

## 214(2) : Multiple Internal Self Interference

From note 214(1) it is found that the EGR claim to produce a precessing elliptic results in:

$$\left(\frac{x}{d}\right)^2 (\epsilon^2 - 1) + \frac{2x^2}{d} \frac{1}{r} - \frac{x^2}{r^2} = ? \quad \frac{1}{b^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} - \frac{1}{r^2} + \left(\frac{r_0}{a}\right) \frac{1}{r} + \frac{r_0}{r^2} \quad - (1)$$

$$\text{where} \quad \frac{1}{b^2} - \frac{1}{a^2} = \frac{E^2 - m^2 c^2}{c^2 L^2} \quad - (2)$$

In general eq (1) leads to a cubic in  $r$ :

$$\left(\frac{x}{d}\right)^2 (\epsilon^2 - 1) r^3 + \frac{2x^2}{d} r^2 - x^2 r = \left(\frac{E^2 - m^2 c^2}{c^2 L^2}\right) r^3 - r + \frac{r_0}{a} r^2 + r_0 \quad - (3)$$

$$\text{i.e.} \quad Ar^3 + Br^2 + Cr + D = 0 \quad - (4)$$

$$\text{where} \quad A = \left(\frac{x}{d}\right)^2 (\epsilon^2 - 1) - \frac{E^2 - m^2 c^2}{c^2 L^2} \quad - (5)$$

$$B = \frac{2x^2}{d} - \frac{r_0}{a} \quad - (6)$$

$$C = 1 - x^2 \quad - (7)$$

$$D = -r_0 \quad - (8)$$

This is an absurd result. The reason is

2) that the EGR can be true only at the roots of the cubic (4), i.e. at three values of  $r$ .

It is possible to try to force a solution

with  $r_0 \rightarrow 0$  — (9)

but this would lead to:

$$x^2 = 1 \quad \text{--- (10)}$$

$$\frac{dx^2}{dt} = \frac{r_0}{a} \quad \text{--- (11)}$$

$$\left(\frac{x}{a}\right)^2 (E^2 - 1) = \frac{E^2 - n^2 c^2}{c^2 L^2} \quad \text{--- (12)}$$

Using eq. (9) i.e. eq. (11):

$$x \rightarrow 0 \quad \text{--- (13)}$$

but from eq. (10):  $x = 1$ . — (14)

This is an obvious self contradiction.

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