# A Review of Gravitational Theories

A. Einstein $^{1,C}$  and I. Newton $^2$ 

<sup>1</sup>Federal Office for Intellectual Property, Bern, Switzerland <sup>2</sup>University of Cambridge <sup>C</sup>Correspondence: albert.einstein@gmail.com

#### Abstract

The classical theory of gravitation has been revised to find a new relativistic theory of gravitation. Impact for society will be tremendous.

Keywords: Classical mechanics, Relativistic mechanics,

### 1 Introduction

Recently, the theory of classical mechanics has been presented by Newton (1730).

#### 2 Material and Methods

We are using make use of the method of *intuition* to invent another theory (see Einstein 1905 and references therein). Occassionally, formulas were used, too (see e.g., eq. 1).

#### 3 Results and Discussion

The relativistic theory works much better than the classical theory (compare section 1). In Fig. 1 some concepts are shown that might or might not our findings.

#### 4 Conclusion and Outlook

Relativistic mechanics is probably the best way to describe a new theory of gravitation. The future will show whether there is any application of our theories.

#### A Some maths

$$E = m \cdot c^2, \tag{1}$$

Because people love to see equations.

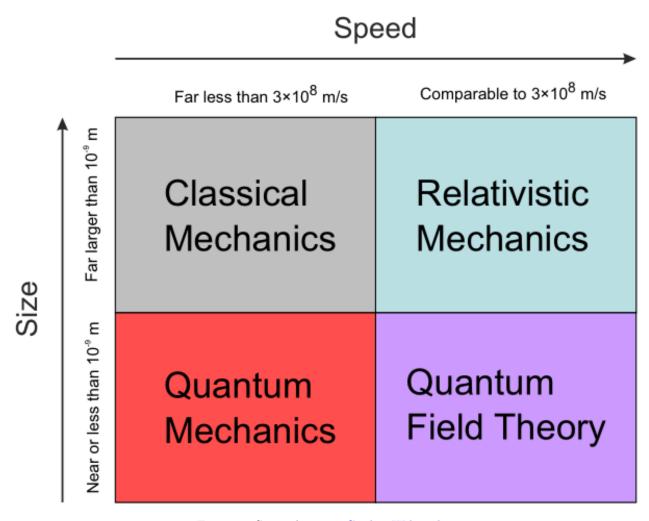


Figure 1: Some theories. Credit: Wikipedia.

## References

Einstein, Albert. 1905. "[On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies."  $Annalen\ Der\ Physik\ 322\ (10)$ : 891–921. doi:10.1002/andp.19053221004.

Newton, Isaac. 1730. Opticks, or a Treatise of the Reflections, Refractions, Inflections and Colours of Light. William Innys. http://books.google.com/books?id=XXu4AkRVBBoC.

## A.1 Acknowledgements

We thank R. Penrose, who time-travelled to Isaac and Albert, and initiated communication. Thanks also to the anonymous reviewer who greatly improved this manuscript.