内容介绍

本书归纳总结前辈物理学家们的实验，梳理自然科学原理中出现的问题，全面分析电磁感应纠纷、光速纠纷和时空纠纷的根结所在。概括地讲，本书否定了狭义相对论的论点、论据、推导过程及其历史遗留的相关问题。前五章否定了狭义相对论的第一个论据（相对性原理），第八章否定了狭义相对论第二个论据（光速不变原理），第六章否定了狭义相对论的论点（相对论运动学、相对论动力学、相对论电磁学、相对论时空观），第七章否定了狭义相对论的数学工具（洛仑兹变换）。全书共十章，其中第1章论证了广义洛仑兹磁力的普适性，第2、3章否定了麦克斯韦旋度方程，第4章建立了电波辐射模型，第5章论证了电波本性不是能量，第6章否定了狭义相对论的论点，第7章否定了狭义相对论的数学工具，第8章论证了光速叠加原理，第9章重新解释了历史上重大异议的物理实验（包括Michelson-Morley实验和Compton实验）。第10章进一步论证了牛顿-伽利略时空观的正确性。内容摘要如下：

第一章 广义洛仑兹磁力的普适性

本章阐述广义洛仑兹磁力的普适性，按照这种广义性，一切电磁感应现象均可用洛仑兹磁力作出全面而准确的物理解释，无论是金属电子切割磁力线或是磁力线切割金属电子，其物理本质均是电荷受洛仑兹磁力 $\boldsymbol{F}=q\boldsymbol{V}\times\boldsymbol{B}$ 的作用结果。特别是当磁铁运动而线圈静止时，运动的磁力线切割了静止的金属电子，所受磁力是 $\boldsymbol{F}=e(-\boldsymbol{v}_B)\times\boldsymbol{B}$，这里的“-”号不是本书随意加进去的，而是因为 $\boldsymbol{B}$ 的运动方向与线圈的运动方向相反之缘故。因此本章把 $\boldsymbol{F}=e\boldsymbol{v}_e\times\boldsymbol{B}\oplus e(-\boldsymbol{V}_B)\times\boldsymbol{B}$ 称为广义洛仑兹磁力，也就是说，无论是线圈运动或者是磁铁运动，金属电子都切割了磁力线，在广义洛仑兹磁力的作用下，金属电子沿着导体漂移而形成感生电流 I，也正因为电子的漂移才在导体上建立起了感生电动势 $\mathrm{d}U=\dfrac{-I}{\sigma s}\mathrm{d}l$（欧姆定律）和感生电场 $E=\dfrac{\mathrm{d}U}{\mathrm{d}L}$（电场的定义）。也就是说，在电磁感应中，$F$ 是原因，导体内的 I、dU 和 E 是现象，先有电流后有电压。本章用这种广义洛仑兹磁力全面而完备的解释了所有的电磁感应（包括电磁波的反射机理、电磁波接收机理、电子感应加速器、直流发电机、霍尔效应和一切电磁感应产品）；论证了其它任何观点（包括导体上的感生电流、导体上的感生电动势、自由空间的感生电场以及相对论电磁学）都不能全面完备的解释电磁感应；也用广义洛仑兹力定性说明了“黑洞”问题。全章论证表明，洛仑兹力是电磁感应的物理本质；法拉第电动势和楞茨电流是物理现象；而麦克斯韦的“以太空间感生电场”和爱因斯坦的“动磁场产生电场”是假象、与实验不符。此外本章还介绍了证明广义洛仑兹磁力实验的必然结论。

本章结论是：基于绝对时空观，考察谁在运动，只要承认 $\boldsymbol{F}=e(\boldsymbol{v}_q)\times\boldsymbol{B}$ 是正确的，则必然承认 $\boldsymbol{F}=e(-\boldsymbol{v}_B)\times\boldsymbol{B}$ 是正确的，因此广义洛仑兹力是电磁感应的物理本质，楞慈感生电流和法拉第电动势是事物的现象，自由空间里的感生电场不存在、相对论电磁学是荒唐。

第二章 无线电工程不是旋度方程所为

麦克斯韦电磁场理论的核心内容是以太空间里的俩个旋度方程，即在自由空间里，时变磁场产生时变电场，而时变电场又产生事变磁场，如此同生共死，使得波能流密度 $E\times H$ 在以太媒质中振荡传播。不得不承认，麦克斯韦是第一个预言电波存在性的物理学家。但是百多年来，人们在自由空间的电波实践中，可以说是举着麦克斯韦旋度理论的伟大旗帜却未真正使用旋度场理论。

辐射场不是旋度方程所为。假如辐射场是旋度理论所为，那么：家用 $50Hz$ (或 $60Hz$)的电源，取 $Idl=1\times 1$安·米，若按照麦克斯韦旋度场理论计算，其辐射场强约 10×10^7 伏/米，而空气的电场击穿强度约 10×10^6 伏/米，岂能居住人；当 ω 逐渐趋近于零频时，旋度场理论确定的 $\lim\limits_{\omega\to 0} E=\infty$，这就不客观了，按理说，麦克斯韦理论依据是来源于直流的安培环路定律改造和电磁感应，理应在零频附近连续，即当 ω 趋近 0 时，$E=0$ 才合理，反而趋近于 ∞。可见由旋度场理论得到的辐射方程没有自恰性；旋度场理论的波能量密度 $E\times H$ 是距离 r 的多项式函数，流出 S_1 球面的电磁能量不等于流出 S_2 球面的电磁能量，而且还是负值能量，这意味着能量来自无穷远处而进入发射天线，显然与客观实践不符。可以验算，由旋度理论得出的场量及所谓的波能量都不满足距离平方反比律。哪一项无线电工程真正使用了基于以太媒质而计算出来的旋度场呢？依我看没有。

接收场不是旋度方程所为。旋度理论的精髓是电场与磁场同生共死地交织在一起，从而以能流密度 $E\times H$ 在以太媒质中震荡传播。从概念上讲，接收不是波能流 $E\times H$ 流进了天线这个“口袋”，而是半波振子天线接收了独立矢量场，独立矢量场在广义洛仑兹力的作用下形成了信号电流。从计算上讲，因为 $E\times H$ 是距离 r 的高阶多项式，而且是“负能量”，显然不是接收了 $E\times H$。同样地，接收天线也不是接收了由旋度理论传播的 E_θ，因为其 E_θ 使得信号强度违背距离平方成反比律，这与工程实践不符。这就是说，人们接收到的电波不是旋度理论的电波，而是独立辐射的电波 (第四章有详细论述)。

传输场不是旋度方程所为。对于介质波导 (如光纤通讯和潜水员通讯)中的传输场均为独立矢量场的斯耐尔定理和菲涅耳原理，却不是旋度理论的波能流 $E\times H$ 原理。对于金属波导，基于旋度理论的传输场模型，定义波能量却违背能量守恒原则，而且是传输负能量或者说能量来自无穷远处向着振荡源传输，显然与客观事实不符。人们虽然举着麦克斯韦理论旗帜，而微波工程师在实际工作中却有另一套实际经验。本书 1.6节和 5.2节从不同角度解释了这种实践经验的物理过程。

波束形成不是旋度方程所为。雷达口径天线可按照几何光学原理聚焦成波束，其面电流的形成正是广义洛仑兹磁力之作用原理却不是旋度理论的波能流 $E\times H$ 原理。缝隙天线和相控阵波束的形成原理是 $\frac{K_0}{r^2}$ 的独立矢量场叠加而成，接收信号的幅度与距离平方成反比，不是旋度理论的 $\frac{K_0}{r}$ 场量叠加，更不是同生共死的 $E\times H$ 之能量叠加。百多年来，微波专家在实践中总结出独立矢量场的几何光学法、斯耐尔定理、惠更斯原理、菲涅耳原理、洛仑兹磁

力、契比雪夫多项式等等实现方法。因此我们可以说，人们没有真正使用了旋度场理论。简单的讲，基于以太媒质的互生场理论，根本就无法形成波束。

此外电子感应加速器真空环中的时变磁场却无法使用旋度理论而得到加速电场；原点处电容产生的时变 $I_D dl$ ，在自由空间 P 点也不满足 $\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H}(P) = \boldsymbol{J}_D$ 。

本章结论是：自由空间的电波之辐射、传输、接收和波束形成不是旋度场理论所为。

第三章 麦克斯韦旋度方程的错误根源

当伟大赫兹实验成功之后，当时科学界忙于无线电技术开发，在缺乏电波模型的情况下，无人深究麦克斯韦电波模型的正确与否，这属于情理之中的事情，所以保留至今。但现在涉及到三大纠纷问题，我们不得不重新研究它的正确性。也就是说，当爱因斯坦依据麦克斯韦旋度理论，把麦克斯韦的非对称空间推向极端时，才引起了我们的关注。

本章深究麦克斯韦两个旋度方程的来龙去脉，他为了平息楞茨与法拉第之间的因果关系之争，认为以太媒质中产生了感生电场并取旋度来计算，即，$\nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} = -\dfrac{\partial \boldsymbol{B}}{\partial t}$；然后把法拉第的静电“桶实验”推广到整个自由空间而认为以太在电动力的扭拉下形成位移电流，位移电流向自由空间的四面八方流逝，从而以太位移电流产生了磁场。他在电生磁方程的推导过程是，首先是运用斯托克斯公式，把安培环路定律进行旋度化改造而得到 $\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{J}$ ；然后又运用格林定理，再把安培环路定律进行曲面化改造而得到 $\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{J}_D$ ；最后运用泊松方程去合并上述两个公式而得到 $\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{J} + \boldsymbol{J}_D$ ，其推导过程的桥梁就是电流在以太空间中连续。

第一，首先指出，地球两极构成的非均匀地磁场跟随地球一起运动，在自由空间并没有产生感应电场。磁铁跟随火车一起运动，在空间并没有产生感应电场。当磁铁运动而线圈静止时，自由空间也没有产生感应电场，正确的描述是，金属电子受洛仑兹磁力 $\boldsymbol{F} = e\boldsymbol{V}_e \times \boldsymbol{B}$ 或者 $\boldsymbol{F} = e(-\boldsymbol{v}_B) \times \boldsymbol{B}$ 的作用，于是金属电子将沿着导体漂移，即形成感生电流 I 。原因是力，结果是电流。也正因为金属电子的漂移才在导体上建立起了感生电动势 $\mathrm{d}U = \dfrac{-I}{\sigma s}\mathrm{d}l$ (欧姆定律)和感生电场 $E = \dfrac{\mathrm{d}U}{\mathrm{d}L}$ (电场的定义)。这里，所谓的感生电场 E 是金属电子漂移后产生的，只在导体内部才有，但在导体外部的自由空间没有感生电场。此外本章还指出了麦克斯韦旋度理论并不能完备地解释电磁感应，广义洛仑兹磁力才够完备地解释所有的电磁感应现象。

第二，麦克斯韦使用斯托克斯公式对安培环路定律进行的旋度化改造 $\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{J}$ 只适合于导体内部，不适合于导体外部的自由空间，安培环路定律的微分形式只在导体内部成立，因为导体内部的 $H(r) = \dfrac{rI}{2\pi a^2}$ 满足斯托克斯公式的使用条件，而导体外部的 $H(r) = \dfrac{I}{2\pi r}$ 不满足斯托克斯公式的使用条件。因此在自由空间进行旋度化改造，无论从物理概念上讲或是从数学计算上讲，都是错误的。

第三，麦克斯韦把法拉第定律推广到以太空间里，但法拉第定律原本是导体线圈里感应出电场，不可以把导体与以太等效起来。更重要的是，法拉第定律之本性不是物理本质，物理本质仍然是弯曲的磁力线切割线圈，即，广义洛仑兹磁力才是物理本质。见 1.2.3节及 P80.

第四，麦克斯韦运用格林定理在一个电容电路中，对导线的围线积分改造成包含电容之电场的曲面积分，从而认为电容中时变电场产生磁场。但是格林定理的使用条件是：被积函数在积分面和边界线具有一阶连续偏导数。满足该条件才可以改变积分路径。但导体外部的安培环路定律并不满足格林定理的使用条件，而且如果认为 $I_D = I$ ，这相当于电容短路，则与电荷积累了这个客观事实不符。因此这种曲面化改造无论从物理概念上讲或是从数学计算上讲，都是错误的。

第五，麦克斯韦为了把 J 和 J_D 写在同一个式子里，他对泊松方程求取时间导数之后，并把 $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \varepsilon_0 \nabla \bullet \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}}{\partial t}$ 推向整个以太空间。但是根据现代金属电子理论，泊松方程在体电荷内部(或导体内部)是成立的，但在导体外部是不成立的，也就是说源点处的 $\frac{\partial \rho(o)}{\partial t}$ 不等于自由空间中的 $\varepsilon_0 \nabla \bullet \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}(r)}{\partial t}$。即使有人认为 $\varepsilon_0 \nabla \bullet \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}(r)}{\partial t}$ 是空间的场，而认为 $\frac{\partial \rho(o)}{\partial t}$ 是产生该场的源，但是由 $\nabla \bullet \boldsymbol{J}(o) = -\frac{\partial \rho(o)}{\partial t}$ 立即得到 $\nabla \bullet \boldsymbol{J}(o) = -\varepsilon \nabla \bullet \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}(r)}{\partial t}$ 或 $J(o) = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}(r)}{\partial t}$，这意味着原点的 $J(o)$ 产生了空间的 $-\varepsilon \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}(r)}{\partial t}$ 却又与旋度方程组自相矛盾。因此说，麦克斯韦把有源内部的物理方程推广到自由空间是错误的，进行的公式合并化改造也是不成立的。

