

General relativity in ordinary three-dimensional space

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If you start with general relativity and you keep Einstein's field equation, but you replace the geodesic equation with a particular non-covariant equation for a curved line in flat space, then you get a theory of gravity that makes the same physical predictions as general relativity, except that space is ordinary flat three-dimensional cartesian space and time is ordinary absolute universal time.

If you start with general relativity and you keep Einstein's field equation[1], but you replace the geodesic equation:

$$\frac{d^2 x^\alpha}{d\tau^2} = -\Gamma_{\beta\gamma}^\alpha \frac{dx^\beta}{d\tau} \frac{dx^\gamma}{d\tau} \quad (1)$$

with the following non-covariant equation for a curved line in flat space:

$$\begin{aligned} \frac{d^2 x^i}{d(x^0)^2} = & - \left(\Gamma_{00}^i + 2\Gamma_{j0}^i \frac{dx^j}{dx^0} + \Gamma_{jk}^i \frac{dx^j}{dx^0} \frac{dx^k}{dx^0} \right) \\ & + \frac{dx^i}{dx^0} \left(\Gamma_{00}^0 + 2\Gamma_{j0}^0 \frac{dx^j}{dx^0} + \Gamma_{jk}^0 \frac{dx^j}{dx^0} \frac{dx^k}{dx^0} \right), \end{aligned} \quad (2)$$

then you get a theory of gravity[2][3][4] that makes the same physical predictions as general relativity, except that space is ordinary flat three-dimensional cartesian space ($x^1, x^2, x^3 = x, y, z$) and time is ordinary absolute universal time ($x^0 = ct$).

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- [1] Einstein, A., "The Foundation of the General Theory of Relativity", 1916, pgs 111-164, translated by Perrett, W., and Jeffery G. B.,
- [2] Parker, D. B., "General relativity, general covariance, and absolute gravity", 2023, preprint, <https://pgu.org>
- [3] Parker, D. B., "On absolute clocks and rulers", 2023, preprint, <https://pgu.org>
- [4] Parker, D. B., "General Relativity in Absolute Space and Time", 2022, preprint, <https://pgu.org>