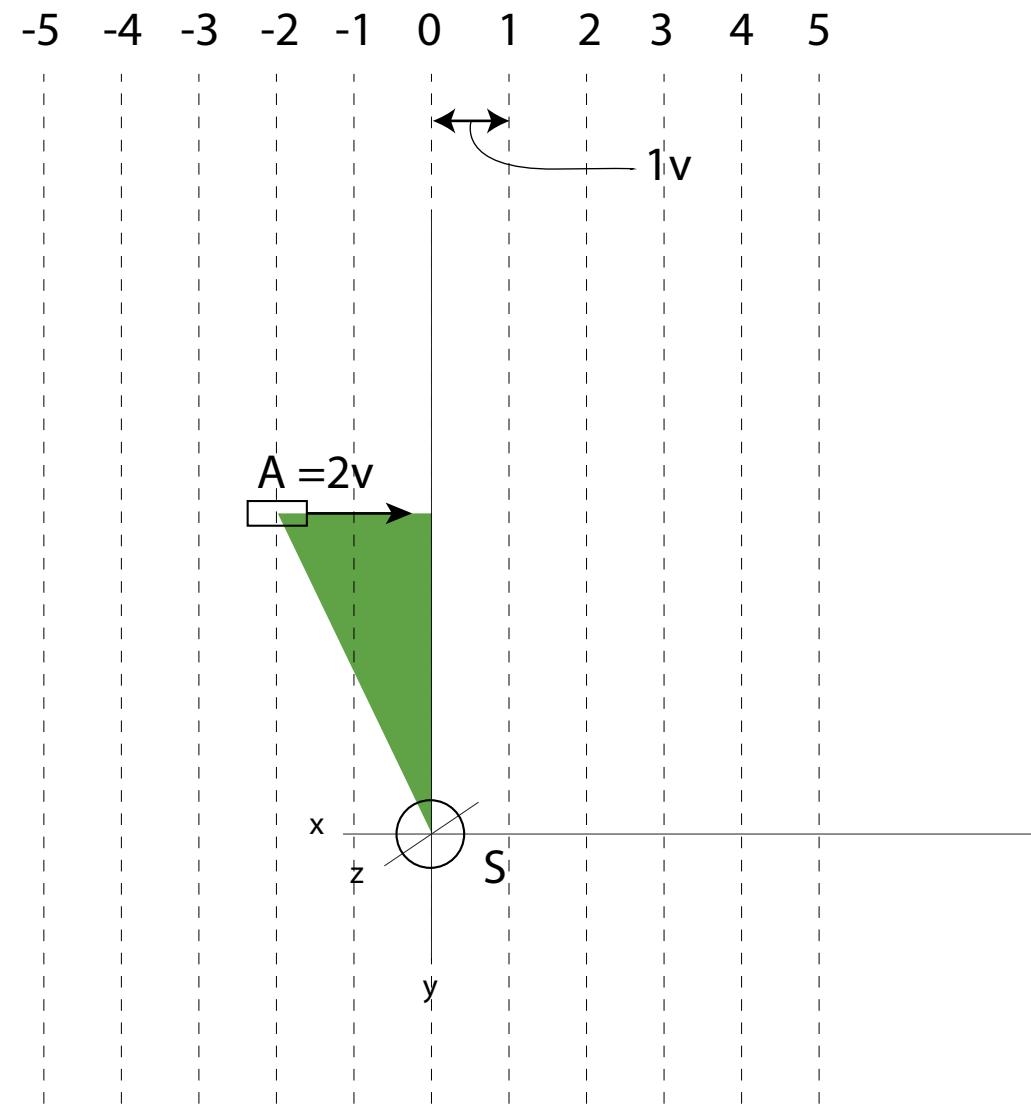
