

УДК 530.12 : 1
ББК 22.313 / 87

Ibraev L.I. To the Theory of the relative Absoluteness¹. Edition 3rd, revised and amended. – 278 p.

Philosophical and physical analysis of the theory of relativity, historical reasons for its canonization, and substantiation of a new theory of motion and interaction of gravitational and electromagnetic phenomena. *Relative absoluteness* of motion, space and time, special laws of non-inertial addition of light velocity and corresponding anisotropic modification of Maxwell equations are formulated and proved. The explanation of negative results Michelson's and Trouton's experiments of the second order. It is shown that single cause by-light effects are photon substrate the substance.

The hypothesis of gravitational origin of inertia is developed.

It reveals why gravity has no velocity and offers an equivalent version of tachyons.

УДК 53.
ББК 22.313 / 87

ISBN 978-5-91716-016-0
PACS: 01.70.+w/01.55.+b/ 04.40.Nr

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¹ ***Ибраев Л. И. К теории относительной абсолютности.***
Изд.: “*Стринг*”, - 2009. - 240 с. **ISBN 978-5-91716-016-0**
Ibraev, L.I. 2nd edition: “*String*” Publishing House, 2009, –
240 p. 1st edition: “*Periodika*” Publishing House, 1991, 211 p.

Preface

In any scientific work – from a reporting article about some experiment to a generalizing monograph – is always a philosophical background, one knows the author or not suspects and why should they uncritically.

Sometimes, all the difference some theories, such as Lorentz's and Einstein's boil down to philosophy. These philosophical foundations of private scientific research, whether explicitly formulated or not, are woven into its theoretical fabric: the original concepts and axioms, terminology and method, interpretation of facts and experiments, the form of hypotheses, proofs and conclusions; therefore, philosophical problems of special Sciences cannot be solved in isolation from their special scientific existence.

The proposed philosophic– physical narrative is both a historic– critical analysis of existing theories and a substantiation the new theory. The revision of the worldview paradigm in science, which is always public, requires combining the rigor of research with its accessibility to the widest possible range of readers.

Regretfully, most of the publications on the issues discussed here are either intended for narrow specialists, and for the uninitiated act as if they want to catch up with the sacred awe with unexplained mathematical symbols and the uninitiated act as if they want to catch up with the sacred awe and make them accept everything they are told, just the sayings of the Oracle; or, on the contrary, they are popularizations, but with an emphasis on long pedantic retellings of mathematical details, understanding in which the reader does not have time to think about the philosophical and physical essence of the problems and must swallow everything as uncritically; or are

some children's comics on scientific topics that may be curious for curious students, but not serious for self-respecting readers. As a result, the theory of relativity and absoluteness of motion, space and time, as it excites people, remains enigmatic for most.

Some use of mathematics in this book does not mean that it is available only to a select few. Our story is intended for readers already with an average training, that is familiar with the basics of philosophy, mathematics and physics, in particular, of course, with the theory of relativity, though perhaps only in general terms, not necessarily experts in these areas, but thoughtful and thorough and to have self-sufficiency of judgment, consider it necessary to understand myself and not take anything on word.

Both the text and the Appendix contain explanations of the special concepts used, which would help to reveal their physical and philosophical meaning.

I am pleased to express my lively appreciation to Ph.D. docent N.P. Golovanov, D.ph.-m. full prof. of Moscow State University V.I. Denisov and D.ph.-m, full prof. of Mari State University M.Y. Kokurin, Ph.D. doctors ph-m docents G.I. Mironov, I.R. Mubarakshin, V.A. Sevryugin, and also to A.M. Trepalin for interesting discussion of the book's manuscript and useful comments.

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Absoluteness of Gravity and Electromagnetism

PACS: 04.50-m/45.20.D-/13.40.-f/42.55.Ah

Foreword to 3rd Ed.

Introduction

In 1687, from the computed Kepler planetary orbits Newton extracted two opposite forces:

1) **gravity** – boot bodies mutual convergence acceleration, their **attraction** is proportional to the mass m , – to the extent of their initial force, weakening with distance $1/r^2$, and

2) **inertia**, on the contrary, antigravity, maintaining its uniform rectilinear, circular or elliptical motion, that is, the counteraction to his change: accelerating or braking.

