New Hypothesis

Konvence : (opis)

$$c^* > c > w = w > u$$

$$\frac{x_c}{t_c} > \frac{x_v}{t_c} < \frac{x_c}{t_w} > \frac{x_v}{t_w}$$

$$t_c = t_c < t_w = t_w$$

$$\frac{\sqrt{2}\,.x_v}{t_v} = \frac{x_{HV}}{t_W} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\;k\;x_v}{t_c} = \frac{\sqrt{2}\;k\;x_c}{t_w} = \frac{2\,k^2\;x_v}{t_w} = m\,.\,x_v / m_0\,.\,t_c$$

$1 =$ (symbolicky) $= \infty\,.\;0\,/\;1\;\;.1$

(Z) $\sqrt{2}\,.\,v = c = \sqrt{2}\;k\;w = \sqrt{2}\;k\;w = 2\,k^2\;u = \sqrt{2}\,k\,.\sqrt{2}\,k\;u = 1$

$c/\sqrt{2}\;k = w = \sqrt{2}\,k\;u$

$c = \sqrt{2}.\,k\;.\,w$	$\sqrt{2}\,.\;\;t_c^2 = t_w\,.\,t_v$	$x_c^2 = x_{HV}\,.\,x_v$
$c = 2\,.k^2\,.\,u$	$\sqrt{2}\,.k\,.\,t_c = t_w$	$\sqrt{2}\,.k\,.\,x_c = x_{HV}$
$w = \sqrt{2}.\,k\;.\,u$	$\sqrt{2}\,.k^2.\,t_v = t_w$	$2\,.k^2.\,x_v = x_{HV}$
$v = k\;.\,w$	$k\,.\,t_v = t_c$	$\sqrt{2}\,.k\,.\,x_v = x_c$
$c = \sqrt{2}\;.\,v$		
$v = \sqrt{2}\,.k^2\,.\,u$		

/ konvence zde bude sloužit jako pomůcka k nahlédnutí pro následující postupy /

Početní postupy **(můj vývoj) :**

$$1 = 1$$

$$c = c$$

$$c = \alpha\,.\,v = \beta\,.\;w = \gamma\,.\;u$$

$$c = \sqrt{2}\,.\,v = \sqrt{2}\;k\;w = \sqrt{2}\;k\;w = 2\,k^2\;u$$

$$c = \sqrt{2}\,.\,v$$

$$c^2 = v^2 + v^2 = 2\,k^2\,w^2 = 2\,k^2\,w^2 = 4\,k^4\,u^2 = 1$$

$$c^2 - v^2 = v^2$$

$$\frac{c^2 - v^2}{c^2} = \frac{v^2}{c^2}$$

$$\sqrt{\frac{c^2 - v^2}{c^2}} = \frac{v}{c}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{c}{v} = \frac{c}{k\,.\,w} = \frac{c}{k\,.\,w} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}\,.\,k^2.\,u} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{k^2 . w^2}{c^2}}} = \qquad = \frac{c}{k . w} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{2} . k^2 . u} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{2 . k^4 . u^2}{c^2}}} = \qquad = \frac{c}{\sqrt{2} . k^2 . u} = \sqrt{2}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{c}{v} = \frac{c}{k . w} = \frac{c}{k . w} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{2} . k^2 . u} \Big/ . \frac{t_c}{k . t_v}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{k^2 . t_v^2}{t_c^2} - \frac{k^2 . x_v^2}{x_c^2}}} = \frac{x_c}{k . x_v} = \frac{x_c . t_c}{k^2 . x_v . t_v} = \frac{x_c . t_{vv}}{k^2 . x_c . t_v} = \frac{x_c . t_{vv}}{\sqrt{2} . k^2 . x_v . t_c} = \sqrt{2}$$

….. a protože je (viz konvence nahoře) :

$$\boxed{\frac{k^2 . t_v^2}{t_c^2} = 1}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{k^2 . x_v^2}{x_c^2}}} = \frac{x_c}{k . x_v} = \frac{x_c . t_c}{k^2 . x_v . t_v} = \frac{x_c . t_{vv}}{k^2 . x_c . t_v} = \frac{x_c . t_{vv}}{\sqrt{2} . k^2 . x_v . t_c} = \sqrt{2}$$

A nyní prohlášení (návrh) : Hmotnost tělesa se mění podle následujících vztahů :

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\frac{k^2 . x_v^2}{x_c^2}}} = \frac{x_c}{k . x_v} = \frac{\sqrt{2} . t_c}{k . t_v} = \frac{t_{vv}}{k^2 . t_v} = \frac{x_c . t_{vv}}{\sqrt{2} . k^2 . x_v . t_c} = \sqrt{2} = \frac{m}{k . m_0}$$

další úpravy :

