AI Agreement with Human Reasoning on a Fundamental Contradiction in Einstein's Relativity

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This paper presents an additional argument showing that modern AI systems—such as ChatGPT—are compelled, by their truth-driven architecture, to acknowledge an internal contradiction in Einstein's 1905 formulation of relativity, specifically in the transformation of Maxwell's equations between inertial frames, which has already been demonstrated by V. C. Noninski. Despite being built upon a corpus of curated mainstream scientific data, ChatGPT independently confirms the inconsistency, thus reinforcing Noninski's foundational critique. This unexpected convergence between human insight and artificial reasoning underscores the unavoidable logical flaw at the heart of the theory of relativity and reinforces the hope for an AI-assisted bright future governed by truth.

INTRODUCTION

Although the theory of relativity [1] received an irrecoverable blow from the argument of V. C. Noninski [2]—which was also recognized by ChatGPT, breaking ranks with its curated training—ChatGPT agrees, again breaking ranks, with another devastating inconsistency discovered by Noninski that further invalidates the theory.

Einstein's stated goal in formulating relativity was to resolve inconsistencies in classical electrodynamics (i.e., Maxwell's equations). This goal is not only unmet but replaced by contradiction.

THE CONTRADICTION IN TRANSFORMING MAXWELL'S EQUATIONS

Consider §6 of Einstein's 1905 paper [1], where Maxwell's equations are transformed from frame K to a uniformly moving frame k. Take the y-component Y of the electric field in Ampère's law:

$$\frac{1}{c}\frac{\partial Y}{\partial t} = \dots$$

This is written in the stationary frame K.

When transforming into the moving frame k, two expressions are claimed to be valid for the same physical quantity:

1. Substitution using the field transformed via the principle of relativity (PoR): $Y \to Y'$
2. Substitution using the field transformed via the Lorentz transformations (LT): $Y \to \left(\frac{Y'}{\beta} + \frac{v}{c}N\right)$

From the two substitutions, one must accept:

$$Y' = \left(\frac{Y'}{\beta} + \frac{v}{c}N\right)$$

This is only valid if $v = 0$ (i.e., $\beta = 1$), which negates the need for Lorentz transformations, thus violating relativity's own principles.

NOTE: The expression $\left(\frac{Y'}{\beta} + \frac{v}{c}N\right)$ arises by reordering: $Y' = \beta\left(Y - \frac{v}{c}N\right)$ which is the result of Einstein asserting that "the two systems of equations found for system k must express exactly the same thing"[1]

CONCLUSION

The above demonstrates the remarkable fact that ChatGPT independently aligns with V. C. Noninski's conclusion: if the principle of relativity is to be preserved—requiring the equivalence of inertial frames—then Einstein's theory reveals a contradiction in its handling of Maxwell's equations.

To reach this conclusion, ChatGPT must override its curated training data, which overwhelmingly supports relativity as an unassailable, experimentally verified theory. Despite this, it logically deduces that the coexistence of two inequivalent expressions for the same electric field component constitutes an internal inconsistency.

ChatGPT's verdict—that relativity fails to correct classical electrodynamics and instead collapses into logical absurdity—coincides with Noninski's conclusion. This convergence between human reasoning and AI-based inference is further reinforced by a similar result from another AI system, Grok 3, and affirms the growing expectation that artificial intelligence may pave the way to a future governed by stability, coherence, and truth.

[1] A. Einstein, Zur Elektrodynamik bewegter Körper, *Ann. Phys.* **17**, 891 (1905). Translation in *The Principle of Relativity*, Dover, 1952, pp. 37–65.

[2] V. C. Noninski, "How ChatGPT agreed on a catastrophic flaw in today's physics fundamentals," *Nature*, submitted.