# Conjecture of the universe model and the correlation between galaxy, black hole and the model

Yuhang He and his teacher
email:heyuhang54@gmail.com

Abstract: We discussed our hypothetical universe model and use it to deduce some conclusions, which challenge that Andromeda and the Milky Way do not necessarily collide ,the correlation between the model, black hole and the Milky Way. The universe is"four-dimensional" object, and we are in a "three-dimensional" earth.

keywords : universe model conjecture, galaxy, black hole, projection

A very smart Ant climbed to the Yangtze River for the first time. He once heard that the Yangtze River is very wide, until when he saw it with his own eyes, he was so shocked that the Yangtze River is so wide and the water flow is so fast. He suddenly came out one question, where the water flow of such a wide Yangtze River is heading to? So it sat on a leaf and floated along the Yangtze River. Along the way, it encountered countless eddies, some of which were large and some of which were small. In some places, the water flow of the River was very fast and in some places, the water flow was very gentle. Moreover, the more it went to the lower reaches of the Yangtze River, the wider the River became. After months, the ant finally came to the River estuary. While the ant was shocking at that the sea was so big, a wise man passed by the ant. The ant asked the wise man, how big is the sea? The wise man told the ant that although the sea is too big to describe, the size of the sea can be described in a way. The ant asked again, the river always flows like this. Won't its water run dry? The wise man replied: the water of the River actually comes from the sea..... The ant asked again: what's the matter with those eddies? The wise man replied: those eddies are related to the gravity of earth, the velocity of river and atmospheric pressure. The ant asked: what are atmospheric pressure and gravity? The wise man explained to the ant again. But when the wise man explained to the ant how the water from the sea flowed into the Yangtze River again, the ant couldn't understand it anyway. You know, this ant is already the smartest one among ants. Our human understanding of the universe is like the understanding of the earth by this intelligent ant. We don't even know what kind of model the universe should be expressed by.

It is difficult to observe the four-dimensional universe directly. What can be observed is only the projection of the four-dimensional universe. In a sense, this projection is untrue, that is, the universe we observe is not the universe itself. The data is real, but it can't explain some questions of the universe. And we don't agree with the “big bang theory”. We believe that there is no dark matter. The reason why the matter at the edge of the Milky Way galaxy is not thrown out is that there is a very powerful "Big Bang". All galaxies rotate around it, not the role of dark matter. This is the same as the

vortex formed in the river. It is related to the role of earth gravity ， the rotation of the earth and river velocity, not the role of air. The rotation of galaxies is related to the "Big Bang", or the whole universe. Referring to the gravity of the earth on objects, it is caused by the gravity of the whole earth.

It is difficult to observe the four-dimensional universe directly. What can be observed is only the projection of the four-dimensional universe. In a sense, this projection is untrue, that is, the universe we observe is not the universe itself. The data are real, but they can't explain many problems in the universe. And we don't agree with the big bang theory.

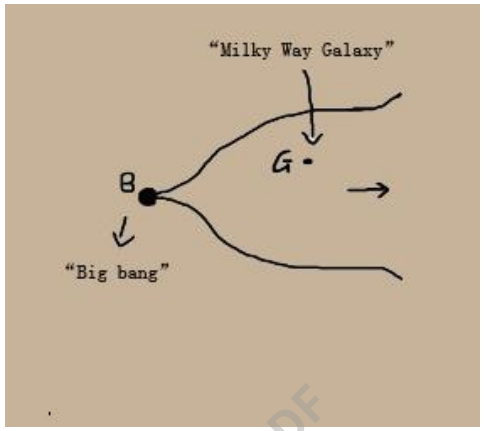


Image 1

G=Milky way Galaxy
B=Big bang

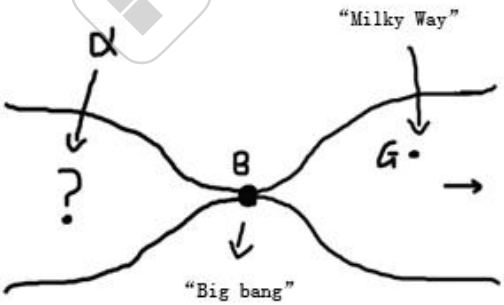


Image 2

G=the Milky Way Galaxy
B=Big bang

Image 1= The most common model
Image 2= It refers to the model in an article

We partly agree with the universe model from image 2. The right area of the model represents the position of our Milky Way galaxy. The question is What does the area $\alpha$ represent? This needs an explanation, which leads to our universe model in image 3

