Preface

When an object like an elevator is accelerated by a cable pull, the people inside the elevator are pushed in the opposite direction of the elevator's acceleration with the same force. Centrifugal force is a type of this force, and this effect determines the maximum acceleration that a human-carrying vehicle can withstand. Even a strong person like a fighter pilot can only withstand about 7G (7 times the gravitational acceleration near the Earth's surface). While it is possible to engineer a fighter jet to have the turning ability to withstand even greater Gs, the crew cannot. It is impossible to create a passenger-carrying flying object with maneuverability that surpasses that of modern fighter jets using conventional methods.

When using gravity to accelerate an elevator, it is possible to accelerate the elevator without generating G-forces inside the elevator. As is well known, if an elevator is allowed to free-fall, it will certainly appear to be accelerating to an observer on the ground, but the inside of the elevator is in a state of weightlessness. If a propulsion system that controls gravity could be used on a flying object, the G-force inside the object would be zero even with rapid acceleration and deceleration. For example, it would not be impossible to go from Mach 1 to a standstill in one second.

Objects with mass generate gravity, and a gravitational field has the ability to accelerate objects. Similarly, a wind field also has the ability to accelerate objects. An accelerated object has increased kinetic energy, and the effect of accelerating an object is an effect of carrying energy. In the case of a wind field, accelerating objects reduces the energy of the field; that is, the wind speed decreases. In contrast, the effect of gravity is thought to be continuously emitted toward infinity without reflection or attenuation. The effect of gravity is that even if an object in the field is accelerated, the wind speed of the "gravitational wind" does not decrease. This indicates that energy is not conserved with respect to gravity. We need to consider how to extract this energy, but if gravity can be controlled, it may be possible to obtain free energy.

It would be wonderful if we could control gravity, but is such a thing possible? No officially recognized scientific technology on Earth today claims to be able to control gravity. Such technology may exist somewhere, but at least ordinary people are unaware of it. In short, controlling gravity is easy. It can be easily verified by anyone through experimentation. It is indeed simple, but difficult because it is not a natural extension of existing physical knowledge.

In modern times, theories of gravity are typically based on the theory of relativity. However, the theory of relativity has several unacceptable assumptions, and in our view, it is not a science that reflects the real world. Our theory does not require the theory of relativity, and the knowledge necessary for the gravity control theory described below is essentially sufficient from over 100 years ago, and we will not use relativity theory or quantity theory. Macroscopic physics from Newtonian mechanics to Maxwell's electromagnetism is called classical mechanics in modern times, and this theory of gravity control will be constructed entirely by re-examining classical mechanical knowledge.

I could start this discussion directly, but if I did that, no reader would understand. This theory of gravity control is not difficult, but it does not conform to the common sense of modern physics, so I would be troubled if readers judged it as wrong simply because it does not follow the theory of relativity. Of course, it is not our theory that is wrong, but existing knowledge of physics such as the theory of relativity. We are not going to say, like an artist, that our theory is so sophisticated that only about 10 people in the world can understand it. We have tried our best to make it understandable to ordinary people. Specifically, we aimed at people with the academic ability of a first-year student at a science and engineering university in Japan. The theories of gravity control and modifications to classical mechanics described in this book have not been previously published in papers or other publications; they are being presented exclusively in this book. Therefore, the information presented here cannot be found in any other book. This book is not a compilation of the best parts from five or six related texts found in a library. It is entirely based on original considerations.

Readers may wonder why such excellent theories haven't been published as papers. There are two main reasons for this.

