The ANSWER Einstein looked for Issued: July 10th 2018.

ANSWER in htm: - *http://amperefitz.com/answer.htm*

Also ANSWER in Word: - *http://amperefitz.com/answer.doc*

And ANSWER in Adobe pdf: - *http://amperefitz.com/answer.pdf*

Below, Tony Bermanseder and Jim Whitescarver discuss Time Dilation.

But **WHY** do we have Time Dilation?

Dr. Milo Wolff has given us the answer in his scalar resonance of the electron.

First you need to go "scalar wave" Googling.

You will find scalar waves are not like the waves you see on an oscilloscope.

You can't see a scalar wave. You see the entity it makes.

If you can see or know an entity exists then it is a scalar wave resonance.

The scalar wave resonance **IS** the clock.

If you read enough about scalar wave resonances on Google then you will see that a scalar wave resonance can be produced by a multitude of **higher frequency** regular vector wave resonances that you CAN see on an oscilloscope.

Now enter MOTION and TIME DILATION.

If you increase the motion of something then you must do this in respect to the surroundings (Mach's principle).

As you increase the speed of any scalar wave resonance then you are really changing the multitude of higher frequency vector wave resonances that is building the scalar wave resonance clock.

So you are actually **slowing the clock down**, providing you look at the problem in a general relativity situation with Machian surroundings.

And the world we line in is a general relativity world.

And these entities that we see in it are all *Dr. Milo Wolff* scalar wave resonances.

Fitz

Over 4 Decades of Daniel P. Fitzpatrick's Books, Papers and Thoughts

Over 4 Decades of Fitzpatrick's Books, Papers & Thoughts http://www.amperefitz.com/4.decades.htm

In http://groups.yahoo.com/group/TheoryOfEverything/message/17746

Tony Bermanseder states:

Possibly the most unintuitive result from Relativity is the idea of time dilation. In its most basic form, it says that when an object speeds up relativistically, time will appear to slow down for the object. Before the Special Theory, this idea had never been considered. The idea that time was an absolute measure ruled the thoughts of scientists until the early twentieth century. However, Einstein proposed the idea that time was relative; it was different for every body in the universe.

http://aci.mta.ca/Courses/Physics/4701/EText/TimeDilation.html

To understand why this happens, we can look at the picture to the left. Let's say we are in a train and had a laser shining off of a mirror and reflecting back. The light would travel a certain distance. Now, let's say the train is moving fast compared to the ground. Someone looking into the train from the ground would see the light travel similar to the second diagram; however someone inside the train sees the light travel similar to the first diagram. The distance the light travels in the perspective of someone on the ground is greater than the distance it travels from the perspective of someone in the train. Because we know that light always travels at a constant speed, c, so the light cannot be speeding up or slowing down. So how could the light travel two distances in the same amount of time?

The answer is time dilation. When the train is moving fast, time slows down for it relative to someone on the ground. Likewise, for the person in the train, the ground is moving fast relative to the train. Therefore, with respect to someone on the ground, time is moving slower for the person in the train. This is what allows the light to appear to travel two different distances in the same interval of time, relative to a single reference point, of course.

To calculate how slow time is going for some other inertial frame, we must make the calculation below. In the final equation below, To is the "proper time" or the time that the moving body reads. This is multiplied by gamma, which is defined as

one over the square root of one minus the square of the velocity another inertial reference frame is reading the body divided by the speed of light squared.

http://hyperphysics.phy-astr.gsu.edu/hbase/relativ/tdil.html

Note that gamma can never reach zero. As the velocity of the body approaches c, the time dilation grows very big; however, the velocity can never be c! If v were equal to c, gamma would be equal to zero, which is an undefined result.

Love from the DragonHeart!

As a mathematical physicist, I also study ancient scrolls and the signature can be evaluated on a number of levels; from childishly naive to profoundly esoteric---Tony Whynot, Unicorn of SophiaGnosis !

ARMAGEDDON=DRAGONMADE=ANDROMEDAG=MARRY7=GODNAMEDRA=82
=666+1=1+2+3+...34+35+36+1=1+2.2+3.3+5.5+7.7+11.11+13.13+17.17

http://au.msnusers.com/quantumrelativity

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Jim Whitescarver answers

You are seeing things tony! The wrong equation you mention IS NOT ON THE WOLFRAM SITE.

The equation is for proper velocity, not time dilation

w=gamma*v

at http://scienceworld.wolfram.com/physics/ProperVelocity.html

If you look at

http://scienceworld.wolfram.com/physics/ProperTime.html

you find the correct equation for proper time as you indicate it should be.

Jim