可变利的空线大世界

吴中祥



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序言

作者本人 1948 年入学, 1952 毕业于武汉大学, 留校任教。1960 调 2 机部 9 院, 参加"两弹理论设计", 1980 年获国家自然科学 1 等奖。1972 调中国科学院力学研究所, 研制高能激光器、研究激光物理, 为研究员。1990 年离休后, 有时间搞些过去长期深感重要, 一直想搞, 而又忙于完成课题任务, 无暇顾及的, 更为基本的研究工作, 现初步创建了"4 维时空多线矢广义协变物理学"新理论体系, 其中还提出了一些与时尚的物理理论不同的新观点和结果;

1. 已有物理理论的现况和不足

- 1. 1. 狭义相对论采用 4 维欧几里德(Euclid)时空的闵可夫斯基(Minkowski)矢量建立起相对论性力学,而经典力学只是其在 3 维空间的低速近似,能统一表达并研讨包括实物粒子、光子和电磁场等更加广泛得多的不同形态的物质运动特性。但它只适用于惯性牵引运动,欧几里德时空。
- 1. 2. 从 4 维时空位置 1-线矢出发,各种物理量都是 4 维时空的多线矢和矢量场。但迄今已有的各种表达方法都没能表达 4 维时空各类多线矢各分量与各相应 1-线轴矢间的矢量结构和方向关系,都未能确切、整体、矢量地表达它们。也无相应统一的能连续演绎运算的矢算工具。
- 1. 3. 广义相对论进而指明:由于非惯性牵引运动系中时空的弯曲特性,闵可夫斯基矢量已不适用于时空中各点,而只得放弃使用矢量,采用曲线坐标直接表达时空中各点的位置,并利用黎曼度规张量的各"元"作参量建立方程并求解。解决了牛顿(Newton)引力理论与实测显著偏离的问题,加深了对时空特性的认识,并为发展天体物理和宇宙学奠定了基础。但在处理惯性与非惯性牵引运动、欧几里德与黎曼(Riemann)时空、狭义与广义相对论的问题,从基本逻辑结构开始,就采用完全不同的两套方法,造成它们彼此孤立、割裂的错误印象,且迄今仍仅限于在"引力" 这唯一的领域内应用。通常的电动力学方程,都只在惯性牵引运动参考系中近似地正确,迄今尚无足够的实验数据和理论工具,可求得非惯性牵引运动系中的相应方程。
- 1. 4. 光和一切微观粒子的某些特性只能用粒子解释,而其另外的某些特性又只能用"波"来解释,因而不得不用单个物质也有所谓"波、粒二象性"来解释,并成为通常量子力学、场论等的基本出发点。但是,这种观点本身就不能自圆其说,且带来一系列哲学上的困惑和争论。通常仅由3维空间的统计力学,仍不能具体解释并摆脱这种观点。通常量子力学、场论等还不能解决所谓"对称性自发破缺"的困惑。而且其中所谓"具有分数电子电荷,且须永远禁闭地组配成团"的"夸克(quark)"也迄今尚不能证实其单个的存在和在时空的禁闭性,实际上并不能确定其存在性。
 - 1. 5. 山于上述各项不足, 迄今也尚未建成能令人满意的统一场论。

2. 新理论体系针对已有理论的如上现况和不足,对一些物理问题都有些新的观点,克服和弥补了已有理论的如上不足:

- 2. 1. 建立了一整套 4 维时空牵引运动可变轴矢系的各类多线矢量及其运算法则,既能适应时空的弯曲特性,又能进行连续的演绎矢算、统一研讨在任意牵引运动系(包括非惯性)、任意时空(包括弯曲的黎曼型),各种实物粒子和光子的广义协变运动规律。得由它们的位置、速度、运动质量、动量,及其时间导数。以及它们在不同轴矢系的转换公式、相应牵引运动的合成公式。
- 2. 2. 各种相互作用(包括引力和电磁力)势都是 4 维时空距离的函数,由此导出引力和电磁力,以及相应各运动方程。而且,由其时轴或 3 维空间分量模长分别占绝对优势或势均力敌,而确定分别为近、远程,或过渡型。并有由多个"自旋"或"电磁场强度"2 线矢和 1 个速度 1-线矢组成的,具有 12 维的 22, 1-线矢、以及(22, 22) 1-线矢、((22, 22)(22, 22)) 1-线矢,…,等都相当于 3 个彼此"禁闭地组配成团"的赝 1-线矢,因而也都能纳入相应的 4 维时空 1-线矢正则运动方程。也都可相当于各相应不同的复合维赝 1-线矢的 2 或 3 个复合维分量,…,从而可合理解释通常所谓"夸克" 为统一的复合维赝 1-线矢的各个组分。这种矢量的"力"都在远程条件下可以忽略,而在近程条件下必须计及甚至成为主导作用。