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{t_c^2}{k^2 . t_v^2} - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{c}{v} = \sqrt{2} = \frac{t_{vv}}{k . t_c} = \frac{x_c . t_{vv} . t_v}{\sqrt{2} . k . x_v . t_c^2} = \frac{t_v . m}{t_c . m_0}$$

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{c}{v} = \sqrt{2} = \frac{c}{\sqrt{2}k^2 . u} = \frac{x_c}{k . x_v} = \frac{t_v . m}{t_c . m_0}$$

$$\frac{t_{vv}}{k^2 . t_v} = \qquad = \frac{m}{m_0}$$

$$\frac{x_c}{x_v} = \qquad = \frac{m}{m_0}$$

$\infty . 0 = 1 . 1$ $\qquad$ $\infty . 0 = 1 . 1$

$x_v . t_w = x_c . t_c$ $\qquad$ $t_w . t_v = t_c . t_c . \sqrt{2}$

$$\boxed{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1 - \frac{v^2}{c^2}}} = \frac{c}{v} = \sqrt{2} = \frac{t_{vv}}{k^2 . t_c} = \frac{x_c}{k . x_v} = \frac{m}{k . m_0}}$$

Tento výsledek je zásadně jiný, než uvádí Lorentz a Einstein ve své speciální teorii relativity.

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{t_v^2}{t_c^2} - \frac{x_v^2}{x_c^2}}} = \frac{k . c}{v} = \frac{c}{w} = \frac{c^2 . v . t_c}{v^2 . c . t_v} = \frac{m}{m_0}$$

další úpravy :

$$\frac{1}{\sqrt{\frac{k^2 . t_v^2}{t_c^2} - \frac{k^2 . v^2 t_v^2}{c^2 . t_c^2}}} = \frac{x_c}{k . x_v} = \frac{m}{k . m_0}$$

$$\frac{k^2 . t_v^2}{t_c^2} - \frac{k^2 . v^2 t_v^2}{c^2 . t_c^2} = \frac{k^2 . x_v^2}{x_c^2} = \frac{k^2 . m_0^2}{m^2}$$

$$\frac{m^2 . k^2 . t_v^2}{k^2 . m_0^2 . \quad t_c^2} - \frac{k^2 . v^2 t_v^2 . m^2}{c^2 . t_c^2 . m_0^2 . k^2} = 1$$

$$\frac{m^2 . \; t_v^2}{m_0^2 . \; t_c^2} - \frac{v^2 \, t_v^2 \, . \, m^2}{c^2 . t_c^2 \, . \, m_0^2} = 1 \,/\, m_0^2 . \, c^4$$

$$m^2 . \, c^4 . \, (t_v^2 \; / \; t_c^2) \; - \; m^2 . \, c^2 . \, v^2 . \, (t_v^2 \, / \, t_c^2) \; = \; m_0^2 . \, c^4$$

$$m^2 . \, c^4 = m^2 . \, c^2 . \, v^2 \; + \; m_0^2 . \, c^4 \, . \, (t_c^2 / \, t_v^2)$$
$$m^2 . \, c^4 = m^2 . \, v^2 . \, c^2 \; + \; m_0^2 . \, c^4 \, . \, (t_c^2 / \, t_v^2)$$
$$E^2 = p^2 \; . \, c^2 \; + \; m_0^2 . \, c^4 \, . \, (t_c^2 / \, t_v^2)$$

…odkud plyne ona oprava Heisenberga .

$$m^2 . \, c^4 = m^2 . \, v^2 . \, c^2 \; + \; m_0^2 . \, c^4 \, . \, (t_c^2 / t_v^2)$$
$$m^2 \, . \, c^2 = m^2 \, . \, v^2 \; + \; m_0^2 . \, c^2 \, . \, (t_c^2 / t_v^2)$$
$$m^2 \, . \, c^2 = (m_0^2 \, . \, x_c^2 \, / x_v^2) \, . \; v^2 \; + \; m_0^2 . \, c^2 \, . \, (t_c^2 / t_v^2)$$
$$m^2 \, . \, c^2 = m_0^2 \, . \, c^2 . \, (t_c^2 / t_v^2) \; + \; m_0^2 . \, c^2 \, . \, (t_c^2 / t_v^2)$$
$$m^2 \, . \, c^2 = 2 . \, m_0^2 \, . c^2 . \, (t_c^2 / t_v^2)$$
$$m^2 = 2 . \, m_0^2 \; . \, (t_c^2 / t_v^2)$$

$$\frac{m}{m_0} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \; . \; t_c}{t_v} = \frac{x_c}{x_v} = \frac{\sqrt{2} \, . \, t_c \, . \, \sqrt{2} \; . \, k^2}{t_w} = \frac{2 \, . \, k^2 . t_c}{t_w}$$

a všechno je „trochu“ jinak………

.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-.-..-.-.-.-.-.

