

# SR cannot determine Contraction

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Lorentz proposed contraction of moving objects in a paper 'The relative motion of the earth and the ether', Versl.Kon.Akad.Wetensch. 1, 74 in 1892 and then published the Lorentz transformation formulas in 1899 according to which objects moving through space contract parallel to the direction of motion and in proportion to their speed [ $L'=L/\sqrt{1-v^2/c^2}$ ]. Einstein accepted the formulas but writes in 1916 (Relativity: The Special and General Theory, Chapter 16): "The contraction of moving bodies follows from the two fundamental principles of the theory".

The real value of  $v$  in the formula is indeterminate i.e. the real speed of a body is unknown. However, the speed relative to other bodies may be known. If body A moves relative to body B with a speed of 200000km/sec, body A is seen by observers on B to contract by  $L/\sqrt{1-200000\text{km/sec}^2/c^2}$  and if body A moves at the same time relative to body C with a speed of 100000km/sec it is seen by observers on C to contract by  $L/\sqrt{1-100000\text{km/sec}^2/c^2}$ .

Conclusion: SR is useless. It does not tell us anything about the state and condition of A, B or C but gives in every instance an incorrect amount of the contraction of body A.

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