第六，麦克斯韦把电路上的电流连续定律 $\nabla \bullet J = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$ 进行空间化改造，而认为“ 电流向以太空间四面八方流逝，电流在以太空间中也连续 ”。麦克斯韦认为“ 电性既不是点也不是面或体，而是分布在整个空间的电位移，可见的介质和不可见的以太被电动力扭拉之后形成了电位移，电位移是位移电流的先兆，电是分布在整个自由空间的物理量，流入金属球 a 中的电流并没有结束，而是继续流向四面八方 ”。现在看来他的这种推广结论显然是错误的，不仅物理概念错，而且计算也错，因为克稀霍夫定律只适合于导体内部，不适合导体外部的自由空间。事实上电容极板上的电荷不可能通过以太流向另一极板，电瓶或电容都是储存了正负电荷这个实体，更不是电流流向四面八方。特别是电荷枪或粒子发生器将电子发射到麦克斯韦的金属球 a中，不仅电荷积累了，而且质量也增加了，因此说麦克斯韦的这种抽象化推广，在物理概念上是错误的。

第七，当我们审视他的推导过程时，也会发现，他一会儿把 $P(r$)点当作是源点，一会儿是把 $P(r$)点当作场点，场源不分，不仅忽视了数学定理的使用条件，而且造成了非对称空间。他为了得到旋度方程组而认为 $J(r)$、$\rho(r)$ 分布在整个以太空间，但是其支持者氦姆霍尔滋为了得到波动方程却又认为 $J(r) = 0$、$\rho(r) = 0$。换句话说，既然在自由空间里是 $J(r) = 0$、

$\rho(r)=0$，那么麦克斯韦就无法推导出旋度方程来。现在，我们根据现代金属电子理论来审视，他的位移电流显然是错误的，这是历史科学水平局限性造成的必然。正如40年后洛仑兹所指出的那样：“麦克斯韦从不相信电荷实体，总是以他的电位移代替电荷体，人们也很难理解他指的电荷是什么，他从不问及电磁场是怎么产生的，在他的理论中，似乎电磁场来自无穷远处，一种不需要源的场”。所以才促使麦克斯韦错误的诞生了两个旋度方程，一种非对称方程和非对称空间。其实，电荷体的运动才是一切电磁波的根源，场不会产生出场来。

第八，麦克斯韦旋度方程诞生于以太媒质，光速实验表明以太不存在，这就直接导致麦克斯韦旋度方程的失败。尽管光速$c_0=(\varepsilon_0\mu_0)^{-0.5}$，但（$\varepsilon_0$，$\mu_0$）却不是旋度场的传播媒质，而且人们至今没有测量到电波在（ε_0，μ_0）中运动的拖曳现象。

第九，人们为了求解麦克斯韦的非对称方程组，可以说是费了九牛二虎之力。即，在场量的求解过程中，人们运用了格林定理、氦姆霍尔滋方程和洛仑兹条件以及电流连续定律，但是，我们可以验算这一整套场量计算过程存在严重破绽：1）运用格林定理来求解旋度方程暴露出明显破绽，2）非齐次氦姆霍尔滋方程难以自圆其说，3）提出位移电流连续定律却不满足他的位移电流连续定律，4）运用洛仑兹条件却不满足洛仑兹条件。

总之，麦克斯韦两个旋度方程在自由空间是不成立的，不仅物理概念错而且数学计算错。我们可以这样总结麦克斯韦旋度场理论：考虑到他所运用的所有方程都是导体内部的方程，因此麦克斯韦旋度方程组只适合于导体内部电磁场的计算模型，即它给出了导体内部的电信号传输模型，由此推导出来的传播速度c_0实际上就是导体内部电信号相对于源的传输速度。但在物理概念上不是场产生场，在导体外部的自由空间里，他的旋度方程组是错误的。

本章还介绍了对麦克斯韦互生场的否定性实验方法。

在这里，我很想而且必须补充一句：如果没有麦克斯韦的错误推导，当今世界文明将推迟若干年，这是人类的“因错得福”。他毕竟是第一个预言电磁波存在性的物理学家，而且证明了导体内部信号传输速度c_0，其错误是难免的，因为科学道路是曲折的；当时人们不认识电的本质，更不认识电荷，直到麦克斯韦去世18年后汤姆孙才发现电子、去世几十年后洛仑兹才创建金属电子理论和提出洛仑兹磁力。也就是说伟大麦克斯韦的错误是历史的必然。而伟大赫兹实验是人类的“因福得福”，因为赫兹第一个用实验证明了电波的产生方法，即，把串联的电感与电容逐步展开成偶极子，使得电容中的时变电场和电感中的时变磁场向着自由空间辐射。这样的偶极子就是通信天线和米波雷达天线。

本章结论是：在自由空间里，麦克斯韦的磁生电与电生磁两个旋度方程都是错误的；他基于导体内部而阐述的电信号传输机理和速度是可用的。

第四章 电场波与磁场波之独立辐射

通常的看法是，赫兹实验是对麦克斯韦方程组的证明，其实不然，因该说麦克斯韦关于电磁波存在性的预言促使了伟大赫兹实验早日进行。其实伟大赫兹实验的推理逻辑恰恰是电场波与磁场波的独立辐射之实验证明，这正如洛仑兹所讲的那样[2]“赫兹铲除麦克斯韦方程组中的势是完全正确的，电子的运动是一切电磁场的根源”，也就是说，场不能产生场。

本章先是从球面对称分布电场出发，并借助于平板电容的时变电场，论证了线性时变电场是独立辐射的，三角函数时变电场是独立辐射的，正余弦函数时变电场也是独立辐射的。然后从线性时变电流辐射线性时变磁场入手，论证了三角函数时变磁场是独立辐射的，正余弦函数时变磁场也是独立辐射的。更重要的是，从伟大赫兹实验逻辑中得益，从 LC 振荡电路开始，逐步展开成半波振子天线，半波振子天线上的电流振荡，形成了时变电流和时变电荷，其电场波是振子上时变电荷产生的，其磁场波是振子上时变电流产生，电场与磁场发生交换是通过半波振子上时变电流的流动得以实现的。也就是说，时变电场和磁场是金属电子的时变运动产生的。

本章还论述了在通信雷达的工程实践中，接收天线既接收到了时变电场也接收到了时变磁场，接收天线在洛仑兹电力 $q\boldsymbol{E}(t)$ 和广义洛仑兹磁力 $e(-\boldsymbol{c}_0)\times\boldsymbol{B}(t)$ 的作用下形成信号电流，其信号强度反比于距离平方。

此外本章还论证了自由空间中的波速等于半波振子上电信号的传输速度，由于良导体内的 μ、ε 与真空中的 μ_0、ε_0 相同，所以电波的辐射速度等于麦克斯韦在导体内电信号传输速度，即电波的辐射速度等于导体内的电信号传输速度 c_0。

本章结论是：时变电场是时变电荷产生的，时变磁场是时变电流产生的，电场波和磁场波是各自独立辐射的，辐射场强与距离平方成反比、接收机的信号强度与距离平方成反比。

第五章 电波本性不是能量

如果电磁波的物理行为是同生共死的 $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$ 之能量行为，则我们不能说明电场与磁场是独立辐射的。反之，如果电磁波的物理行为不是同生共死的 $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$ 之能量行为，而是独立矢量场行为，则说明电场与磁场是独立辐射的。在大学物理书籍里，讲授有关光的干涉与衍射时，物理老师首先引入光强 $I\propto E^2$ 的概念并图示能量强弱条纹，似乎告诉我们：光波的干涉是能量的干涉、明暗条纹是能量的大小，在物理概念上与麦克斯韦的波能量及玻印廷能流密度 $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$ 吻合。这就导致本章必须回答电磁波的属性问题。对此，我们首先指出，机械波服从牛顿力学定律，传播的波能量守恒。麦克斯韦从机械波类比到电磁波，这种基于波能量的概念，然而，它既不是传播波能量守恒也不是辐射矢量场守恒 (见第 2、3章的论述)。本章论证表明：对于机械波而言，它借助于煤质的振荡而传播，所以它遵循牛顿力学定律，因此机械波传播的波能量 $\mathrm{W_K}=\frac{1}{2}\rho(\Delta\mathrm{V})\mathrm{A}^2\omega^2$ 守恒，ρ 是单位体积中的质量；但是对于真空中的电场波或磁场波来说，单位体积内的质量等于零，没有振荡传播的煤质，也没有振荡传播的动力，所以它是一种辐射。本书的第四章得出的结论是，电波是独立辐射的矢量场，其场强与距离平方成反比，如果以辐射源为中心，取球面 S_1 和 S_2 ,那么流出 S_1 面的的场量等于流出 S_2 面的场量，即辐射矢量场守恒，服从距离平方反比律。本章进一步回答电波的一切物理行为都是独立矢量场行为，却不是波能流 $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$ 之行为。目的是在物理概念上进一步否定波能流 $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$ 传播的观点，也在物理概念上进一步证明了电波是独立矢量场之辐射。

本章从电波的干涉、电波的传输等物理行为入手，分析得出了“电波的辐射不是波能量

的传播，而是矢量场的辐射”之结论。主要结论包括：1)电波的干涉和衍射是独立矢量场的干涉和衍射，不是波能流 $E\times H$ 的干涉和衍射，特别指出T.Yang实验恰是矢量场的干涉却不是能量的干涉，明暗条纹是矢量场幅值的大小却不是标量能量的大小；2)电波的反射折射是独立矢量场的反射折射，不是波能流 $E\times H$ 的反射折射；3)电波的辐射是独立矢量场的辐射，不是波能流 $E\times H$ 的辐射；4)电波的接收是对独立矢量场的接收，不是对波能流 $E\times H$ 的接收；5)电波辐射矢量场守恒，而麦克斯韦旋度场既不是传播波能量守恒也不是辐射矢量场守恒；6)正余弦电场、磁场是虚功率，正余弦电场、磁场不是能量。电场波和磁场波是虚功率，其本性不是能量。微波作用于物质将转化为热能，不是“能量对能量的直接传递”，而是矢量场作用于物质在广义洛仑兹力的作用下产生了热能，如同力作用于物体产生动能一样，存在一个转化过程。作用力 $F=ma$(t)、电场力 $qE(t)$ 和磁场力 $q(-v)\times B(t)$ 都不是能量。

因此本章结论是：电波的一切物理行为都不是波能量 ($\propto E\times H$)之行为，而是独立矢量场行为；电场波和磁场波的本性不是能量而是虚功率，它作为波动性，辐射矢量场守恒；而波长接近原子尺寸的光波在数字化化处理上仍可按普朗克量子假设来计算。

第六章 错误的狭义相对论

前五章是对对狭义相对论的第一个论据 (号称相对性原理)进行了否定，我们还将在第八章中看到狭义相对论的第二个论据 (号称光速不变原理)被否定。本章对它的论点进行全否定。

相对论用微观领域里的粒子速度计算值而宣称：牛顿定律与相对论只相差高阶无穷小量，甚至还“倒打一耙”，说什么当速度比较小时可用牛顿定律来近似计算。这句倒打一耙的“近似计算”之语言像一管麻醉剂，麻醉了我你他，从而打消了人们深究相对论破绽的念头。本章就来看看到底是牛顿定律 伽利略原理正确或是相对论正确。

错误的相对论动力学。本章通过力学方程的求解得到，相对论动力学求解简谐运动、降落运动、抛物运动等基本运动方程的结果是轨迹畸变，而且它不满足能量守恒定律，不是微弱差别而是天壤之别，甚至造成机毁人亡。相对论动力学求解卫星运动方程的结果是轨道畸变，而且违背开谱勒定律，违背角动量守恒定律和能量守恒定律，甚至连自己的质能关系也满足不了。如果相对论上天，则卫星必然坠地。也许有的人说，力学上的事情用广义相对论来解决，那么我倒要问问，相对论动力学能解决什么问题？而且广义相对论也没有解决力学上的事情。既然称之为“相对论动力学”却不能联系动力学事件，那么这种理论体系就是一种虚幻的幻术。我敢断言，即使爱因斯坦使用广义相对论的“引力理论”也无法将卫星送上天，也只能是从所谓的“Riemann空间”坠下地来。而牛顿定律在各个领域都得到了圆满的证实与检验。总之，假如相对论动力学用于现实工作生活的各个领域，都将发生类似于“机毁人亡、卫星坠地”这样的灾难和恶果。为什么相对论如此糟糕呢？因为，虽然 $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}\approx 1$，但当 β 中的 v 参与微积分运算后，运动方程就成为天壤之别的变异函数，一种十分糟糕的变异函数。作为科学研究者，要像哥白尼那样，宣传科学真理，不怕上绞刑台。

错误的相对论运动学。一辆匀速 v 的列车 (S' 系)上有一运动员在打台球，台球质量 m_0 相

对于列车的运动速度是u_x'。这类运动很多。很显然，像这类基本运动在伽利略相对性原理变换下，动量是守恒的$\boldsymbol{P}' = \boldsymbol{P} - \boldsymbol{P}_0$，牛顿定律是协变的$\boldsymbol{F}' = \boldsymbol{F}$，质量是恒定的$m' = m$。但是，如果按照相对论运动学来计算，由于$m \neq m'$及$\boldsymbol{u}_x \neq \boldsymbol{v} + \boldsymbol{u}_x'$，$S'$系上的动量$\boldsymbol{P}'$是$c_0$和$u_x'$的高阶函数，$S$系上的动量$\boldsymbol{P}$是$c_0$和$u_x'$及$v$的高阶函数，造成动量不守恒$\boldsymbol{P} \neq \boldsymbol{P}_0 + \boldsymbol{P}'$，两个惯性系测得的作用力不相等$\boldsymbol{F}' \neq \boldsymbol{F}$之错误。由于爱因斯坦没有定义静止动量，出现问题后就想从“静止能量”中找答案。可是，台球静止能量是那个参照系上的静止能量，是车上的或是地上的？是太阳系的或是银河系的？是相对的或是绝对的？既然相对论不承认绝对静止空间，也就没有参照，何来静止能量。动系人认为台球的总能量是$m'c_0^2$，静系人认为台球的总能量是mc_0^2，由于$m \neq m'$及$\boldsymbol{u}_x \neq \boldsymbol{v} + \boldsymbol{u}_x'$，从而$mc_0^2 \neq m'c_0^2$。如此一来，总能量不相等$W \neq W'$，动量不守恒$\boldsymbol{P} \neq \boldsymbol{P}_0 + \boldsymbol{P}'$，质量不恒定$m \neq m'$，作用力不确定$\boldsymbol{F}' \neq \boldsymbol{F}$。两个惯性系观测到的所有运动参数都是不确定的，对于这样一个最基本的运动被相对论运动学变换之后，既不是伽利略变换下的牛顿定律协变，也不是洛仑兹变换下的相对论形式不变。两个惯性系的匀速直线运动就被相对论弄得一塌糊涂，错到极点，哪么我们就没有任何理由相信相对论的“倒打一耙”。