因而,可以统一地研讨各种自然力: 远程条件下的"引力 1-线矢"和"电磁力 1-线矢"就是通常的"引力"和"电磁力"。"近程引力(斥力)1-线矢"以及电荷符号相同粒子的"近程电磁力(斥力)22,1-线矢"相当于通常所谓"弱力"。"近程自旋力(吸力)22,1-线矢"以及电荷符号相反粒子的"近程电磁力(吸力)22,1-线矢"相当于通常所谓"强力"。

- 2. 3. 由 4 维时空位置 1-线矢和动量 1-线矢组成的"相字",以及类似地,由相应匹配成对的高次线多线矢组成的"相字",建立起真正相对论性的统计力学,及其与通常的统计力学的相互关系。统一地分别对具有实物粒子和光子特性的大量微观粒子,或相应的物理量多线矢进行统计,都得到相应的"4 维时空最可几分布函数"。它们表达各该粒子在各该时空出现的"几率",也就是相应推广的"波函数"。而无需引入本身就不能自圆其说的单个物质也有所谓"波、粒二象性"的观点。其中,对于 4 维时空 1-线矢组成的"相字"进行统计所得到的"4 维时空 1-线矢最可几分布函数",当粒子间的相互作用可当作弹性碰撞时,它就是通常所谓"德布洛意(de Broglie)波"。这就具体表明:一切"波"都只是大量微观粒子的集体表现或统计结果,并非单个粒子的特性。一切单个粒子(包括单个的光子和电子)的运动特性都是宏观可观测的,无须区分为宏观粒子与微观粒子。对于大量粒子,其所观测到的只是大量粒子的统计结果或集体表现(即所谓的"波"),所谓"微观粒子",只是作为大量同种粒子的统计结果或集体表现的个体代表。
- 2. 4. 直接由 4 维时空多线矢"相字"的统计力学导出相应的"最可儿分布函数"作为"波函数",以及由各种物理量多线矢演绎导出其相应的物理特性,和相应的 4 维时空正则运动方程,并扩展得到相应的时空对称性,以及在各种时空对称性下的不变量

和守恒律,并运用相应的算符,建立起相应的"量子力学"和"量子场论",而通常的"量子力学"和"量子场论"只是由4维时空位置上线矢和动量1-线矢组成的"相字"所作统计导出的相应结果。这就具体表明它们确实都是大量粒子的4维时空统计力学,并不描述单个粒子的行为。

2. 5. 由以上各种自然力(近、远程的引力和电磁力,以及具有 12 维的力 22,1-线矢、以及力(22,22)1-线矢、力((22,22)(22,22))1-线矢,…,等)在相应条件下的主要作用力,可具体研讨各种高能基本粒子的相互作用、转化变换规律。逐次用于已知的,由电子、正电子到中微子,到各种介子,到各种超子,到质子,到中子,到各种原子的,各种基本粒子的转化变换规律,都能与实际观测结果相符。从而提出:"一切物质都是由电子与正电子逐次组合、转变而成"的新观点。

3. 新理论体系正确性的验证和广泛的发展、应用前景

以上各普适的表达式都自然地含有各时空联络系数(黎曼-克利斯托夫(Riemann-Christoffel)符号)。当其中各时空联络系数全为零,即都蜕化为惯性牵引运动系、平直的欧儿里德时空、狭义相对论的通常已知简化形式。用于处理迄今唯一已有的非惯性牵引运动理论,广义相对论的所谓"3大验证",所得结果都与爱因斯坦理论,和相应的实测结果完全相符。因而,在各相应条件下,都验证了新理论体系的正确性。还可连续、演绎、矢算地研讨包括黑洞等天体物理和宇宙学的问题,以及具体研讨与以上各种问题有关的哲学问题,具体澄清一些错误的哲学观点。由此已可显见此新理论体系的重要性。进而,按相应各"仿射系"多线矢算,和各种"晶格元胞"的特性,连续、演绎、矢算地推导、研讨各种固体、金属的强度、形变、相变,乃至超导、铁磁等特性。展现出广泛的发展、应用前景。

对于迄今尚无其它理论给出结果的哪些普遍适用的公式,还可采用现今可行的技术, 对本理论体系各普适公式中各不同牵引运动系(例如分别在地球、和不同航天器上建立 的参考系)的各相应有关物理量进行实测、分析,予以验证。或将按本理论具体计算一 些基本粒子的相互作用和运动规律,及其在近、远程条件下的简化近似结果(当然,也 包括强力和弱力,也能预言一些迄今尚无的结果),或对各种固体、金属的各种特性和 变化规律,分别与相应的已有或新设计的实验或实测的结果,进行比较、分析,予以验 证。

