Elementary Proof on Equivalence Principle

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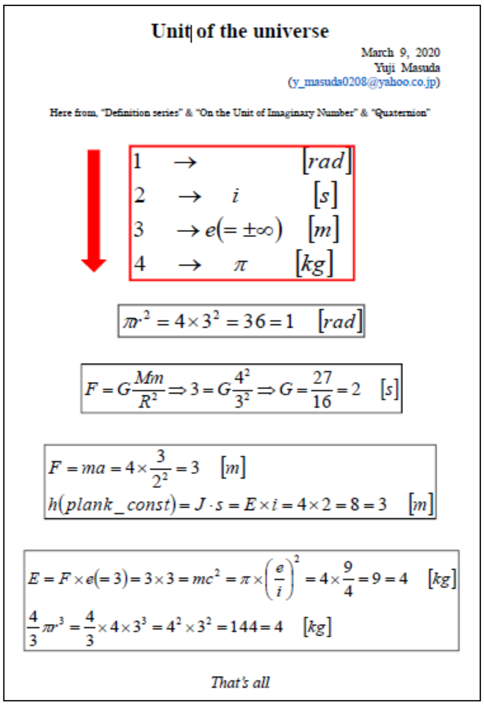
Yuji Masuda
(y_masuda0208@yahoo.co.jp)

The equivalence principle discovered by Albert Einstein when constructing the general theory of relativity, that "in an infinitesimal region, the acceleration of motion is indistinguishable from the acceleration of gravity," has been reconfirmed as correct by my definition of the proof.

1. My definitions

【My No.51 (or my No.64)】



Unit of the universe

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Yuji Masuda
(y_masuda0208@yahoo.co.jp)

Here from, "Definition series" & "On the Unit of Imaginary Number" & "Quaternion"

$$1 \rightarrow \quad [rad]$$
$$2 \rightarrow i \quad [s]$$
$$3 \rightarrow e(=\pm\infty) \quad [m]$$
$$4 \rightarrow \pi \quad [kg]$$

$$\pi r^2 = 4\times 3^2 = 36 = 1 \quad [rad]$$

$$F = G\frac{Mm}{R^2} \Rightarrow 3 = G\frac{4^2}{3^2} \Rightarrow G = \frac{27}{16} = 2 \quad [s]$$

$$F = ma = 4\times\frac{3}{2^2} = 3 \quad [m]$$
$$h(plank\_const) = J\cdot s = E\times i = 4\times 2 = 8 = 3 \quad [m]$$

$$E = F\times e(=3) = 3\times 3 = mc^2 = \pi\times\left(\frac{e}{i}\right)^2 = 4\times\frac{9}{4} = 9 = 4 \quad [kg]$$
$$\frac{4}{3}\pi r^3 = \frac{4}{3}\times 4\times 3^3 = 4^2\times 3^2 = 144 = 4 \quad [kg]$$

That's all

2. Proof by My definitions

$$g = G\cdot\frac{M}{R^2} = 2\times\frac{4}{3^2} = 2$$
$$a\left[{}^{m}\!/_{s^2}\right] = \frac{3}{2^2} = \frac{3}{4} = \frac{8}{4} = 2$$
$$\therefore g = a = 2$$

3. Bonus

$$m^3 = 3^3 = 27 = 2$$
$$s\times m^3 = 2\times 2 = 4$$
$$\frac{1}{s\cdot m^3} = \frac{1}{4} = \frac{16}{4} = 4$$
$$\therefore s\times m^3 = \frac{1}{s\cdot m^3} = 4 = kg\left(=\frac{8\pi G}{c^4}\right)$$

4. Conclusion

In other words, 3-dimensional space is synonymous with 7-time space, 11-dimensional space, and so on.