错误的相对论电磁学。相对论电磁学不是时变磁场产生了电场，而是“作相对运动的观察者看见了电场和磁场两种场”，这种依据麦克斯韦旋度场理论而认为“空间本不该对称”的相对论，却在电磁学问题上又与它的依据格格不入了。我们可以计算，相对论电磁学在速度选择器、粒子加速器等高速粒子运动中，与现代粒子实验这些客观事实不符，甚至相差二倍值，去掉二倍误差等于相对论不相信洛仑兹磁力和电子感应加速器是真的。如果使用相对论电磁学来设计电子感应加速器，则出现无法实现的变异方程式。注意到：在相对论字典里没有绝对静系只有所选的参照系，也没有绝对速度只有相对速度，即β中的v是两者之间的相对速度。然而两个高速电子的相对速度早已超过了c_0，即$\beta > 1$，这是事实，那么按照相对论电磁学来计算两电子之间的排斥力就成为虚数了。线性电场或线性磁场的辐射速度都是c_0，电场辐射到金属电子上，辐射场与金属电子之间的相对速度等于c_0，即$\beta = 1$，也是客观事实，那么按照相对论电磁学计算，其作用力eE成为无穷大。有的人士曾经赞叹道相对论对电磁学的洛仑兹变换是成功的，但是，当测量者携带磁铁靠近(或离开)线圈时，所谓“运动磁场产生电场”，其$\boldsymbol{E}_\perp' = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta}}(\boldsymbol{V} \times \boldsymbol{B})_\perp$确定的电场方向违背右手定则，或者说相对论只好承认谁在运动谁在静止的绝对时空观；当平板电容运动时，所谓“运动电场产生磁场”，其$\boldsymbol{B}_\perp' = \dfrac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta}}(\boldsymbol{V} \times \boldsymbol{E})_\perp$是一个无头无尾的直线。以上例证都说明相对论电磁学是错误的。

错误的相对论时空观。本章根据惯性离心力论证了赤道线上的时钟变慢是牛顿定律的必然，时钟快慢不是匀速直线运动所致而是加速度所致，时钟是人为的度量属性，取决于度量工具和环境，时间则是自然属性。本章列举了一些相对论造成时空佯谬的例证，也驳斥了相对论关于孪生兄弟单飞(另一个留守家)造成佯谬之辩解。本章特别指出，两名孪生兄弟携带相同时钟和相同刻度尺各奔东西都运动，由于相对论没有绝对的动系只有所选的参照系，而

在 $l=l'\sqrt{1-\beta^2}$ 和 $\Delta t=\dfrac{\Delta t'}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$ 的计算中不分靠近与离开，两者转弯加速场也相同，因此其结果是：当两位孪生兄弟返回见面时，各自答案相互对立，争吵不休。这既是长度收缩佯谬又是时间膨胀佯谬，其实就是相对时空观荒谬。即使爱因斯坦本人也无法辩解此荒谬。

大家都知道月球绕地球运动，在正月十六 (Calendar in China)晚上我们看见月亮是正圆，但在相对论的眼里是椭圆，因为相对论者认为长轴在运动方向，因运动才被压缩成正圆了。天文学家拍摄到的行星是圆的，但在相对论的眼里都是椭圆被压缩而成的。行星有公转和自转，因此相对论认为行星的长轴和短轴是变化的 --运动方向的直径变短、垂直方向的直径不变，犹如变形金刚才使得我们看见它始终是圆。在太空的宇航员经常被相对论变形，一会儿变矮、一会变长，一会儿变胖、一会儿变瘦。转盘上的相对论者认为越转越紧，定盘上的相对论者认为越转越松。如此一来，基于欧几里德空间而计算出来的圆周率将被相对论重新计算。大家都知道，《数学手册》里的三角几何和 (牛顿 -莱布尼兹)微积分都是基于欧式空间和绝对时空观而得出来的结论，也被 500年工程实践所证实。假如工程实践中承认爱因斯坦的“ Riemann几何 ”和相对时空观，那么现在的《数学手册》将被相对论者推倒重写。这意味着相对论者不相信人类 500年工程实践是真的。可见相对论的性质正如爱因斯坦同年代的Michelson等科学家们指出的那样：怪物。

错误的光速不变原理。光运动是相对论的敏感问题，相对论从不回答光速是绝对速度或是相对速度这个基本问题，如果他回答光速是相对速度，则光速遵循伽利略相对性变换原理，那么运动者测得的相对光速就该是 $c=c_0+v$ ，这与光速不变假设自我矛盾；如果相对论回答光速是绝对的，则一切相对于光的运动都是绝对运动，这与相对论时空观还是自我矛盾，所以相对论干脆不回答，只演讲“ 光速不变假设 ”。相对论从不回答光是怎么运动的这个本质问题，如果他回答光运动是辐射 (发射)，那么这个光速就应该像激光弹一样，是相对于光源的发射速度 c_0 ，当光源运动时，那么观测者测得的光速就是 $c=c_0+v$ ，这与光速不变假设还是自我矛盾；如果他回答光运动是传播，那么它与机械波一样必有振荡传播的媒质，可这种媒质难以证明，所以相对论干脆不回答，只演讲“ 光速不变假设 ”。相对论从不回答光速是矢量或是标量这个基本问题，事实上例如激光弹和激光束的运动速度显然是矢量。既然 c_0 和 v 都是矢量，那么必然服从矢量叠加原理。当一激光枪在飞行舱的侧面窗口向窗外发射激光束时，虽然舱内人只看见纵向的发射速度 $u_y=c_0$ ，但舱外人 (静系人)既看见了纵向速度 $u_y=c_0$ 又看见了横向速度 $u_x=v$ ，显然窗外人根据矢量叠加原理就得到 $c=c_0+v$ ，所以相对论大势宣讲封闭的舱内人观察光速之现象，而对舱外人观察光速之现象避而不谈。无论相对论怎样回避上述本质问题，我们仍然能够看出它的错误。现在我们借用“ 爱因斯坦的洛仑兹变换 ”中的球面波来考察一运动光源的光速问题：在动系 S' 上显然有 $u'_x=u'_y=u'_z=c_0$ ，当光源沿 x 正方向运动时，由“ 相对论的速度之和 ”公式计算得到 S 系上 $u_x=c_0$ 及 $u_y=u_z=c_0\sqrt{\dfrac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}}<c_0$ ，与他自己的光速不变假设自相矛盾；但当光源沿 x 负方向 ($-v$)运动

时，由其“速度之和”公式计算得到$u_x = c_0$及$u_y = u_z = c_0\sqrt{\frac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}} > c_0$，与它自己的光速不变假设更是自相矛盾。可见相对论是错误的，就连自圆其说也做不到。相对论用文字语言假设光速不变，但用他自己的数学语言9.1节去计算Michelson-Morley实验时，却得不到零性结果。

弄清历史事件的来龙去脉[1,2,5]，我们清楚地看到：当时以太说占据统治地位，旋度场理论是用以太媒质来论述电位移的、没有以太也就没有旋度场方程组，洛仑兹变换则是为了解释“以太媒质中运动不可测”的干涉实验也默许以太说，爱因斯坦则更是根据以太媒质中的这些结论，并以这些结论为依据去论述相对论。这在当时以太风流行的环境下，促使了爱因斯坦一根筋的咬住“以太”这个托词、狭窄的研究“运动可测与运动不可测”这个假象，他不是丢弃了以太，反而正是利用了以太中的观点去阐述相对论。换句话说，如果没有基于以太的麦克斯韦旋度理论作他的论据，或许没有以太说的洛仑兹变换作他的工具，从而也就没有以太媒质中的相对论。因此说，这是以太促成了相对论，也是以太坑害了爱因斯坦半辈子。既然侠义相对论是错误，还谈什么广义相对论。本书主要否定狭义相对论，从它的依据、演算及其结论进行全面否定。这一点我敢自豪的说，全书无误，论证充分，其实验就是人类500多年来的物理实验和人类工程实践。至于广义相对论问题，我没有深入，因为我不是懂天懂地神人，也没有精力和时间去全面否定广义相对论。例如水星近日点推前这个天文问题，需要天文学家深入研究、找到真实原因。当两个大尺寸的天体之距离较短之情况，运用牛顿定律和开普勒定律时，由于二体已经不是理想质点了，这就导致了水星近日点的进动值与两个理想质点的进动值不一致。哈工大的肖军先生运用牛顿力学定律在他的书中推算出来了水星近日点的进动值，与天文观察也吻合(有待斟酌)，他指出相对论不是唯一解释者，等等。也就是说，对广义相对论需要有关领域专家去否定。在“二战”时期，人们普遍感到空虚，一些学者写文章，对未解之谜戴上“相对论”的头衔，试图用相对论去解释，于是在“二战”过后出现了“相对论高潮”。虽然在主观上找到了自我安慰，但在客观上却迷惑了科学界，使我们麻木不仁，阻碍人们对真实原因的探索。再如“黑洞”问题，其真实原因到底是爱因斯坦的黑洞或是牛顿的黑洞，或是拉普拉斯的黑洞？或者是那个天体物质对光波具有很强的吸收能力？其实，对光波具有弱反射和强吸收能力的材料就是“吸波材料”即“黑洞材料”。我的实验（第1.9节）介绍了这个想法的合理性。当太阳能电池的转换效率超过90%时，它就是一个“黑洞”。如果不深入研究，将严重地阻碍材料物理学的发展！也将迷惑天体物理学的探索方向。

本章结论是：狭义相对论是错误，牛顿定律和伽利略相对性原理才是真理。

第七章 爱因斯坦的洛仑兹变换是一种数学游戏

本章首先指出，相对论对于长度收缩的计算是从“逆变换式”中求出x来计算的，然而对于时间膨胀的计算却是直接使用“正变换式”中的t来计算的，从数学角度讲，没有推理逻辑，从物理角度讲，没有确定的物理内涵。如果这种计算方法反过来，就该是时间收缩而长度膨胀；如果两者都使用“逆变换式”，那就该是时间和长度都收缩；如果两者都是用“正变换式”，那就该是时间和长度都膨胀。这个问题属于相对论的根基问题，也就是说相

对论的根基既无数学上的推理逻辑，也无物理上的确定内涵。既然不同的计算方法有不同的时空伸缩，这正说明爱因斯坦相对论可以任意取舍，同时也说明了洛仑兹变换式的本身不具有确定的物理内涵，而是一种纯数学假设而已。正如相对论书籍里介绍的那样[1]“洛仑兹对于t'及变换式的物理意不清楚”。其实，作为物理学家和数学家的洛仑兹本人特意强调[5]：“地方时只不过是一个数学假设，不具有真实的物理意义”。因此，本章把它称为“数学游戏”，或者叫做有趣的数学游戏。作为数学研究者，可以讨论洛仑兹的有趣数学游戏。

分析洛仑兹变换不难发现，洛仑兹变换的本性是：把两个一次函数代入一个平方函数中再与另一个形式相同的平方函数进行比较，并令其变量xt'的参数项等于零，计算结果得到一个纯数学变换式，就变换式本身而言，与物理概念没有什么联系。为了进一步说明洛仑兹变换是一种数学游戏，本章采取“**以毒攻毒**”的方式，来说明它是一种有趣的数学游戏。

设观察者测得的光速是w（$\neq c_0$），套用爱因斯坦变换手法，得到了本章命名的“w相对论”。“w相对论”的长度收缩公式与爱因斯坦公式完全一摸一样，“w相对论”的时间膨胀公式与爱因斯坦公式差别仅仅是高阶无穷小量，而且其形式不变；运用本章的“w相对论多普勒效应”和“w相对论速度之和”不仅能“解释”历史物理实验，而且能“解释”现代高能π介子的半生期实验，也预料到了极限速度c_0（本书认为电磁波相对于源的辐射速度不超过c_0）。如果套用爱因斯坦的变换手法，可以创造“w相对论动力学”和“w相对论电磁学”，还可以诞生“w广义相对论”，甚至可以预料到引力红移和水星近日点推前等等“奇迹”。可见本章的“w相对论”不仅能包治百病而且还能未卜先知。真的很神奇？不是的！这种“神奇”只能说明洛仑兹变换是一种形式不变的数学游戏，它不具有真实的物理意义。

注意到本章的“w相对论”在推导过程中的w值是一个任意值，w取值无穷，将有无穷多个相对论诞生，而且表达式的结构形式不变。这就是相对论者所说的“电磁定律在洛仑兹变换下形式不变”。之所以“形式不变”，并不是自然客观存在“洛仑兹变换下形式不变”这样的性质，而是洛仑兹变换本身就是一种表达式结构形状不变的数学游戏，而爱因斯坦正是利用了这种数学游戏去推演相对论之数学游戏。这才是问题根结所在。

