

The Lorentz Transforms – No Privileged Observer Symmetry, not Inversion.



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Hendrik Antoon Lorentz published the **Lorentz Transforms** in 1904. At that time, **Newtonian Physics** was the accepted norm. **Euclidean Space** and **Universal Time** were fully supported by mainstream physics, as they had been since the 17th century. The **Lorentz Transforms** compare measurements of length and duration (scalar time) between two inertial frames. The comparison is symmetric: each frame treats itself as at rest and the other as in motion. When the roles are swapped, the same comparison is made in reverse.

Symmetry: Length $x \leftrightarrow x'$ Duration $t \leftrightarrow t'$

In 1905, the paper ***On the Electrodynamics of Moving Bodies*** introduced **Special Relativity**, authored by the then-unknown **Albert Einstein**. By 1908 **Hermann Minkowski** independently introduced the geometric formulation of **Special Relativity**. That formulation was first resisted then accepted by **Einstein**. In 1915, **Einstein** published his second major paper, ***The Field Equations of Gravitation***, which established **General Relativity**.

At the 80th Assembly of German Natural Scientists and Physicians in Cologne, Minkowski stated:

“The views of space and time which I wish to lay before you have sprung from the soil of experimental physics, and therein lies their strength. They are radical. Henceforth, space by itself, and time by itself, are doomed to fade away into mere shadows, and only a kind of union of the two will preserve an independent reality.”

Newtonian Physics remained the entrenched ontology throughout this period. **Einstein** fully accepted **Euclidean Space** and **Universal Time**. The **principle of No Privileged Observer** is simply the recognition that the Lorentz Transforms are symmetric: proper when the rest frame measures itself; distorted when one frame measures the other. Those cross-frame measures are absolutely distorted. The Lorentz Transforms correct those distortions, both length and duration.

Minkowski's decision removed the independence of space and time by elevating time into a vector role rather than its proper scalar role in Universal Time. This elevation displaced space from its proper role as the means by which center, distance, and direction are produced. Space and time are axiomatic. This is because both are used in descriptions that presuppose their axiomatic nature. We continue to derive center, distance, and direction in Euclidean space, and we continue to treat time as scalar in the measure of duration. The axiom of time is embedded in every time span — without exception. The distinction between what time *is* and what time *does* is manifested as the corollary of the axiom of time: the Set of Ages. That decision produced the conditions that later became **Privileged Observer**. With this geometric reinterpretation in place, later treatments of **Special** and **General Relativity** drifted away from the Lorentz symmetric comparison. This drift eventually produced the inversion: the assignment of proper length and proper time to only one frame — SG's frame of rest — without ever swapping roles. Yet FG has a rest frame as well. SG has two sets of measure: SG-proper and FG-distorted. FG has the same two sets of measure: FG-proper and SG-distorted. Distortion does not apply only to FG; SG's proper measure is distorted when measured from FG.

Inversion:	Length	$x \rightarrow x'$	Duration	$t \rightarrow t'$
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The Lorentz transforms accomplish two distinct measures, that of length, and that of duration. Neither exists independent of the other. Length contraction and time dilation appear together, always so, never not.

The Axioms of The Modern Newtonian Framework

The Axiom of Space: *Space is every where from any where.*

Corollary: *Distances, directions go from some where to some where else.*

The Axiom of Time: *Time is every where the same when.*

Corollary: *The Set of Ages.*

The Axiom of Mattergy: *Mattergy matters.*

Agency: *Mattergy moves as constraints permit.*

Resolution: *Mattergy follows the path of least unresolved gradient.*

The Axioms of General Relativity

The same, they just don't know it.

GR is using the axioms they claim do not apply. The **Axiom of Space** is present in every instance of center, distance, and direction. The **Axiom of Time** is present in every timespan. The **Axiom of Mattergy** is *mattergy* in the **MNF** and *spacetime* in **SR/GR**.

$$\text{Mattergy} := (mc^2)^2 + (pc)^2.$$

rest mass + momentum derived energy

The **proper Newtonian Vector/Scalar manifold** is (x, y, z), t. This Vector/Scalar manifold is the manifold the Lorentz Transforms use to make their symmetric comparison. This structure is the foundation of the **Modern Newtonian Framework**. Time is universal. Space is Euclidian.

The **improper Minkowski 4D manifold** is (x, y, z, ct) where **c (the speed of light)** is there only to place vector units on scalar time, thereby promoting scalar time to vector coordinate. Time and space become geometry. The axioms hide inside that geometry.

