

Relativistic Time and Distance in Heracletean Dynamics

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Abstract: Respecting Einsteinian dynamics the relativistic time and distance in Hearcletean dynamics is proposed.

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1. INTRODUCTION

The relativistic time and distance in Heracletean dynamics as a hypernym of Einsteinian dynamics is the subject of interest of this paper.

In Heracletean dynamics the relativistic and ground mass are related as follows [1]:

$$m_{relativistic}^{2}c^{2}a^{2} = e^{\frac{m_{ground}^{2}c^{2} - k(1 - lnk) + m_{relativistic}^{2}c^{2}(a^{2} - 1)}{k}}.$$
 (1)

Where the dynamics constant is denoted k, the mass-energy constant being equal the approximate speed of light is denoted c, and some speed expressed in the approximate speed of light is denoted a. Applying the relation $e^x \approx 1 + x$ the above equation (1) takes more polite form:

$$m_{relativistic}^2 \approx \frac{m_{ground}^2 c^2 + k lnk}{a^2 k + 1 - a^2}.$$
(2)

At the zero dynamics constant, k=0, Einsteinian dynamics as a hyponym of Heracletean dynamics is recognized:

$$\frac{m_{relativistic}}{m_{rest}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-a^2}}.$$
(3)

Here the ground mass at the zero speed is called the rest mass.

In Einsteinian dynamics the factor $\sqrt{\frac{1}{1-a^2}}$ characterizes the relativistic time and distance, too:

$$\frac{m_{relativistic}}{m_{rest}} = \sqrt{\frac{1}{1-a^2}} = \frac{t}{t_0} = \frac{s_0}{s}.$$
 (4)

So taking into account the given analogy (4) one can propose the next relations for the relativistic time and distance in Heracletean dynamics:

$$t^{2}c^{2}a^{2} = e^{\frac{t_{0}^{2}c^{2} - k(1 - lnk) + t^{2}c^{2}(a^{2} - 1)}{k}},$$
(5)

$$t^{2}c^{2} \approx \frac{t_{0}^{2}c^{2} + klnk}{a^{2}k + 1 - a^{2}}.$$
(6)

And

$$s_0^2 c^2 a^2 = e^{\frac{s^2 c^2 - k(1 - lnk) + s_0^2 c^2(a^2 - 1)}{k}}.$$
(7)

$$s_0^2 c^2 \approx \frac{s^2 c^2 + k lnk}{a^2 k + 1 - a^2}.$$
(8)

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Where t_o and s_0 is time and distance in the ground state frame, respectively.

2. CONCLUSION

In Einsteinian as well as Heracletean dynamics the relativistic physical quantities – mass, time and distance – should be unambiguously of relativistic energy dependent.

LOGIC

Definitions are not disputable. And axioms are taken as to be true.

REFERENCES

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