从本章的“w相对论”对微观领域的解释情况来看，我们领悟出这样一个道理来，这就是：鉴别狭义相对论的真伪，不可简单的从微观领域里计算值上的近似程度去鉴别，也不可盲目的从爱因斯坦相对论或w相对论猜着了什么“奇迹”去鉴别，而应该从物理概念和物理原理上去鉴别，特别是从狭义相对论参与微积分运算后的结果去鉴别，也就是说，第六章才是试金石。

本章结论是：洛仑兹变换是基于以太媒质的数学游戏，而爱因斯坦则是利用了这种数学游戏，推演了以太空间收缩和相对时间膨胀的狭义相对论。本章的“w相对论”也是如此。

第八章 光速叠加原理论证

本章先是从电波入手，论证了真空中的光波具有纵向刚性和横向刚性之属性，论述了纵向刚性（光源运动波长不变）是由于光波没有振荡传波的媒质而带来的必然属性，横向刚性（随光源一起作横向运动）是由于光波没有质量也就没有惯性而带来的必然属性。也就是说，在真空中，因为光波没有振荡传播的媒质，它是一种辐射，所以具有纵向刚性特点，其波长

不会因光源运动而改变；因为光波没有质量，也就没有惯性，所以它具有横向刚性特点，可随光源一起作横向运动，同样可随光源一起作纵向运动。据此，再根据光波的纵向辐射速度和随光源一起运动的横向速度，分析了光速的叠加性。最后用测速雷达和侦察机这个最真实的工程实践证明了光速叠加原理：在真空中，光波没有传播的振荡媒质，而且光场的质量等于零，场的运动不需要作用力的作用，因此光运动是一种辐射，它相对于光源的辐射速度是一个矢量c_0，这是一个相对于辐射源的相对速度，而不是绝对速度，它服从速度矢量叠加原理，当光源与观测者存在相对速度v时，观测者测得的相对光速是$c=c_0+v$，其多普勒效应的物理概念十分清晰。此外，在9.1节论证指出：相对论文字语言说光速不变，但用相对论自己的数学语言去计算Michelson-Morley实验，却仍然存在光程差$\delta=d\beta^2$。

本章还指出光速不变假设的破绽累累，最典型的就是，当波长为λ的光源在静系，测量者以速度v离开或靠近光源运动时，按照光速不变假设，测量者测得的光速还是c_0的话，那么根据恒等式$f'=\frac{c'}{\lambda}=\frac{c_0}{\lambda}$，则无频移可言。虽然相对论后来通过数学变换方式而编造出“周期＝光源运动时间＋光波传输时间”得到了所谓的“相对论多普勒效应”，不仅物理概念错乱，而且计算上自我矛盾。由其“相对论效应”推导出来的波长却与它自己的长度（波长）收缩公式中的λ'出现矛盾冲突；由其“相对论效应”推导出来的周期却与它自己的时间膨胀公式T'自相矛盾。这种拼凑出来的“效应”，自相矛盾，实在是不敢苟同。重要的关键问题还是，其“效应”与恒等式$f=\frac{c}{\lambda}$不符，即，相对论的频率f'、相对论的波峰长度λ'、相对论光速$c'=c_0$导致$c_0\neq f'\lambda'$，可见相对论无法自圆其说。本章认为对于声波、水波等机械波是力（或动能）作用于振荡媒质而传播的，所以当机械波波源运动时，其波峰存在被挤压的媒质和动力，于是波长可变。但电波和光波没有振荡的媒质，它是一种直接辐射，其波峰没有被挤压的媒质，也没有受挤压的动力，因此真空中的电波之波长不变。例如机载半波振子天线辐射的微波波长λ是固有的，其波长λ不会因运动而改变。特别是雷达在地面，波长更不会变，它是雷达辐射源固有的，因此这种情况下，在恒等式$f=\frac{c}{\lambda}$中，唯有侦察机测得的相对速度是$c=c_0+v$，才有频移。大量军事侦察接收机业已证实了$f=\frac{c_0\pm v}{\lambda}=\frac{c_0}{\lambda}\pm\frac{v}{\lambda}=f_0\pm f_d$。

本章结论是：在真空中，光波没有传播的振荡媒质，而且场的质量等于零，场的运动不需要作用力的作用，因此光运动是一种辐射，其辐射速度是一个矢量c_0，这是一个相对于辐射源的相对速度，却不是绝对速度，它服从伽利略相对性变换原理，遵循速度矢量叠加法则，当光源与观测者存在相对速度v时，观测者测得的相对光速是$c=c_0+v$。其实验证明是：全世界的侦察机、PD雷达、MTI及MTD系统，包括Michelson-Morley实验和Fizean实验，等等都是光速叠加原理的实验证明。

第九章 历史重大物理实验的本质

历史重大物理实验的共同点是基于当时的以太说，相对论的论据则更是如此。问题本来

就很复杂，再加上相对论在历史重大实验问题上咬住以太不放，说什么“有的光速实验表明相对于以太的运动可测，有的光速实验表明相对于以太的运动不可测”，似乎光速不变假设平息了那些实验纠纷，这就使我们失去了对真理追求的信心，也扰乱了我们的思路，增加了我们梳理问题的难度。但是，只要我们抛弃以太说，全面分析历史事件的来龙去脉，总能拨开乌云见晴天。因此，本章通过分析与计算所得结论是：

Michelson-Morley实验是基于光波在静止以太媒质中振荡并以绝对速度 c_0 传播的概念下进行的干涉实验。其零性结果恰恰是说明了以太媒质不存在，也说明光速 c_0 不是绝对速度。本节首先指出：相对论用文字语言措辞“任何惯性系看见的光速都是 c_0 ”，表面上看起来相对论解释了Michelson-Morley实验的零性结果。但是用相对论自己的数学语言去论证时，却发现相对论不能解释其零性结果，仍然存在光程差 $\delta = d\beta^2$ 。本节用光速叠加原理来分析该实验，其零性结果是它的必然，因为光速是相对于光源的相对速度而不是绝对速度，又由于光源(反射镜)与观测者没有相对运动，所以也就没有光程差，从而也说明伽利略相对论性原理也适合于光运动。只要我们抛弃爱因斯坦的以太托词，用光速叠加原理，一解即明。换句话说，该实验证明了光辐射具有刚性，也证明了光速叠加原理，光束的横向刚性使得光束“击中”反射镜 M_2 的中心则说明光束不被以太拖曳，即该实验也证明了以太不存在。

Fizean实验测得流水光速是 $\frac{c_0}{n} \pm v$ ，正说明光速是相对的、可叠加的。光波在介质水中的速度是 $\frac{c_0}{n}$ (其 n 是介质水的折射率)，它是一个相对速度，服从速度矢量叠加原理，当流水与观测者存在相对速度 v 时，观测者测得的相对光速正是 $\frac{c_0}{n} \pm v$ ，分析计算结果与实验结果一致，这是光速叠加原理的历史实验证明。其物理概念十分清晰。

Trouton-Noble实验是基于以太媒质传播磁场的观点，企图测量电荷随地球一起运动所产生的磁力，但由于以太不存在，而且磁力线具有刚性，运动电荷所产生的磁力线同其电荷一起跟随地球运动，因此电荷并没有切割磁力线，所以该实验是徒劳的。只要我们抛弃以太说，抛弃爱因斯坦的“相对于以太的运动，有的运动可测，有的运动不可测”这个迷魂药，稍微看一下其实验报告就知道该实验是徒劳的。如果说该实验有什么收获，那就是该实验进一步证明了以太不存在、证明了磁力线跟随电荷一起随地球运动，也否定了爱因斯坦的“动电场产生磁场”的推断。

James恒星光偏差观测实验证明了绝对静止空间的存在。James实验原本是证了明绝对静止的以太空间获得成功，但只要我们把“以太”一词去掉，完全符合他的计算和推理逻辑。这就是说：假设绝对静止空间不被地球拖带，光速是可叠加的，与观测者的运动有关，那么半年后地球绕日运行的方向恰相反，应有一偏转角 $\cos\theta_1 \approx \frac{\cos\theta' - (v/c_0)}{1-(v/c_0)\cos\theta'}$ ，则James实验正是证明了这个假设，即证明了绝对静止空间，也证明了光速的叠加性。

Compton伦琴射线散射实验，1923年康普顿用爱因斯坦质能关系+普朗克量子理论解释

了该实验的结果，当时轰动全球，认为相对论在微观领域得到了检验。但是本章却用牛顿定律+普朗克量子理论完备地解释了康普顿效应，对解析式的分析表明，牛顿定律具有全面性和权威性。这正说明牛顿定律不仅在宏观领域和现实工作生活中得到了完备的唯一检验，而且在微观领域里也得到了很好的检验，从而也动摇了爱因斯坦的质能关系式。

本章结论是：抛弃爱因斯坦的以太托词，一切历史问题迎刃而解。爱因斯坦相对论和 w 相对论只是一种计算上的数字拼凑。尤其是这两种相对论对James实验解释中的数字拼凑，东拼西凑，既没有物理概念也没有数学逻辑。对此，我呼吁有关领域专家，探索科学真理，仔细研究广义相对论拥护者的说辞，把被扭曲的事件赋予正确的裁决，达到拨乱反正之目的。

第十章 自然时空观

爱因斯坦很神奇，在相对论首文中强调“ L ，地球自转带来的力学上的差别是微小的，按照麦克斯韦电动力学， L ，空间本不该对称”。他之所以对照起来强调这句话，依我看是因为他已经意识到地球自转中的惯性就是绝对空间的象征。所以他要人们忽视这个象征着绝对空间的物体惯性，而要让人们注意到麦克斯韦非对称方程造成的非对称空间。本书前五章已经否定了狭义相对论的第一个论据---相对性原理，第八章推翻了相对论的第二个论据---光速不变原理，第七章否定了狭义相对论的数学工具---洛仑兹变化，第六章否定了狭义相对论的论点，第九章否定了侠义相对论对历史重大实验的说辞，并用光速叠加原理和牛顿定律重新解释了历史重大物理实验，包括Michelson-Morley实验。本章进一步根据牛顿力学原理把时空观恢复到本来面目的自然属性上来。之所以选择力学来讨论而不选择电磁学和光学，这是因为电场磁场和光场的质量等于零，没有惯性，关键是场不占据绝对空间，因此电磁学和光学难以用纸上谈兵的方法鉴别绝对空间的存在性。

本章内容有：

正确的质量观。质量不变性：牛顿第一定律告诉我们，一切物体都有阻止其速度改变的特性，任何物体都具有惯性，惯性表明了物质运动的不灭性是物体固有的属性。“质量是惯性的度量”是从惯性大小上来定义的，质量越大，惯性越大，质量与加速度成反比，与速度大小无关。惯性质量表明，惯性质量与速度大小无关，更不能说速度大小决定了惯性质量。质量的可加性表明，质量是标量，它是由物质组成的，质量的大小取决于物质的组成结构。伽利略相对性原理早已证明质量是一个与运动无关的常量。现在有种说法，引力质量等于惯性质量，在我看来，从另一个角度来讲，这恰恰是航天工程师在设计卫星轨道时所用的卫星引力质量等于牛顿的惯性质量，许多力学工程师包括航天工程师都没有看过爱因斯坦相对论，无论是现实工作生活中或者是航天领域里，都是按照牛顿定律而设计的。无论引力质量或是惯性质量都是牛顿质量 m_0，这就是质量，尽管人们在书写过程中没有书写下标“ $_0$ ”，这是因为人们在工作中从来就不使用爱因斯坦的变质量。换句话说，大量工程实践包括微观领域的康普顿实验也都证明了质量不变性。

正确的时间观。时间的绝对性：如果从参考系 S 测得某一些事件所经过的时间为 Δt，而从参考系 S' 测得在同一事件所经过的时间为 $\Delta t'$，则存在关系：$\Delta t = \Delta t'$。即任一事件所经过的时间的长短是一个与所选择的参考系无关的绝对量。这个结论称为时间的绝对性。根据时

间的绝对性，如果我们以某一事件开始发生的那一时刻作为参考系 S 和 S' 的计时原点，那么参考系 S 的时刻 t 和参考系 S' 的时刻 t' 就应当是一样的，即 $t=t'$。这是物理学的基础，被日常经验和物理实验所证实。至于赤道时钟变慢问题，根据牛顿力学定律，地球两极的钟摆周期是 $T=2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$，再根据牛顿惯性定律，地球赤道线上的钟摆周期是 $T=2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g-a_{离}}}$。钟摆置于电梯内，在电梯加速地上升过程中，钟摆变快；在电梯加速地下降过程中，钟摆变慢。一切由物体运动 (包括粒子运动)产生的时钟，都会受到附加加速度的影响。时钟的快慢不是匀速直线运动所致，而是加速度所致。时钟是人为的度量属性，取决于度量工具和环境。但是时间不等于时钟，时间则是自然属性，时间是绝对的且是一维流逝的，伽利略变换原理早已证明了时间是绝对的且是一维流逝的。

正确的空间观。长度的绝对性：对于同一个物体，如果从参考系 S 测得的长度为 l，从参考系 S' 测得的长度为 l'，则存在的关系：$l=l'$。即同一个物体的长度是一个与所选择的参考系无关的绝对量。这个结论称为长度的绝对性。根据时间和长度的绝对性，就可以解决任意两个参考系 S、S' 之间的变换关系，亦即可以解决一切相对运动问题。建立在时间和长度的绝对性这两个基本假设上的时空观称为绝对时空观。它是物理学的基础。此外，让绳索上的小球作圆周运动后，当绳索断开时，小球沿着惯性作切线运动并不仍作圆周运动，原本是圆周运动，当失去控制之后，无论小球质量大小，都作切线运动，这说明什么呢？说明惯性是通过欧几里德空间的“直线型”反映出来，说明通过空间表现出来的惯性不因运动状态而变，而是有自己的固有属性，也说明空间本身就不因运动状态而变，而是有自己的固有属性，即，物体在绝对空间中运动，不会改变空间的性质，只会表现出绝对空间的某些属性来。同时我们不难发现，惯性在各个方向上是相同的，不会出现左手边的惯性大而右手边的惯性小之情形。这正说明，物体在空间里运动所表现出来的惯性是各向同性的，从而说明空间本身也是各向同性的。这正如伽利略相对性原理所证明的那样，空间是绝对的且是各向同性的，也如James恒星光偏差观测所证明的那样，空间是绝对静止的。

