Einstein's Formula: A Sleight of Hand

By

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In basic math exponents are added.

$\boldsymbol{x^1 \ \ times \ \ y^2 \ \ = \ \ z^3}$

In Einstein's famous formula two exponents are not given; they are hidden.

$$\boldsymbol{E = m\, c^2}$$

Only the term *c*, the speed of light in a vacuum, has its exponent made explicit: *c-square.* The terms of E (energy) and *m* (mass) do not have their exponents given. Yet, in math, we know the rule is to add up the exponents in such equations.

One might think that the exponent of E is one (E^1) and that the exponent of m is one also (m^1). But, according to the basic rules of mathematics, this is impossible because exponents are added in equations of equivalency based on multiplication of terms.

$$E^1 = m^1\, c^2$$

Addition of exponents (^): ^1 = ^1 + ^2 (trivially incorrect)

According to the rules of math, the formula forwarded by over a century ago appears to *imply*:

$$E^1 = m^1\, c^2$$

However, according to mathematical procedure this should be:

$$\boldsymbol{E^3 = m^1\, c^2}$$

Therefore, the term for mass (*m*) might be thought to have the first power (m^1). And, since *c*-square is given then *E* in relation to m^1c^2 would have to be E^3 ---even though *E* is shown to have a power of one (E^1) according to the formula. The expression $\boldsymbol{E^3 = m^1\ c^2}$, not shown, obtains irrespective of whether the *terms* in the formula are the same or distinct as illustrated in the equation.

One could imagine the three different terms of the formula in different equivalencies as of the *same terms* in three different ways, *according to the powers implicit in the formula:*

$$\boldsymbol{E^1 = E^1\ E^2}$$
$$\boldsymbol{m^1 = m^1\ m^2}$$
$$\boldsymbol{c^1 = c^1\ c^2}$$

It is this last expression that has caught our eye for the past few years in our research. The reason the last expression, $c^1 = c^1\ c^2$ draws so much attention is due to the numerical values given in the science literature today for ***Planck Energy*** and ***Planck Mass***. These values are commonly cited as:

Planck ***Energy*** = **1.9560** fractal*
Planck ***Mass*** = **2.17645** fractal *
c-square = **8.987551787** fractal*

Planck ***Energy*** = Planck ***Mass*** <u>*times*</u> Speed of Light in a vacuum

1.9560 = 2.17645 *x* 8.987551787 (*significant fractal numbers)*

These values are supposedly to be interpreted implicitly as the powers for *E* and *m* are never given in the formula's presentation anywhere in the science literature.:

$$\boldsymbol{E^1 = m^1\ c^2}$$

The obvious manipulation of the powers of the terms *E* and *m* during the existence of Einstein's supposed formula is now made obvious. Throughout the science literature for over one hundred years this sleight of hand in math has been overlooked, accepted as a given tenet of the formula.

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