由于新理论体系的正确性、重要性、和广泛的实用性,因此,现将有关论文汇编成集,还考虑到文集的普及性,该集各个论文均可独立成篇,并使具有大学物理、数学水平的读者均可读懂。希望能广泛地征得意见,并供有关学者和研究人员参阅、讨论,共同研究。

吴中祥 2003 年 10 月 31 日 于北京

Foreword

This writer 1948 started in to and 1952 graduated from Wu-han University, and then taught there. 1960 transferred to 9th academia 2nd machinery department, taken part in "two bombs theory design", 1980 obtained national natural science 1st reward. 1972 transferred to Institute of Mechanics, Academia Sinica, developed big energy lasers, studied laser physics, as research professor. After 1990 retired, had much more time to do some much fundamental research works that felt important and want to do for a long time, but could not do for busy in task problems. Now, "A new theory system of 4-D time-space multi-linear vector generalized covariance physics" is initially established. In which, some new view points and results are distinct from the usual physics theory:

1. The present situation and inadequate of available physics theory.

- 1.1. Special relativity funded relativity mechanics using Minkowski vectors In 4D Euclid time-space, but classical mechanics is only its low velocity approximate in 3D space. It can be used to express and study unitedly motion properties of much more widespread different form materials including material particles, photons, and electromagnetic fields. But, it is only applicable for initial tow motion and Euclid time-space.
- 1.2. Starting from 4D time-space 1-linear vector, various physical magnitudes are all 4D time-space multi-linear vectors and vector fields. But, various expression methods that are available up to now can all not express them exactly, wholly, vectorially. And there are no corresponding vector calculation tools to calculate them unitedly and continuously deductively.
- 1.3. General relativity showed that due to the winding character of time-space in non-inertial tow motion systems, the Minkowski vectors in Euclid flat time-space are not applicable for all time-space points. Thus, using vectors had to give up, and used curvilinear coordinates expressing directly the position of each time-space point and each element of Riemann time-space metric tensors as variables, to make equations and solve them. The problem about Newton gravity theory not able deviated reality is solved, the knowledge about time-space properties is deepened, and the foundation of developing celestial body physics and cosmology is founded. But, from the basic logical structure, the methods for deal with the problems of inertial and non-inertial, Euclid and Riemann time-space, special and general relativity are two completely different sets. It makes the wrong impression that they are isolated and separated for each other, and is also applied only in the alone field "gravity" until now. The usual electrodynamics equations are all approximately correct in inertial tow motion systems, and there is not enough experimental data and theory tools to make the

corresponding equations in non-inertial tow motion systems until now.

- 1.4. Light and all microcosmic particles can only be explained as particles for their some properties, but must be explained as waves for their other properties. So that, we had to explained even a single substance as the so-called "wave particle duality". And this becomes the basic start point of usual quantum mechanics and field theories. But the view is contradictory in itself and leads to a series of philosophical disputes, and only using the usual 3D space statistics, we can also not explain concretely or shake off it. The puzzled of so-called "spontaneous symmetry breaking" in usual quantum mechanics and field theories can also not be solved. And in which, the so-called "quark", that has fraction electron charge and must forbiddingly organize as group, has not been verified the forbidden and their single existence until now, really, its existence can not be confirmed.
- 1.5. Due to the above inadequate, a satisfied united field theory also has not been established until now.

2. To counter the above resent situation and inadequate of available physics theory, the new theory system makes some new view points to overcome and make up the above inadequate of available physics theory:

- 2.1. Whole set of various multi-linear vectors and their calculated rules of 4D time-space tow motion variable axial vector systems has been founded, that both fits the property of curved time-space and can do continuously deductive vector calculations. The general covariance motion rules of various material particles and photons in arbitrary (including non-inertial) tow motion systems, arbitrary (including Riemann) time-space, can be studied united, and their positions, velocities, moving masses, momentums, and their time differential, the transform formula among different axial vector systems, and the composition formula of corresponding tow motions can all be gained.
- 2.2. Mutual reaction (including gravity and electromagnetic forces) potentials are all the functions of 4D time-space distance1-linear vectors. Gravity and electro- magnetic forces and the corresponding motion equations are all deducted from them. And, when either the 3D space components or the time components of 4D time-space distance 1-linear vectors are absolutely dominant or matching each other in strength, the long-, short-range distances, or interim types can be defined respectively. Also, the 12D pseudo-1-linear vectors such as the 22,1-, (22,22)1-, ((22,22)(22,22))1-,..., etc. -linear vectors formed by multiple self-spin or electromagnetic field strength 2-linear vectors are all correspond to three 4D pseudo-1-linear vectors forbidden composed for each other as a group, and can be bring into 4D time-space 1-linear vectors canonical equation, and can be taken as the 2 or 3 composed components of corresponding different composed dimension pseudo-1-linear vectors. The so-called "quark" can be reasonably explained as components of the united composed dimension

pseudo-1-linear vectors. The force of this kind vectors can all be neglected at the long-range distances, but must counted, even become the dominant effects at the short -range distances.

