

ago at location B.

Yes. According to the convention you have incompletely described.

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Martin Hogbin

Martin,
yes, my OP was incomplete. Regretfully, no one else noticed it. To add more incompleteness let me add that there are two possible methods to identify simultaneity (simultaneous events) and one impossible one:

1. Without a clock.
2. With one clock as described in my OP.

<<

3. With two synchronized clocks. This method compares the time of the stationary clock with the time of the clock that has traveled at a different speed and then returned to the common location. This method is illusory because clocks cannot recognize dilated time let alone accumulate it.

You are close.

We can connect a counter to the heterodyne output of a doppler police radar and the value on the counter will be an accumulation of the dilated time. So it is not impossible.

The key point is that the value is meaningless. Some purely spatial or purely temporal information is also required to derive time, distance or speed.

<< if you know about complex numbers you will notice that the space part enters as if it were imaginary

$$R^2 = (ct)^2 + (ix)^2 + (iy)^2 + (iz)^2 = (ct)^2 + (ir)^2$$

where $i^2 = -1$ as usual. This turns out to be the essence of the fabric (or metric) of spacetime geometry – that space enters in with the imaginary

Re: Simultaneity by PeRi

factor γ relative to time. >>

<http://www.nrao.edu/~smyers/courses/astro12/speedoflight.html>

Sue...

Peter Riedt– Hide quoted text –

– Show quoted text –

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