Before that, people in their practice dealt with the action only **contact**. Except for the magnet, so also the mysterious, but then the toy. Action at a distance as if through empty space appeared some incomprehensible causeless miracle. And for three centuries there is no end to assumptions, the search for and disputes about its hidden intermediaries: contact agents and "internal *mechanisms*".

Newton himself, seeing to explain any empirical grounds, abstained from fantasy, and the questions snapped: "I do not invent Hypotheses". But other theorists put forward all new hypotheses. They filled the void with a continuous contact me-

dium - "ether" and all its possible flows, vortices or particles (R. Descartes, H. Huygens, L. Euler). In the *explanation* of the attraction suggested pushing the bodies to each other from the outside by the flow of particles, for some reason [?] falling on bodies from all sides, but with mutual blocking (shielding) from them the space between bodies (N. Fatio, J. Lesage, M.V. Lomonosov, H.A. Lawrence). By analogy with electromagnetism, R. Hooke, H. Lorenz and others imagined gravity as "radiation", missing the fundamental difference between there. And the equality of its speed of light $vg = c$ would mean an obvious absurdity: then the planets should not be attracted to the real location of the Sun, but to its place, apparently from these planets, that is, with a delay of $t = s/c$. In the XX century went "quanta", "gravitons", "strings", "loops", "pores", "burrows", etc. In relativism, it was calculated that with *variable* acceleration in the fusion of *double* pulsars, "black holes" and other huge masses, gravity itself, in its turn, should emit "*gravitational waves*", in some theorists, transverse, in others – longitudinal or quadruples.

There are hundreds of guesses and hypotheses. For a brief but excellent multi-author overview of these sharpenings, see e.g.² But in the end, mentally daring the credibility of daring hypotheses fell, because they do not meet the above all of the physicists themselves. Just because there are so many of them and they contradict each other, and not one, so other empirical facts, but it also contains the *logical circle*, at the conclusion of gravity that itself is based on gravity. And in recent years, in addition, in the company with assumptions of any "*dark* masses" and "*dark* energies", i.e., in principle, not available to observation. They have also dozens or hundreds of options.

² See. Gravity. - Wikipedia; Альтернативные теории гравитации – Википедия. Alternative theories of gravity – Wikipedia. Field (physics) – Wikipedia.

And the people rose up grumbling at the “mirage,” “mystery” and “phantoms” of theoretical physicist.³

That is why the author preferred to leave such a fantasy "cutting edge" of science to fans of burning mysteries of the other world, and the most modest thing to do here is to clarify only what else is an undoubted fact: gravity and inertia themselves as they are: 1) their mutual relation and 2) the question of their speed.

Hereby Foreword summarizes – resumes the fundamental **consequences** of the proposed study for physics.

The relativism of Einstein and others is a way to resolve the contradictions between the experiments, let the amazing; while the centenary polemical denunciations of his paradoxes often only add new ones to the former contradictions and thus increase the theoretical turmoil. Therefore, here the *criticism* of relativism is preferred to the conclusion from the undoubted facts of the opposite **explanation**, - although along the way there are fundamental differences between them, as, indeed, and consent, even fundamental.

Cautious skepticism is the norm for science. I think that the proposed **theoretical alternative** deserves discussion and experimental verification, and they will be useful for physics, and the result of the discussion can not be known in advance.

³ E. g., B.G. Wallace. The Force of Physics. // Journal of Theoretic, 1993; D. Pratt. The Force of Modern Physics. 2008. В.П. Глушко, Д.С. Муса. Миражи современной физики. Алматы, 2015. (V.P. Glushko, D.S. Musa. Mirages of modern physics. Almaty. 2015). List of unsolved problems in physics – Wikipedia.

And let here in the lists collected bizarre mixture of real and pseudo problems, important fact of general dissatisfaction with the current theoretical situation.