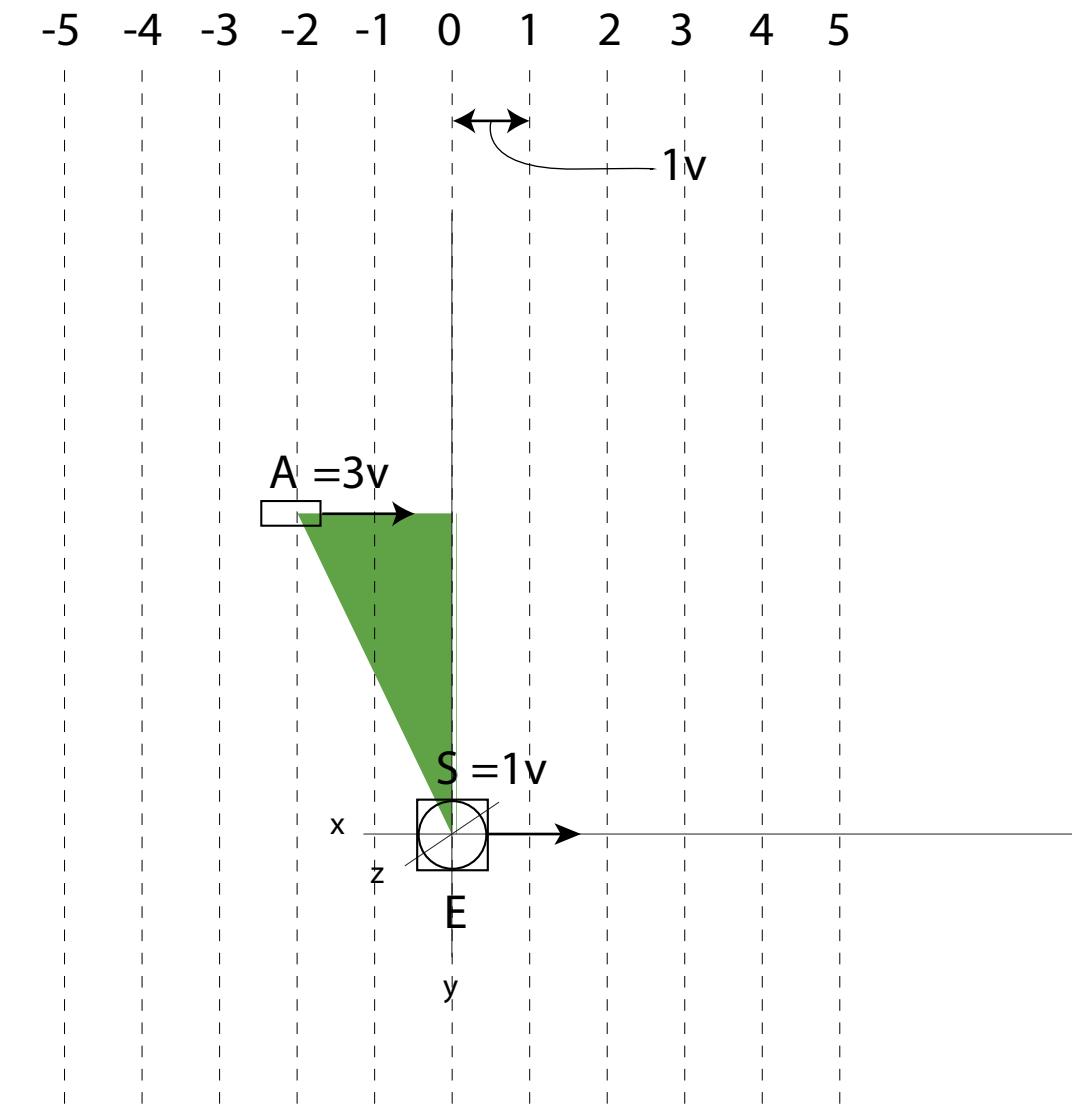


