Contraction and the speed of light.

Light from a torch is observed to travel at the same speed for both a stationary observer and an observer on a train travelling at 100 miles per hour. Both observers will note that the speed of light sent from the other observer is still travelling at c & not c + or - 100 miles per hour.

This is because both observers are contracting through time at the speed of light. Light exits outside of time but does not contract therefore both observers are contracting away from the light at c and not as in the conventional view, watching light speed ahead of them.

Space contracts causing mass & measures to contract, diagram 1. As space contracts mass moves closer together. But because measures contract, the distance between mass doesn't appear to change, diagram 2.

The energy of the light weakens by the square of the distance because the observer's detector is contracting, meaning that a lesser section of the photons are detected.

Kinetic energy is equal to $Ke= 1/2m \times v^2$ because the observer is constantly contracting at c, meaning that both measures and time are shortening. The previous moment of time and metre length may have been twice as long as the current time and length, therefore twice as much energy is required in half the time, equal to four times more energy just to double the velocity. This additional energy allows the observer to slow their passage through time while a stationary object moves more quickly into the future, diagram 3. However at the moment the observer is brought suddenly to a stop, this additional energy is released. So an object hitting the ground will travel not twice as far into the mud, but four times as far as an object travelling with only half the velocity.

Energy required to achieve the speed of light is $e = (1 / c) \times c \times c$. Contraction is $(1 / c)$ then $e \times c$ must be compressed into this smaller time period c times to achieve the previous moment in time when the light was produced. This Zero displacement in any one direction allows the universe to contract toward the observer while the observer effectively remains still.

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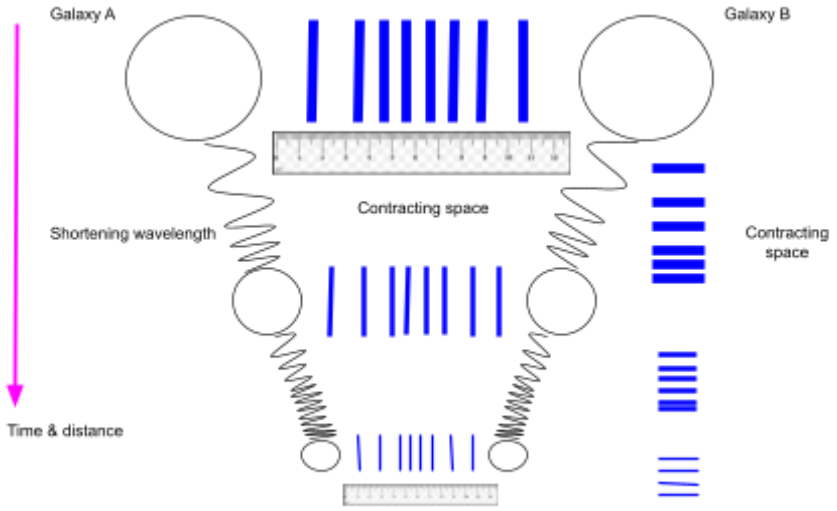


Diagram 1

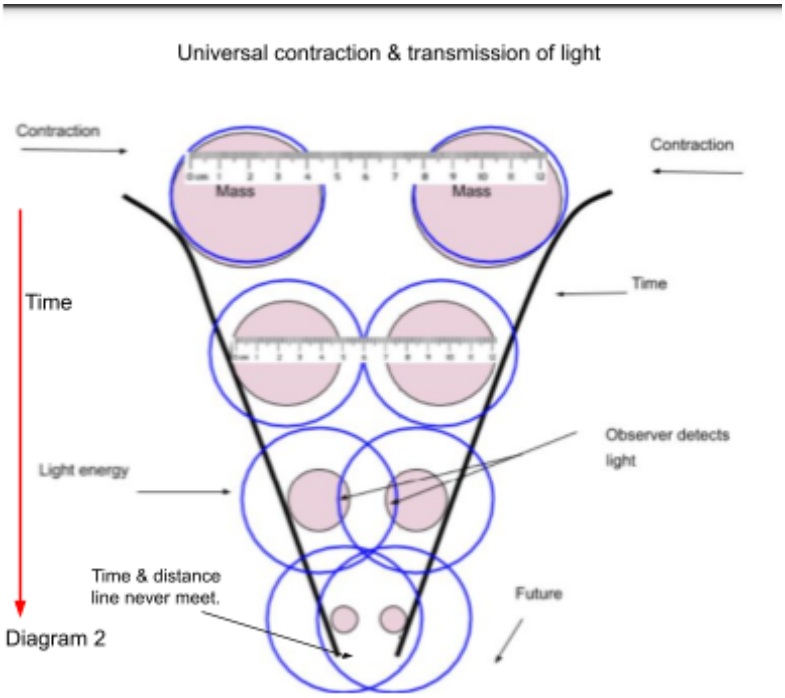
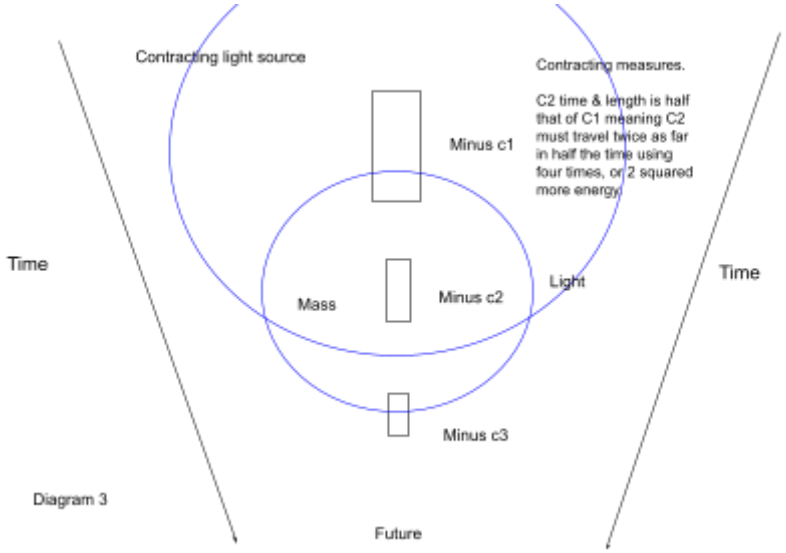


Diagram 2


Contracting light source
Contracting measures.
C2 time & length is half that of C1 meaning C2 must travel twice as far in half the time using four times, or 2 squared more energy.
Minus c1
Time
Mass
Minus c2
Light
Time
Minus c3
Diagram 3
Future