I. The Absoluteness of gravity and gravitygenesis of inertia

I. §1. The essence of the theory of gravitygenesis

Inertia (\equiv counteraction, resistance of any body to its acceleration or deceleration) is created by the equalization of **counter-gravities** by endless (infinite) set of surrounding world masses as resultant of them **equal-action**. With a serious *simplifying* to the *finite* possibilities of the classical mathematical apparatus, the idea gets form of:

$$f(r) = \rho m_g \iiint_{v'} \frac{(r - r') dv'}{|r - r'|^3},$$

or in the "center of the sphere" (where the radius $r = 0$)

$$f(0) = \rho m_g \iiint_{v'} \frac{r' dv'}{|r'|^3} \quad \text{etc}^4,$$

since the "center" ($r = 0$) of infinity (the "radius" of the universe $R = \infty$).

Like the way in a fable the cart is immovable, because it is pulled in different directions by a swan, a cancer and a pike.

Thus, **inertia** is the result and type of **gravity**, even just its particular case.

However, **this** theory gravity genesis (of gravitational origin) of inertia rests on the irony of the *classical* notion of the *infinity* of the universe.

⁴ See: *Л.И. Ибраев*. К теории относительной абсолютности (To the Theory of relative absoluteness), equations 25.1 - 3

I. § 2. The Proof of the Theory

This presumption naturally raises an **objection** against this idea, the questions: then why is the **shift** of the object, at least the smallest, he does not come out of this “center of the world gravitational equilibrium”, thereby breaking it and rushing in some one direction? And where is this "center of the gravitational equilibrium" of the entire infinite universe, the absolute center? Because on the various sets of masses he will without end be displaced. After all, with respect to different congregates of masses, he will endlessly shift. Or in "infinity" there is *no* center? But why? Why shifted body does not come out of the all world's gravitational equilibrium?

What does this paradox of infinity hide? What are its consequences for physics, its theory and experiments?

In the resolution of the paradox, the author believes that for infinity *one single* geometric center (the “center” of the “sphere of infinite radius” of the universe $R=\infty$) is impossible.

Infinity also has infinitely many centers. Therefore, such a quasi-center of the gravitational equilibrium of infinity is **everywhere** (!), at any point of **local** gravitational equilibrium (“center of gravity”, “center of inertia”).

What are the theoretical foundations of the new idea?

Philosophical and mathematical justification of the ubiquity of the quasi-centers of gravitational equilibrium in infinity, see chapters 25-26.

According to the accepted in philosophy and after G. Cantor⁵ also in mathematics to the definition of "equal power" (~ "quantity") of infinite sets – the author approves –

⁵ Cantor G. Works on Set Theory. (Кантор Г. Труды по теории множеств. М., Наука, 1985, с.135-141, 147, 263). Science. The greatest theories. (Наука. Величайшие теории.– Вып. 30. М., 2015, с.122, 157).

an infinite set has also infinitely many such centers. That is why such a quasi-center of gravitational equilibrium of infinity is **everywhere** (!), at any point.

The division of an infinite set gives **subsets** that are also infinite. In particular, its division, due to a shift of the body – at the **back** of the object there remains the **same** infinity of masses, which is **ahead**: $\infty = m_b = m_a = \infty$, - and, thus, the body is in gravitational equilibrium of masses **everywhere** (!) and does **not** come out of this equilibrium under the shift.

In the author's opinion, the **infinity** and **ubiquity** (in any place) of its quasi-centers of gravitational equilibrium in the world's infinity is a *special property* of the infinity of the world, although we, the beings in our practice are always finite, it appears a **paradox**.

So the equilibrium of the infinite masses **excludes** from the sum of actions the infinite masses **themselves**, "subtracts" itself and leaves for us and for any individual subject of action two options:

1) The dependence of the result on the action of the own **mass** solely on the object of action **itself**, its resistance to acceleration as a violation of equilibrium, which appears to us as its **inertia** m_i . Or

2) Plus attraction to the body of non-balanced, closer neighboring masses, and then their **mutual** attraction appears as **gravitation**: $m_{i \rightarrow g} + \Sigma m_g$

That is why it turns out that the resistance (\equiv inertia) to acceleration is produced only by **one own** mass of the object $m_i = m_g$, - and **homogeneity** and **isotropy** of inertia are established.⁶ In this homogeneity and isotropy there is a structural

⁶ See: To the Theory of relative absoluteness. The chapters 25 - 26.

contrast between the mathematics of **infinity** and the *finite* "Mach's principle, "with its *finite* masses and the derivation of the anisotropy of inertia, despite the fact that not detected dependence of inertia on the near masses.

