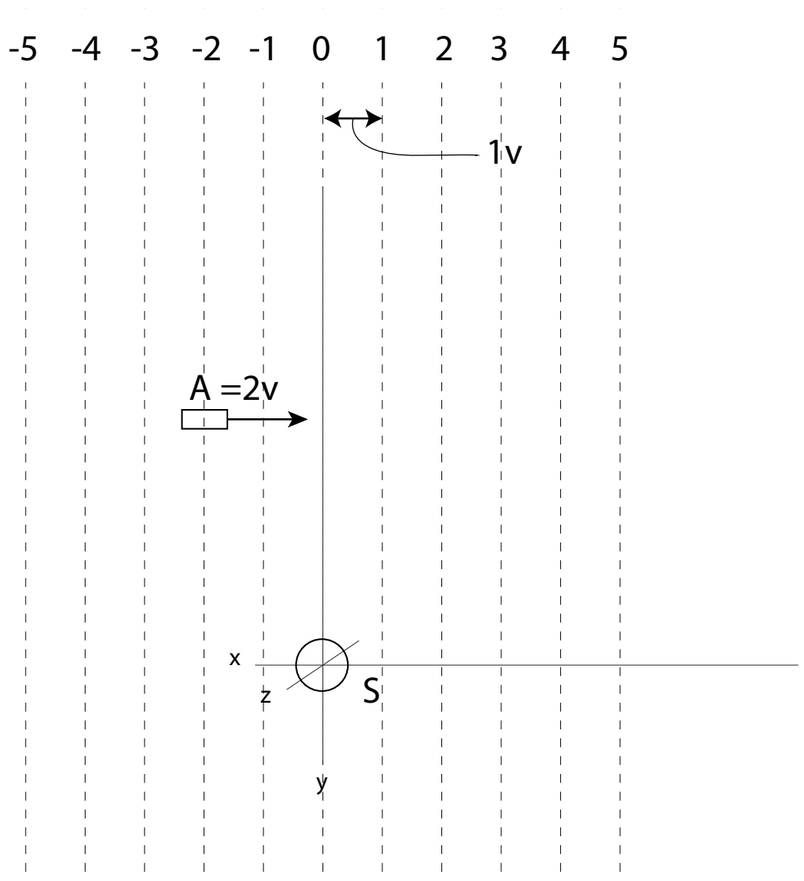
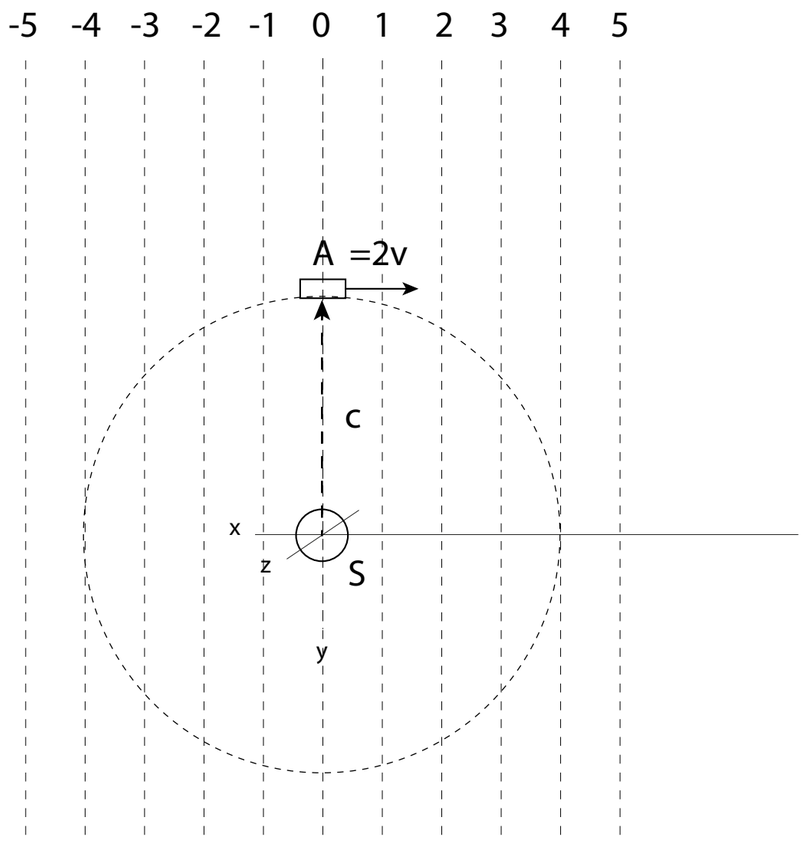
Observations at rest with S (OS)