绝对空间带来物体惯性。物体为何具有“直线型”惯性，这是绝对空间的性质决定的。我们说“直线型”惯性，因为惯性运动总是直线运动，而且我们证明了柯氏加速度是许多直线惯性在转动的运动中叠加而成的曲线，但其本性是直线形惯性。牵连力和柯氏力都是惯性力，惯性力带来了许多地球物理现象，傅科摆的曲线轨迹，自由落体东偏，列车西轨磨损厉害，河流西岸冲刷厉害，大气中气旋流，下水道口漩涡等等地球物理现象，都是地球在绝对空间中自转带来的惯性力所致，惯性力是真实的，可测的，惯性力通过绝对空间反映出来，是绝对空间的表征。正因为惯性力通过绝对空间表现出来，而不是直接来源于物体间的相互作用，所以它没有反作用力。正因惯性力仅仅是表征，所以物体在绝对空间中运动，不会改变空间的性质，只会表现出绝对空间的某些属性来。空间就是空间，所谓的相对论“物理空间”是从数学游戏中变出来的，它不是自然界的空间。自然界的空间是绝对的且是各向同性的，伽利略相对性原理证明了空间是绝对的且是各向同性的，James恒星光偏差观测实验也证明了绝对空间。

本章结论是：本章进一步证明了牛顿-伽利略时空观的正确性，质量是恒定的，时间是绝对的且是一维流逝的，空间是绝对的且是各向同性的。

本书考察了有关的科学史，总结了相关的物理学定律，论述了电波的产生机理及其了辐射场模型，揭示了光运动本质和光速叠加原理。所得结论是：时间是绝对的且是一维流逝的，空间是绝对的且是各向同性的，光速是可叠加的，广义洛仑兹磁力是正确的，电场波与磁场波是独立辐射的，爱因斯坦的狭义相对论和自由空间的旋度场方程是错误的。这一重大结论，否定了爱因斯坦侠义相对论和麦克斯韦旋度场理论，有力的支持了牛顿定律和绝对时空观，有力的支持了伽利略相对性原理和广义洛仑兹磁力，解决了光速纠纷、电磁感应纠纷和时空纠纷等三大遗留问题及其连带问题。为了科学真理，我们应当以理服人，不以名气压人，敬请并呼吁诺贝尔奖评委和物理学家们高度关注，也敬请中外院士们就本书内容进行反驳。尤其是：1、请求中科院院长以数理科学部的名义组织理论物理所的中青年研究员和物理学院的中青年教授们对本书进行逐句的审读。2、请求教育部部长组织《大学物理》的历届编委对本书进行逐句审读。3、请求何祚庥院士组织相对论者对本书进行打假。电话0086-13986151431邮箱 sciencesun@yahoo.cn网页 http://sciencesum.bokee.com。

Content Introduction

This book summarizes the experiments of senior physicists, integrates the problems that come out from natural science principle, comprehensively analyzes the root of electromagnetic induction refute, light velocity refute and space time refute. Generally speaking, this book negates special relativity's proposition, argument, deduction process and its relative propositions bequeathed from its history. There are ten chapters in the article, the first chapter of which proves the universality of general Lorentz magnetic force, the second and third chapters negate Maxwell Curl Equation, the fourth chapter founds electric wave radiation model, the fifth chapter proves that the essence of electric wave is not energy, the sixth chapter negates the proposition of special relativity, the seventh chapter negates the mathematical tool of special relativity, the eighth chapter proves light velocity superposition principle, the ninth chapter re-explains the physical experiments with important dissension in history(including Michelson-Morley experiment). The tenth chapter discusses the correct space time view on the basis of the three great Newton's Laws. The content summary is below:

Chapter 1: Universality of general Lorentz magnetic force

The universality of general Lorentz magnetic force is elaborated in this chapter, according to this general nature, all the electromagnetic induction phenomenon can make comprehensive and accurate physical explanation by using Lorentz magnetic force, no matter whether metal electrons cut magnetic lines or magnetic lines cut metal electrons, its physical essence is the result of Lorentz magnetic force $\boldsymbol{F}=q\boldsymbol{V}\times\boldsymbol{B}$ acting on electric charges. The magnetic force is $\boldsymbol{F}=e(-\boldsymbol{v}_B)\times\boldsymbol{B}$, "-" here is not added to this book randomly, but because the moving direction of B is different from the moving direction of coils. So the $\boldsymbol{F}=e\boldsymbol{v}_e\times\boldsymbol{B}+e(-\boldsymbol{V}_B)\times\boldsymbol{B}$ is called general Lorentz magnetic force in this chapter, the motion of metal electron in coils can form the current while the relative motion

between coil and magnet makes the metal electron cut the magnetic flux, the electron drifts in conductor then result in induced current I as well as induced electromotive force $\mathrm{d}U = \frac{-I}{\sigma s}\mathrm{d}l$ (Ohm's law) and induced electric field $E = \frac{\mathrm{d}U}{\mathrm{d}L}$ (the definition of electric field). The electromagnetic induction gives us the obvious information that $\boldsymbol{F}$ is the original reason, I、dU and E in conductor are the phenomena of electromagnetic induction current comes out first and then voltage. General Lorentz magnetic force is adopted in this chapter to make details and complete interpretation to all electromagnetic induction(including electromagnetic wave reflection mechanism, electromagnetic receiving mechanism, electronic sensors accelerator, DC generator, Hall Effect and all other electromagnetic induced products), and give demonstrations that all other views(including induced current in conductor, induced voltage in conductor, induced electric field and relativity electric magnetism) can not make detail and complete interpretation to all electromagnetic induction. Lorentz force is the nature, Faraday voltage and Lenz current are the representation, the Maxwell space induced electric field and Einstein electric field in mover's eye are misleading representations. Furthermore, the necessary conclusion to prove General Lorentz magnetic force experiment is also introduced in this chapter.

The conclusion in this chapter is that: based on absolute space time view, researching who is moving, only admit that $\boldsymbol{F} = e(\boldsymbol{v}_q)\times\boldsymbol{B}$ is correct, and $\boldsymbol{F} = e(-\boldsymbol{v}_B)\times\boldsymbol{B}$ must be admitted correct, general Lorentz force is the physics essence of electromagnetic induction, Lentz induced current and Faraday Electromotive force are phenomenon, the induced electric field in free space has no existence. The relativity electric magnetism is a mistake.

Chapter 2: Radio engineering is not the action of curl equation

The key content of Maxwell electromagnetic field theory is two curl equations. In the free space, time variable magnetic field produces time variable electric field, the time variable electric field then produces the time variable magnetic field, and then the energy stream density of wave $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$ makes vibration transmission in ether medium. Maxwell is the first physicist to predict the electric wave. In the past hundreds years, people have been waving the Maxwell curl theory instead of the true curl field theory in electric wave application in free space.

Radiation field's inconformity with curl theory. Supposed that radiation field is conformed with curl theory, the civil $50Hz$ (or $60Hz$) supplier will generate up to $10\times10^{7}\ \mathrm{V/m}$ radiation field according to the Maxwell curl field on the condition of $Idl = 1\times1\mathrm{Am}$, while the breakdown intensity of the electric field of air is about $10\times10^{6}\ \mathrm{V/m}$, hence the radiation field is unlivable; when ω is nearly equal to zero Hz, $\lim_{\omega\to0} E = \infty$ is beyond practice. Actually $E = 0$ is reasonable when ω is nearly equal to zero Hz according to Maxwell theory based on the direct current Ampere's circuital law revision and electromagnetic induction, so the radiation equation derived from curl theory is beyond actual practice; the energy stream density of wave $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$ is polynomial function of distance r, the electromagnetic energy outflow from spherical face S_1 is not equal to the

electromagnetic energy outflow from spherical face S_1, the minus outflow from spherical face S_1 indicates that the energy is from long distance place, which is unconfirmed with the actual practice. The field energy by curl theory and the wave energy are not inverse square rate of distance. Who really used the curl field in free space? The answer is no one.

Receiving field's inconformity with curl theory. The key content of curl theory is mixed electro-magnetic field transmits energy stream density of wave $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$ in the free space. Receiving is dipole antenna's receiving $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$ independent vector field to form signal current under Lorentz action, not the energy stream's ($\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$) inflowing into antenna. $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$ is polynomial function of distance r and also a minus energy, then $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$ is not a inflowing energy, and the dipole antenna can't receive the E_θ in curl theory, because E_θ may make the signal intensity not to be a polynomial function of distance r. Overall, the received electric wave is the wave in independent radiation but the wave in curl theory (which is detailed interpreted in Chapter 4).

Transmission field's inconformity with curl theory. Transmission field in dielectric waveguide (such as optical fiber communications and diver communications) are all independent vector Snell theory and Fresnel theory but energy stream of wave $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$ in curl theory. In the transmission field of curl theory in metallic waveguide, the wave energy is conflict with energy conversation law, the minus transmission energy or distant oscillation energy source is beyond actual practice. Micro-wave engineers are utilizing another practical experience which was introduced in paragraph 1.6 and paragraph 5.2.

Wave beam form's inconformity with curl theory. Radar big aperture antenna can gather beam in geometrical optical principle, the current on face is in accordance with General Lorentz magnetic force but not the energy stream of wave $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$ theory. Slot antenna and phased array beam are formed by $\frac{K_0}{r^2}$ independent vector field superposition; the receiving signal density is inverse square law of distance, and not the $\frac{K_0}{r^2}$ field superposition in curl theory and even not the $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$ energy superposition. Since more than 100 years of practical application, micro-wave experts have summarized some methods including geometrical **optical method in independent vector field,** Snell theory, Huygens principle, Fresnel principle, Lorentz magnetic force and Chebyshev polynomials. So it is sure to say that the curl theory has not been really utilized.

Time variable magnetic field in betatron generator vacuum ring can't generate accelerating electric field in curl theory, the linear $I_D dl$ at origin point can't be conformed with the $\nabla\times\boldsymbol{H}(P)=\boldsymbol{J}_D$ at point P in free space.

The conclusion in this chapter is that the electric wave radiation, transmission, receiving and wave beam forming are unconfirmed with curl field theory.

Chapter 3: Mistake origin of Maxwell curl field theory

Scientists have been engaging on wireless technology development after the great Hertz experiment, no one can verify the Maxwell electric model while no other electric model can be referred. Now as long as the three disputes are concerned, the Maxwell electric model has to be

further verified. Einstein's unsymmetrical space based on Maxwell curl theory has been attracting our more and more concerns and doubts.

This chapter makes deep discussion of Maxwell's two curl equations. In order to make an end to the reason-result dispute between Lenz and Faraday, Maxwell assumed induced electric field was produced in free space and calculated it on the curling value, that is $\nabla \times \boldsymbol{E} = -\frac{\partial \boldsymbol{B}}{\partial t}$, then utilized Faraday's static barrel experiment to the whole free space and assumed displacement current from ether's electric torsion and tensile force, the displacement current then spreads into the free space in different direction and produced magnetic field. Curling change to the Ampere's circuital law for the equation $\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{J}$, Green theory was adopted to curving Ampere's circuital law for equation $\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{J}_D$, Poisson equation can calculate the above equations to deduce $\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{J} + \boldsymbol{J}_D$, the deduction bridge assumption is continuous current in free space.

First, the uniform magnetic field is moving together with the earth, no induced electric field exists in the free space. The magnet is moving with train, and no induced electric field is generated in the free space. When the magnet is moving and the coil keeps fixed, the induced electronic field can not be produced in the free space. The accurate description is the metal electron drift in conductor by the Lorentz force $\boldsymbol{F} = e\boldsymbol{V}_e \times \boldsymbol{B}$ or $\boldsymbol{F} = e(-\boldsymbol{v}_B) \times \boldsymbol{B}$ can make induced voltage $\mathrm{d}U = \frac{-I}{\sigma s}\mathrm{d}l$ (Ohm's law) and induced electric field $E = \frac{\mathrm{d}U}{\mathrm{d}L}$(electric field definition). The induced electric field E results from metal electron drift only existing in conductor, no induced electric field is not in free space outside the conductor. Maxwell curl theory can not give complete interpretation to the electromagnetic induction, while the general Lorentz magnetic force can.

Second, Maxwell's curling change ($\nabla \times \boldsymbol{H} = \boldsymbol{J}$) to Ampere's circuital law by Stokes' theory is limited its application to internal conductor but outside conductor. The differential calculation to Ampere's circuital law is only applicable in internal conductor because the $H(r) = \frac{rI}{2\pi a^2}$ in internal conductor is satisfied to Stokes' theory condition while the $H(r) = \frac{I}{2\pi r}$ in external conductor does not meet the conditions of Stokes' theory. So the curling change in free space is a mistake.

Third, Maxwell utilized Green theory into capacitance circuit, the surrounding-line integral calculation to conducting wire was changed into curved surface integral calculation to capacitance electric field, and it seems that the time variable electric field in capacitance results in the magnetic field. But the Green theory application condition is that a first-order continuous derivative is required for integrand between boundary line and integral faces. The integral path can be changed if the above conditions can be met. The Ampere's circuital law outside the conductor is not suitable for the application condition, so $I_D = I$ is equivalent to capacitance short circuit which is unconfirmed with electric charge accumulation. So the curving change is a mistake.