The **first** actual **factual** proof of the gravity genesis of inertia is to **explain** to him the otherwise surprising fact that the *inertial mass* is always invariably and exactly equal to its **gravitational mass** $m_i = m_g$. Their equality exists precisely because inertia is a kind of gravity.

Other factual evidence is in further explanations.

I. § 3. The Proof of the Instantly of Gravitation

The action of inertia is **instant**, and, since inertia is a kind of gravity, it means that the gravitational action should theoretically also be instant. And the instantly of gravitation is proved by **facts**.

The long-range action of gravitation and inertia is transmitted instant, at the **same time** $t_g = 0$, which is reflected in the formulas of Newton's laws, where there is **no** propagation of the action of gravity with any finite velocity v and therefore its *retardation* by the time $t = s/v$ some point at a distance s , as opposed to the laws of electrodynamics, where electromagnetic emission in Maxwell's equations shows the propagation of the action just from point to point, the transfer from immediately adjacent changes with a finite light speed and, as a result, their *retardation* for a time $t = l/s$.

Centuries-old astronomical and astrophysical observations of the gravitational-inertial motion of the Sun, the Moon, planets, stars and any bodies state the **absence** in them of any *retardation* for a time $t = l/v$ in inverse relationship to their ve-

locity v . Modern astrophysical observations of extremely fast reversing double heavy stars ("white dwarfs") and over explosions of stars, where such differences from the moment of gravitational action should be particularly large, also do not fix any differences.

Now the instantaneous transmission of the shifts of gravitation in the motion of bodies is confirmed by **all** the known **facts** of cosmic ballistics – throughout the accessible telescopes of the universe at distances of billions of light years⁷.

However, **how** is this possible such instantly of a long-range action be?

Newton himself believed that gravity has an *infinite* velocity $v_g = \infty$. But the Newtonian idea of an "*infinite* velocity": $v = s/t = \infty/0$ – appears as a **nonsense** – from its contradiction to the very notion of velocity as a relation of some different and, consequently, finite distance traveled to time $v = s/t$.

Apparently, therefore, Laplace, as in a hundred years also A. Poincare, and then other researchers, paying attention to the **absence** of any $1/v$ *delays* in the gravitational-inertial motion of the Sun, the Moon, planets and stars, nevertheless received be careful: did not insist on $v_g = \infty$, but recognized that the speed of gravitation is many times greater than the light speed; for today it is checked up to $v_g \geq 10^{11} c$.

Now the instant transmission of the shifts of gravitation in the motion of bodies is confirmed by all the known facts of cosmic ballistics – throughout the accessible telescopes of the universe at distances of billions of light years.

⁷ Ibid, chapters 25, 26.

Now, even Einstein and other relativists who, for the sake of preserving their theoretical constructions, long insisted on the "prohibition" of superlight speed, eventually silently limited themselves to the "prohibition" for gravitation to serve as a "signal", and assumed that the speed of light should be equal to the speed of their *gravitational waves*.

I. § 4. The **Explanation of the Instantness of Gravitation**

Indeed, how to combine these mutually exclusive positions – instantness and speed? How is this possible? Why?

In the opinion of the author, the only solution of the gravitational **nonsense** or **paradox** is accepted the unexpected.

The moment of long-range action means that the gravitational field simply does **not** have a velocity: $v_g = 0$, and therefore the **gravitational field** is **not** radiation, but only the **extension** (extent) of the object, its **holistic nimbus**, invisible, mutually permeable and weakening with a distance of $\sim 1/r^2$, which is **not** arises and does **not** propagates, but **extends** broadwise, that is, **before pre-exists** and travels together with its center as one whole, of course, synchronously with the same sub-light speed as the central mass itself.

That's why even if the velocity of the body and its gravitational field (nimbus) is less than the light speed $v_m < c$, nevertheless, its detection in action at any distance is instant: $v_m < c$, but $t_g = s/v_g = 0$, as well as and the inertia action $t_i = 0$.

But then it turns out that nowadays the *generally accepted* understanding of the body is **erroneous**. Analysis of the facts forces us to a different, **new** concept of body and field – the continuum.