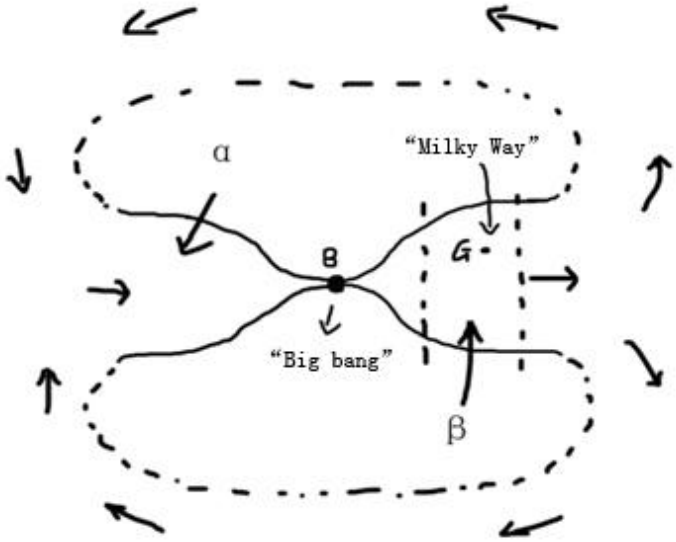


image 3

G=the Milky Way Galaxy
B=the Big Bang

Where does the model come from? The model comes from a strange problem, From the Hubble telescope, it is observed that distant galaxies are getting farther and farther away from each other (the vast majority galaxies), However, we observe that our own Milky way and Andromeda are getting close to each other, and we even calculate that they will collide in 4 billion years. We doubt this conclusion. Andromeda and the Milky Way may not necessarily collide. (a study in 2021 said that the collision may not occur after calculation)

This model is a four-dimensional model, as shown in image 3, which explains the "Big Bang" and the size of the universe. The $\beta$ area is the range that our telescope can observe, and the $\alpha$ area is almost infinite. It explains we seem to feel that there is a starting point of the "big bang", to feel that the universe is expanding so fast and seems infinite,to feel it will eventually "destroy" back to a point in the end. We believe that the size of whole four-dimensional universe can be described under certain conditions, this may be related to the size and quantity of prime numbers.

In order to understand the model in image 3, it can be simplified to image 4

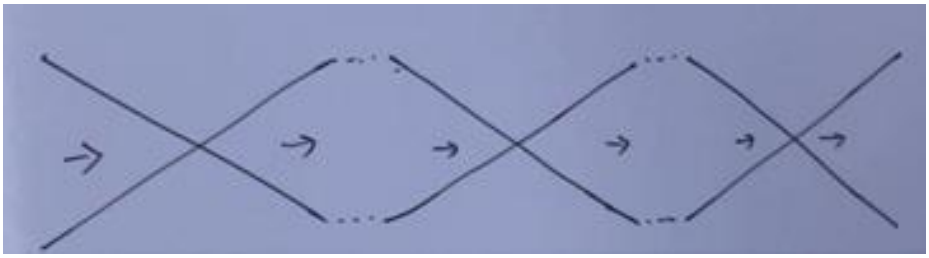

Image4

Some conclusions can be drawn from the model

1, Theoretically, taking the Milky Way Galaxy as the starting point, start in any direction and go straight , finally will return to the origin. Coincidentally, standing on the earth's sea level, we can return to the origin from any point in a straight line, because the earth is spherical. For example, as shown in image 5, if we keep walking along the CD direction, we will eventually return to C ' (that is very C ), but C' may be slightly different from C . From another point of view, in theory, C D can observe C'D ' from its own position, but there is one condition that the speed of C'D' away from CD is less than the speed of light. Here's a question. Can we get to D' if we keep going? Because the location of C'D 'in its area is uncertain.

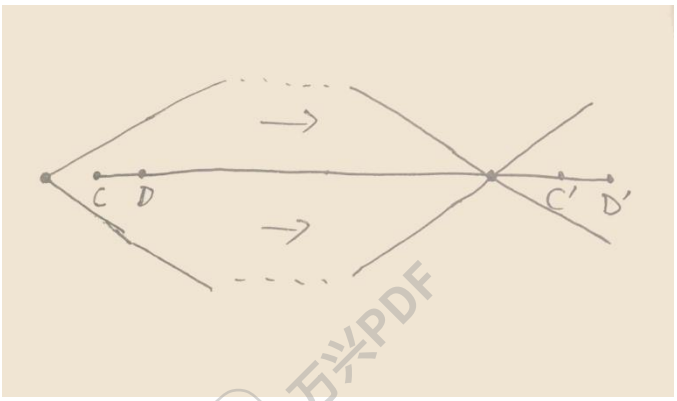


Image5

C = Milky Way Galaxy
D = Andromeda

2, Hubble observed that distant galaxies are almost away from each other, consistent with the β Area in model image 6 . In image 6, CD represents our galaxy Andromeda, and AB represents the two distant galaxies we observed from CD. All the observed galaxy clusters seem to revolve around a mysterious Center (the galaxy forming galaxy cluster revolves around the largest galaxy, and the whole galaxy cluster revolves around a larger galaxy cluster) or as if all galaxy clusters revolve around a mysterious center. According to α area in image 6.

