

CONTRADICTIONS AND FALLACIES

By Peter V. Raktoe

2th October 2018

peterraktoe@hotmail.com

ABSTRACT

Certain theories/conclusions in (modern) theoretical physics contain a contradiction and/or a fallacy, those theories/conclusions are incorrect and/or unrealistic.

INTRODUCTION

Physicists don't realize that certain theories in modern theoretical physics contain a contradiction and/or a fallacy, here are some examples.

THEORIES/CONCLUSIONS THAT CONTAIN A CONTRADICTION

Einstein's theory of gravity;

Einstein claimed that gravity results from curved space, he claimed that space behaves like a fabric. But Einstein also claimed that space is continuously dragged along by a spinning celestial object (frame dragging), and that requires that space behaves like a fluid (loose particles). So Einstein used two processes that cannot be combined, his theory of gravity contains a contradiction (so it's incorrect).

Gravitational lensing;

Physicists cannot visualize curved space in a realistic 3-dimensional model, so it's obvious that curved space cannot exist in reality. But physicists claim that a gravitational lense due to curved space can exist in reality, that is a contradiction but physicists accepted that contradiction as a conclusion.

Entanglement;

Physicists claim that nothing can travel faster than the speed of light, but they also claim that spooky action at a distance requires a speed that is faster than the speed of light. So they prefer to fool themselves that it's possible, but that conclusion is a contradiction. And spooky action at a distance contains another contradiction, physicists know that it requires time to cover a distance but they claim that spooky action at a distance proves that it doesn't require time to cover a distance. It tells us that the conclusion is incorrect, but physicists accepted those contradictions as a conclusion.

Singularities and massive black holes;

Physicists claim that a singularity is a point of infinite density, but they also claim that a mass will become incompressible at a certain point. And physicists don't care what the mass of a black hole is, the mass of a black hole never becomes incompressible. So those theories contain a contradiction, it tells us the those theories are incorrect.

Black hole;

Physicists claim that light disappears into a black hole, it disappears due to to enormous curvature of space. So they claim that nothing can escape a black hole, but jets can easiliy escape a black hole. That is a contradiction, it tells us that the theory is incorrect. They also claimed that two black holes can merge, but two masses with an enormous density cannot merge.

Length contraction;

Physicists know that the length of an object will extend when it speeds up, the length of that object extends due to friction. But physicists also claim that the length of that object will contract when it speeds up when there is no friction, the length of that object will contract due to time dilation. That is a contradiction, but physicists accepted that contradiction as a conclusion.

Wave-particle duality;

Physicists claim that the double slit experiment proves that a particle can behave like a particle and a wave, that is a contradiction. It tells us that the conclusion is incorrect, but physicists accepted that contradiction as a conclusion.

THEORIES/CONCLUSIONS THAT CONTAIN A FALLACY

Michelson Morley experiment;

Physicists concluded that the Michelson Morley experiment proved that ether doesn't exist, but the absence of an ether wind doesn't prove that ether doesn't exist (that conclusion was a fallacy).

Descartes ether vortex theory;

Physicists are convinced that ether vortices don't exist because Newton proved that Descartes ether vortex theory was incorrect, but that doesn't mean that ether vortices don't exist (that conclusion was a fallacy).

Einstein's theory of gravity;

NASA claimed that Gravity Probe B experiment proved that Einstein was right about curved space, but that is impossible. You cannot visualize curved space in a realistic 3-dimensional model, so logic dictates that you cannot detect it with probes (that is a fallacy).

Spacetime;

Einstein claimed that gravity affects time because they change simultaneously, but he failed to see that gravity and time could also be simultaneously affected by something else. Einstein also claimed that spacetime is 4-dimensional, but our universe only has 3 dimensions and the next dimension cannot exist in the previous dimension. And you cannot claim that gravity affects time if you don't know what gravity and time are, so spacetime is based on three fallacies and that tells us that the theory is incorrect.

$E=mc^2$;

The formula $E=mc^2$ states that a mass requires an infinite amount of energy to reach the speed of light, and that matter can be converted into pure energy. But an infinite amount of energy cannot exist, that fallacy tells us that the formula cannot be correct.

And there are more contradictions and fallacies in theories/conclusions, and a lot of theories are incorrect as well because they are intertwined with (or based on) a theory that contains a contradiction and/or a fallacy.

CONCLUSION

Certain theories in modern theoretical physics contain a contradiction and/or a fallacy, those theories/conclusions are incorrect and/or unrealistic. Physicists are blinded by those incorrect and/or unrealistic theories/conclusions, physicists fool themselves that an unrealistic theory/conclusion is realistic when it's substantiated with mathematics/experiments/observations/predictions. Physicists need to correct those theories/conclusions, they need to find out where they made a mistake or they need to reject the theory/conclusion.