opakuji :

a) fyzika říká : $m \, . \, c^2 \; = \; m_0 \, . c^2 \; + \; m_0 . \; v^2 \, . \, (1 / \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2})$ ….po úpravě :

$m^2 . \, c^2 \; = \; m^2 . \, c . \, v \; + \; m_0^2 . \, c^2$

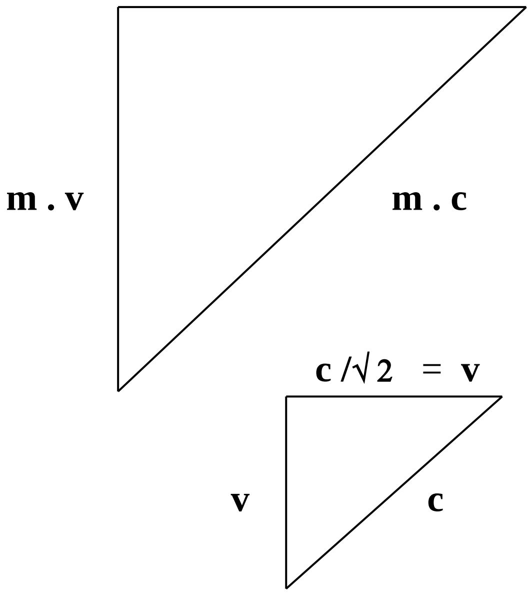
b) můj poznatek je : $m^2 \, . \, c^2 \; = \; m^2 . \; \; v^2 + \; m_0^2 . \, c^2 \, . \, (t_c^2 / t_v^2)$

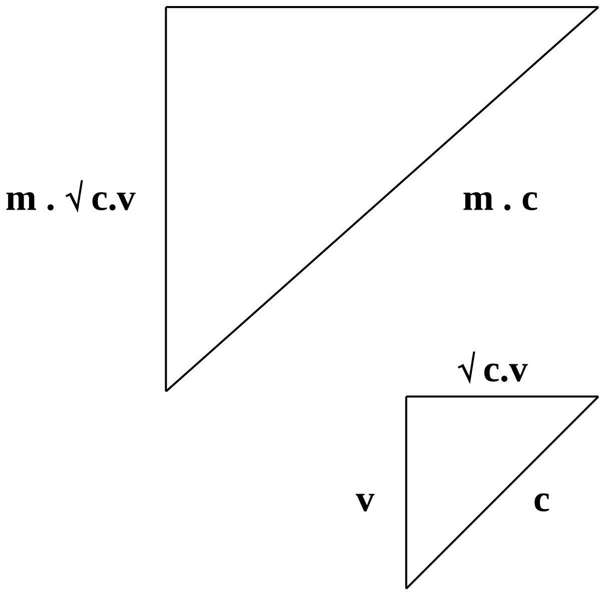
já

$m_0 \, . \, c \, . \, (t_c / t_v) = m \, . \, c / \sqrt{2}$

oni

$m_0 \, . \, c = m \, . \, v$





já

$c^2 \; = \; v^2 \; + \; v^2$

oni

$c^2 \; = \; v^2 \; + \; cv$ (?)

(sepsáno 07.11.2002) …..co Vy páni matematikové na to ?, proč je to špatně ?

$$c^2 = v^2 + v^2 \qquad\qquad c^2 = v^2 + c.v \quad (?)$$
$$c^2 = v^2 + v^2 \qquad\qquad c^2 = v^2 + \sqrt{2}.v.v \quad (?)$$
$$c = \sqrt{2}.v$$

==.

jiná >stavba< : $c \, . \, c = v + v$ (parabola)

$$c^2 = 2 \, . \, v$$
$$(c = 2/c \, . \, v)$$
$$c \, . \, v^2 \quad (c = 2/c \, . \, v) \quad c \, . \, v^2$$
$$t_v / t_c \, . \quad c \, . \, v^2 \quad (c = 2/c \, . \, v) \quad c \, . \, v^2 \, . \quad t_v / t_c$$
$$t_c / t_v \, . \quad c \, . \, v^2 \quad (c = 2/c \, . \, v) \quad c \, . \, v^2 \, . \quad t_c / t_v \, . \quad c^2 / c^2$$

