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 velocities of light, and the consequences of the theory of relativity.

As for the conception of light, it is clear that the special theory of relativity has not changed anything.

The velocity of light is always the same, whatever the state of the observer or the state of the light source.

This fact, which is so fundamental to the theory of relativity, is a consequence of the principle of relativity, which states that the laws of physics are the same for all observers in uniform motion relative to one another.

The principle of relativity is a fundamental postulate of the theory of relativity, and it is one of the most important results of the special theory of relativity.

The principle of relativity is also a consequence of the concept of spacetime.

In the special theory of relativity, spacetime is a four-dimensional manifold, and the laws of physics are the same for all observers in uniform motion relative to one another.

The principle of relativity is a consequence of the invariance of the laws of physics under Lorentz transformations.

The Lorentz transformations are a set of equations that relate the coordinates of a moving observer to the coordinates of a stationary observer.

The Lorentz transformations are a consequence of the invariance of the laws of physics in the absence of gravity.

In other words, the laws of physics are the same for all observers in uniform motion relative to one another, and this is a consequence of the invariance of the laws of physics in the absence of gravity.

Therefore, the velocity of light is always the same, whatever the state of the observer or the state of the light source.

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