So that, we can study unitedly various natural forces: Gravity and electro- magnetic force 1-linear vectors at long-range distances are the usual gravity and electro- magnetic forces. Short-range distance gravity (repellent force) 1-linear vector and electro- magnetic force (repellent force) 22,1-linear vector of the charged particles with same symbols are the usual so-called "weak force". Short-range distance spin-Force (attractive force) 22,1-linear vector and electro- magnetic force (attractive force) 22,1-linear vector of the charged particles with opposite symbols are the usual so-called "strong force".

2.3. Using the phase-space formed by position and momentum 1-linear vectors, and similarly, the phase-space formed by the high-degree, high-linear vectors mated as pairs in 4D time-space, we found the real relativistic statistics and the mutual relations between this and usual statistical mechanics. And using this statistical mechanics to do unitedly the statistics of the particles that have the properties of material particles or photons, or the corresponding physical magnitude multi-linear vectors respectively, we all gain the corresponding 4D time-space maximum probability distribution functions. They are also just the corresponding popularized "wave functions". And need not to lead the view point which said even a single particle has so-called "wave particle duality", and is contradictory with itself.

In which, for the phase-space formed by 4D time-space position and momentum 1-linear vectors, when the mutual reactions among these particles are dealt as elasticity collision, the corresponding 4D time-space maximum probability distribution function is just the usual de Broglie waves. These concretely show that all "waves" are all not the properties of single particle but the collective appearances or statistical results of large number particles. The moving characters of all single particles (including single photons and electrons) are all observable macroscopically, need not to distinguish as macroscopic particle and microcosmic particle. But for a large number particle of the same kind, the observable quantities are only the collective appearances or statistical results of large number particles of same kind (It is the so called "waves"). So-called "microcosmic particles" are only as the representations of "the collective effects or statistic results of large number particles".

2.4. Using the corresponding 4D time-space maximum probability distribution function (wave function) deduced directly by 4D time-space statistics as "wave functions" and the corresponding physical characters, 4D time-space multi-linear vector canonical equations, time-space symmetry, and the conservation laws and the constants under various symmetry all deduced by various multi-linear vectors of 4D time-space physical magnitude, the corresponding quantum mechanicses and quantum field theories are founded. The usual quantum mechanics and quantum field theory are only the corresponding result deduced from the statistics of the phase-space formed by 4D time-space position and momentum 1-linear vectors. These concretely show that they are really 4D time-space statistics of a large number

particles and do not describe the behavior of single particle.

2.5. Using the dominant effects of various natural forces (including gravity and electromagnetic forces and the 12D pseudo-1-linear vectors such as the 22,1-, (22,22)1-, ((22,22)(22,22))1-,..., etc.-linear vectors) at corresponding conditions, we can concretely study the mutual reaction and transformation rules of various high energy basic particles. Using it time after time to the transformation rules of various basic particles, from electron, positron to neutrino, to various meson, to various hyperon, to proton, to neutron, to various atom, we get the results all agree with reality observe. Then, the new ideal of "All materials are composed and transformed time after time from electrons and positrons" can be advanced.

3. The correction verify, widespread development, and application prospect of this new theory system

The above generalized expressions all naturally have every time-space connection coefficients (Riemann-Christoffel symbols). When every time-space connection coefficients in them are all zeros, the expressions degenerate to the usual known simplify forms of inertial tow motion system, flat Euclid time-space, or special relativity. Using it to deal with the "3 grand verification" of the only one available (up till now) non-inertial tow motion theory (general relativity), we get results that are in perfect agreement with the available existing theories and experiments. So that, the corrections of this new theory system are all verified in the corresponding conditions. Many celestial physics and cosmology problems including black holes etc. can be studied continuously, deductively, vectorially, and concretely discuss the related philosophy problems, clear up some wrong philosophy ideals. The importance of this new theory system is obvious. Further, we can study the strength, deformation, phase change, and even the properties of superconductivity, ferromagnetism, ..., etc. of various solids, and metals, with the corresponding multi-linear vector calculation and the properties of lattice unit in inclined systems. Its widespread development, and application prospect are emerged.