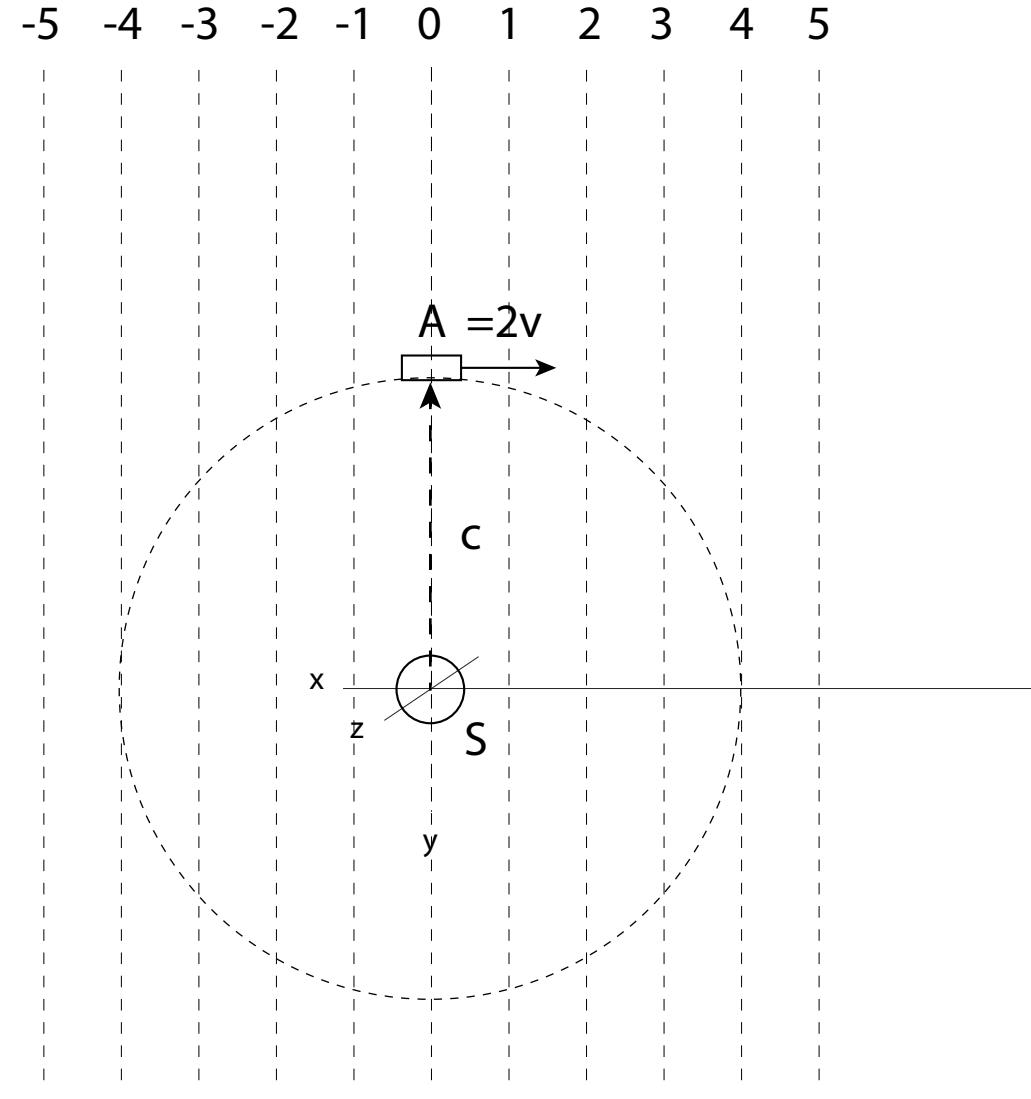
Observations at rest with S (OS)



