Re: Relative Movement vs. Moving through Space

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From: glbrad01 (*glbrad01_at_insightbb.com*)
Date: 12/19/04

Date: Sun, 19 Dec 2004 10:48:40 GMT

"Randy Poe" <poespam−trap@yahoo.com> wrote in message
news:1103398479.546058.274620@f14g2000cwb.googlegroups.com...
>
> kenseto wrote:
>> "Randy Poe" <poespam−trap@yahoo.com> wrote in message
>> news:1103315281.087898.215470@f14g2000cwb.googlegroups.com...
>> >
>> > Show me EXACTLY how you determine relative motion from
>> > absolute motion. Give me an example, with numbers.
>>
>> You will need to determine the absolute motions of A and B
> experimentally
>> before you can do such calculations.
>>
>
> Ah, we're getting closer.
>
> OK, describe this experiment. How do I determine the absolute
> motion of any object? For instance, how would I determine the
> absolute velocity of the earth, or of the sun?
>
> − Randy
>

The one constant of velocity, the speed of light.

We have in view the proof of absolute motion, the so−called accelerating expansion of the Universe. I see it as accelerated 'expanse' of the Universe OUT from a point in it, this Earth, rather than accelerating expansion, but that is just how I see it. There isn't any difference between 300,000 kilometers of space per one second time and 300,000 kilometers of space to one light second of time, except that the first measures velocity and the second measures position (300,000 kilometers of space to one light second of time, 9.7 trillion kilometers of space (rounded) to one light year of time, 12.6 billion times 9.7 trillion kilometers of space to 12.6 billion light years of time). The Andromeda galaxy is observed to be about 2.2 million light years distant from the Milky Way. It is not quite that far away in

real time, as it is coming our way, but it is observed to be that far away. That figure translates to 2.2 million times 9.7 trillion kilometers of space to 2.2 million light years of time. It [translates] SPACE to TIME.

A principle of uncertainty−like modifier has to be that the Andromeda galaxy was in motion then, is in motion now, and will continue to be in motion, and is therefore no longer in exactly the position we observe it to be in. A second principle of uncertainty−like modifier has to be that when the innumerable light time frames from its numberlessly various source propagators of light that altogether make up the one picture of the Andromeda galaxy for the observer on Earth left Andromeda in this direction 2.2 million years ago, our Milky Way galaxy, thus our sun, thus our planet Earth, was not in exactly the position it is in now. The total of just the positions, velocities, times, involved here have to be factored into a bigger picture, and yet a bigger picture still, until a total picture forms. In that total picture all parts merge−−collapse−−into the universal horizon, or the speed of light. The so−called expansion of the Universe reaches constant horizon, space to time, in the constant of the speed of light, space per time, both going away and coming this way all at once. Everything extant in the Universe has the same leading edge, precisely zero, precisely ground zero so to speak, with regard to absolute placement in space and in time. This coincides with the [universal] zero time constant absolute base at the speed of light. Thus "the absolute velocity of the earth," the sun, the solar system, the galaxy, and so on geometrically magnifying up are all precisely the same absolute [horizon], measuring precisely the same constant of velocity, the constant of the speed of light from precisely the same ground, so to speak, of zero (zero time base or Universal Real Time: universal "now"). The problem is that it would be meaningless−−at varying distances in space and in time−−to try coordinate various positions and velocities by such absolutes shared by all absolutely. Relativity comes into play observationally (due to the limits placed on observation of anything at any distance by the dragging sluggishness of the speed of light as a transmitter of information), and the principle of uncertainty is in play all otherwise or really.

Nothing in the Universe can travel faster than the speed of light, and in precise contradiction, nor can anything in the Universe travel slower than the speed of light. It is the universal horizon that all folds into or merges with. Our absolute position in space and in time, and our absolute velocity in space and in time. At once it is the most distant horizon in the observable Universe from us in POSITION! At once it is the most distant horizon in the observable Universe from us in VELOCITY! 300,000 kilometers of space TO, PER, every second of time (every second of light time). The attributes assigned the Universe in the instant just before, or just at, the so−called Big Bang beginning, and the attributes assigned to the Universe at its [horizon] constant of the speed of light, are one and the same attributes. As with the horizon of Earth, we are at once in the [universal] horizon (one with the universal horizon) and at the same time the most distant thing, observably, from that same horizon.

Brad