

$$E = Mc^2 \text{ and } E = Mc^\infty$$

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Directional Definition of Energy: $E = E_1 + E_2 = M c^\infty$

Including the Correction of Einstein's Error Regarding Photon Mass

Abstract

The classical equation $E = Mc^2$ expresses the relationship between mass and energy. However, it relies on two assumptions that are not valid within a directional physics framework:

1. the geometric interpretation of the term “squared,”
2. the assumption that a photon has no mass.

In directional physics, mass consists of confined strings, light corresponds to a liberated string, and energy is directional tension. Two distinct energetic regimes emerge:

- a **confined regime**, where energy is finite: $E = Mc^2$,
- a **liberated regime**, where energy tends toward infinity: $E = Mc^\infty$.

These expressions are both correct within their respective physical circumstances. They unify under the complete directional relation:

$$E = E_1 + E_2 = Mc^\infty.$$

1. Introduction

Directional physics is built on three foundational principles:

- mass is composed of **confined strings**,
- light is a **liberated string**,
- energy is **directional tension**.

In this framework, the speed of light c is not a geometric parameter but a **maximum directional intensity**. The classical expression “squared” has no physical meaning in a multidimensional directional space.

2. Einstein's Conceptual Error: The Photon Without Mass

Einstein assumed that:

the photon has no rest mass.

This assumption is compatible with classical physics but **incorrect** in directional physics.

In a directional model:

- a photon is a **liberated string**,
- every string carries **directional tension**,
- directional tension corresponds to **directional mass**,
- this mass is **infinitesimal but non-zero**,
- it cannot be measured at rest because a photon cannot be immobilized.

Einstein's error was therefore **ontological**, not mathematical: he concluded that the photon had no mass simply because it could not be stopped.

In directional physics:

a photon possesses a directional mass equal to that of a single confined string that has been liberated.

This correction is essential for understanding the transition from Mc^2 to Mc^∞ .

3. The Confined Regime: $E = Mc^2$

The classical equation:

$$E = Mc^2$$

remains valid when:

- the particle is **stable**,
- all strings remain **confined**,
- internal tension is **maximal but finite**,
- no string is liberated.

In this regime:

- c represents maximum directional propagation intensity,
- $c \times c$ represents **finite maximum directional tension**,
- energy is fully contained within the confinement.

This describes **stable mass**, whose internal tension persists as long as no string is released.

4. The Liberated Regime: $E = Mc^\infty$

When a string is liberated, it becomes a **photon**. In this case:

- frequency may tend toward infinity,
- directional tension may tend toward infinity,
- propagation is perpetual,
- directional mass becomes **infinitely persistent in time**.

Photon energy is therefore:

$$E_{\text{photon}} = m_{\text{photon}} \cdot c \cdot \infty,$$

which condenses into:

$$E = Mc^\infty.$$

This expression represents the extreme state of light:

an infinitesimal mass multiplied by infinite directional intensity.

5. Complete Directional Definition: $E = E_1 + E_2 = Mc^\infty$

In directional physics, total energy is the sum of two components:

- E_1 : internal tension of confined strings,
- E_2 : directional tension of the liberated string.

Thus:

$$E = E_1 + E_2.$$

When a particle releases a string:

- E_2 becomes infinite,
- E_1 remains finite or vanishes depending on the remaining structure,
- total energy becomes:

$$E = E_1 + E_2 = Mc^\infty.$$

This is the **complete directional form** of the mass-energy relation.

6. Scientific Synthesis

Both equations are correct, but each applies to a different physical regime:

Directional Regime Description		Equation
Confined	Stable internal strings, finite tension	$E = Mc^2$
Liberated	Photon string, infinite tension	$E = Mc^\infty$
Total	Sum of internal and external tensions	$E = E_1 + E_2 = Mc^\infty$

Correcting Einstein's error regarding photon mass allows these regimes to unify coherently.

7. Conclusion

Directional physics reformulates Einstein's equation by distinguishing two energetic states:

- the **confined state**, with finite directional tension:

$$E = Mc^2,$$

- the **liberated state**, with infinite directional tension:

$$E = Mc^\infty.$$

The complete relation:

$$E = E_1 + E_2 = Mc^\infty$$

corrects Einstein's conceptual mistake about photon mass and provides a deeper, coherent interpretation compatible with a multidimensional directional physics based on confined and liberated strings.