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| IN THE NAME OF GOD |
| PLATO AND SPECIAL RELATIVITY |
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There is old odd puzzles invented by the philosopher Zeno. These puzzles somehow claim that motion is imposible and this confirm the parmenides's hypothesis about the world that says all that is seen is nothing but illusion and the reality is uniqe and not moving. Another hypothesis is for heraklitos that says, the world is nothing but the motion and change and nothing is constant. This hypothesis is in contrast with the one that is for parmenidos. Plato(or socretis) tried to establish a theory that gather these two idea together in one. He has a famous sentense in the timaus epistle that is: there are two arena, the arena that never seen but exist and the arena that seen but we cant say they exist. And the first builder while creating world connected these two arenas toghether. Plato supposed that the world that we see is illusion(is the shade of the real world) and the reality is different from what we see.

We can see such procedure in the world of physics and also track of plato's thought is reveal in einistain special relativity.

wIn newtons point of view the world feature was no further from what we comprehend throught our senses. All features of the world was real. The mass, color, length, volume, sound, and velocity. The last one's(velocity) reality was not as clear as the other's. there was a struggle that weather velocity is relative or constant. If the velocity is relative, then you can not say that the velocity of an object is the real feature of that. Because different observers impute different velocities to that object, then you can not judge amongst them. thus we can not say that the velocity is the real feature of an object. If the velocity is relative, then it is not real. Also the path of motion and whole the space is not real. Because you can not judge which path has pathed by the object(or no path).

Many effort done to avoid this nun-realistic aspect of the newotons mechanic(whether they know it or not). Later in electromagnetic equation that rised in physics the velocity of the electromagnetic wave obtained from these four equations constant(C ). The question was the velocity relate to what? They invent the notion ather and said the velocity is related to the ather. All attempt to detect ather went to dead end. Finally the mikelson morely's experiment revealed that the velocity of wave is constant related to every observers(in vacuum). That was an odd result. Einistain suggested that we must accept this fact as a axiume. Accompanied with another axiume( the laws of physics are invariant in all inertial systems). These two axiumes result some consequences that deny realism. The attempts to erase the relativity of the velocity resulted versusly. They hoped that by detecting the ather problem of the relativity of the velocity be solved, but it resulted versusly. The mikelson morley's experiment implied that there was no ather. In the other hand the special relativity that was so sucsess experimentally, claimed that all feature of the objects are relative. Velocity, color, length, volume, weight. Then we can not say these are real. As plato said, eighter in special relativity we have two arenas. The arena that is seen but is not real( colors, length and so on) and the arena that is real but not seen as energy and geometery.