A is at -2x in uniform motion at 2v parallel to x, in the +x direction.
S is at 0x. A light pulse is emitted from S



t=0

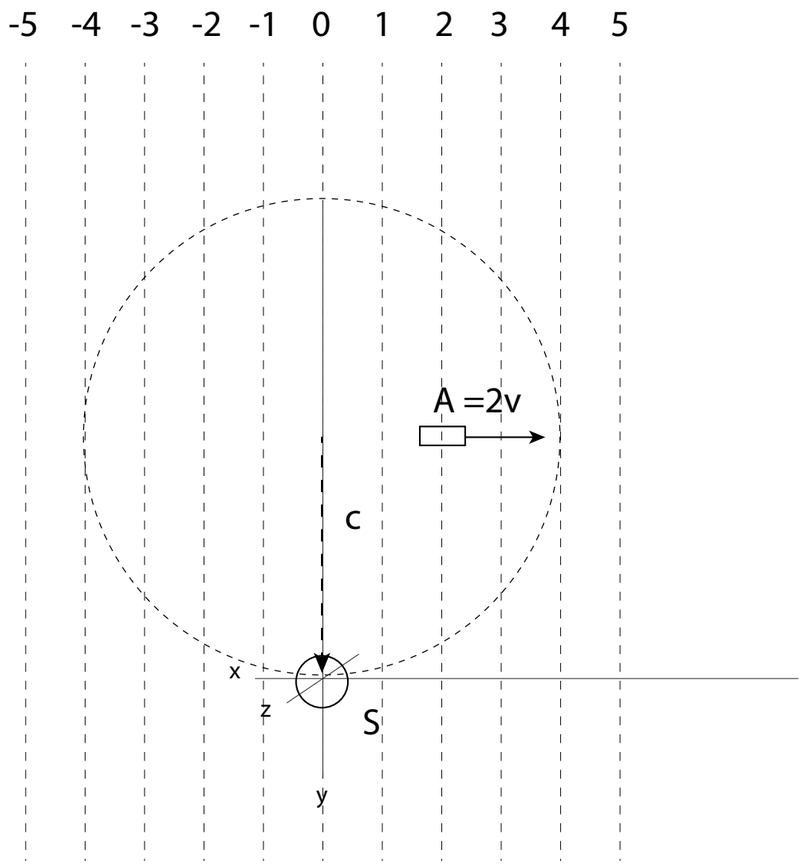
The light pulse strikes A where A and S coincide at 0x



