

Re: Eclipse and EINSTEIN

Source: <http://sci.tech--archive.net/Archive/sci.astro/2006-03/msg00559.html>

- *From:* "Greg Neill" <gneillREM@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* Wed, 29 Mar 2006 08:37:07 -0500
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<charleswehner@xxxxxxxxxxxxx> wrote in message
news:1143626226.931470.234180@xxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxxx

Scott Miller wrote:

<TOTAL BALONEY SNIPPED>

Mr Miller, if that is your name, you are impertinent.

Nothing you have said has made any sense – nor has my other critic.

I stated, for example, that IF light has no MATTER, and has no MASS,
THEN.....

I went on to say, that – HOWEVER – it does make matter move.

In order to make matter move, it must have MASS.

I did not say at any time that light has REST MASS.

I said it must have MASS.

This mass is known as RELATIVISTIC MASS. I call it "Einstein Mass",
because he showed that energy has mass.

Before any of you arrogant people criticize, you must first READ and
first UNDERSTAND what I am saying.

Before you jump up and down and SHOUT at your critics, you should
first make sure that what you write is correct, clearly and
unambiguously stated, and follows the accepted conventions for
terminology (unless you clearly define your usage of terminology
where it is at variance with accepted convention).

There are two kinds of mass. There is rest mass – as with matter at

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absolute zero in the dark, and there is Einstein's relativistic mass of energy. They are DIFFERENT KINDS of mass – but in many ways have similar properties.

Actually, there are three types of mass – inertial mass, passive gravitational mass, and active gravitational mass. In Newtonian terms we can write:

$$F = m_1 * a$$

$$F = G * m_2 * M / r^2$$

m_1 is "inertial mass", m_2 is "passive gravitational mass" which describes the response of an object to a gravitational field, and M is "active gravitational mass".

Further, if you naively assign a mass to light according to $E = m * c^2$ and compute the bending of said light due to the gravitational influence of active mass M in the Newtonian fashion, then you obtain a deflection which is half of that predicted by General Relativity (and half that of the empirically measured value).