# Blue Shifted Galaxies, Dark Matter and Black Holes In Dynamic Universe Model

snp.gupta@gmail.com SNP.GUPTA BHILAI STEEL PLANT

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#### **Abstract:**

Dynamic Universe model is mathematically stable without any singularities, gives many results that are not possible otherwise. Its predictions about the existence of Blue shifted Galaxies came true. People are well aware of this fact. Out of a 930,000 Galaxy spectra in the SDSS database, 40% are images for Galaxies; that gives to 558,000 Galaxies. There are 120,000 Quasars, 50,000 brotherhood of quasars, 7000 blue shifted galaxies, giving a total of 177,000.. That is more than 31.7% of available Galaxy count are Blue shifted. Just to support Bigbang theory, we are neglecting such a huge amount Blue shifted Galaxies. Will that help to the development of science? We searched for Black-holes and Dark matter, all the sky for the last 100 years in futile.

Black-holes and Dark matter are absolutely necessary for Bigbang based cosmologies. In Reality did we find any? These are not required to be found in Dynamic Universe Model. Newtonian two body problem used differential equations. Einstein's general relativity used tensors which in turn unwrap into differential equations. Dynamic Universe Model uses tensors that give simple equations with interdependencies. Differential equations will not give unique solutions. Whereas Dynamic Universe Model gives a unique solution of positions, velocities and accelerations for each point mass in the system for every instant of time.

his new singularity free N-body problem solution can be used as cosmological model and is tested in this paper by the way of computer simulation using 133 bodies or point masses. The universe assumed to be heterogeneous and anisotropic. This situation is clearly shown in the output pictures formed from this Model. These pictures show from the starting points to final stabilized orbits of masses involved. Advantage with Dynamic Universe Model is that it can operate on inhomogeneous and anisotropic starting conditions. Because of this dynamism, the universe does not collapse into a lump (due to Newtonian static forces).

This Model depicts the three dimensional orbit formations of involved masses or celestial bodies like in our present universe. From the resulting graphs one can see ndomly at the start. the orbit formations of the point masses, which were positioned An orbit formation means some Galaxies are coming near (Blu ifted) and some are going away (Red shifted). The actual ratio of Red shifted to Bl shifted Galaxies will depend on

- 1. Universal Gravitational Force acting on each Galaxy at that instant of time,
- 2. The position of the observer in the Universe
- 3. The actual point mass distribution in three dimensions at that instant of time.

This ratio can never be 50:50. This universe exists now in the present state, it existed earlier, and it will continue to exist in future also in a similar way. All physical laws will work at any time and at any place. Evidences for the three dimensional rotations or the dynamism of the universe can be seen in the streaming motions of local group and local cluster. Here in this dynamic universe, both the red shifted and blue shifted Galaxies co-exist simultaneously.

#### **History:**

Historically, King Oscar II of Sweden announced a prize to a solution of N-body problem 87. He announced 'Given a with advice given by Gösta Mittag-Leffler in system of arbitrarily many mass points that attract each according to Newton's law, under the assumption that no two points ever collide, try to find a representation of the coordinates of each point as a series in a variable that is some known function of time and for all of whose values the series converges uniformly.' Now I can say that the Dynamic Universe Model solves this classical N-body problem where only Newtonian Gravitation law and classical Physics were used.

Missing mass: Concept In Bigbang cosmologies, theoretical star circular velocities in a Galaxy are predicted as shown in the left of Pic 1. The observed rotation curves are shown on the right side of same picture. They use spectroscopic 21cm maps of neutral hydrogen for finding the rotation curve of the Galaxy, which stays flat out to large distances, instead of falling off as in the Pic 1. Does this mean that the mass of the Galaxy increases with increasing distance from the center, as said by Bigbang?

Graph Table: Missing Mass in Galaxies: In Cases 1,2,3 & 4 show cases with and without central mass and / or external galaxies. We can see clearly external Galaxies and Central mass in Galaxy is required as dist velocity curves are near to actual observational results. These N-body calculations and results are showing theoretical star circular velocity curves. Do the Galaxies have to be assumed to have some missing mass? Is that required?