The Modern Newtonian Framework

Measure Distortion - The Lorentz Transforms Observed Length Contraction / Time Dilation

The Lorentz Factor (γ): $\gamma = 1 / \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$

Relative Speed Defined: $v = d / t$

Hendrik Antoon Lorentz (1904) never invokes spacetime.

Hermann Minkowski (1908) creates spacetime as (x, y, z, ct).

Lorentz compares space - space (vector), time - time (scalar).

The Newtonian Vector/Scalar manifold is (x, y, z), t.

Space Transforms -- $x \leftrightarrow x'$.

Forward Spatial (lab $\rightarrow$ moving frame): $x' = \gamma (x - vt)$

Inverse Spatial (moving frame $\rightarrow$ lab): $x = \gamma (x' + vt')$

Length Contraction (rod measured from lab): $\Delta x = \Delta x' / \gamma$

(Where $\Delta x'$ is length measured in the rest frame of the object.)

Time Transforms -- $t \leftrightarrow t'$.

Forward Time (lab $\rightarrow$ moving frame): $t' = \gamma (t - vx / c^2)$

Inverse Time (moving frame $\rightarrow$ lab): $t = \gamma (t' + vx' / c^2)$

Time Dilation (clock measured from lab): $\Delta t = \gamma \Delta t'$

(Where $\Delta t'$ is time measured in the rest frame of the clock.)

No Privileged Observer

The Lorentz Transforms are symmetric between frames.

At rest > native frame >> non-native frame < moving.

At rest > non-native frame >> native frame < moving.



The Modern Newtonian Framework

The Lorentz Transforms in Matrix Form

The Lorentz Factor (γ): $\gamma = 1 / \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$

Relative Speed Defined: $v = d / t$ where $v := |v|$
 v ($|v|$) is scalar, not vector, no direction(s) involved.
 c is the speed of light in vacuum.

We map:  $\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} \Leftrightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ t' \end{pmatrix}$ <- this is a role switch,
 no inversion involved,
 neither frame is privileged.

$$\begin{array}{l} x = \gamma(x' - vt') \\ y = y' \\ z = z' \\ t = \gamma(t' - vx') \end{array} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & 0 & 0 & -\gamma v \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\gamma v & 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ t' \end{pmatrix}$$

$$\begin{array}{l} x' = \gamma(x - vt) \\ y' = y \\ z' = z \\ t' = \gamma(t - vx) \end{array} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ t' \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & 0 & 0 & -\gamma v \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\gamma v & 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ t \end{pmatrix}$$

The Newtonian Vector/Scalar Manifold: $(x, y, z), t$.

No Privileged Observer

The Lorentz Transforms are symmetric between frames.

At rest > native frame >< non-native frame < moving.

At rest > non-native frame >< native frame < moving.

Privileged Observer arises because symmetry is dropped — by the asymmetric inversion — which removes the role-switch built into the original Lorentz Transforms of 1904.

Special and General Relativity

The Lorentz Transforms in Matrix Form

The Lorentz Factor (γ): $\gamma = 1 / \sqrt{1 - v^2/c^2}$

Relative Speed Defined: $v = d / t$

c is the speed of light in vacuum.

We map:
$$\begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ ct \end{pmatrix} \Rightarrow \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ ct' \end{pmatrix}$$



$$\begin{aligned} x &= \gamma(x' - vt') \\ y &= y' \\ z &= z' \\ ct &= \gamma(ct' - \frac{v}{c}x') \end{aligned} \quad \begin{pmatrix} x \\ y \\ z \\ ct \end{pmatrix} = \begin{pmatrix} \gamma & 0 & 0 & -\gamma \frac{v}{c} \\ 0 & 1 & 0 & 0 \\ 0 & 0 & 1 & 0 \\ -\gamma \frac{v}{c} & 0 & 0 & \gamma \end{pmatrix} \begin{pmatrix} x' \\ y' \\ z' \\ ct' \end{pmatrix}$$

The Minkowski 4D Manifold: (x , y , z , ct).

Privileged Observer

** This transform is inverse.

At rest > **native frame** > < **non-native frame** < moving.

** The inverse occurs when the non-native frame's distorted measure is treated as if it were the non-native frame's proper measure.

For the full experience of Newtonian Physics 2026, see: The Modern Newtonian Framework @ www.newearthinvest.com