms. Under the certain condition, the material energy may transform mutually between the different forms, but the total energy is invariable.
- (5) Relation of time and space. Time is time and space is space, they all are the objective. Time is not the function of space and space is not function of time also. They are fundamental elements of describing material world, and can't change no longer after being defined.
- (6) Relation of energy and quality. The quality is quality and the energy is energy. They are all fundamental elements of describing matter, and can't transform mutually.

13 唯物主义时空质能观(续)

- (7) 数学空间与物理空间。在数学中,多维变量可以称作多维空间。在物理学中,有一维空间(线)、二维空间(面)和三位空间(体);不存在大于三维的物理空间。数学中的多维空间,不能直接移植到物理学中,只有在维数小于等于3(不包含时间)时,可以对应。

见:《唯物主义时空质能观》

13. Space-time view and mass energy view of materialisms (continue)

- (7) Mathematic space and physical space. In mathematics, the multi-dimensional variable may be called as the multi-dimensional space. In the physics, there are the one-dimensional space (line), the two-dimensional space (surface) and the three-dimensional spaces (body), but no higher dimensional space. Multi-dimensional space of mathematics can't be transplanted directly to the physics. If it is smaller than or equal to three dimension (no including time), which is corresponding in mathematics and physics.
- (8) Source of atomic energy and releasing principle. Atomic energy we or the from intra energy of atom. The atomic energy released is photon with these and energy shift together. The object releasing energy reduces its mass. The process and energy increases its energy and mass. The process of the process

see: «The Views of Space-time and Mass-energy of Materialism

所興語)这都不误中,並次把人类的参想化成一部所象的文字。前 1955 年受短期世 "俊文 ・李子や、男、1942 年生。1913 年安全子元次万倍年開始テエ賞を出、1992 年子百済大学(北京)保護 士学位、1932-1934 年の後で加工な大学力学社会。現代機能大学自成工程学院展示性、独立会界・ 単位工程的学校会社会学者を展出し、最近、列立書集会社、新規議局、5000年、経済研究、

结论

- 1、狭义相对论是错误的,广义相对论是错误的;
- 2、时间、空间、质量都与速度无关;
- 3、质量与能量不能互相转化;
- 4、一个人可以通过延长寿命、减缓生命进程或暂时冻结生命与未来人共处。一个人不可能通过所谓的"时光隧道"与历史上的皇帝恋爱、结婚、生子。霍金不可能与牛顿、爱因斯坦同桌打牌。



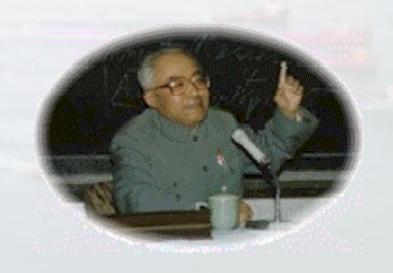
Conclusions

- 1. Special relativity is wrong, general relativity is wrong too;
- 2. Time, space and mass are not functions of velocity;
- 3. Mass and energy can not convert each other;
- 4. A man can live with future people through prolong his life, slow his life progress and freezing his life temporary. A man or woman can't marry historical king and bore baby through "time tunnel". Hawking cannot play cards with Newton and Einstein around a table.

致 敬

向坚持唯物主义、坚持真理、勇于同伪科学斗争的先 烈、前辈和同志们致敬!





Respect

Respecting to forerunner, elders and comrades who persists in materialisms, truth and against false science!





