202(3): A Simple Refutation of the Commonly Called "Schwarzschild" Metric

This metric is:

$$ds^2 = c^2 d\tau^2 = m(r) c^2 dt^2 - \frac{dr^2}{m(r)} - r^2 d\theta^2 \quad -(1)$$

where

$$m(r) = 1 - \frac{r_0}{r} \quad -(2)$$

The Einstein theory claims incorrectly that this line element produces a precessing elliptical orbit. If this were true then with reference to note 202(2):

$$\left(\frac{x\epsilon}{\alpha}\right)^2 \sin^2(x\theta) = \frac{1}{b^2} - \left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r}\right)\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{r^2}\right) \quad -(3)$$

i.e.

$$\sin^2(x\theta) = \left(\frac{\alpha}{x\epsilon}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{b^2} - \left(1 - \frac{r_0}{r}\right)\left(\frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{1}{r^2}\right)\right)$$

$$= \left(\frac{\alpha}{x\epsilon}\right)^2 \left(\frac{1}{b^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} + \frac{r_0}{a}\frac{1}{r} - \frac{1}{r^2} + \frac{r_0}{r^3}\right) \quad -(4)$$

However, a precessing elliptical orbit is:

$$r = \frac{\alpha}{1 + \epsilon\cos(x\theta)} \quad -(5)$$

i.e.

$$1 + \epsilon\cos(x\theta) = \frac{\alpha}{r},$$

$$\cos(x\theta) = \frac{1}{\epsilon}\left(\frac{\alpha}{r} - 1\right) \quad -(6)$$

and

$$\sin^2(x\theta) = 1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}\left(\frac{\alpha}{r} - 1\right)^2$$

2)
$$= 1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}\left(\frac{\alpha^2}{r^2} - \frac{2\alpha}{r} + 1\right)$$

$$= \left(1 - \frac{1}{\epsilon^2}\right) + \frac{2\alpha}{\epsilon^2}\frac{1}{r} - \left(\frac{\alpha}{\epsilon}\right)^2 \frac{1}{r^2} \quad \text{— (7)}$$

Clearly, the true $\sin^2(x\theta)$ function is a sum of terms that is completely different from Einsteinian claims, eq. (4)

Refuted Theories

Black holes, light deflection by gravity, time delay due to gravitation, gravitational radiation, gravitational red shift, frame dragging, and all claims based on eq. (2)
Note carefully that eq. (2) was not given by Schwarzschild, nor was it given by Einstein