

# 4<sup>th</sup> International Conference on Physics

September 17-18, 2018 | Berlin, Germany

## The relativity of light speed

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Albert Einstein's special and general theories of relativity are based in part on the premise that the speed of light in a vacuum is always the same, and that speed has been defined as almost exactly 186,282 miles per second. The author plans to demonstrate, through a series of problems and their solutions, that the speed of light is in fact relative rather than absolute. The problems should prove the following conclusions: 1. The speed of anything is relative, the speed of nothing is absolute, and the speed of one thing has meaning only with reference to another thing. This axiom also applies to electromagnetic radiation. 2. If A moved from B to C while the distance between B and C remained the same, the speed of A relative to B equaled the speed of A relative to C, but if A moved from B to C while the distance between B and C changed, the speed of A relative to B did not equal the speed of A relative to C. 3. The speed of A relative to B equals the speed of B relative to A. 4. Considered in the context of all the moving objects in the universe, everything is moving at a great many speeds. The length of an object, the mass of an object, and the rate at which time passes for an object, does not depend on its speed, because everything is moving at thousands of different speeds. The length, mass, and rate at which time passes for an object would be meaningless if they were thousands of different quantities. 5. Speed depends on distance and time. Distance and time do not depend on speed. If the speed of light is indeed relative rather than absolute, many of the implications of Einstein's flawed relativity theory would be called into question such as curved space, time distortion, and a limited universe.

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