The summary of the article "Confirmation of results of the experiments of Michelson without the postulate about the invariance of the speed of light"

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This article attempts to show that the results of experiments of Michelson with a sufficiently high degree of accuracy can be explained by the use of dependence of the velocity of movement of the fragment of the purpose of the focused light flux from the value of the velocity of motion of the source of that light flux relatively luminiferous medium and the value of the angle between the velocity vector of movement of the fragment and the longitudinal axis of the light flux.

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The main idea behind the article.

Terminology:

- the luminous flux (by analogy with the flow of the fluid) – narrow-monochromatic light radiation emerging from the light source in the period between two points of the time.

- an element of a light flux - the lowest part of the light flux, with all its properties.

Luminous flux emitted from the light source is moving relative to the luminiferous medium in the direction, not coinciding with the direction of the radiation of the light flux, will move both translationally along its longitudinal axis and perpendicular to its longitudinal axis (i.e. the axis of the light flux will move in parallel to itself).

The longitudinal axis of the elements of the light flux will be under a certain angle γ to the longitudinal axis of the light flux.

The same thing happens if the light flux will come from a source, motionless relatively to the luminiferous medium, and reflect on the inclined towards him a mirror surface.

If we consider the possibility of the existence of the manifold light fluxes, which differ from one another angle **γ**, we can not exclude the fact that the speed of light fluxes moving relative to the stationary luminiferous medium, can have different meanings .

Experimental confirmation: the results of experiments of Michelson.