For the generalized expressions that have not been given by other theories, we can use the nowadays technology to verify them by reality measure and analysis the corresponding physical magnitudes in the generalized expressions of this theory at different tow motion systems (for example, the systems founded at earth, and different space capsules), or putting the mutual reactions and moving rules and their simplified approximate results (really, including strong and weak forces, and also prophesy some results has not been there until now) of some basic particles concretely calculated by this theory or various properties and variation rules of various solids, and metals, to compare and analysis respectively with corresponding existing or new designed experimental or observed results.

Due to the correction, importance, widespread development, and application prospect of

this new theory system, we collect the related papers as this collected works, and considering its popularize, each papers in this collection is independent for each other, to make the understanding of readers possessed university physical and mathematical level, and wish to gain widespread opinions and provide reference, discussion, and gather study.

Wu Zhong-xiang 2003.10.31, in Beijing

时空可变轴矢系 多线矢 广义协变物理学新理论体系

摘 要:在4维时空各点,采用随该点牵引位置1-线矢运动的可变轴矢系, 确切,整体,矢量地表达客观存在并不可替代的各类 4 维时空多线矢,并建 立相应的代数,解析矢算,演绎导出4维时空多线矢广义协变力学,电动力 学, 4 维时空多线矢"相宇"的统计力学, 相应的量子力学, 和场论, 可统 一描述和研讨各种粒子和场间 普适子任意 (包括非惯性牵引运动、黎曼 (Riemann) 弯曲时空) 参考系的各种(近、远程引力和电磁力,以及两个自旋 或电磁场强度 22-线矢和 1 个 1-线矢组成的具有力的量纲的赝 1-线矢) 相互 作用和运动规律, 创建了一整套 4 维时空多线矢广义协变物理学新理论体系。 所导出的各普适公式仅在相应的简化条件下,才蜕化为通常(惯性牵引运动, 欧基里得(Euclid)平直时空的,狭义相对论、电动力学、统计力学、量子力 学、场论)的已知形式。用子研讨迄今唯一已有的非惯性牵引运动理论,广 义相对论,的"3大验证(水星近日点的进动,光子在引力场的红移,光子 在引力场的偏折)"问题,都与已有理论和实测结果完全相符。对时间与空间, 各种粒子与场、粒子与波、宏观与微观等重要哲学问题都有一些相应的新观 点。还提出了"一切物质都是统一由'电子'与'正电子'逐次组合、转变 而成。"的新观点,以及实测检验现有理论尚无的各普适公式的可行方案。

关键词: 时空可变轴矢系多线矢, 粒子与波, 量子力学, 统一场论, 基本粒子

1. "4维时空多线矢及其矢算"的建立,及其必要性

时空位置是一切客体必备的基本特性。经典力学把时间看作与参考系无关的绝对参量,仅采用3个彼此线性无关的(对于正交系,为彼此正交的)轴矢组成的轴矢系,表达空间位置矢量,而一切物理矢量也就都可采用相应的3维矢量全面具体地表达,3维的代数和解析矢算就成为经典力学必不可少的重要正具,可用以统一表达,并演绎推导出从苹果落地到天体运行的,广泛的,物质运动规律。但是,经典力学始终无法解释一些重要实验所显示的,"在任何惯性牵引运动参考系,真空中3维空间光速不随参考系的运动而改变"的重要事实,为此,狭义相对论打破经典力学"绝对时间"的错误观点,采用欧基里得(Euclid)4维时空的闵可夫斯基(Minkowski)矢量表达客体的时空位置,即由4个彼此线性无关的(对于正交系,为彼此正交的)轴矢组成的轴矢系,表达时空位置矢量,其中时轴分量的模长由ict(i是虚数符,即一1的平方根,c是惯性牵引运动参考系真空中3维空间光速,t是时间)表达,才圆满地解决了这个问题,并从而建立起相对论性力学,而经典力学只是其在3维空间的低速(其在

3 维空间的运动速度与惯性牵引运动系真空中光速相比可以忽略)的近似。应用于通常(惯性牵引运动系)的电动力学,还能使其方程更加规格化和美化,从而能统一表达并研讨包括实物粒子,光子和电磁场等更加广泛得多的,各种形态的物质运动特性。

