

# A Review of Gravitational Theories

A. Einstein<sup>1,C</sup> and I. Newton<sup>2</sup>

<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 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.

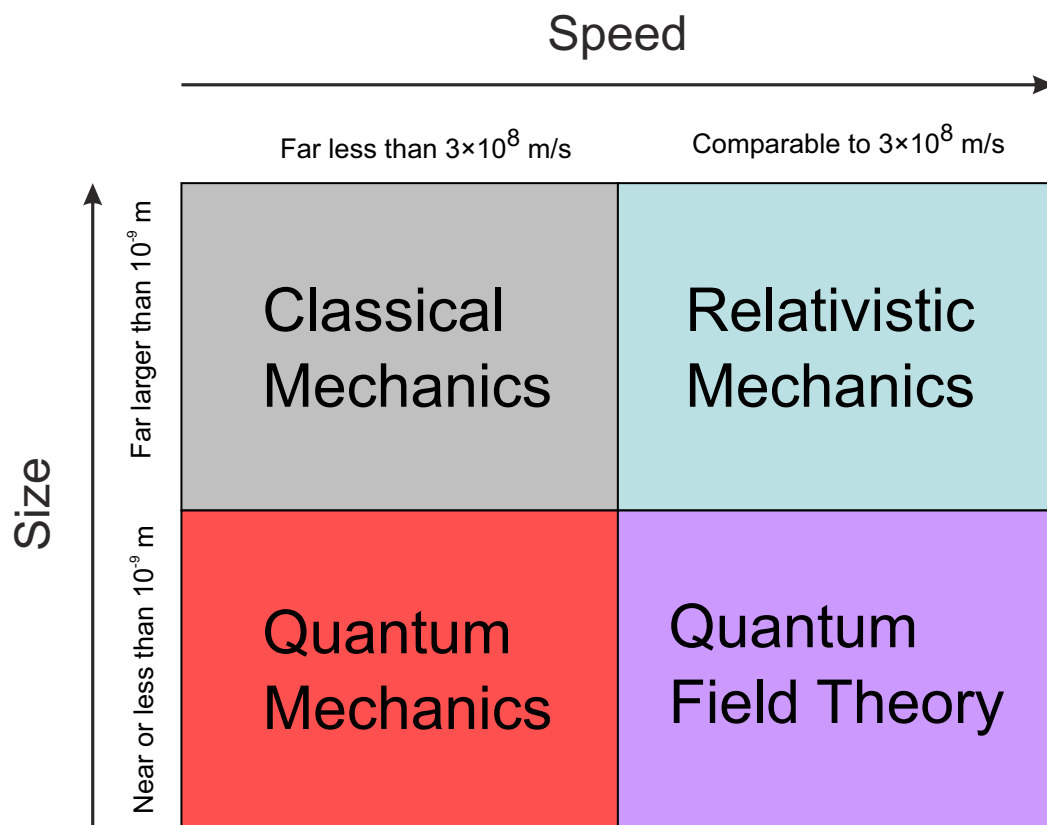


Figure 1: Some theories. Credit: Wikipedia.

## References

Einstein, Albert. 1905. “[On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies.” *Annalen Der Physik* 322 (10): 891–921. doi:[10.1002/andp.19053221004](https://doi.org/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.