The **bodies** are **not** at all *limited* to their visible and resisting *surface*, but extend their fields – nimbus to infinity and as a web they are linked to a single whole world, where the shift of any particle **acts** on all others, although, of course, in varying degrees, depending on the distance and from exceeding their quantum threshold.

Finally, in the **broad notion of body** cherished dream of a "unified theory" comes true – the dialectic of the discontinuity and the fusion (the corpuscularity and continuum of the field).

The implications of open understanding for field' physics go far. Here – two private consequences.

1. There must be a structure and shifts (oscillations and other "perturbations") of the world gravitational field due to the superposition of the set of gravitational fields and the shift of their centers-masses, but not as radiation. The ***interpretation*** of them as "the *emission of gravitational waves*" has a no neither indisputable theoretical and nor empirical evidences and contrary to specified laws of continuamente and immediacy of gravity.

2. The second important effect: According to Newton, gravity, any change of the distance s instantaneous ($t = 0$) causes a change (\uparrow or \downarrow) forces in her actions F . Thus instantaneous, therefore, the "superlight speed" ($t = 0$) action of gravity denies as an indicator ("signal") for the experimenter and for any person of the change in this distance s , which deprives and refutes the arbitrary restriction of the relativism of the speed of light $v = c$, making the "prohibition" of the superlight speed of action at a distance for the relativistic theory an alarming problem.

Other **Consequences of the Theory of Gravity genesis of inertia** go even further.

The question arises: what is the interrelation of gravity (including inertia) with electromagnetic radiation?

Here as we know, electromagnetic radiation is no longer propagated by Newton's inertia, but by Maxwell's induction at a constant speed ($c = \text{const}$). But an **relative** to what?

How is the **addition** of the speed of induction of electromagnetic radiation with different inertial velocity of the charges-emitters (radiator) v and receivers u : in the same world **absolute** gravitational space (**AGS**)? How are these contradictions resolved? Physicists think and argue about this already the second century. And it's not surprising.

It is not easy for us, the inhabitants of the surrounding gravitational-inertial world of mechanics, to imagine a strange (almost completely) inertial-free world (without-inertial, inertia less) of electromagnetisms with its *unthinkable* **inverse**-inertial vector addition of velocities.⁸

Constancy of the **induction** speed of electromagnetic radiation ($c=\text{const}$) relative to the absolute gravitational space (**AGS**).

II. Relative Absoluteness of electromagnetic radiation and its velocity.

II. § 1. Absolute of kinematics

According to the not very well-known "*principle of relativity*" the movement of two bodies (reference systems) (e.g., the Earth and the Sun) **relative** to each other means their mu-

⁸ Ibid, chapter 26 a.

tual *identity* in distance, trajectory and speed: *as* one moves relative to the second, and *then* moves relative to the first.

From this *inner* identity of movements comes *relativism*.

But this is **only part** of the relationship between body movements. The principle of relativity has another side: both bodies each move empirically differently relative to the external third bodies and fields: to the Moon, the Venus, the Saturn and even to distant stars (parallax, aberration). Thus, the motion of two bodies loses its *kinematic "sameness"* and "equivalence" if we take into account the difference between the motion of each of them relative to the third body and the field, the 4th, 5th (the Moon, the Venus, the Saturn, stars), etc.-relative to the infinite set of external to these two bodies and fields of the universe – the world environment.

Full sum relations = **absolute**.

So the *relativity* of motion **forms** their **absoluteness** (= uniqueness → **not** interchangeability of each). (See: chapters 13-16). This side relativism does not notice or ignores.

II. § 2. **Dynamic absoluteness of motion**

However, the movement is absolutely not only in the kinematics, but especially in the dynamics.

Dynamic equivalence of motion of some **closed** system of bodies exists **only** under the conditions of their **equal action**, relative to the "center of gravity" (center of inertia. See. I §2, p.11), which is not involved in their movement, because the total sum of their pulses is constant $\sum_i m_i v_i = 0$. And this

"equilibrium" is approximate, since *complete* "isolation" of the system from external disturbances is unattainable.

And **outside** of the equal action, one "transformation of coordinates" ("reference systems"), of course, it is possible, as

in *relativists*, “to make” the Earth "*equivalent*" to the Sun – and then it will acquire a colossal kinetic energy relative to the planet – as if in violation of the law of energy conservation. It is a pity that this energy will not be physically real, but fictitious, *only mental*, and it does not move even the fluff.