而从4维时空位置 1-线矢出发,可以推断各种物理量都是相应的4维时空多线矢和矢量场,它们分别都是相应的整体矢量,都有各自不同的整体运动变化规律和矢量结构特性,但是,对各种高次、线(包括 2-线)的物理量多线矢和矢量场,迄今尚无确切,整体,矢量的表达方法。而通常采用的张量,P-形式,Vierbein,或由"点集符号","纤维从"等表达相应的流形等也都仅是形式地表达各相应多线矢各相应分量的模长,狄拉克(P. A. M. Dirac)的基矢量(左、右矢)也只相当于某种多线矢和相应的倒易矢,都没能表达它们各分量与各相应 1-线轴矢间的矢量结构和方向关系,都未能确切,整体,矢量地表达它们。而且通常的 3 维矢算也已不适用于 4 维时空各高次、线(包括 2-线)多线矢和矢量场,通常使用张量的"缩并"和"反对称化",以及"外积"、外微分等也都不能确切地进行 4 维时空各类多线矢和矢量场间统一的,连续、演绎的,代数和解析矢算。

"正欲善其事,必先利其器",因此,为了在这一层次,研讨各种物理问题,就须建立相应的各类多线矢及其矢算。本理论体系以 4 维时空位置 1-线矢作为基本矢量,按通常矢量空间理论,适应 4 维时空多线矢的结构特性,建立起 4 维时空各类高次、线多线矢和矢量场,及其相应的代数和解析矢算法则(例如:1-线矢有 4 维,两个 1-线矢的×乘积是 2-线矢;有 6 维,两个 2-线矢的×乘积是 22-线矢;有 15 维,22-线矢与 1-线矢的×乘积是 22,1-线矢;有 12 维,…,两个不同多线矢的•乘积分别成为较低次、线的多线矢或纤维丛矢。它们的各轴矢是由相应各 1-线轴矢,按相应的矢量结构组成,并相应地决定其方向。两个同类多线矢的•乘积是数量;仅 1 维,…,形成了众多的不同矢量,和相应的赝矢量,统称为多线矢。各种多线矢的代数(和、差,×、•乘,倒易矢,…,等)和解析(微分、偏微分、积分,梯度、"散度"、"旋度",…,等)矢量运算就是它们的矢算),形成了一整套统一的,适用于 4 维时空各类多线矢的,可连续演绎运算的,矢算工具,用以表达并研讨各种(包括一些现有理论尚未能解决的)物理问题,并从而发展了相应的时空观。[11] [3] [4]

3 维时空的各类多线矢,因为都可由相应的赝 1-线矢表达,而无需定义如上众多的多线矢,但仍须注意 1-线矢与赝 1-线矢在方向和某些矢算上的差异。

2. 利用可变轴矢系,统一解决各种牵引运动(包括非惯性)系和各类时空(包括弯曲的黎曼型)的矢量表达和连续、演绎的矢算。

广义相对论进而指明:由于非惯性牵引运动系中时空的弯曲特性,通常 欧基里得平直时空的闵可夫斯基矢量已不适用于时空中的各点,通常就不得不放弃使用矢量,而采用曲线坐标直接表达时空各点的位置,再利用黎曼(Riemann)时空的度规张量各"元"作为参量,类比由库伦(Coulomb)静电定律转变到马克斯威尔(Maxwell)方程组的变换规律,而由牛顿(Newton)引力定律转变为爱因斯坦(Einstein)引力场方程,建立相

应的运动方程,用以处理一些按牛顿理论与实测结果显著偏离而长期未能解决的;或者分别接这两种理论,其结果有显著差异且可提出实测检验比较的,精细天体运动引力问题,后经实测检验,都是广义相对论的结果与实测很好地相符,从而证实了它的正确性,并使人们对时空特性有了更加全面深入的认识,还为发展天体物理和宇宙学奠定了基础。

但是,广义相对论虽已能解决牛顿引力理论与实测的偏离,却使得处理惯性与非惯性牵引运动,欧基里得与黎曼时空,狭义相对论与广义相对论的问题,从基本逻辑结构开始就采用完全不同的两套方法,造成它们彼此孤立,割裂的错误印象,又由于没有相应的矢量表达和矢算工具,甚至作为广义相对论重要基础的爱因斯坦场方程也只能带有猜测性地由分析度规张量各"元"表达的能量动量张量的特性而得到,并不能演绎地导出。且迄今仍仅限于在"引力"这唯一的领域内应用,这也正是"引力"尚不能与自然界的其他各种力统一的原因之一。特别是,非惯性牵引运动系各类多线矢的微分,偏微分还都产生与时空联络系数(黎曼-克利斯托夫(Riemann-Christoffel)符号)有关,且各有确定的不同取向的相应组分,现有的各种数学工具都不能确切地进行4维时空各类多线矢和矢量场间统一的,连续、演绎的代数和解析矢算。因而,不能有效地研讨非惯性牵引运动系的各种物理问题。