t=1

A is at 2x and the reflected light pulse returns to S

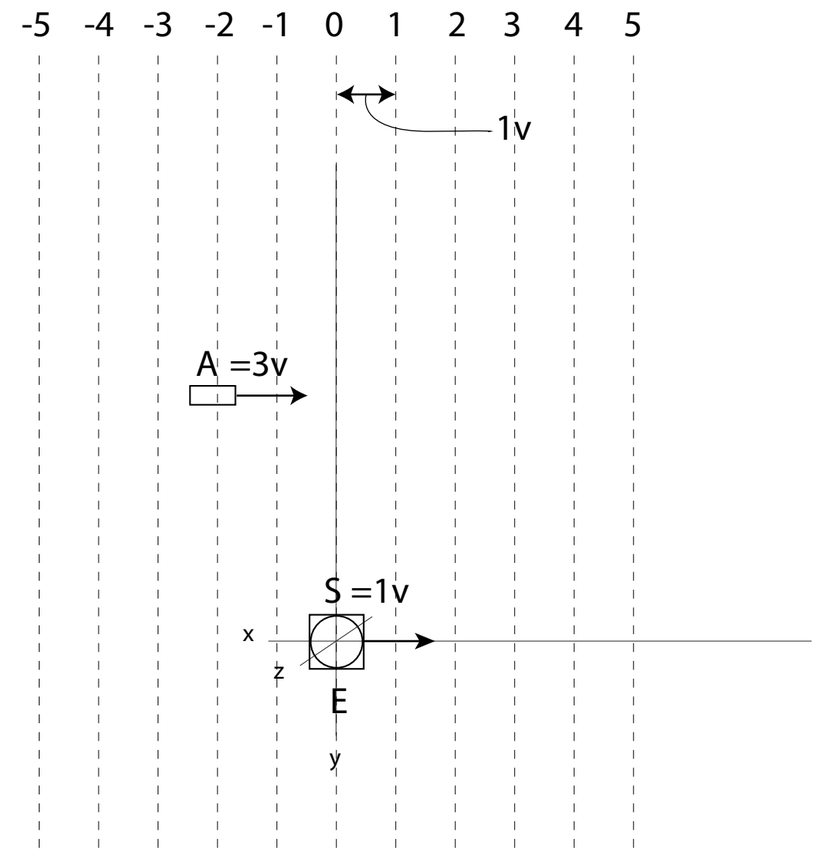
The symmetry of the motion of the light pulse across y relative to A observed at rest with S, is assumed from the symmetry of the relative motion of A and S observed at rest with S and the constancy of c.



t=2

Observations at rest with E (OE)

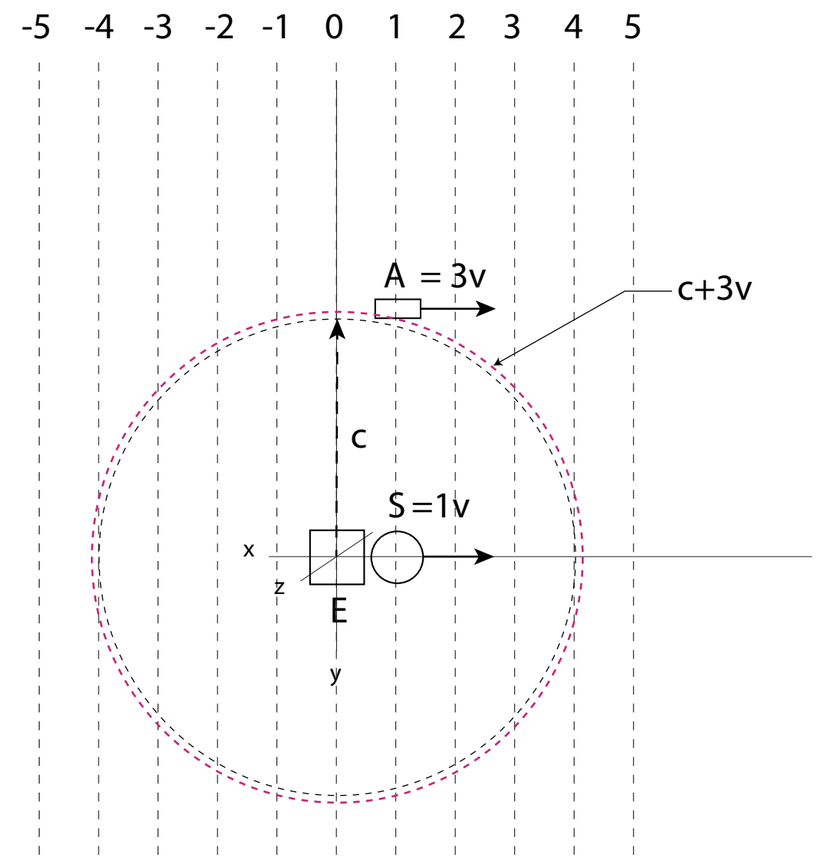
A is at -2x, in uniform motion at 3v in the +x direction. S is at 0x, in uniform motion at 1v in the +x direction.
A light pulse is emitted from S at E where they coincide at 0x



t=0

At t=1 the light pulse misses A where A and S coincide at 1x.