Such **dynamic** absoluteness of motion manifests itself in the **instantaneous** gravity and inertial long-range action (I.§ 1, 2) and in the fact that all the objects of both uniformity and straightness of inertial motion and accelerations of masses and electric charges do **not** belong to *any* neighboring bodies, but to the absolute gravitational space and time, which are asymptotically close to the equal action in infinitum and which are therefore accessible to unambiguous (See. section I. + chapters 14-16).

The absolute motion of the masses and charges is found in **all** experimentally established mechanical and electrodynamics effects. (Chapters 18 -19).

II. § 3. Gravity & electromagnetism

Electrodynamic motions occur under conditions and in interaction with gravitational-inertial motion, but their laws are radically **different**.

Electromagnetic radiation is driven not by inertia (the gravitational component in it is negligible), but by **induction**, causing each of its previous transverse electromagnetic impulse ("photon") of the next impulse arising at a distance of "wave-length" λ and with "light speed" c .

But its induction itself is caused by the **acceleration** of an electric charge and, as all physicists know (I hope), moreover, it is **not** at all related to *any* (and *every*) *neighboring* bodies (the charge does **not** radiate from their shift), but by acceleration in violation of their **own inertia**, therefore, this acceleration, this induction and this radiation are related **not** to

any bodies – the reference bodies, but to the world absolute (!) gravitational space (AGS).

As we can see, in *this* sense, Einstein's original statement is true: the speed of light (and of any electromagnetic radiation), as the speed of successive **induction** of its impulses, does not change, but is constant: $c=const$.

But it is constant not *absolutely*, not to *any* objects. The idea of the "not relative (irrelevant) speed" is **nonsense**. The "light speed", electromagnetic velocity is constant relative to the absolute gravitational space, therefore, in particular, with respect to **each** of its **previous** electromagnetic impulse at a wavelength distance λ , and retrospectively, ultimately, to the **instant place** of the first its initial original starting impulse radiation emitted by the charge in this world absolute (!) gravitational space (AGS, "Space of Stars").

However, since **after** the radiation the charge-emitter and the radiation receiver continue their motion in the same world gravitation, in the absolute gravitational space the *light speed* C cannot be invariant with respect to differently moving bodies, but its vector addition occurs with the velocities of the emitter v and the receiver u .

Their addition occurs under a **special law**, unusual for inertial macroconditions of our everyday practice, even **paradoxical**, **inverse** to inertial mechanics. It's hard for us to even imagine (Chapter 26a) such the electromagnetic world, where there is no inertia.

Light speed refers not to the *emitter*, as in lag Michelson (to the Earth), and applies not inertia, but induction; therefore, it with the speed of the emitter, v is not *inertial* (not ballistic), as usual for our macro conditions of mechanical gravitational the movement and how thought V. Ritz.

Electromagnetic induction propagates, keeping the light speed

with respect to gravitational space (**AGS**), but **without** *taking* over the inertia of the charge-emitter (radiator, let its inertial velocity v) and adding with the velocities of the receiver u - depending on their **mutual direction**: the velocity u of the counter beam is added with light speed, escaping - is subtracted.

Thus their inverse, **aballistical**, **non-inertial** vector addition is strange, unusual, more precisely unaccustomed for us according to laws habitual *inertial* addition in ballistics of the mechanics in our **macro-conditions**. Owing to this **inversion** of the **light speed** c can be variable **not** only relative to a receiver, but relative to a radiator itself, and as a result the received velocity of a radiation (c'), contrariwise, can **not** be changed from the motion of a radiator: $\vec{v} * c = c' = const$, but $\vec{c}_0 - \vec{v} = \vec{c}_i$, $\vec{c}_i = \vec{c}_0 + \vec{v}$, $\vec{c}' = \vec{u} + \vec{c}$, $\vec{c}' = \vec{c} - \vec{u}$, and addition and permanence of light speed in case of *conjugate* or *dual* motion of a radiator and a receiver when $\vec{u} = \vec{v}$.

Please check: all the riddles of the experiments are explained simple wonderful.