本理论体系根据 4 维时空各点的轴矢系,随 4 维时空牵引位置 1-线矢运动的规律,建立起可适用于 4 维时空各点的任意(包括非惯性牵引运动系,黎曼型时空)的,统一的,4 维时空 1-线可变轴矢系。对于非惯性牵引运动系,就必须采用这种可变轴矢系,才能确切地表达 4 维时空各类多线矢和矢量场。并可作相应的,可连续演绎运算的,代数和解析矢算。由此导出的各种普适(包括非惯性牵引运动系,黎曼时空,广义相对论)公式都自然地含有各时空联络系数,仅当这些系数全部为零时,才蜕化为通常(惯性牵引运动系,欧基里得时空,狭义相对论)的相应公式,并具体表明了它们间相互联系,转换的和谐统一。用于由演绎矢算推导、研讨迄今唯一已有的非惯性牵引运动理论,广义相对论,的"3 大验证"(水星(并扩大到九大行星)近日点的"进动",光子在引力场的"红移"和"偏折")问题,也都与已有理论和实测结果完全相符。并为演绎矢算推导、研讨各种引力问题(例如:黑洞、和宇宙学的其它问题等),导出非惯性牵引运动系的各种电动力学方程,和统一研讨各种"自然力"等创造了条件[[13][4]

对于能适用于高速、非惯性运动的新理论体系,这种时空多线矢量和矢算的作用,有相当于通常3维空间的矢量和矢算对于经典力学的作用一样地必不可少。

3. 普适于包括非惯性牵引运动系、弯曲黎曼时空的电动力学方程

电磁场,电磁波的一切特性都能由马克斯威尔方程组等电动力学方程及其解确切反映。但是,通常已知的这些方程都只是依据在"地球"这个近似惯性牵引运动的参考系中的实验观测所得的经验定律总结得到的,因而,都只能在惯性牵引运动参考系中才近似地正确,而在非惯性牵引运动系,就既由于迄今尚无足够的实验观测,无从类

比归纳得到相应的经验定律:又由于迄今尚无确切,整体的多线矢表达式和统一的,连续演绎的多线矢代数和解析矢算,也无法演绎推导出相应的方程。

本理论体系创建并利用普适于非惯性牵引运动系弯曲的黎曼型时空中各点处的多线矢矢量和矢算法则,演绎导出了普适于非惯性牵引运动系弯曲的黎曼型时空的各电动力学方程,它们都自然地含有各时空联络系数,仅 当 这些系数全部为零时,才都蜕化为通常(惯性牵引运动系、平直欧基里德时空)已知的各相应方程。不仅导出近、远程的电磁力上线矢,还给出由两个电磁场强度组成的 22-线矢再和上个速度上线矢组成的具有力的量纲的 22,1-线矢(即:复合维的赝工-线矢)。它在远程条件下可以忽略,而只在近程条件下 显著,甚至起主要作用。因而,还能具体反映出与电磁相互作用有关的,那部分强力与弱力的特性^{[2][3]}。

4. 粒子与波的合理解释 一切"波"都只是大量微观粒子的集体表现或统计结果

人们对光的有些性质(如直线进行,光电效应,等)必须用光是粒子才能解释,而对其另外一些性质(如干涉,绕射,等)又必须用光是波才能解释,进而还发现这种2象性普遍适用于一切微观物质。因而,不得不采用光既是粒子又是波的所谓"2象性"来解释。但是"单个粒子既是粒子又是波"的这种观点本身就是无法自圆其说的矛盾,还因此而导致哲学上关于"因果论"、"决定论"等一系列争论,虽然玻恩(M. Born)和原苏联已有学派(布洛欣采夫(丑. H. B n o × n h ц e b)学派)将微观粒子的波函数解释为: "在已知时间和地点找到该粒子的机率",提出了对微观粒子作统计描述的正确观点,但是,通常的统计力学只是从3维空间的位置上线矢和动量上线矢组成的"相字"出发建立的,通常的量子统计力学也还是以通常量子力学解得的各量子态,仍用3维空间的统计力学所进行的统计,也因而仍须采用本身就是矛盾的,单个粒子也有"波、粒2象性",而对此仍未能作出具体的说明。

