Consistency of special relativity with the unification of gravity and electromagnetism

It was hypothesized that the Michelson-Morley was zero because of a contraction of distances;
it is easy to show that the contraction of distances is a cosine worth:
cos (arc sin U/C) = contraction of distances,
U is the velocity of the Earth in its orbit around the Sun being about 30 km / s,

C is the speed of light.
To get an idea of cosines, I suggest you consider the radius of a circle worth C, with the triangle rectangle of Pythagoras

in one of the dials, the sum of these two sides squared giving C^2, and if any of these side is U and sinus is(U/C)

(The unknown side)^2=C^2-U^2 under the rule of Pythagoras, (Equation 1)

C^2 divide the left side of this equation and each member of right of this equation, gets:

$(1/C^2)$(the unknown side)^2 =$(C^2)/(C^2)$-$(U^2)/(C^2)$, (Equation 2)

the square root of the left side of equation 2 gives the cosine is:

(The unknown side)/C=$[1-(U^2)/(C^2)]^{(1/2)}$(Equation 3a)

cos (arc sin U/C)=$[1-U^2/C^2]^{(1/2)}$(Equation 3b),

(Arc sin U/C)=arc sin(U/C)

arc sin U / C means the angle whose sine is(U/C),

the arcsin function is given by most scientific calculator

example, consider that here U is $3(10)^4$(m/s) and C is $3(10)^8$(m/s), the(U/C) is therefore $(10)^{(-4)}$

and arc sin$(10)^{(-4)}$ is .0001 radian

cosine[arcsin(U/C)] is therefore:

cos(.0001)=1(approximately), my calculator is not accurate enough to give a value a little a lower one.

The figure against(about the end of this page) the cosine[arcsin(U/C)] is represented by (Vi)/C, it is not necessary to know

Vi is simply a value unknown

representing the unknown side, here is the figure against which represents the contraction of distances cos @,

with @ = arc sin(U/C) ,

To check the consistency of relativity of Albert Einstein with the unification of gravity and electromagnetism, simply
analyze the forms of law that unifies gravity and electromagnetism, write the first three main forms of this law with(U=V):

(Magnetic strength)/(Electric strength)=$(V^2)/(C^2)$, (Equation 4a),

[(Magnetic strength) / (Electrical strength)]^2=(gravitational forces)/(Force Planck) (equation 4b)

(Magnetic energy)/(Electrical energy)=(Total gravitational kinetic energy release)/(Equivalent Energy Einstein) (equation 4c)

First we see that the equation 4a, V^2/C^2 is included in the cosine, is the contraction

distances, this cosine function may represent a dial of a circle (quelquonque a quarter circle), as the function(V/C) or(U/C) representing a sine,

then in equation 4c, the reference to the Energy Equivalent of Einstein's famous phrase that mC2 demonstrated in his theory of relativity restricted

That is why it seems to me that the theory of restricted relativity of Einstein is consistent with
unification of gravity and electromagnetism.

Reference:

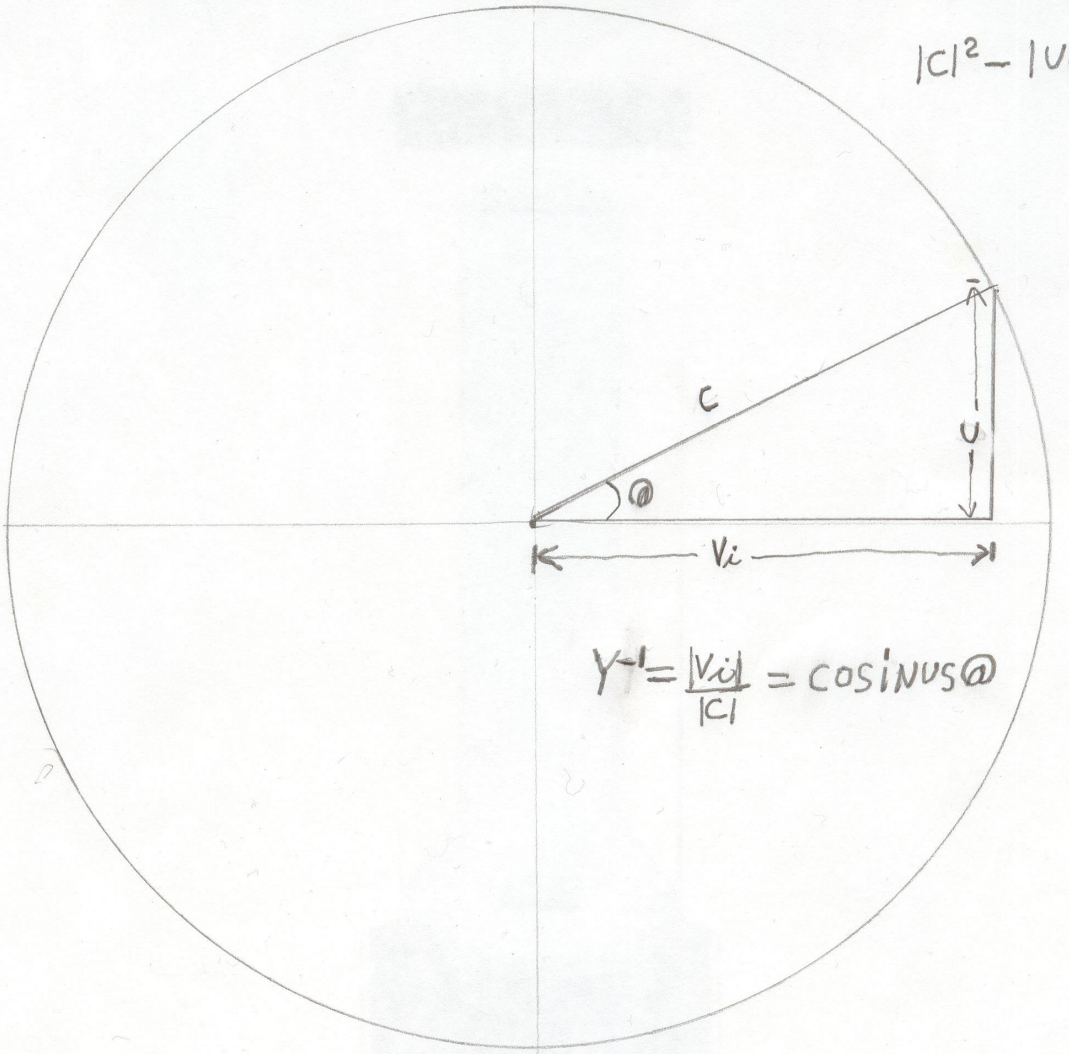
http://gnralsujet27.blogspot.com

http://gnralsujet19.blogspot.com

FACTEUR "γ" EN RELATIVITÉ RESTREINTE

SI c EST LA VITESSE DE LA LUMIÈRE, u LA VITESSE D'UN D'UN REPÈRE INERTIEL, v_i UNE VITESSE, ALORS : $\vec{c} = \vec{v_i} + \vec{u}$

$$|C|^2 - |U|^2 = |V_i|^2$$



$$\gamma^{-1} = \frac{|V_i|}{|C|} = \text{COSINUS}\,@$$

$$|V_i|^2 = |C|^2 - |U|^2$$

$$\frac{|V_i|^2}{|C|^2} = 1 - \frac{|U|^2}{|C|^2}$$

$$\gamma^{-1} = \frac{V_i}{C} = \sqrt{1 - \frac{(U)^2}{(C)^2}} = \text{COSINUS}\,@ = \gamma^{-1}$$

Référence(following):

Relativity by Albert Einstein
Gravity of Max Planck
Law of Biot and Savard
Coulomb's law
Newton's law of gravity
Table-gravity equation electromagnetism (GEM equations) compare Table equations Maxwell
Theorem of Pythagoras.
Equation of circle
knowledge of the cosine, sine, the arc sin
Schwarzschild radius
Michelson-Morley.