

**SPACE, TIME AND  
GRAVITATION: AN  
OUTLINE OF THE GENERAL  
RELATIVITY THEORY**

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Space, time and gravitation: an outline of the general relativity theory by A. S. Eddington

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**A. S. EDDINGTON**

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RELATIVITY THEORY**





*C. Davidson*

*Frontispiece*

*See page 117*

## ECLIPSE INSTRUMENTS AT SOBRAL

SPACE TIME  
AND  
GRAVITATION

AN OUTLINE OF THE GENERAL  
RELATIVITY THEORY

BY

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AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS

1920

Kofoid

Replacing No. 428111

Perhaps to move  
His laughter at their quaint opinions wide  
Hereafter, when they come to model heaven  
And calculate the stars: how they will wield  
The mighty frame: how build, unbuild, contrive  
To save appearances.

*Paradise Lost.*

QC6  
E42

## PREFACE

BY his theory of relativity Albert Einstein has provoked a revolution of thought in physical science.

The achievement consists essentially in this:—Einstein has succeeded in separating far more completely than hitherto the share of the observer and the share of external nature in the things we see happen. The perception of an object by an observer depends on his own situation and circumstances; for example, distance will make it appear smaller and dimmer. We make allowance for this almost unconsciously in interpreting what we see. But it now appears that the allowance made for the *motion* of the observer has hitherto been too crude—a fact overlooked because in practice all observers share nearly the same motion, that of the earth. Physical space and time are found to be closely bound up with this motion of the observer; and only an amorphous combination of the two is left inherent in the external world. When space and time are relegated to their proper source—the observer—the world of nature which remains appears strangely unfamiliar; but it is in reality simplified, and the underlying unity of the principal phenomena is now clearly revealed. The deductions from this new outlook have, with one doubtful exception, been confirmed when tested by experiment.

It is my aim to give an account of this work without introducing anything very technical in the way of mathematics, physics, or philosophy. The new view of space and time, so opposed to our habits of thought, must in any case demand unusual mental exercise. The results appear strange; and the incongruity is not without a humorous side. For the first nine chapters the task is one of interpreting a clear-cut theory, accepted in all its essentials by a large and growing school of physicists—although perhaps not everyone would accept the author's views of its meaning. Chapters x and xi deal with very recent advances, with regard to which opinion is more fluid. As for the last chapter, containing the author's speculations on the meaning of nature, since it touches on the rudiments of a philosophical system, it is perhaps too sanguine to hope that it can ever be other than controversial.



A non-mathematical presentation has necessary limitations; and the reader who wishes to learn how certain exact results follow from Einstein's, or even Newton's, law of gravitation is bound to seek the reasons in a mathematical treatise. But this limitation of range is perhaps less serious than the limitation of intrinsic truth. There is a relativity of truth, as there is a relativity of space.—

“For IS and IS-NOT though *with* Rule and Line  
And UP-AND-DOWN *without*, I could define.”

Alas! It is not so simple. We abstract from the phenomena that which is peculiar to the position and motion of the observer; but can we abstract that which is peculiar to the limited imagination of the human brain? We think we can, but only in the symbolism of mathematics. As the language of a poet rings with a truth that eludes the clumsy explanations of his commentators, so the geometry of relativity in its perfect harmony expresses a truth of form and type in nature, which my bowdlerised version misses.

But the mind is not content to leave scientific Truth in a dry husk of mathematical symbols, and demands that it shall be alloyed with familiar images. The mathematician, who handles  $x$  so lightly, may fairly be asked to state, not indeed the inscrutable meaning of  $x$  in nature, but the meaning which  $x$  conveys to *him*.

Although primarily designed for readers without technical knowledge of the subject, it is hoped that the book may also appeal to those who have gone into the subject more deeply. A few notes have been added in the Appendix mainly to bridge the gap between this and more mathematical treatises, and to indicate the points of contact between the argument in the text and the parallel analytical investigation.

It is impossible adequately to express my debt to contemporary literature and discussion. The writings of Einstein, Minkowski, Hilbert, Lorentz, Weyl, Robb, and others, have provided the groundwork; in the give and take of debate with friends and correspondents, the extensive ramifications have gradually appeared.

A. S. E.

1 May, 1920.

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