

DEFINITIVE PROOF EIGHT

IN GENERAL RELATIVITY, A
PARTICLE AT REST HAS ANGULAR MOMENTUM

In Einsteinian general relativity, the angular velocity of a particle of mass m is:

$$\omega = \frac{Lc^2}{E} \frac{m(r)}{r^2} \quad - (1)$$

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

so $\omega = \frac{L}{mr^2} \left(1 + \frac{E}{mc^2}\right)^{-1} \quad - (3)$

The angular momentum is:

$$L = mr^2 \omega \left(1 + \frac{E}{mc^2}\right) \quad - (4)$$

which is a constant multiplied by $\frac{E}{mc^2}$ classical non-relativistic result:

$$L_0 = mr^2 \omega \quad - (5)$$

So in Einsteinian general relativity, the angular momentum is still non-relativistic, a reduction to absurdity. For a particle at rest:

$$E = mc^2 \quad - (6)$$

but for eq. (4):

$$L = 2mr^2 \omega \quad - (7)$$

meaning that a particle at rest still has finite angular momentum, a reduction to absurdity.