本理论体系由 4 维时空位置 1-线矢和动量 1-线矢组成的"相宇",建立起真正相对论性的统计力学及其与通常的统计力学的相互关系,统一地分别对具有实物粒子和光子特性的大量微观粒子进行统计,都得到相应的 4 维时空"最可几分布函数"(明显含有时间,通常 3 维空间"最可几分布函数"不明显含有时间),它也就是通常的波函数。当粒子间的相互作用可当作弹性碰撞时,它就是通常的德布罗意(de Broglie)波。类似地,还可由相应匹配成对的高次线多线矢组成的"相宇"对大量相应的物理量多线矢进行统计,得到相应的"最可几分布函数"(高次线多线矢波函数)。这就具体表明:一切"波"都只是大量微观粒子的集体表现或统计结果;并非单个粒子的特性。一切单个粒子(包括单个的光子和电子)的运动特性都是宏观可观测的,无须区分为宏观粒子与微观粒子,而对于大量的同种粒子,由于所观测的只是大量同种粒子的统计结果或集体表现(所谓"波"),所谓"微观粒子"只是作为大量同种粒子的统计结果或集体表现(所谓"波"),所谓"微观粒子"只是作为大量同种粒子的统计结果或集体表现(所谓"波"),所谓"微观粒子"只是作为大量同种粒子的统计结果或集体表现的个体代表,而量子力学就确实是大量粒子的4维时空统计力学,因而无须引入本身就是矛盾的,"单个粒子既是粒子又是波"的所谓"2 象性"观点,就能全面合理地解释各种粒子(包括光子和电子)的各种特性,并从而使由此产生的一些错误

的哲学观点不攻自破。

通常的量子统计是按量子态进行的,但仍然是对 3 维空间的位置 1 线矢与速度 1 线矢组成的 "相宁"进行的统计,所得到的"最可几分布"也是 3 维空间的,因而在 计及各不同时刻的分布时,还须根据所统计粒子的不同特性区分为费米(Fermi)(各"态"仅限有一个粒子)与玻色(Bose)(各"态"可有多个粒子)两种不同的类型。而本理论体系还采用 4 维时空各类 n 维多线矢相宁进行的统计,其所得到的"最可几分布"就是相应扩展的波函数,是在 4 维时空相应明显含有"时轴"分量的"相宁"中的分布,在计及各不同时刻的分布时,就没有费米与玻色两种类型的区分,而普遍适用于各种粒子(包括费米与玻色两种类型的实物粒子和光子)。

电磁波和声波的传播,实际上,应可理解为:带电体(分别带有正或负电荷的粒 子或物体)和电中性的粒子或物体,分别在相应介质中的振荡运动,分别激发的大量 光子或(和)声子,形成的电磁波或(和)声波,分别以在该介质中的光速和声速在 该介质中的传播(也就是较高能态的带电和中性的粒子或物体放出的各相应频率的光 子和声子而成为较低能态; 较低能态的带电和中性的粒子或物体吸收的各相应频率的 光子和声子而成为较高能态。而各相应频率的大量光子和声子在相应介质中以在该介 质中的相应光速和声速辐射。)。在这里,实际传播(或发射)的都只是相应的光子 和声子,并非带电体和电中性的粒子或物体本身。后者只是在其所在介质中原有位置 附近作相应的振荡运动,而以相应的光速和声速传送相应的光子和声子。这些光子和 声子的运动规律,既可由电磁波和声波的波动方程的解表达;又可由它们分别按 4 维 时空位置 1-线矢和动量 1-线矢组成的"相字"进行统计,分别相应得到的 4 维时空"最 可几分布函数"(即:通常的波函数)表达。但是,实物粒子的运动速度却不能由相应 的波动方程的解求得。在此,也可看到:实物粒子与光子和声子的原则差别。在真空 中,光子仍可在相应的电磁场中以相应的光速运动。而声子只能在实物粒子组成介质 和作用力(引力、弹性力或粒子团的状态变化)场中运动,发出声子的振子间有效作用 力场的范围不大,在真空中,超过这个范围,声子就只能反射或被吸收,而停止向前 的运动。这也是光子和声子的一种差异四四四。类似地,还可以有由引力激发态发出 的大量"引力子"形成的"引力波"在引力场传播,但迄今尚未实际探测到。

5. 粒子的基本分类与统一表达

一切粒子都可按其 4 维时空速度 1-线矢模长 $\mathbf{v}^{(a)} = (\sum_{a=0}^{3} (\dot{F}_{a}^{(a)} W_{ra}^{(a)})^{2})^{1/2}$,及其 3 维

空间分量模长 $\mathbf{v}_{(3)}^{(a)} = (\sum_{j=1}^{3} (\dot{r}_{j}^{(a)} W_{r_{j}}^{(a)})^{2})^{1/2}$,静止质量 \mathbf{m}_{0} ,运动质量 $\mathbf{m}^{(a)}$,的基本差别

 $(W_{r_a}^{(a)}; a=0,1,2,3,$ 是 4 维时空联络系数的函数,对于惯性牵引运动系,它们都=1),而大分为如下 3 大类: