Title: Masses reach the speed of light at the time they vanish

Abstract An object at motion decreases in its mass and converts it into energy and vanishes when reaching the speed of light c, the kinetic energy in this case is the mass energy adding to it energy due to motion , the kinetic energy will travel with the speed of light as photon , the total energy of the rest mass is conserved , part of it change to energy and part of it still solid until it vanishes

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Article:

A mass at stationary relapse distance equals zero , time is zero, time is frozen .According to special theory of relativity , as the mass gets faster the distance it travels decrease " A mass at stationary relapse distance equals zero , time is zero, time is frozen .

According to special theory of relativity , as the mass gets faster the distance it travels decrease " length contraction" and time delays, if the object reach in its speed the speed of light it will in fact stops " the decrement in length will reach its minimum which is zero, time stops, doesn't that means the mass at stationary is this case?What I mean is as the mass velocity increases its kinetic energy increase and at its smallest length contraction the length will equal zero.

$L=L0\sqrt{(1-v^2/c^2)}$ by substituting v=c ,we could actually obtain a zero contracted length.The object in the number line moving from 2 to 3 will reach the 3 even if it covers infinite fractions.What I A mass at stationary relapse distance equals zero , time is zero, time is frozen .According to special theory of relativity , as the mass gets faster the distance it travels decrease " length contraction" and time delays, if the object reach in its speed the speed of light it will in fact stops " the descerment in length will reach its minimum which is zero and time stops, doesn't that means the mass at stationary is this case?What I mean is as the mass velocity increase its kinetic energy increase and at its smallest length contraction the length will equal zero.$L=L0\sqrt{(1-v^2/c^2)}$ by substituting v=c ,we could actually obtain a zero contracted length.The object in the number line moving from 2 to 3 will reach the 3 even if it covers infinite fractions.What I propose here is the mass of an object "the frozen mass" will decrease as the kinetic energy increase , it will reach zero at a time " without energy conservative violation" at the time the mass reaches zero the kinetic energy will behave as a photon and will move at the speed of light. The idea of zero mass is obvious when mass converts to energy " $E=mcc^2$"However the idea of increment in mass is mysterious .The mass decreases and its contained energy is lost to be added to the total energy of the kinetic energy.Light is massless and travels at the speed c if we substitute m=0 and v=c:

$m=m0/\sqrt{(1-v^2/c^2)}$, v=c , m=0,

0=0/0 the equation can't be applied to a photon , if the kinetic energy of a mass increases and the mass disappeared the equation also can't be applied to such case.It is for sure that if the above equation doesn't apply for a photon and doesn't apply to the cases I mentioned, then we can't be sure if the mass will move at the speed of light or not by using the equation .A photon is massless and moves at speed c, an object loses its mass when moving close to c, and its mass disappears becoming a photon when it moves at the speed of c.

My equation for the decrements in mass is :

$m=m0 * \sqrt{(1-v^2/c^2)}$

At the time v=0 " stationary " m= m0 , the mass doesn't decrease .

At the time v=c ,then m=0 the mass vanish into energy and the whole energy " energy due to motion and energy of the rest mass " will move at the speed of light c.

The equation doesn't affect the general relativity kinetic energy equation:

$K.E=m0c^2/\sqrt{(1-v^2/c^2)} +mc^2$, It could be :$E0/\sqrt{(1-v^2/c^2)} +E0$, E0 is the energy of the rest mass which doesn't change even if the mass decrease" m0 will convert to E0"

$E=mc^2$, this the energy an object contain ,at small speeds $K.E=1/2* mv^2$ This is the amount of kinetic energy the object moves with , $E=mv^2$ the mount of mass lost is close to the amount of object moves with"$1/2*mv^2$.

$E=mv^2$, when v=0 the a mount of frozen mass converts to energy is 0.The whole mass will convert to energy " when the mass moves at the speed of light $v^2=c^2$ .A photon doesn't have frozen mass because it moves at the speed c, my argument is as the mass increase in its speed close to c it starts to vanish "converts to energy according to $E=mc^2$ " and it vanishes at the speed c .The energy of the mass adding to its kinetic energy will behave like a photon moving at the speed c.My equation of the decrements in mass is:$m=m0 * \sqrt{(1-v^2/c^2)}$ However this doesn't affect the equation of kinetic energy , because energy and mass are equivalent ,

$m0 = E0/c^2$ the mass still exists in form of energy, the difference is instead of mass increasing , the whole energy " kinetic energy and m0 energy" will increase .In such case the mass m0 could be represented by $E0/c^2$, $E0/c^2$ is in fact the rest mass and the Kinetic energy equation could be :$K.E=E0/\sqrt{(1-v^2/c^2)} +E0$, whether the mass increases or decreases E0 is conserved , which is $m0=E0/c^2$

When an object gets faster it is supposed that its mass increases, however its mass doesn't, in fact its energy increases, its energy consists of its energy represented by E0 and increments due to its motion.The idea of increments in its frozen mass is mysterious. however the idea of mass decreases into energy " $E=mc^2$."is obvious.