Fourth, Maxwell adopted $\boldsymbol{J}$ and $\boldsymbol{J}_D$ in one equation, and made derivative by time to Poisson equation, then applied $\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t} = \varepsilon_0 \nabla \bullet \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}}{\partial t}$ to the whole free space. According to the modern metal

electronic theory, Poisson equation is applicable in the internal but not outside the conductor, which means $\frac{\partial \rho(o)}{\partial t}$ at the source point, is not equivalent to the $\varepsilon_0 \nabla \bullet \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}(r)}{\partial t}$ in free space. Someone assumes $\varepsilon_0 \nabla g \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}(r)}{\partial t}$ to be the space field, and $\frac{\partial \rho(o)}{\partial t}$ to be the field source, but $\nabla \bullet \boldsymbol{J}(o) = -\frac{\partial \rho(o)}{\partial t}$ can be deduced into $\nabla \bullet \boldsymbol{J}(o) = -\varepsilon \nabla \bullet \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}(r)}{\partial t}$ or $\boldsymbol{J}(o) = -\varepsilon \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}(r)}{\partial t}$, this means $\boldsymbol{J}(o)$ at the source point produces $-\varepsilon \frac{\partial \boldsymbol{E}(r)}{\partial t}$ in the space, which is unconfirmed with curl equations. So it is a mistake for Maxwell to apply field equation in field with source to the free space, and the equations changing is not reasonable.

Fifth, Maxwell made space changing to current continuous law $\nabla \bullet \boldsymbol{J} = -\frac{\partial \rho}{\partial t}$ for circuit, and assumed that current can flow into different directions, and the current is continuous in free space. Maxwell also assumed that the electrical is not a point and not a face or a body, it is the electric displacement in the free space, visible medium or invisible ether under electric tensile or torsion force can form electric displacement, which is the representation of displacement current, the current is the physics value distributing in the whole free space, the inflowing current will continue spreading into different directions. The above deduction is proved to be a mistake in physics definitions and calculation, Kirchhoff's law is applicable inside the conductor but the free space or outside conductor. In fact, the electric charge can not fly over the space from one capacitance board to the other capacitance board; the battery cell and the capacitance store the positive and the negative charges as opposed to the current flowing into different directions. The electric charge gun or particle generator can shoot the electric charge into the Maxwell metal sphere a, the electric charges are accumulating, and the total mass is increasing.

Sixth, in the careful deduction to the Maxwell's equations, we can find Maxwell sometimes treated $P(r)$ as source point, sometimes treated $P(r)$ as field point; he made an ambiguous interpretation to source point and field point regardless of the equation's application condition, which resulted in the unsymmetrical space. Maxwell assumed $\boldsymbol{J}$、ρ were distributing in the whole ether space to deduce the curl equations, but the trackers assumed $\boldsymbol{J} = 0$、$\rho = 0$ to deduce the wave equation, from the above analysis, Maxwell can not deduce the curl equation if existing $\boldsymbol{J} = 0$、$\rho = 0$ in the free space. The displacement current is a mistake judged by the modern metal electronic theory, which is the limit of the science development. Forty years later, Lorentz had pointed that "Maxwell distrusted the electric charge, but always treated electric displacement as electric charge; it was difficult to understand what his electric charge meant. Maxwell had not mentioned the electromagnetic origin; it seem that the electromagnetic is from a distant point, is also a field without source." Just like it, Maxwell deduced the two wrong curling equations including the unsymmetrical equation and the unsymmetrical space. Actually, the charge motion is the root of the electromagnetic wave and the field can not create the field.

Seventh, Maxwell Curl equation was born based on ether medium, light velocity experiment shows that ether does not exist, which directly leads to the failure of Maxwell Curl Equation. Although light velocity $c_0 = (\varepsilon_0 \mu_0)^{-0.5}$, but $(\varepsilon_0 \mu_0)$ is not the transmission medium of curl field, and so far human have not measured the dragging phenomenon that electric wave moves in $(\varepsilon_0 \mu_0)$.

Eighth, it can be said that it is very difficult to solve the Maxwell unsymmetrical equations. In the course of the field calculation, the Green theory, Hem Halls equation, Lorentz conditions and current continuous law were adopted to solve the field value. We can check that the calculation process of such a whole suit of field value exist serious problems: 1)Using Green Theorem to solve curl equation bears obvious problem, 2) inhomogeneous Hem Halls equation is difficult to justify itself, 3)Bringing forward displacement current successive theorem but is not according to its displacement current successive theorem, 4)Using Lorentz condition but is not according to Lorentz condition.

In sum, the two Maxwell curl equations are impossible in free space in either physics definitions or math calculation. An analysis conclusions about Maxwell curling theory is that Maxwell curling equations are only applicable inside conductor because all the equations deduced by Maxwell are suitable for inside conductor, so Maxwell curling equations is suitable for inside conductor's electromagnetic calculation model which provides the electric signal transmission model inside the conductor, thereby the deduced transmission velocity c_0 is the relative velocity of electric signal inside the conductor to source transmission velocity. In fact, the physics nature is not field caused by field, the curling equations is not applicable outside the conductor.

The negativity experiments to induced electric field and induced magnetic field are introduced in this chapter.

I have to add an idea that Maxwell' mistake deduction is a great improvement to society civilization, this is the gain in misfortune. Maxwell is the first physicist predicting the electromagnetic wave in history and also verified the transmission velocity c_0 inside the conductor. The mistake in his theory is unavoidable, as the science development is tortuous. People had no understanding of current as well as electric charge during the period. Eighteen year later after Maxwell died, Thomson discovered electric charge. So Hertz's mistake is a necessity in history. The Hertz experiment is a fortune in fortune, because Hertz as well as Lorentz and other physicists didn't appreciate Maxwell's displacement current and his spreading application of physics equation from inside conductor to the free space.

Conclusion in this chapter is that Maxwell's electron induced by magnet and magnets induced by electron are both mistakes, the electric signal transmission mechanism inside the conductor and transmission velocities inside the conductor are applicable.

Chapter 4: Independent radiations of electric field and magnetic field

The Hertz experiment was generally thought to be verification to Maxwell curl theory, the fact is opposite to the above mistake thought. Maxwell's prediction about electromagnetic wave is a great science improvement to Hertz experiment. The Hertz experiment is just the experiment

interpretation of independent radiations of electric field and magnetic field. Just as Lorentz said motion of electric charge was the origin of all electromagnetic fields, that is to say, field can not produce field.

Spherical face symmetric distributed electric field is firstly introduced and then based on the time variable electric field of the polar capacitance, it is verified that the linear time variable electric field is independent radioactive and the trigonometric functions time variable electric field as well as sine-cosine function time variable electric field is also independent radioactive. What's more important, the LC vibration circuit was enlarged into dipole antenna, the current vibration in dipole antenna causes time variable current and time variable electric charge. The electric field wave is caused by time variable electric charge in antenna, the magnetic field wave is caused by time variable current in antenna, and the transmission between electric field and magnetic field are made by current flow in dipole antenna. The time variable electric field and time variable magnetic field are caused by time variable motion of electric charges. The electric field wave and magnetic field wave in half-wave dipole are caused by the charge motion. So field can not produce field.

Further more this chapter proves that the wave velocity in free space is equal to transmission velocity of the electric signal in dipole antenna. Because the μ、ε of good conductor is equal to μ_0、ε_0 in vacuum, so wave's radiation velocity is equal to transmission velocity of electric signal inside conductor , that is to say electric wave's radiation velocity is equal to the transmission velocity c_0 of electric signal in the conductor.

The conclusion in this chapter is time variable electric field is caused by time variable electric charges, the time variable magnetic field is caused by time variable current, the electric field wave and magnetic field wave are all independent radioactive, the radioactive field-density and the receiving signal current-density is inverse square law with distance.

Chapter 5: The essence of electric wave is not energy

If the physical action of electromagnetic wave is the energy action of coexist $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$, we can't say that electric field and magnetic field are independent radiation. To the contrary, if the physical action of electromagnetic wave is not the energy action of coexist $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$, and is independent vector field action, it shows that electric field and magnetic field are independent radiation. When teaching about the interference and refraction of light in university physics books, physics teacher first quotes the concept of light intensity $I \propto E^2$ and illustrates energy strong and weak fringes, which seems to tell us: the interference of light wave is the interference of energy, bright and dark fringes are the values of energy, which coincides the wave energy of Maxwell and Poynting energy stream density $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$, which results that this chapter must answer electromagnetic wave's attribute question. So we first point out that mechanical wave obeys Newton Mechanics Theorem, the transmitted wave energy is conservative. Maxwell analogized the concept based on wave energy from mechanical wave to electromagnetic wave, while it is not transmitting wave energy conservation nor radiating vector field conservation(see the discussion of chapter 2,3). This chapter proves: according to mechanical wave, it transmits through the vibration of medium, so it obeys Newton Mechanics Law, so the wave energy that mechanical wave transmits

$W_K = \frac{1}{2}\rho(\Delta V)A^2\omega^2$ is conservative, ρ is the mass of unit volume: but according to the electric field wave and magnetic field wave of vacuum, the mass of unit volume is zero, no medium of vibration transmission, also no force of vibration transmission, so it is a radiation. The conclusion in chapter 4 is that electric wave is a vector field of independent radiation, its field intensity is inversely proportional to the square of distance. If the radioactive source is made as the center point, take spherical face S_1 and S_2, so the outflow field quantity from spherical face S_1 is equal to outflow field quantity in spherical face S_2, which obeys the law of distance square inversely proportion. This chapter further interprets that all physical activities of electric wave are independent vector field activities, but not the activity of wave energy stream $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$ .The purpose is to further negate the opinion that wave energy stream $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$ transmits on physical concept, also further proves that electric wave is the radiation of independent vector field on physical concept.

This chapter analyzes and gets the result that "electric wave radiation is not the wave energy transmission but the radiation of vector field" from the physical action of electric wave's interference and transmission and so on. The main conclusions are as follows: first, electric wave interference and refraction are the interference and refraction of independent vector field, not the interference and refraction of wave energy stream $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$, especially points out that T.Yang experiment is the interference of vector field, not the interference of energy, bright and dark fringes are the values of vector field amplitude, not the values of scalar energy. Second, electric wave reflection and refraction are the reflection and refraction of independent vector field, not the reflection and refraction of wave energy stream $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$. Third, electric wave radiation is the radiation of independent vector field, not the radiation of energy stream wave $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$. Fourth, electric wave's receiving is the receiving of independent vector field, not the receiving of wave energy stream $\boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H}$. Fifth, electric wave vector field is conservative, while Maxwell Curl Field is neither transmitting wave energy conservation nor radiating vector field conservation. Sixth, sine-cosine function electric field and magnetic field are virtual powers not energies. Electric field wave and magnetic wave are virtual powers, their essence are not energy. The microwave acting on the object would be converted into the thermal energy, which is not "the direct transmission from energy to energy", but the thermal energy is created by the vector field acting on the object, just as the kinematical energy is caused by force acting on the object, which is just a transformation procedure. Force F=ma(t) and electric field force qE(t) and magnetic force qvB(t) are not energies.

The conclusion in this chapter is that: All physical actions of electric wave are not the actions of wave energy $(\propto \boldsymbol{E}\times\boldsymbol{H})$, but independent vector field actions. The essence of electric field wave and magnetic field wave is not energy but virtual power, as the characteristics of a wave, the radiation vector field is conservative, and the light wave of which the wavelength is close to atomic size can be calculated by Planck quantum.hypothesis.

Chapter 6: Wrong relativity theory

The above five chapters has negated the first argumentof special relativity (that is , the principl of relativity has negated). We will see the second argument of special relativity be negated (that is,

the principl of light velocity unchangeable is negated) in the eighth chapter. This chapter negates the proposition of special relativity.

Relativity declares by using the calculated value of particle velocity in micro field : The difference between Newton theorem and relativity is only higher-order infinitesimal quantity, even "makes a false countercharge", says that it can be approximately calculated by Newton Theorem when speed is very slow. This word "approximate calculation" which makes a false countercharge is like an anesthetic, which anesthetizes me, you and him, therefore dismisses the idea that people research deeply the flaw of relativity. This chapter is going to se e whether Newton Theorem-Galileo Principle is correct or relativity is correct.

Dynamics in relativity theory is absurd. From mechanic equation solving, it can be found that the solutions to these equations of simple harmonic movement, landing movement and parabolic movement result in the trace distorted, and also are not conformed to energy conservation; it is a huge deviation from actual reality. The satellite motion equation deduced by relative mechanics may result in trace distortion, which violates Kepler law, angular momentum conservation law and energy conservation. It can be alleged that Einstein's gravitational theory is not applicable for satellite launch; the satellite may fall down from the "Riemann space". But the Newton law is applicable and has been verified in all fields. If relative dynamics theory is adopted in the actual practice, accidents and disasters will be unpreventable. In the formula $\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}} \approx 1$, when v in β involves in calculus calculation, the motion equation will be changed into a quite different variation function, a very bad variation function.

Wrong kinematics. A game player on a constant velocity (v) train (S' coordination) is playing table ball, the relative velocity of the ball mass (m_0) to the train is u_x'. Obviously these motions are momentum conservation $\boldsymbol{P}' = \boldsymbol{P} - \boldsymbol{P}_0$ according to Galileo relativity theory, Newton's law is another representation of $\boldsymbol{F}' = \boldsymbol{F}$, the mass is conservative $m = m_0$. But according to relative kinematics, due to $m \neq m'$ and $\boldsymbol{u}_x \neq \boldsymbol{v} + \boldsymbol{u}_x'$, momentum $\boldsymbol{P}'$ in S' coordinate system is the high order function of c_0 and u_x', momentum $\boldsymbol{P}$ in S coordinate system is the high order function of c_0, u_x' and v. It is absurd that the momentum is not conservative $\boldsymbol{P} \neq \boldsymbol{P}_0 + \boldsymbol{P}'$ and the two measured forces in inertia coordinate system are unequal $\boldsymbol{F}' \neq \boldsymbol{F}$. Einstein had not defined static momentum and failed to find answer in static momentum.