One reason is that scientific journals, which are venues for publishing papers in physics and other fields, are censored by editors, meaning that papers that do not suit their tastes will never see the light of day. It can be fairly predicted that the theories presented in this book will not suit their tastes. This is because the content of this book calls for revisions to the most fundamental parts of existing physics, and it is highly likely that physicists will refuse to accept it. Scientific journals are almost like institutional journals for physicists, so if physicists ignore what is said to them, this theory will be buried in obscurity without ever being seen by the general public. If things continue like this, our efforts will be completely wasted, so I thought we should speak directly to the general public without going through the filter of physicists. Frankly, the very existence of such censorship is absurd. This is no different from Galileo's time, when religious leaders insisted that only what they deemed appropriate should be made public. Revolutionary discoveries, like those of Galileo, do not conform to past knowledge or common sense. If they are censored at that point, no new knowledge can be created.

Fortunately, freedom of speech is guaranteed in modern Japan, so there is no need to worry about being subjected to a religious trial if this is published as a book. Furthermore, the filter of a physicist, for example, is completely unreliable. We believe that you will understand why we say such things, which may seem arrogant at first glance, if you read this book to the end.

Another reason is that in order to make this theory of gravity control understandable, it would require modifying a great many parts of classical mechanics, which are considered completely unmodifiable in physics, making it quantitatively difficult to fit into a short essay. If it were forced in, no reader would understand it, and it would be completely meaningless.

Existing knowledge of physics is full of cleverly hidden errors. These errors appear from the very first page of a classical mechanics textbook. Classical mechanics, beginning with Galileo and Newton, has

been refined over many years and is thought to be almost error-free. However, in reality, it is riddled with mistakes.

Leaving this mistake unaddressed would be tantamount to acknowledging it as not being a mistake, and using this incorrect idea would mean our own ideas are wrong. We cannot allow this to happen, so we will point out and correct each of these mistakes one by one. Therefore, the structure of this book will begin with a review of existing classical mechanics from its most fundamental aspects, correcting it where necessary, and then, based on this corrected classical mechanics, we will discuss the theory of gravity control.

We have always sincerely wished for the advancement of science, and we will continue to do so. Therefore, the discovery of errors in recognized scientific knowledge is by no means a cause for celebration. We have always been deeply disappointed whenever such errors are found. We point out and correct these errors out of a genuine desire for the advancement of science, and we are not children who take pleasure in pointing out the shortcomings of adults.

Modifying existing classical mechanics was an unpleasant task for the writer, but it will likely be interesting for the reader. Understanding where the errors lie will provide hints on how to deal with similar errors that will inevitably appear in the future. With this in mind, I have tried to structure the book in a way that encourages readers to think along with me.

While this structure has the drawback of being less concise, for those who are tired of textbooks that preach a conclusion—a rule that should be presented first—and insist that this rule is absolutely correct and should be memorized and used quickly, this approach may help them rediscover the joy of thinking for themselves.

It seems that physics has strayed far from its intended path since the early 20th century, when Einstein published his theory of special relativity. Before him, Galileo, Newton, Faraday, and Maxwell were great scientists. Electrical theory includes electromagnetism, which deals with dynamic electrodynamics. While there is a theory of static gravitational fields, there was no dynamic theory of gravity. (Einstein's results are not accepted.) The theory of gravity that would be constructed from this point would extend the static theory of gravity to a

dynamic theory, essentially an analogy to Maxwell's electromagnetism. We have been greatly helped by Maxwell's great achievements.

Even if there are errors in theoretical research, it doesn't mean the proposer is to blame. Theoretical research is inherently based on inferences and hypotheses, and it's not something that's verified from the start. In that respect, Einstein isn't at fault. The ones to blame are the scientists of that era and later generations who failed to discover the errors, and the laziness of blindly believing that what a great physicist says is correct. Thinking for oneself is paramount for anyone engaged in scientific inquiry. Therefore, you shouldn't blindly believe that everything written in this book is correct. There's always a possibility of errors in human endeavors, and if there are errors, I hope readers will correct them themselves, verify the theories, conduct experimental research, and improve them.

The purpose of writing this book is to provide an opportunity to correct physical knowledge to what it should be and to use it for the future survival of humankind, not to provide material for intellectual games.

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