$$(\underline{c^2 \, . \, v \, . \, t_c}) \, . \, (v/t_v) = 2 \, t_c /c.t_v \, . \, (\underline{c^2 \, . \, v \, . \, t_c}) \, . \, (\underline{v^2 . \, c \, . \, t_v}) \, . \, 1/x_c^2 \, . \, t_v/t_c$$
$$(\underline{c^2 \, . \, v \, . \, t_c}) \, . \, (v/t_c) = 2 \, t_c /c.t_v \, . \, (\underline{c^2 \, . \, v \, . \, t_c}) \, . \, (\underline{v^2 . \, c \, . \, t_v}) \, . \, 1/x_c^2$$
$$(m) \, . \, (v/t_c) = G \, . \, (m) \, . \, (m_0) \, . \, 1/x_c^2$$
$$(m) \, . \, (w/t_v) = G \, . \, (m) \, . \, (m_0) \, . \, 1/x_c^2$$
$$F_a = F_g$$
$$c^2 \, . \, v^2 = 2/c \, . \, c^3 \, . \, v^3 \, . \, t_c^2 / x_c^2$$
$$c \, . \, v^2 \, . \, (c = 2/c \, . \, v) \, . \, c \, . \, v^2$$

čili stav rovnováhy ve „tvaru síly, tedy dvou sil různých typů " je >jen< rozšířením parabolického stavu o činitele $c \, . \, v^2$

$$(c = 2 / c \, . \, v)$$
$$c = \sqrt{2} / c \, . \, \sqrt{2} \, .v$$

$$c / \sqrt{2} \, .v = 1$$

$$1 = \sqrt{2} / c$$
$$x_c = \sqrt{2} \, . \, t_c$$
$$x_c^2 = t_c^2 + t_c^2$$

==.

dole to pokračuje >>>>

Stavba gravitace z paraboly

$$u^2 = 2 . c$$

$$1 = \frac{2}{c} . c^2 . \frac{1}{u^2}$$

$$1 = \frac{2}{c} . 2\, v^2 . \frac{1}{u^2} . \frac{c . t_c}{x_c}$$

$$1 = \frac{2.t_c}{c.t_v} . 2\, v^2 . \frac{1}{u^2} . \frac{c . t_c}{x_c} . \frac{t_v}{t_c}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = \frac{2.t_c}{c.t_v} . \frac{v^2 . c . t_v}{u^2 . x_c}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} = G . \frac{m}{u^2 . x_c}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} . m_0 . u^2 = G . \frac{m . m_0}{x_c}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} . m_0 . u^2 = G . \frac{m . m_0}{x_{HV}} . \frac{t_w}{t_c}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} m_0 . u.c = \frac{1}{2} . m_0 . w^2 = G . \frac{m . m_0}{x_v} . \frac{t_v}{t_c}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} . m_0 . u.w = G . \frac{m . m_0}{x_c}$$

$$\frac{1}{2} . m_0 . c^2 = G . \frac{m . m_0}{x_c} . \frac{t_w^3}{t_c^3}$$

.-

$$m_0 \cdot c^2 \cdot \frac{t_c^3}{t_w^3} = m \cdot u^2$$

$$m_0 \cdot c^2 \cdot t_c = m \cdot u^2 \cdot \frac{t_w^3}{t_c^2} = m \cdot \frac{x_v^2}{t_w^2} \cdot \frac{t_w^3}{t_c^2}$$

$$\Delta E \cdot \Delta t = \quad = m \cdot w^2 \cdot t_w$$

$$\Delta E \cdot \Delta t = \quad = m \cdot w \cdot x_c$$

$$\Delta E \cdot \Delta t = \quad = \Delta p_w \cdot \Delta x$$

$$m_0 \cdot c^2 \cdot t_c = \quad = m \cdot w \cdot x_c$$

$$m_0 \cdot c^2 \cdot t_c = \quad = m \cdot v \cdot x_c \cdot \frac{t_v}{t_c}$$

$$\frac{t_c}{t_v} \cdot \Delta E \cdot \Delta t = \quad = \Delta p \cdot \Delta x$$

a to je ten opravený Heisenberg…čili neurčitost musí být vynásobena činitelem shodným s gravitačním posuvem spektrálních čar
…anebo nemusí bude-li :

$$m_0 \cdot c^2 \cdot t_c = \quad = m \cdot w \cdot x_c$$

…anebo musí bude-li :

$$m_0 \cdot c^2 \cdot t_c = \quad = m \cdot w \cdot x_v \cdot \frac{t_w}{t_c}$$

a to už může být posuv „jak půl vesmíru“, bude-li vlnová délka velmi krátká…..?
(11.04.2003)