

Re: Are There Unresolver Foundational Issues With GR

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- *From:* Koobee Wublee <koobee.wublee@xxxxxxxxxx>
 - *Date:* 29 Apr 2007 01:25:59 -0700
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On Apr 28, 9:17 pm, JanPB <film...@xxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

On Apr 28, 8:51 pm, Koobee Wublee <koobee.wub...@xxxxxxxxxx> wrote:

This question remains the most stupid as I have seriously encountered. It is not that I refuse to answer that question. I am still appalled by your lack of understanding in the very fundamental algebra. Sometimes, I am even debating with myself if I should continue with this pointless discussion with you on the most basic of the mathematics involved.

You are now gradually changing the topics of our discussion. Obviously if one has two different "metrics" as you call them (meaning, two different matrices of g_{ij} 's) written wrt one and the same coordinate system, then they represent different geometries.

Yes, 2 different metrics using the same coordinate system represent 2 different geometries. <shrug>

This was never under the discussion.

Bullsh*t! This is exactly what I have been talking about. This is so obvious, and I am so surprise that you have so much trouble to understand this.

What we are debating is your claim that there are infinitely many solutions to EFE in the spherically symmetric vacuum case. You gave several examples of different line elements claiming they were physically different solutions. These line elements differed by a coordinate change – so what you said above does not apply. Nobody here ever claimed than in a fixed coordinate system different line

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elements yielded the same geometry.

You have been speaking with a forked tongue here. These very different and thus independent line elements share the same coordinate system. They are not coordinate transform of the other. What you call coordinate transformation is merely a mathematical tool and trick but certainly no matheMagic that allows one to find other solutions if one is found.

Here is the problem. Since you keep insisting on existence of different solutions besides Schwarzschild's I'm simply asking (for the third time) HOW are they different? IOW, what can an observer physically do to tell these "infinitely many" solutions of yours apart?

For the third time, I am answering that they are very different just as the mathematics that represent them is very different.

You've agreed that geometry is determined by an assignment of lengths and angles to tangent vectors. So obviously there must be something ELSE in your mind besides lengths and angles that is physically detectable and is implied by the EFE. WHAT IS IT? Is this some kind of a secret?

The geometry cannot be determined, shaped, modified, or annihilated. It can only be observed and interpreted. So, I have no clues as to what you are claiming of my agreement with whatever.

So I'm asking a simple question: HOW can a person – some observer in space or whatever – tell the difference?

Your question has no relevance to our discussion.

Just answer it, please. (Of course I think it's not only relevant, it's the crux of the matter, that's why I'm asking it.)

Through the metric.

I am not claiming two different expressions for the same geometry. I am claiming two different metrics using the same coordinate system must each

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represents a different geometry. <shrug>

Of course. But that was never under the discussion.

Again, this is exactly what my point is. It is pitiful that you just start to understand what I have been saying.

That is not what Crothers claims.

I have never said that was what Mr. Crothers was claiming. He had his own agenda. He wanted to promote his metric out of the infinite numbers of them. My point is that no one can say the metric he discovers after solving the field equations represents the actual geometry of our universe. The hypothesis known as GR is totally BS.

What you and Crothers have been saying was that there was more than one solution to the EFE in the spherically symmetric vacuum case.

No, I have been saying that there are more than one independent solution to the field equations regardless of it being spherically symmetric or not.

Each such solution is a function assigning lengths and angles to vectors. So you and Crothers claim that there is more than one such function satisfying EFE.

Yes.

And yet ALL examples he and you produced so far were of the following form: ONE AND THE SAME FUNCTION assigning lengths and angles to vectors, ONLY WRITTEN IN DIFFERENT COORDINATES.

Back to the solutions to that quadratic equation, $(x = 2)$ is merely a coordinate transformation from $(x = 1)$. That does not make $(x = 1)$ and $(x = 2)$ identical.

Same function assigning lengths and angles to vectors. Same solution.

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Your logic is very faulty. You don't understand the basics of algebra. <shrug>

Given a quadratic equation of the following,

$$x^2 - 3x + 2 = 0$$

The solutions are $(x = 2)$ or $(x = 1)$.

What make all solutions equivalent? What makes $(x = 1 = 2)$?

This is of course irrelevant. Here you have an equation for points in the parameter space R^1 – not a manifold. Einstein's equation OTOH is an equation for an unknown function between two manifolds.

This is very relevant. Your question is like asking the above.

It's not. I've explained why.

You are in denial. <shrug>

Or
better yet let's throw in the units. Given the following,

$$x^2 - 3 \text{ dollars} * x + 2 \text{ dollars}^2 = 0$$

What are the solutions?

Your stupid question is like asking how $(x = 1 \text{ dollar})$ and $(x = 2 \text{ dollars})$ can be in co-existence at the same time. In your twisted logic, you somehow conjured up another unit say 'gollar' where $(1 \text{ gollar} = 0.50 \text{ dollar})$. Therefore, continuing with your fouled

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mathematics, you are claiming ($x = 1$ dollar) and ($x = 2$ gollars). Since ($x = 1$ dollar = 2 gollars), therefore the above quadratic equation really has only one solution. This is called matheMagic.

You really need to go back to the basics of algebra. I cannot help you on this one.

Nonsense.

It is up to you to go back to understand the basics of algebra. I cannot make you. You need to make that initiative yourself. Good night, Mr. Bielawski!

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