Contact:

SNP.GUPTA

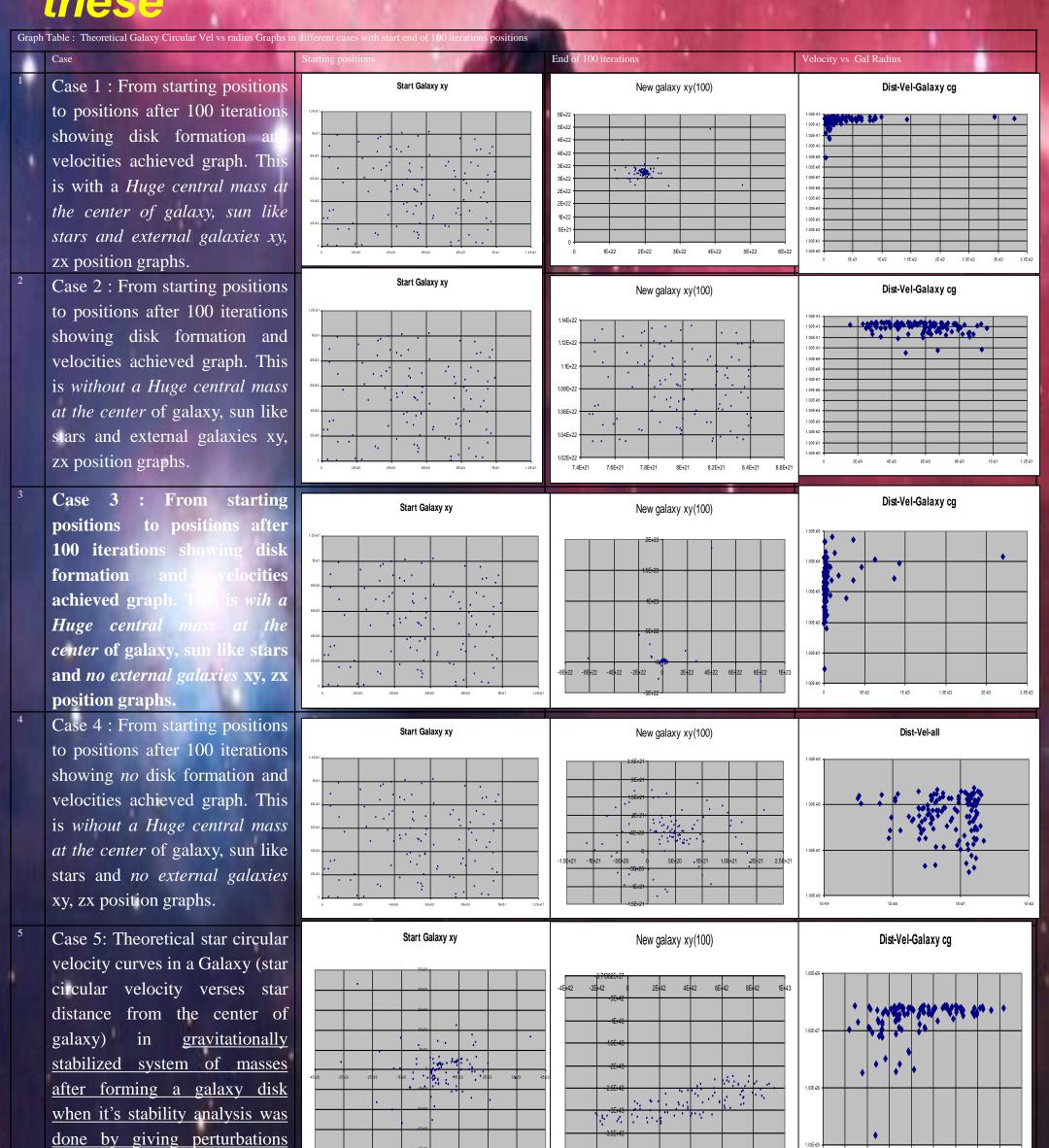
snp.gupta@gmail.com http://vaksdynamicuniversemodel.blogspot.in/

Mob: +919407980419

### What is left of Basic Bigbang theory now?

- No evidence for Blackholes (Larger Diameter Densmass exist)
- No evidence for Bigbang
- Where did anybody find Dark matter? (Without of dark matter Bigbang theory collapses!)
- Where is dark energy, any evidence found? (That is the force behind expansion in the universe according to Bigbang)
- No Bigbang predicted CMB. Is there any experiment that measured Bigbang generated CMB only; till today, after totally excluding starlight? Say COBE, WMAP, FIRAS or any other experiment.....
- Blue shifted Galaxies everywhere
- Some simple questions: how to explain Pioneer
- Why to use thumb rules for New Horizons trajectory calculations?

## Universe Model can explain all



REFERENCES

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