2ª edição

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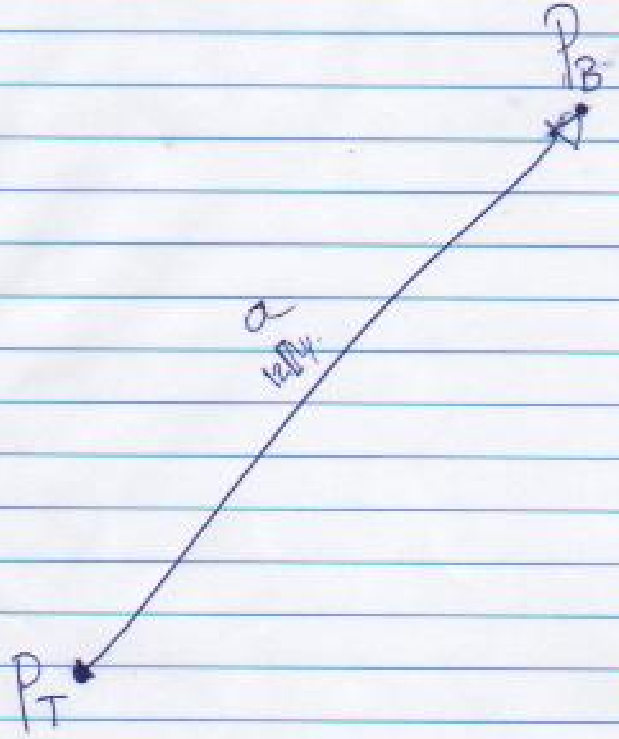

$P_T \to P_B = a = 1[illegible]$ l.y.

$[illegible] = N$

$N = 1000 \quad a = 12000$ l.y.

$P_B \to P_T = b$

Velocity & speed, than

$a = 12000$ l.y. $\div$ $1 \frac{l.y.}{y}$

$b = 12000$ l.y. $\div$ $12000 \frac{l.y.}{y}$

so observer(l_0) & (L) ~~are~~ where given:

$l_0 = 1 \frac{L.y.}{y}$, $L = 12000 \frac{L.y}{y}$;

Thus those quantities denominates the distance travelled within the perception of time. For observer l in the case, time in PT seems to be accelerated, but beyond it, the amount of interaction per l.y. is truly greater at l_0, wich moves relatively ~~through~~ to the surrounding space.

$\vec{P_T} = \vec{P_B}$, $a = P_B + P_T = 180°$

$\alpha = P_B$ V_S = Velocity in S

$\theta = P_T$ S_{PD} = Speed in S

S = Space-direction

$S = S_{PD} \cdot V_S \cdot S_{PD}$

Coming back after traveling with a, in b, PT seems to rapidly advance to future. So when b arrives, the past PT is gone; but, again in fact PT where already aged, it ocurred while a whas going on. Thus, b perception can check something beyond P_B and a about PT. While P_B gets an old image, b can go further to the source, and check more recent information about PT.

From P_T, light can't be seen reflecting b until it reaches l lenght. l lenght is the lenght wheres enough time to light reaches P_T.

$\vec{l} = P_T$

$P_T = -\vec{l}$

$P_T = 1 \frac{l.y.}{y} - 1 = 0$

$P_T > 1$