But the static energy of the balls belongs to the static energy of coordinate system. Is it train coordinate system or ground coordinate system? Is it in solar system or Galaxy **?** Is it relative or absolute? Since the relativity theory has no absolute static space, no reference will result in any static energy. The ball total energy in dynamic coordinate system is $m'c_0^2$, whereas the ball total energy in static coordinate system is mc_0^2. The formulas $m \neq m'$ and $\boldsymbol{u}_x \neq \boldsymbol{v} + \boldsymbol{u}_x'$ will result in $mc_0^2 \neq m'c_0^2$, then $W \neq W'$, $\boldsymbol{P} \neq \boldsymbol{P}_0 + \boldsymbol{P}'$ and $m \neq m'$ as well as $\boldsymbol{F}' \neq \boldsymbol{F}$. All the kinematic parameters are not certain in the two inertia coordinate system. After deduced by relative kinematics, the basic motion is neither of Newton law changing nor unchanged relativity theory in

Lorentz changing. So what is the relative kinematics? A mistake is only to say.

Absurd electromagnetism. The relative electromagnetism assumes not the time variable magnetic field creates the electric field but magnetic field and electric field are observed by the viewer making relative motion. The assumed unsymmetrical space theory, based on the Maxwell curling filed, deviates from its electromagnetic theory. We can deduce from velocity selector, particle accelerator that the relative electromagnetism is deviated from modern particle experiments, even the deviation is two times by actual value. Distortion equations would arise if the relative electromagnetism is applied for designing the betatron generator. We should also be reminded that relativity theory has no definition of absolute coordinate system, the theory only covers the selected coordinate system, and also only covers relative velocity but absolute velocity, so v in β is the relative velocity. But actual experiment indicated that the relative velocity between the two high-velocity electric charges is great larger than c_0, i.e. $\beta > 1$, so the repulsive force deduced by relative electromagnetic theory between two electric chargers is imaginary value. The radioactive velocity in either linear electric field or linear magnetic field is c_0, the electric chargers are radiated by the electric field, and the relative velocity between the electric field and the radiated charges is equal to c_0, that is, $\beta = 1$. The above deduction has been verified in practice. Consequently, the acting force eE deduced by relative electromagnetism is infinite large. These evidences can come to a conclusion that the electromagnetism is a mistake.

Wrong space time view. The slowing clock under inertia centrifugal force at equator line is unavoidable; the clock speed is caused by the accelerated velocity but the constant linear motion. Clock is a manual measurement attribute which is determined by measuring tool and application condition, while time is a nature attribute. In this chapter, several instances are cited as the mistake space time view by relativity theory as well as the mistake interpretation of twins' single flying event. Each of the twins is flying in reverse directions, carrying the same clocks and same rulers. The relativity theory has only the selected coordination but the absolute coordinate system, then $l = l'\sqrt{1-\beta^2}$ and $\Delta t = \dfrac{\Delta t'}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}$ will indicate no difference between approaching and departing, the same turning accelerating field will result in the contradictory answers when the twins meet again. The length shrinking view and time expanding view are the representations of the mistake space time view which is beyond Einstein's interpretations.

As you know, moon moves around the earth, in the evening of January 16th of lunar calendar (Calendar in China) we see the moon absolutely round, but it is ellipse in the eyes of relativity, because relativity believers think that macroaxis is at the moving direction, it is compressed into absolute round because of the motion. The planet that astronomers photographed is round, but in the eyes of relativity it is all formed by elipse being compressed. Planet has revolution and rotation, so relativity thinks that the macroaxis and short axis of planet are changeable----the diameter of moving direction becomes short, the diameter of perpendicular direction is constant, like transformers which make us see that it is always round. The astronauts in outer space are usually transformed by relativity, sometimes short, sometimes tall, sometimes fat, sometimes slim. The relativity believers on the dial think the longer dial rotates, the tighter it is, the relativity believers on

the fix think the longer dial rotates, the more loose it is. So the calculated circumference ratio based on Euclidean space will be calculate again by relativity. As you know, the trignometrical geometry in *Maths Manual* and (Newton-Leibniz) calculas are both the conclusions based on Euclidean space and absolute space time view, which is also verified by the project practice of 500 years. If Einstein's "Riemann geometry" and relative space time view were admitted in project practice, the current *Maths Manual* would be overturned and rewritten by relativity believers, which means that relativity believers don't believe the project practice of 500 years of humankind is true. So we can see that the nature of relativity was pointed out by Michelson and other scientists who are at the same age with Einstein: monster.

Wrong constant light velocity hypothesis. light motion is a focus and sensitive item in relativity theory, Einstein had never given a clear interpretation about whether light velocity is an absolute velocity or a relative velocity. If the answer is relative velocity conforming to velocity superposition theory, then the measured relative velocity by movers is $\boldsymbol{c}=\boldsymbol{c}_0+\boldsymbol{v}$, which is inconsistent with constant light velocity hypothesis. If the answer is an absolute velocity, all the motions relative to light are relative motions, which is also inconsistent with relativity theory. So Einstein gave no answer to this question and made a constant light velocity hypothesis. Einstein had never given a clear interpretation about nature of the light motion. If the light motion is radiation, the light velocity is just the same as radioactive ray stream, which is the launching velocity relative to the light source. When the light source is moving, the relative velocity by measure-worker is $\boldsymbol{c}=\boldsymbol{c}_0+\boldsymbol{v}$, which is inconsistent with constant light velocity hypothesis. If the light motion is transmission motion, then there must be necessary transmission medium just as mechanical wave, which is beyond verification. So Einstein gave no answer and made constant light velocity hypothesis. Einstein had never interpreted whether the light velocity is a vector or a scalar. Actually the laser bomb and laser bundle are vectors, then vector $\boldsymbol{c}_0$ and vector $\boldsymbol{v}$ will be conformed to vector superposition principle. A laser gun in flying module is firing outside the window, people in the module can only observe the firing velocity $u_y=\boldsymbol{c}_0$, but people outside the module can feel not only the longitudinal velocity $u_y=\boldsymbol{c}_0$ but also the transverse velocity $u_x=\boldsymbol{v}$, so $\boldsymbol{c}=\boldsymbol{c}_0+\boldsymbol{v}$ is deduced according to vector superposition principle, so Einstein mainly focused on the light velocity inside the module, but had no interpretations about outside light velocity. Now it comes to the light velocity of a moving light source with spherical face wave in the relativity theory-Lorentz transformation. It is obvious that $u_x^{'}=u_y^{'}=u_z^{'}=c_0$ is available in $S^{'}$ coordinate system, the relative resultant velocity in S coordinate system is $u_y=u_z=c_0\sqrt{\dfrac{1-\beta}{1+\beta}}<c_0$ when the light source is moving along x direction, which is inconsistent with his constant light velocity hypothesis. When the light source is moving along x negative direction at $-v$ velocity, the resultant velocity is $u_y=u_z=c_0\sqrt{\dfrac{1+\beta}{1-\beta}}>c_0$, which does not meet constant light velocity hypothesis. So the relativity theory is a self-contradiction and a mistake.

From the historical events and developments, it could be clearly found that ether theory was

dominant at that certain period, the curl theory interpreted the electric displacement in ether medium, and the Lorentz change was made for explaining the interference experiment of immeasurable motion that was also consistent with ether theory. Einstein summarized the above theories and interpreted his relativity theory. Einstein mostly emphasized on the ether definition and measurable motion or immeasurable motion dispute, he made a mistake to adopt ether view to interpret the relativity theory, which mislead Einstein himself and all of us. The Maxwell curling theory based on ether theory and the Lorentz transform based on ether theory together resulted in Einstein's relativity theory in ether medium. The ether theory precipitated relativity theory and also misled Einstein's researches. Since the special principle of relativity is absurd, the general relativity theory is meaningless. This book mainly refutes special relativity, negates totally from its evidence, calculation and its conclusion. I can proudly say that the whole book is accurate, evidence is complete, its experiments are the physical experiments since more than 500 years of humankind and human project practice. As for the general relativity proposition, I didn't go deeply, because I am not God who knows heaven and earth, also I don't have energy and time to totally negate general relativity. For example, Mercury perihelion's being advanced such astronomical proposition needs astronomers to research deeply and find the real reason. When the distance between two big size celestial bodies is short, when using Newton Law and Kepler Theorem, because two objects are not ideal particles anymore, which leads the precession value of Mercury perihelion and the precession value of two ideal particles not the same. Mr Xiao Jun from Ha Er Bing Industry University used Newton Mechanics Theorem to calculate the precession value of Mercury perihelion in his book, which also coincides with the astronomical observation(awaiting to research), he pointed out that relativity is not the only explainer and so on, which says that as for general relativity, it needs to be negated by the experts of relative areas. During "the second world war", people commonly felt very empty, some scholars wrote articles to put the rank of "relativity" on covered mystery, attempted to use relativity to explain, so after "second world war" there came out "relativity climax". Although the subjective self comfort was found, but it puzzled the scientific circle objectively, which makes us callous, impedes people to explore the truthful reason. As for "Black Hole" proposition, its truthful reason is the black hole of Einstein or the black hole of Newton, or the black hole of Laplas? Or is the celestial substance has very strong absorbing ability to light wave? Actually the material that has weak reflection and strong absorbing ability to light wave is "absorbing material" or "black hole material". My experiment (NO 1.9 section) introduces the rationality of this idea. When the transformation efficiency of solar energy is greater than 90%, it is a "black hole". If it is not researched deeply, it will seriously impede the development of material physics! It will also puzzle the exploring direction of astrophysics.

The conclusion in this chapter is that special relativity theory is a mistake; Newton law and Galileo relativity principle are truths.

Chapter 7: Lorentz transformation is a math game

The length shrinking calculation is made by x in reverse transformation, and the time expanding calculation is made by t in positive transformation. The above calculations are of no deduction logic in math, and are of no physics connotation from physics. If the above calculations are

reversed, then time is shrinking and length is expanding; if reverse transform is adopted in the two calculations, time and length are all shrinking; if positive transformation is adopted in the two calculations, time and length are all expanding. The above analysis is the foundation of relativity theory, which means that the relativity theory has neither math deduction logic nor physics connotation. The different calculations can result in different space time variation, Einstein's relativity theory is of random application, which indicates that Lorentz transform is of no definite physics connotation and is just as a math game. A book about relativity theory has pointed out that Lorentz had an ambiguous understanding about t' and its transform's physics meanings. So Lorentz transform is called a math game in this book.

In Lorentz transformations, two linear functions were made calculation in one square function, and then compared with another square function of the same type, parameter value in variable $x't'$ is set to zero, and the calculation result is pure mathematical transformation function which has no relation with physics definitions. It is just a math hypothesis for interpreting the zero result in ether medium interference experiment. An instance is made to interpret that the Lorentz transform is just a math game, in which the measured light velocity is w. The "w relativity theory" is deduced from Einstein's transform method, the length shrinking equation in "w relativity theory" is identical to Einstein's equation, the time expanding equation in "w relativity theory" has higher order indefinite small deviation from Einstein's equation, but they are of same equation type. The "w relativity theory Doppler effect" and "w relativity theory resultant velocity" can give reasonable interpretation to history physics experiments as well as half live experiment of modern high energy π meson, they also had predicted the limiting velocity c_0 (the radiation velocity relative to the radiation source is not larger than c_0). In the same way, "w relativity theory dynamics" and "w relativity theory electromagnetism" as well as "the general relativity theory" can be brought forward; even the gravitational red shift and mercury advance of perihelion can be predicted. It seems that "w relativity theory" is omnipotent in actual world, is it really? The answer is definite NO. The above analysis indicates that the Lorentz transform is just a math game without physics meanings.

The w in "w relativity theory" is an arbitrary value, if w is infinite large, infinite relative theories will be made of different interpretation types and their structural form are the same. It is the electromagnetic law's unchanging type under Lorentz transform. The unchanging type is not the unchanging type in Lorentz transform in nature, and Lorentz transform itself is a math game with unchanging equation type. Einstein made a mistake to deduce the relativity theory in this math game, which is the mistake origin.

A conclusion is made from the interpretation of "w relativity theory" in the microcosm that judging of relativity theory can be made upon neither the calculation value in micro-world nor the predicted events by relativity theory(as well as "w relativity theory"), the correct judgments should be made based on the physics definition and physics principle as well as the calculation value in differential calculation by relativity theory. So the chapter6 has listed the touchstones for relativity theory.

The conclusion in this chapter is that Lorentz transform is a math game based on ether medium,

Einstein deduced the mistake relativity theory of ether space shrinking and relative time expanding, so is the " w relativity theory" in this chapter.

Chapter 8: Demonstration of light velocity superposition principle

The longitudinal rigidity and transverse rigidity of the light wave in vacuum are demonstrated in this chapter. The longitudinal rigidity (light source is moving but wave length is unchanging) is a necessary attribute resulting from no medium in vibration propagation, and transverse rigidity (making transverse motion together with light source) is a necessary attribute resulting from no light weight as well as no inertia. Light wave has no medium for vibration propagation in vacuum, it is a radiation with longitudinal rigidity, its wave length keeps unchanged during light source motion, the light wave has no weight and inertia, and it is of longitudinal rigidity and can make longitudinal motion or transverse motion together with light source. Light velocity superposition is analyzed based on its longitudinal radiation velocity and its transverse velocity together with light source. The variable light velocity is verified by the measuring velocity radar and reconnaissance plane in actual application: light wave has no vibration propagation medium in vacuum, the mass of light field is zero, and the field motion is a radiation without any other force. The radiation velocity relative to the light source is a vector $\boldsymbol{c}_0$, which is a relative velocity to radioactive source but an absolute velocity, which meets the velocity vector superposition. The measured relative light velocity is $\boldsymbol{c}=\boldsymbol{c}_0+\boldsymbol{v}$, when the relative velocity $\boldsymbol{v}$ between light source and observer exists. Doppler effect concept is here very clear. Furthermore, it is pointed out in the proof of section 9.1: relativity using text language is light velocity constant, but when using the mathematical language of relativity itself to calculate Michelson-Morley experiment, it still exists optical path difference $\delta=d\beta^2$.

