Einstein's Math Errors Profoundly Affect Mathematical and Physical Theory DAVID PRESSLER, Primary Nuclear Research — Einstein treats time as a vector, however, time has no direction associated with it; it is a scalar, it only has magnitude and is specified completely by giving it a number or units. Vectors possess both magnitude and direction. To mathematically equate time with direction is ambiguous and commits a Fallacy of Ambiguity. It is physically impossible to have space with more than three directions. Any theory where time is represented as a forth direction does not represent reality, i.e., (x, y, z, t). Einstein defines the speed of light as a constant, in the equation c = d (distance)/t (time). In this direct proportion Einstein changes the time factor (denominator), when time slows down due to motion but he does not change the distance factor (numerator). This is an error. In reality, time slows down when space contracts in all three directions, in the system of Cartesian coordinates (x, y, z,); or C-Space. Pressler's Law of C-Space: The speed of light will always be measured as a constant, c, in all three directions, in ones own inertial reference frame and the speed of light will always be measured to be different in all other inertial reference frames which are at a different gravity or kinetic energy level. Time is exactly defined as the rate of physical process; how fast things take place. This new paradigm shift redefines the Michelson-Morley where both mirrors move inward toward the center of the interferometer.

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