Einstein and Broken-Symmetry (BS) math

The Rule-of-Signs used in BS math shows the error in Einstein's Special Relativity equation.

BS math $[(-)(-)=(+)]$	BS math $[(-)(+)=(-)]$
$\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{(-)}_{dash}}_{subtraction}}_{negative\ direction\leftarrow}$ multiplied by a $\underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{(-)}_{dash}}_{Subtraction}}_{negative\ direction\leftarrow} = \underbrace{\underbrace{\underbrace{(+)}_{cross}}_{addition}}_{positive\ direction\rightarrow}$	$\overbrace{\overbrace{(-)}^{\substack{negative\ subtraction\ dash\ direction\leftarrow}}}$ mutiplied by a $\overbrace{(+)}^{\substack{Positive\ addition\ cross\ direction\rightarrow}} = \overbrace{(-)}^{\substack{negative\ subtraction\ dash\ direction\leftarrow}}$

BS math does not distinguish any difference in the meanings of the dashes and crosses.

- Subtraction and addition operators are multiplied together. This is illogical. Subtraction operators should be used strictly for subtraction; they are not multiplication operators. Addition operators should be used strictly for addition; they are not multiplication opertaors.
- Subtraction and addition operators are multiplied by directions in space. This is illogical.
- When a direction in space on the left side of the BS number line is multiplied by a direction in space the right side of the BS number line, the answer is always a direction in space on the left side of the BS number line. This is illogical.
- When a direction in space to the left on the BS number line is multiplied by a direction in space on the left side of the BS number line, the answer is always a direction in space on the right side of the BS number line. This is illogical.

The equations developed by Lorentz and Einstein for Einstein's special relativity used broken symmetry math. Since BS math makes no distinction between the different meaning of the dashes and crosses used, it created illogical science to become the accepted theories of Academia.

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$V_x = \frac{dx}{dt}$	$V_x' = \frac{dx'}{dt'}$
$x' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}(x - vt)$	$t' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}(t - \frac{vx}{c^2})$
$dx' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}(dx - vdt)$	$dt' = \frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}(dt - \frac{vdx}{c^2})$

$$V_x' = \frac{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}(dx - vdt)}{\frac{1}{\sqrt{1-\beta^2}}(dt - \frac{vdx}{c^2})} = \frac{\frac{dx}{dt} - v}{1 - \frac{v}{c^2}\frac{dx}{dt}} = \frac{V_x - v}{1 - \frac{v}{c^2}V_x}$$

This is Einstein's equation to find the relative velocities of objects moving in the opposite direction in space.

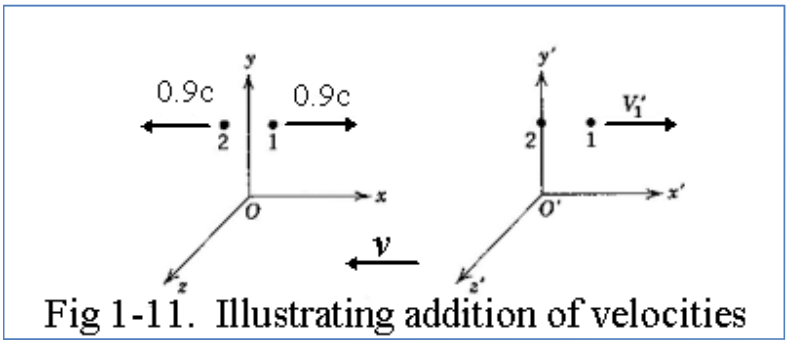

Fig 1-11. Illustrating addition of velocities

This is the figure used to illustrate that object 1 and 2 are separating from each other at less than the speed of light $(\approx 3 > 8\,m/s)$.

A logical mind will see them separating at $(\approx 5.4 > 8\,m/s$ or $1.8c\,m/s)$

However, BS math is not logical and produces an absurd answer.

$$\left[V_1' = \frac{0.9c - (-0.9c)}{1 - \frac{(-0.9c)}{c^2}(0.9c)} = \frac{1.80c}{1.81} < c = 0.9876543c \right]$$

The acceptance of this illogical math has created illogical science for over 100 years.

Here is how the multiplication of dashes and crosses without any explanation of their relationship to object moving in space over time caused illogical and incorrect science to become an infallible theory in academia.

$$\left[V_1' = \frac{\overbrace{+0.9c}^{direction-right} \quad \overbrace{-}^{subtraction} \quad (\overbrace{-0.9c}^{direction-left})}{+1 \quad \overbrace{-}^{subtraction} \quad \frac{(\overbrace{-0.9c}^{direction-left})}{c^2}(\overbrace{+0.9c}^{direction-right})} = \frac{1.80c}{1.81} < c = 0.9876543c \right]$$

$\overbrace{-}^{subtraction} \; (\overbrace{-0.9c}^{direction-left})$ a subtraction operator multiplied by a direction to the left changes the subtraction operator into an addition operator and direction from left to right.

↘

$$\left[V_1' = \frac{\overbrace{+(0.9c)}^{dir-right} \overbrace{+}^{add} \overbrace{(+0.9c)}^{dir-right}}{+1 \overbrace{-}^{sub} \frac{\overbrace{(-0.9)}^{dir-left}\overbrace{(+0.9)}^{dir-right}c^2}{c^2}} = \frac{\overbrace{+1.8c}^{dir-right}}{1.81} < c = 0.9876543c \right]$$

↗ a direction to the left multiplied by a direction to the right is a direction to the left. A subtraction operator multiplied by a direction to the left becomes an addition operator.

Symmetry Math

Symmetry-Math's Rule-of-Signs would not have allowed the Lorentz/Einstein equation to be used.

Symmetry-Math:

- Cannot multiply a subtraction operator times a direction in space.
  - Can only solve for the resultant.
- Cannot multiply a direction to the left times a direction to the right.
- Cannot multiply opposite directions in space.

$$V_1' = \frac{0.9\vec{c} \overset{subtraction}{-} (0.9\vec{c})}{1 \overset{subtraction}{-} \frac{(0.9\vec{c})(0.9\vec{c})}{c^2}} =$$

subtraction of a direction to the left is direction to the right

↘

$$V_1' = \frac{0.9\vec{c} + 0.9\vec{c}}{1 \overset{sub}{-} \frac{(\overleftarrow{0.9})(\overrightarrow{0.9})c^2}{c^2}} = \frac{1.8c}{1 \overset{sub}{-} \underbrace{(\overleftarrow{0.9})(\overrightarrow{0.9})}_{\text{cannot multiply a left times a right}}} = ?$$

The equation is illogical and produced incorrect answers.