Some weaknesses in constant light velocity hypothesis are listed in this chapter. The most typical is, a light source with wave length λ_0 exists in a static coordinate system, measure-workers are departing or approaching the light source at the velocity v, the measured velocity is still c_0 according to constant light velocity hypothesis, and then with the formula $f=\frac{c}{\lambda_0}=\frac{c_0}{\lambda_0}$, there is no frequency shift. The "relativity's Doppler effect" was deduced by mathematical transformation that "period =light source's motion time + light wave transmission time", which is proved to be of ambiguous physics definition and self-contradictive. The deduced wave length λ by "relativity's Doppler effect" is contradictive with its length (wave length) shrinking equation, and the deduced period T by "relativity's Doppler effect" is contradictive with its time expanding equation. The above deductions are self-contradictive.

What's more, the effect is unconfirmed with the equation $f=\frac{c}{\lambda_0}$. The kinematical waves including sound wave, water wave and others are generated by the force (or energy) acting on the vibration medium, so the wave crest has compressed medium and dynamic force during kinematical wave source motion, then the wave length is variable. But the electric wave and light wave is a

direct radiation without vibration medium, so its wave crest has no compressed medium and dynamic force, the wave length is unchanging during transmission. For example, micro-wave length λ_0 from dipole antenna is constant, radar wave are kept in constant on ground, and it is inherent property of radar radiation. So in $f = \frac{c}{\lambda_0}$, when the relative velocity by reconnaissance plane is $\boldsymbol{c} = \boldsymbol{c}_0 + \boldsymbol{v}$, the frequency shift can only exist. The formula $f = \frac{c_0 \pm v}{\lambda_0} = \frac{c_0}{\lambda_0} \pm \frac{v}{\lambda_0} = f_0 \pm f_d$ had been verified by the applications of practical reconnaissance.

The conclusion in this chapter: light wave has no vibration medium in vacuum, the field mass is zero, and the field motion has no relation with force action, the light motion is a radiation, the radiate velocity is a vector $\boldsymbol{c}_0$, which is a relative velocity to radiate source but not an absolute velocity. It obeys the principles of velocity vector superposition. When existing the relative velocity $\boldsymbol{v}$ between light source and measure-workers, relative light velocity by measure-workers is $\boldsymbol{c} = \boldsymbol{c}_0 + \boldsymbol{v}$ .Its experiment proves: the reconnaissance planes all over the world, PD radar, MTI and MTD systems, including Michelson-Morley experiment and Fizean experiment which are both the experiment proves of light velocity superposition principle.

Chapter 9, Nature concept of history important physical experiments

All the historically important physics experiments all base on ether theory, so are the evidences of the relativity theory. It is a complex problem. What's worse, the relativity theory pays too much attention to ether theory in historically important physics experiments, and assumed that "some light velocity experiments indicated measureable motion relative to ether, and some experiments indicated immeasurable motion relative to ether", and it seems that constant light velocity hypothesis is an end of all light velocity experiment disputes, which leads to our frustration in the pursuit of the truth, produces the interruption to our thought, and increases the difficulty in solving the problem. However, as long as we desert the ether theory and make all-around analysis on the historical experiments, and then we would succeed. Therefore, the conclusion from the analysis and calculation in this chapter is as follows:

Michelson-Morley experiment is a light-interference experiment based on light wave's vibration and absolute transmission velocity c_0 in static ether medium. Its zero result indicates that there exists no ether medium and light velocity c_0 is not absolute velocity. This section first points out: relativity uses text language wording "Light velocity seen by any inertia system is c_0", relativity superficially explains the zero result of Michelson-Morley experiment, but when using relativity its own mathematical language to prove, it discovers that relativity can't explain its zero result, there still exists optical path difference $\delta = d\beta^2$. This section uses light velocity superposition principle to analyze this experiment, its zero result is its necessity, because light velocity is the relative speed relative to light source and not absolute speed, also because this is no relative movement between light source(reflector) and observers, so there is no optical path difference, thereby it says that Galileo relativity principle is suitable for light motion. If we forsake Einstein's ether pretext, use

light velocity superposition principle, everything will be explained clearly. In other words, this experiment proves that light radiation has rigidity, also proves light velocity superposition principle, the transversal rigidity of light beam makes the light beam "hit" the center of reflector M_2 , which says that light beam is not dragged by ether, which is that the experiment proves that ether does not exist.

The light velocity in flowing water is $\frac{c_0}{n} \pm v$ in Fizean experiment, which indicates that light velocity is relative and can be super-positioned. Light wave's velocity in water medium is $\frac{c_0}{n}$ (n is refractive index in water medium), and also is a relative velocity which obeys the rules of vector superposition. When there exists the relative velocity v between flowing water and measure-worker, the relative light velocity by measure-worker is $\frac{c_0}{n} \pm v$, the calculation results are conformed to the experiment results, which is the historical experiment evidence of the principle of variability of light velocity. Meanwhile, physics definition is clear.

Trouton-Noble experiment is based on the ether medium transmission view, trying to measure the magnetic force caused by chargers' motion together with the earth. But there is no ether in the world, the magnetic line has rigidity, and then magnetic line caused by the charges does the motion together with charges during earth's motion, so the charges can not cut the magnetic line, then the experiment is futile. If we discard the ether view and Einsterin's 'measurable motion or immeasurable motion relative to ether motion', and have a browse at this experiment and we can find that the experiment is fruitless.

James stellar light deviation experiment has verified the existence of absolute static space, which is originally used to verify the success of the absolute static ether space, and the experiment is conformed to his calculation and deduction logic when discarding "ether". It is assumed that the absolute static space is not influenced by the earth motion, and the light velocity is of superposition which is related to measure-worker's motion, so there will be a deviation angle $\cos\theta_1 \approx \frac{\cos\theta' - (v/c_0)}{1-(v/c_0)\cos\theta'}$ when the earth's motion direction is opposite half a year later. The hypothesis above is verified by James experiment and the absolute static space and light velocity superposition is also verified.

As for Compton roentgen experiment of scattering rays, in 1923, Compton interpreted the experiment result by Einstein mass-energy relation + Planck quantum theory, which became famous all over the world and it is assumed that the relativity theory had been verified in micro-world. But in this chapter, the Compton Effect is detailedly interpreted by Newton's law + Planck quantum theory, the formula analysis has indicated that Newton's law is comprehensive and authoritative. It means Newton's law has been completely verified not only in macro-world and actual life, but also in micro-world, and then shakes Einstein mass-energy relation formula.

The conclusion in this chapter is: All the problem will be solved when discarding Einstein's ether view. Einstein's relativity and w relativitytheory are just the numerical patchwork. Especially

numerical patchwork of these two relativity theores which explain James experiment is just a patchment work, without any physical concept nor mathematical logic. So I request the experts of relative area to explore scientific truth, carefully research the word of general relativity supporters, make the correct judgment to distorted facts, rearch the goal of setting things right.

Chapter 10, Newton's space time view

Einstein is clever to firstly emphasize in his relativity theory, "there will be mini-deviation of the force caused by the earth's self-rotation, and the space is unsymmetrical according to Maxwell electrical dynamics." I think Einstein may have realized that the inertia is the representation of the absolute space during the earth's self-rotation. So Einstein may lead people to neglect the inertia in absolute space, but gave more attention to the unsymmetrical space in Maxwell curling theory. Chapter 3 gives a negative answer to the Maxwell curling theory; chapter 7 points out that Lorentz transform is just a math game; chapter 8 verifies the principle of variability of light velocity; chapter 9 reinterprets historical important experiments by the principle of variability of light velocity and Newton's law. It can be concluded that the relativity theory is dashed to the ground. As for the characteristics of the relativity theory, chapter 6 points out that it is absurd. In this chapter, the space time view is changed into its original nature attribute based on Newton's force theory. The mechanics is adopted for demonstration in this chapter instead of electromagnetics or photics. Because the electric-magnetic field and light field have neither mass nor inertia. Besides, the electric-magnetic field and light field do not occupy the absolute space. Therefore, it is hard to distinguish the existence of absolute space in electromagnetic and photics by pen.The content in this chapter is as follows.

Correct mass view. The fixity of mass: Newton's first law has indicated that all the objects have t he characteristics of preventing its velocity variation, all the objects have the inertia, and inertia indi cates the inherent imperishability of object motion. "Mass is the measuring of inertia" defines from the inertia value, and the larger mass, the larger inertia. Mass is inversely proportional to accelerati on but without any relations with the velocity. The inertia mass indicates that inertia mass has no rel ation to velocity, nor the velocity determines the inertia mass. The mass superposition indicates that mass is scalar, and is composed of substances, which is determined by the structure of substances. G alileo relativity principle has proved mass to be a fixed value regardless of any motion. Now there is a view that gravitational mass is equal to inertial mass, and in my opinion, the satellite gravitational mass is equal to the Newton inertial mass during designing the satellite orbit by space engineer. So me mechanics engineers including space engineers have not read Einstein's relativity theory and ma inly utilize the Newton's law to design in practical life or space flight. Either the inertial mass or gra vitational mass is Newton mass m_0. But there is no index '$_0$' in the book, because people have neve r utilized Einstein's variable mass. In another word, the fixity of mass has been verified by many pr actical applications including the Compton experiment in micro-world.

Correct time view. Absoluteness of time: Δt is the time sum of an event operating from reference coordinate system S, $\Delta t'$ is the time of an event operating from reference coordinate system S', and then the relation exists: $\Delta t = \Delta t'$, which means the time value has no relation to reference coordinate system. This conclusion can be called the absoluteness of time. According to the absoluteness of time, if the beginning time of the event is regarded as the time origin, the time t of reference coordinate system S and the time t' of reference coordinate system S' is the same, that

is $t = t'$. This is foundations of physics and has been verified by daily experience and physics experiments. As for the slowing of equator clocks, the block period in the earth's Polar Regions is $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g}}$ according to Newton's law, and the block period on the equator line is $T = 2\pi\sqrt{\frac{l}{g - a_{\text{offcenter}}}}$. The block period of the block in upward accelerating elevator will become shorter, and becomes longer in downward accelerating elevator. All the clocks resulted from the movement objects (including electronic movement) will be influenced by additional acceleration.

The variable block period is caused by the accelerator but not the linear motion. The block is a manual measuring attribute which is determined by measuring tool and its application condition. But time is not equivalent to block, time is a nature attribute, and time is absolute and one-directional. Galileo transform theory had already verified that time is absolute and one-directional.

Correct space view. Absolute length: an object length can be measured in different coordinate system, the length is l in coordinate system S, and the length is l' in coordinate system S', then $l = l'$, which means the object length is an absolute value regardless of the coordinate system. According to the absolute length, any transform relation between coordinate system S and coordinate system S' can be solved, also all the problems of the relative motion can be solved. The space time view based on the absolute time and absolute length is called absolute space time view, which is the foundation of physics. The small sphere in circular motion will change to tangential motion when the rope is broken; the motion transform form circular motion to tangential motion indicates it has no relation to its mass. Inertia is represented by the linear motion in Euclidean space, which indicates that inertia is an inherent attribute regardless of the motion status. Object motion has no influence on the space nature, and is just a representation of same attributes of absolute space. We are also informed of the isotropic inertia as well as isotropic absolute space; it is impossible that the absolute space in left hand is larger than the absolute space in right hand. Galileo relativity theory has proved that the space is absolute and isotropic, and also the James stellar light deviation experiment had verified the absolute space.

Absolute space produces object inertia. The linear inertia of the object is caused by the absolute space. The linear inertia is so called because the inertia motions are of linear characteristics, and Coriolis acceleration is the curve super-positioned by linear inertias during rotation motion, but its essence is of linear inertia. Pulling force and Coriolis force are both inertia forces which bring forward some physics phenomenon on the earth such as Foucault pendulum's curve locus, east deviation in free falling motion, west worse worn railway track, west worse washed river side, and cyclonic air current and maelstroms at drain mouth. All the above phenomenon are caused by the inertia force from the earth's self-rotation. The inertia force is true and measureable, reflected by absolute space and is the representation of the absolute space. The inertia force is not from the inter-action among objects, and has no counterforce definition. The inertia force can represent some attributes of the absolute space, but change the nature of the absolute space. The 'physics space' in relativity theory is transformed from math game, and is not the nature space. The nature space is isotropic. Galileo relativity theory has proved that the space is absolute and isotropic; and also the

James stellar light deviation experiment had verified the absolute space.

The conclusion in this chapter is: according to Newton's law, Galileo's relativity, inertia force representation and James stellar light deviation experiment, it is verified that mass is invariable, time is absolute and one-directional, and the space is absolute and isotropic.

The book makes a complete investigation on the history of science development, summarizes the laws of classical physics and modern physics, states the electric wave generating mechanism and the radiation model, and reveals the principles of light motion nature and variable light velocity. The conclusions are: Time is absolute and one-directional, space is absolute and isotropic, light velocity can be able superposition, General Lorentz magnetic force is reasonable, magnetic wave and electric field wave are independently radiant, Einstein's relativity theory is absurd, and the curl theory of free space is a mistake. The conclusions have negated the relativity theory of Einstein and the curl theory of Maxwell, supported the Newton- Galileo space time view and Lorentz magnetic force, and solved the three problems of the light velocity dispute, electromagnetic induction dispute and space time dispute. Reasonable interpretation, instead of fame, should be the best solution to all the science truth, and the Nobel prize judges and more physicists are expected to pay more attention to my research, and then all the different views and refutes from readers are welcome.

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