# Re: Quantum Gravity Via Expansion−Contraction 56.0: Quantum and GR Equations Don't Require Quantum/GR Theories

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OsherD wrote:

> Why isn't a test of whether c is finite or not regarded as a test of GR at present (most physicists regard it as a test of SR, Special Relativity)? This is because infinite c is not even considered by most physicists in view of SR. But if c were infinite, then unless it is agreed that the equations of GR operate with c coded as 1 for infinity and Likewise Maxwell's equations, the equations would fail. In addition, the spacetime would not be locally Galilean (roughly speaking, SR), in which case the Principle of Equivalence would fail.
>
> Osher Doctorow

A full coverage horizon is something you could never become aware of directly. Full coverage means you are within and merged with its essentially dimensionless coverage. You become aware of it indirectly via a line horizon always distantly constant to all positions and all velocities. No matter your position that line of horizon will be there the same distance from you the same as when you are in any other relative position whatsoever. No matter your velocity that line of horizon will be there the same distance from you the same as when you are at any other relative velocity whatsoever. Position independent due to full coverage. Velocity independent due to full coverage. '1'.

But the line of horizon isn't '1'. The constant distance to the line of horizon will be a metric quantity different from '1'. A full coverage, or infinite, horizon is dimensionless '1'. But it "collapses" to a constant horizon, in this case 'c'. If you want to identify its full coverage, c = 1. If you want to identify its collapsed line, c = 300,000 kps. The second, because of the first, then becomes infinite expansion / contraction (inflationary / deflationary) balloon quality to any object in motion.

Quanta dynamically though, anything so ballooned will simply be the thing mirrored into countless many of the same thing observed by countless many simultaneous observers to be occupying countless many different spaces and times. One thing in one space and time to one observer, but altogether not the same space nor the same time to all observers. Not the same position, nor the same velocity, to all observers. It won't be observed to be smeared in space and time, position and velocity, mass and energy, all over any local universe.

What is an inertial frame of Relativity depends upon vertical level of horizontal surface. Inertial frames are not one level absolute. A dining room table is not an inertial frame to anything so decelerated in velocity as to gain relativity to a particle at its particle level. This of course may be a deceleration in velocity from zero velocity (relative to Einstein's railroad track). But the particle might not then be a particle anymore nor the particle level accessed be anything like a particle level anymore. It may be a deceleration to simply some other universe not a whole lot different from the universe decelerated from.

The Milky Way galaxy is an inertial frame to anything so accelerated in velocity as to gain relativity to its whole as a much more solid and much more singular unity of space and time level rather than its usual much more dispersed near vacuity. It would take a lot more increase before expansion is such as to have gained relativity to a universe not a whole lot different from this universe accelerated in velocity from, but to which this entire previously relative universe is but a point particle of it or less, an infinitesimal point then entirely lost to the expanded (the inflated).

GLB

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