III. § 4. Such inversion **inertial-free (non-inertial)** addition (**w**) of the electromagnetic speed means the corresponding anisotropic modification of the Maxwell's equations (Chapter 21.16-17)

$$\begin{aligned} \text{rot } \mathbf{H} &= \frac{1}{c} \left(4\pi j + \frac{\partial \bar{E}}{\partial t} + \bar{w} \cdot \text{div} \bar{E} + \text{rot} [\bar{w} \bar{E}] \right), \\ \text{rot } \mathbf{E} &= -\frac{1}{c} \left(\frac{\partial \bar{H}}{\partial t} + \text{rot} [\bar{w} \bar{H}] \right) \quad \text{и т.д. (гл. 21)}. \end{aligned}$$

§ 5. **Aballistics'** modification the Maxwell's equations under the laws of a inversion **non-inertial addition** of the light speed c provides non-contradictory **explanation** of

known electrodynamics facts: of star aberration, Doppler effect, motion of binary stars, rotating pulsars, negative results of Michelson's and Trouton's experiments of second order and the peculiarities of optics of moving bodies and the peculiarities of optics of moving bodies. Both with the **photon-genesis** theory of substance (chapters 5, 26, 28- 30) they explain the well-known **near-light effects**: longitudinal deformation of bodies, deceleration of processes in them and growth of mass.

II. § 6. Relative absoluteness gives **prediction** of new effects available experimental verification: weak gravitational induction of electromagnetic radiation (chapters 25- 26, p.171), magnetic display of relative electric current (chap. 21), dependence of Doppler spectrum shift **not** on frequency, but on the **length** of waves (chap. 22, 23), invariability of wave length and radiation frequency in case of **tie-in** of motion of a radiator and a detector (chap. 22, 24), transformation of substance **particles** at achieving light-speed c into electromagnetic **radiation** (chapters 5, 26, 28).

§ 7. Einstein's hypothesis *absolutizes* relativity (\equiv asserts its absoluteness). It **contradicts** phenomena of star aberration, Doppler effect, absoluteness and instantaneousness of inertia and gravitation action, laws of conservation and conversion of energy and mass, and all it leads to numerous "paradoxes" – to a euphemism of absurdities having not found a solution in it.

§ 8. Created to overcome contradictions the "general" hypothesis of relativity nevertheless keeps them, and more than that – it proceeds upon: **a**) Impossible absolute identity ("principle of equivalence") of radial gravitation and isotropic inertia, **b**) Reshuffle – mixing of reference systems with coordinate systems – in ideally of "general covariance" of physical laws equations and **c**) that means **loss** of spatial **dimensions** (chap.

20), and in actual revision it does **not** have neither experimental confirmation or predictions.

§ 9. Truths being contained in it: existence of gravitation in electromagnetic radiation and dependence of mass from its velocity – had been known **long before** Einstein (chapters 26 - 27), as well as equivalence of energy and mass $E = c^2m$ (chap. 4).

The great idea of Einstein – the constancy of light speed. But his near look led to the nonsense.

In conclusion –

Abstract (or **Resume**):

*Philosophical and physical research and grounding of relative **absoluteness** of motion, space, time and action and showing its **consequences** for physics – The Theory of Absoluteness of gravity and electromagnetism.*

The present study reveals the **gravitational** origin of inertia, the unexplored, and the **extensiveness** of gravity, and therefore the **instant** and **absoluteness** of the gravity space (**AGS**). The theory leads to the paradoxical law of inversion vector addition of **non**-inertial of the electromagnetic radiation speed ($c=const$ relative to world gravity) with **inertial** velocities of substantial charges, its emitter **v** and receiver **u**, which gives an explanation – the removal of visible contradictions in experiments and prediction of new effects.

1. Introduction to the problems

In the history of science, perhaps, gone more paradoxical construction than the theory of relativity, with its beautiful opening: one and the same bodies are different spatial dimensions, lifetime and mass of a relatively moving with different speed body – "frames of reference" (reference points). (See. *Annex*).

To our time, the relativistic theory in the eyes of most physicists and philosophers who did not specifically study it, who were accustomed to it and lost the ability to be surprised, acquired the cold glow of a respectable academic dogma, generally accepted and indisputable, for the encroachment on which the scientist risks at least his shop reputation.

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