Observations at rest with E (OE)

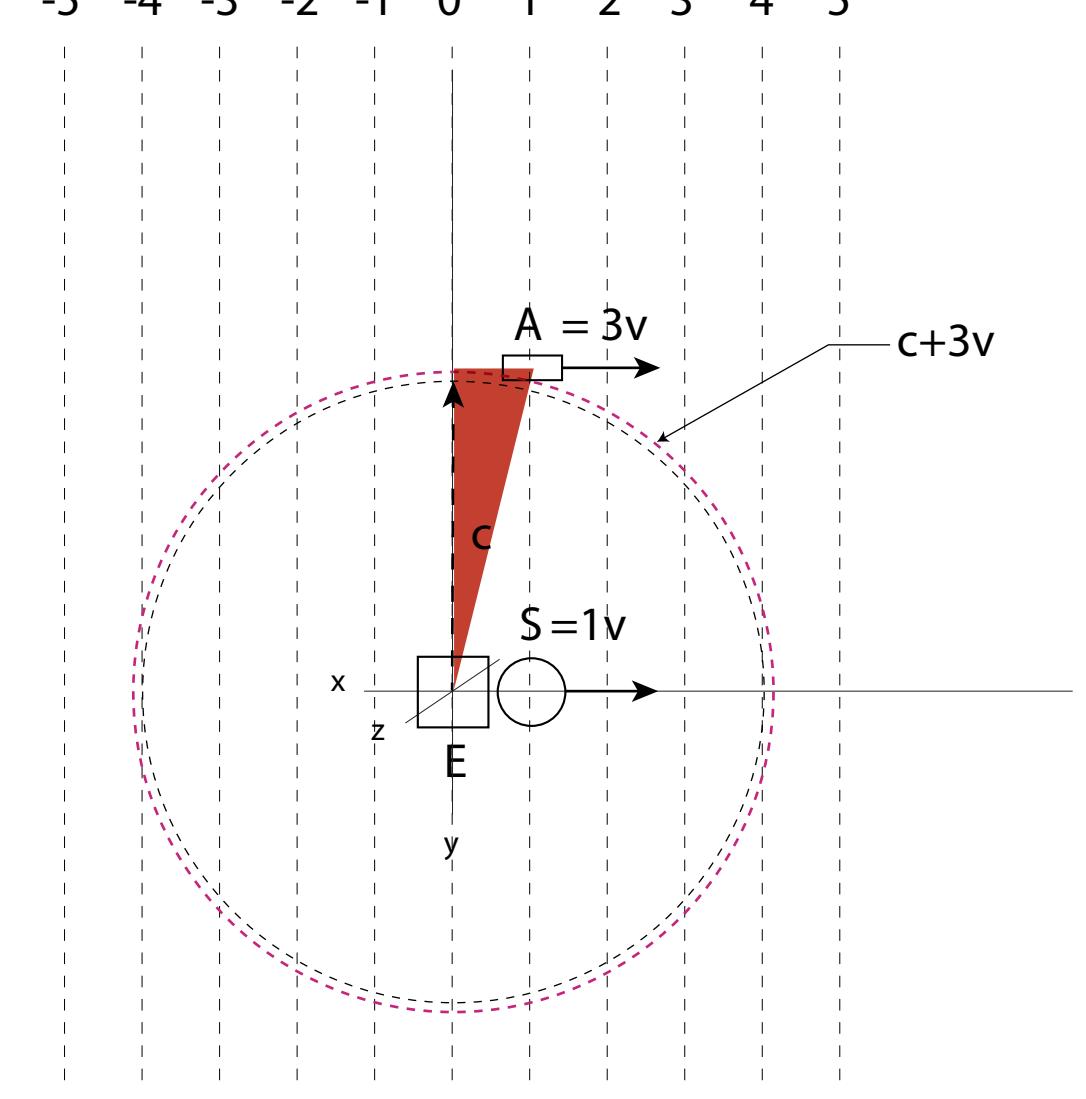


The light pulse strikes A where A and S coincide at $0x$

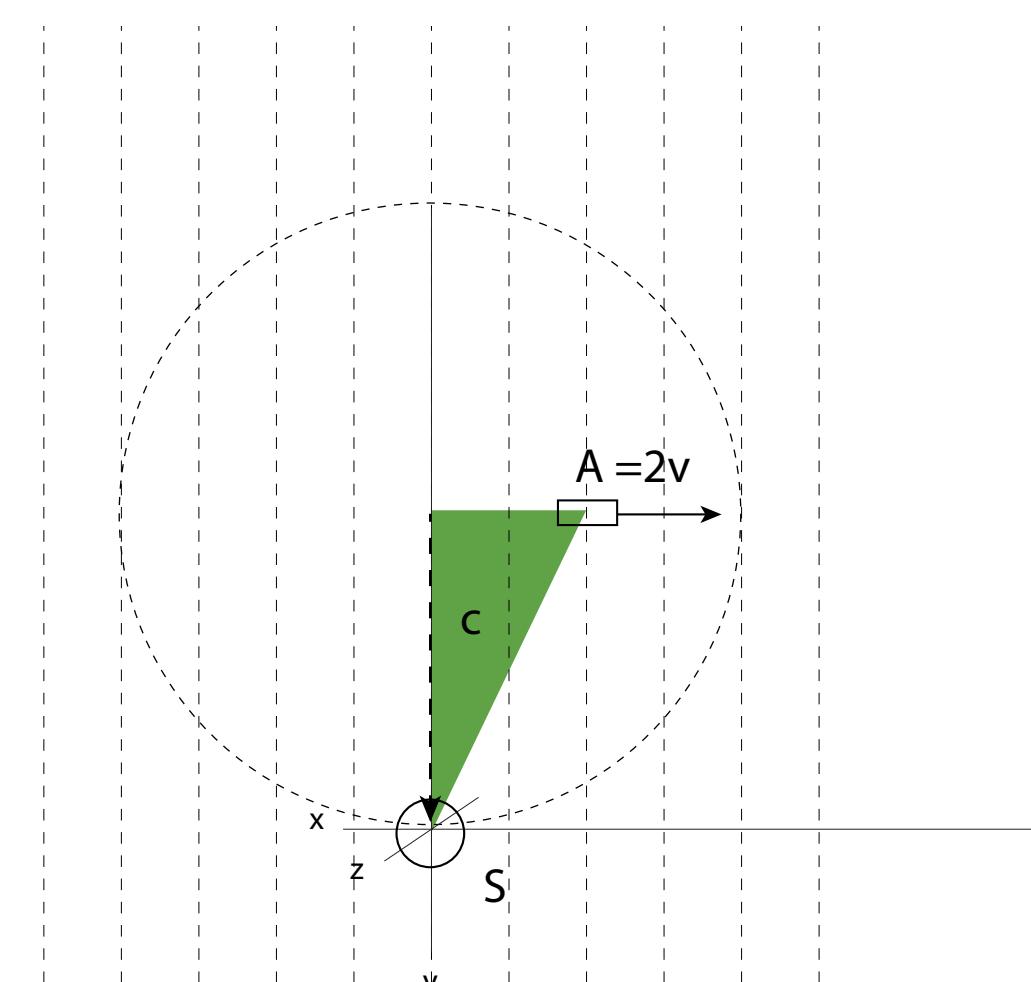


At $t=1$ the light pulse misses A where A and S coincide at $1x$.

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.