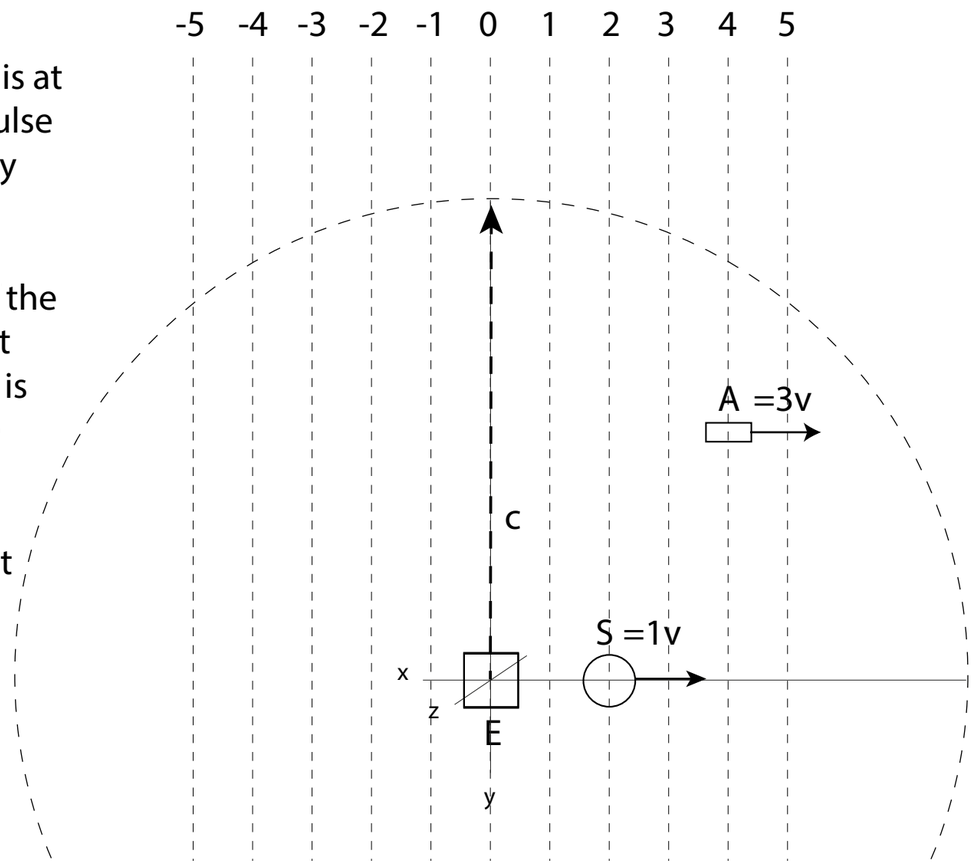
When the light pulse is considered to strike A where the speed of A and c converge, the length of the light pulse path relative to E is greater than the length relative to S.



t=1

At t=2 A is at 4x, S is at 2x and the light pulse continues in the +y direction.

The asymmetry of the motion of the light pulse relative to A is assumed from the asymmetry of the motion of A and S relative to the light pulse emission at E observed at rest in E.



t=2

Whether the motion of the light is considered a pulse, a particle, or a wave, Galilean relativity shows the event of striking A changes between OS and OE even though both observe identical motion of A relative to S. When time dilation in S accounts for the constancy of c in S and E, the longer light pulse path - greater light time of such a path - (c+3v in OE t=1) where the light **does** strike A observed at rest with E, will reconsile the identical, relative motion of A and S observed by both S and E (and every inertial frame) resulting in the same event for all.