1)

# DEFINITIVE PROOF SEVEN

## FURTHER REFUTATIONS OF GENERAL RELATIVITY

1) Starting with the result:

$$n(r) = \frac{E}{mc^2}\left(1 + \frac{E}{mc^2}\right)^{-1} \quad -(1)$$

then

$$E = n(r)mc^2\frac{dt}{d\tau} \quad -(2)$$

which means that:

$$\frac{dt}{d\tau} = 1 + \frac{E}{mc^2} \quad -(3)$$

However,

$$\frac{dt}{d\tau} = \left(n(r) - \frac{v^2}{c^2}\right)^{-1/2} \quad -(4)$$

From these equations it is found that:

$$v^2 = c^2\left[\frac{\frac{E}{mc^2}\left(1 + \frac{E}{mc^2}\right) - 1}{\left(1 + \frac{E}{mc^2}\right)^2}\right] \quad -(5)$$

This is self contradictory because $v$ is a constant but in general relativity is assumed not to be a constant.

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2) If the particle is at rest $E = mc^2$, but it is found that $v^2 = c^2/0$, and is not at rest.

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