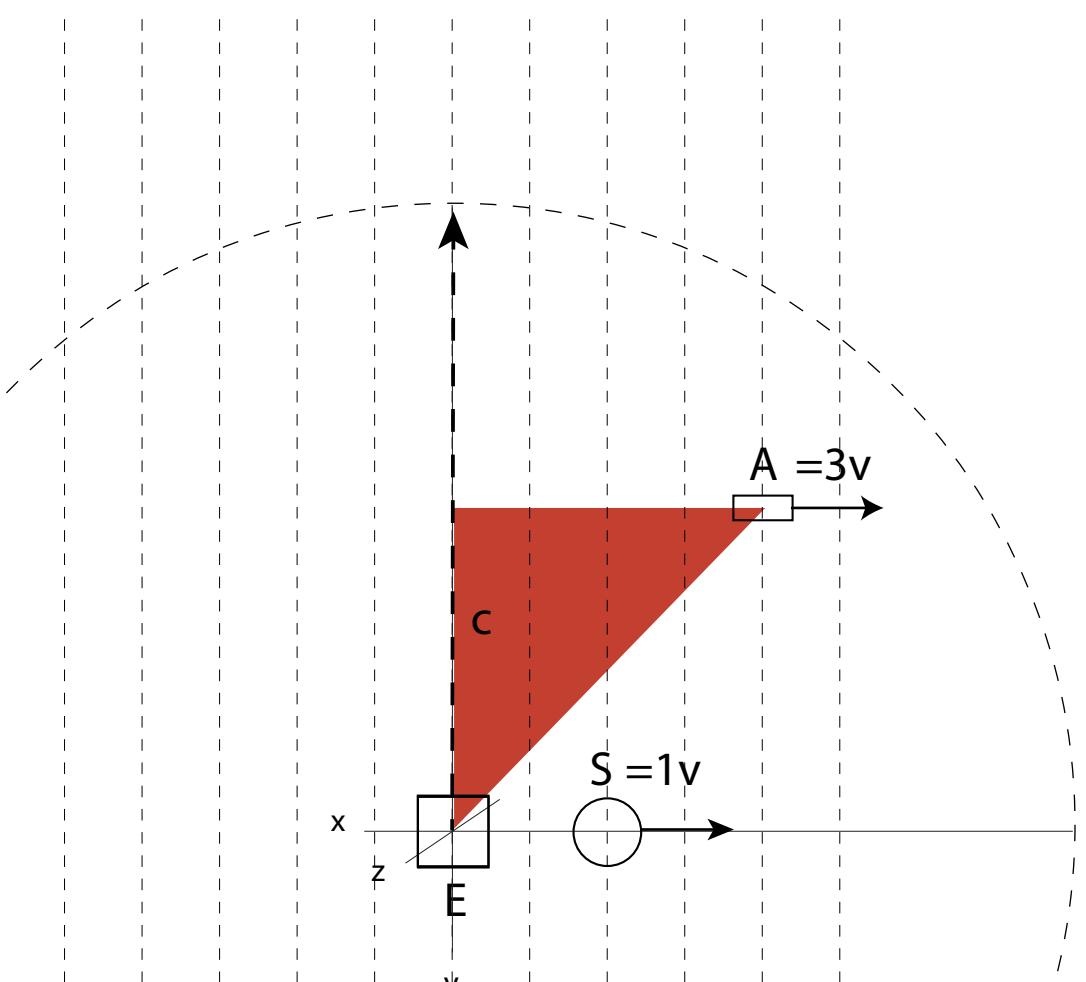


A is at $2x$ and the reflected light pulse returns to S



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.



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 reconcile 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.