

## Re: The making of arbitrary timerate in gravity

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**From:** Eric Gisse (*fsegg\_at\_uaf.edu*)

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Date: 21 Jun 2004 17:02:35 -0700

macromitch@internetCDS.com (Mitchell) wrote in message  
news:<9c3da975.0406202247.3eb9929e@posting.google.com>...

[snip]

Im not going to argue points picemeal this time.

Time dilation has been observed. Look at  
<http://math.ucr.edu/home/baez/physics/Relativity/SR/experiments.html#Bailey>

You have D'Iverno's book on relativity. Open the fucking thing and read it.

Also, mark your snips. I will not make the effort to argue point by point if points get snipped and ignored without comment or even acknowledgment.

I am yet to see a cohesive explanation as to why a photon's energy approaching 0 is a problem.

Gravity is not infinite at the event horizon. I like the classical Newtonian approach, which happens to give the same result as the Schwarzschild solution. I know about the dire warnings of using Newtonian mechanics, I have hopefully learned from some of those mistakes.

$$mg = mMGr^{-2}$$

$$g = MGr^{-2}$$

$.5mv^2 = mgd$  [the maximum kinetic energy of a particle is equal to the acceleration of gravity times the distance from the point where the acceleration is measured]

$$.5v^2 = gd \text{ [mass cancels]}$$

$$v = \sqrt{2gd}$$

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$v = \sqrt{2MG/r^2}$  [a term in there should look familiar if you read any book on black holes that involves a little math]

This is the escape velocity equation of a mass.

Set  $v = c$ . Consider a result of SR, and you have the event horizon, more or less.

Do notice, that at the point where  $v = c$ ,  $g$  is a lot smaller than infinity – which was my point.