Einstein’s Mistake

(based on Proof of Fermat’s Theorem for n=2) via Binomial Theorem

"Flamenco Chuck" Keyser
10/19/2017

Einstein Field Equations (Wiki)

"Flamenco Chuck" Keyser
FlamencoChuck (Web Site)
The Relativistic Unit Circle 05/19/2017 9:27 AM PST
Proof of Fermat's Last Theorem Updates 03/27/2017 8:15 AM PST

(Myself, I’m just a lonely focal plane in the Universe at the business end of a set of geodesics at any given time, but they make sense to me)….. ☺

$$\frac{8\pi G}{c^4}\mathrm{T}_{\mu\nu} = G_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu}$$

$$c\tau' = v\tau' + c\tau$$

$c\tau = \Lambda g_{\mu\nu}$ (Invariant Gravitational potential of earth)

$v\tau' = G_{\mu\nu}$ (Invariant Gravitational potential of sun)

$c\tau' = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}\mathrm{T}_{\mu\nu}$ (Invariant resultant of Gravitational potential of earth and sun)

(Relativistically, think of the invariant sun as a perturbation on the invariant earth)

$\varphi_{\mu\nu} = \psi_{\mu\nu} = \frac{8\pi G}{c^4}\mathrm{T}_{\mu\nu} = G_{\mu\nu} + \Lambda g_{\mu\nu}$ Total Invariant non-interacting gravitational of earth and sun.

$$\mu = \gamma$$
$$v = \beta$$

Depending on $\begin{matrix}\{c,\tau,v,\tau'\}_{earth} \\ \{c,\tau,v,\tau'\}_{sun}\end{matrix}$

$$\varphi_{\mu\nu}=\left(\sqrt{\varphi_{\mu\nu}}\right)^2=\left(\sqrt{\frac{8\pi G}{c^4}\mathrm{T}_{\mu\nu}}\right)^2=\left(\sqrt{\Lambda g_{\mu\nu}}\right)^2+\left(\sqrt{G_{\mu\nu}}\right)^2+2\left(\sqrt{\Lambda g_{\mu\nu}}\right)\left(\sqrt{G_{\mu\nu}}\right)$$

$$1_{\mu\nu}{}^2=\frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{8\pi G}{c^4}\mathrm{T}_{\mu\nu}}\right)^2}\left[\left(\sqrt{\Lambda g_{\mu\nu}}\right)^2+\left(\sqrt{G_{\mu\nu}}\right)^2+2\left(\sqrt{\Lambda g_{\mu\nu}}\right)\left(\sqrt{G_{\mu\nu}}\right)\right]$$

The term $h^2=\frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{8\pi G}{c^4}\mathrm{T}_{\mu\nu}}\right)^2}\left\{2\left(\sqrt{\Lambda g_{\mu\nu}}\right)\left(\sqrt{G_{\mu\nu}}\right)\right\}$ is the interacting gravitational energy, which is eliminated by complex conjugation in Einstein's Field Equation. It is an error resulting from the application of dot and cross products in Maxwell's equations in eliminating non-linear spacetime elements to yield $c^2=\frac{1}{\varepsilon_0\mu_0}$ via the displacement current (from Ampere's and Coulomb's) laws, and the elimination of the addition "rest" masses (so that only the multiplicative product) is obtained in Newton's gravitational law.

$$\varphi=\psi=\varepsilon_0+\mu_0$$
$$\varphi^2=\left(\varepsilon_0\right)^2+\left(\mu_0\right)^2+2\varepsilon_0\mu_0=\left(\varepsilon_0\right)^2+\left(\mu_0\right)^2+\frac{2}{c^2}$$

But

$$\psi^2=\varepsilon_0{}^2+\mu_0{}^2=\left(\varepsilon_0+i\mu_0\right)\left(\varepsilon_0-i\mu_0\right)$$

$$\psi_{\mu\nu}=\left(\sqrt{\psi_{\mu\nu}}\right)^2=\left(\sqrt{\Lambda g_{\mu\mu}}+i\sqrt{G_{\nu\nu}}\right)\left(\sqrt{\Lambda g_{\mu\mu}}+i\sqrt{G_{\nu\nu}}\right)=\left(\sqrt{\Lambda g_{\mu\mu}}\right)^2+\left(\sqrt{G_{\nu\nu}}\right)^2=\frac{8\pi G}{c^4}\mathrm{T}_{\mu\nu}$$
$$1^2=\frac{1}{\left(\sqrt{\frac{8\pi G}{c^4}\mathrm{T}_{\mu\nu}}\right)^2}\left[\left(\sqrt{\Lambda g_{\mu\mu}}\right)^2+\left(\sqrt{G_{\nu\nu}}\right)^2\right]$$

(Addition without multiplication is a Pressburger arithmetic, with no multiplicative interaction between elements. Multiplication without addition expresses an interaction between elements that don't exist (are eliminated by complex conjugation).

Each positive rotation of the Relativistic unit circle increases $\beta\gamma$ by one so that

$$\cosh(2\pi n\theta) = 1^n + \sinh(2\pi n\theta),\ n \geq 1$$

$$(\gamma^n)^2 = (1^n)^2 + \cosh^2(2\pi n\theta) + 2\cosh(2\pi n\theta)(\sinh 2\pi n\theta)$$

With each rotation at $\left(\left(\frac{c\tau'}{c\tau'}\right)^n\right)^2 = \left(\left(\frac{1}{1}\right)^n\right)^2$ for each final state achieved . This corresponds to a cross product creating an "interaction" dimension for $v > 0$ as a transcendental number for n not an integer, and an increased integer each time $\sinh(n2\pi\theta_n) = n\beta\gamma.\ n\left(\frac{c\tau'}{c\tau'}\right)^n = n$

This increases the radius of the relativistic unit circle at each increment by n, and corresponds to absorption of energy in the amount of the interaction energy $2\cosh(2\pi n\theta)(\sinh 2\pi n\theta)$, where the positive "rotations" are equal and opposite. The reverse process reduces the radius by subtracting the interaction energy by $i^2\left[2\cosh(2\pi n\theta)(\sinh 2\pi n\theta)\right]$ corresponding to decreasing the radius of the RUC by a "negative" interaction, where until the result is second order, at which point an additional negative energy corresponds to $v = 0 \Leftrightarrow \beta = 0$, there is no further interactive element, and the vector

$1 = \frac{c\tau}{c\tau} = \frac{c\tau'}{c\tau'}$ and the "one dimensional" vector is affine (not interacting with anything, and therefore the "origin" is irrelevant except as an "imaginary" division envisioned as the center of every positive length > 0.

For two interacting bodies via a single real number system, the Binomial Theorem applies (and its application to the proof of Fermat's Theorem). For multiple bodies, the Multinomial Theorem holds, which is a proof of Euler's Conjecture.