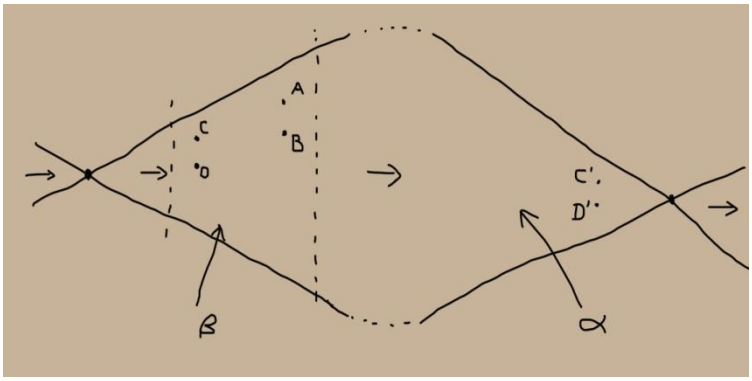

Image6

AB = distant galaxies
CD = Milky Way and Andromeda

3, From the model, the universe seems to expand from a singularity ("Big Bang"). In image 6 , we start expand from β area infinitely, it leads to the "Big Bang Theory". After calculation, we will also come to the conclusion that the universe seems to be finally destroyed, that is, back to the singularity of the region before the "Big Bang" in α area.

4, The whole galaxy of the Milky way is also a four-dimensional object, which meets our image 3 model in a sense

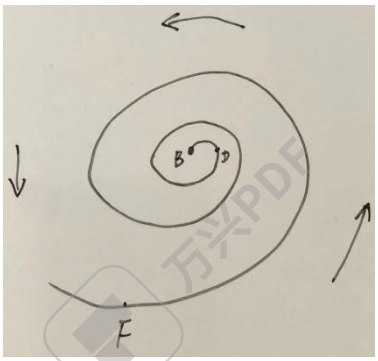


Image 7

B= Galactic central black hole
D= fixed star very close to B
F= the most marginal star in the Milky Way

We have observed that star D, which is very close to the giant black hole in the center of the galaxy, rotates around B at a very fast speed, and D appears to be the substance in the α area of image 6 , which will be inhaled by B very soon. F appears to be the substance in the β area of image 6 , which will eventually break away from B. But the fact is that after billions of years, the Milky Way system has become super stable, and the position of D,F in the Milky Way is also very stable. Therefore, this has to remind us that the universe should also be very stable.

5 , Black holes (giant black hole at the center of galaxy) also fit the model.

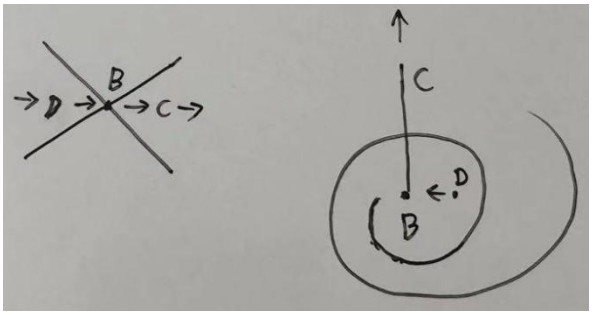


Image 8

C = rays extruded from B
B = black hole in the center of the galaxy
D = fixed star very close to B

In image 8 , if D is sucked into B, it will ejects from B in the form of energy C and go to the distant depths of the universe. In a sense, black holes can also be explained by models. When the event occurs, D becomes C, not D itself anymore. But in terms of energy, C,D is the same thing. We speculate that the central black hole at the galaxy is maybe the door to another space. D enters the space-time inside black hole B from our space-time, and then returns to our space-time in the form of C. According to the previous conclusion, starting from any point in the universe and going straight can return to the origin. Although C goes to the depths of the universe, it can theoretically return to the point starting from B.

Interesting conclusions

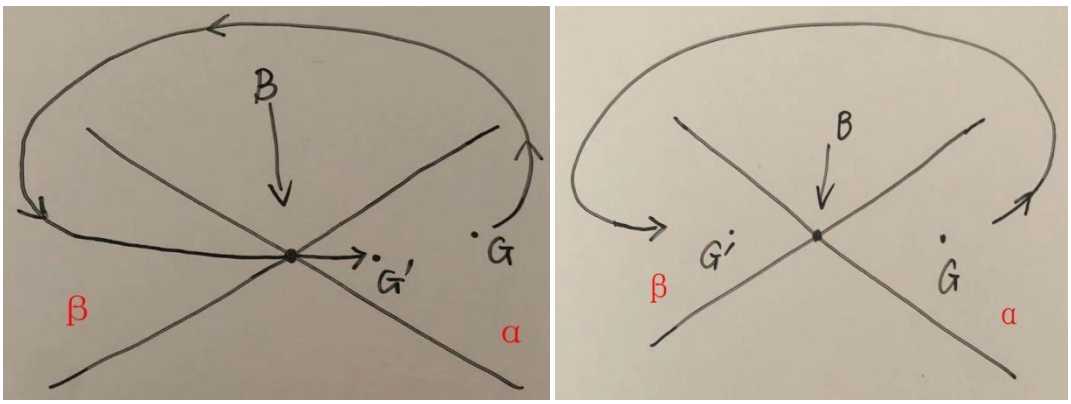


Image 9

G= the Micky Way
B= the big bang

According to the model, starting from the Milky Way in any direction, it can return to the origin. Theoretically, there is more than one of "us". In a way, "We" can observe another distant of "us". Image 9 left the G ' appears to be in α Area, in fact, it also passes through B (the Big Bang) from β area.

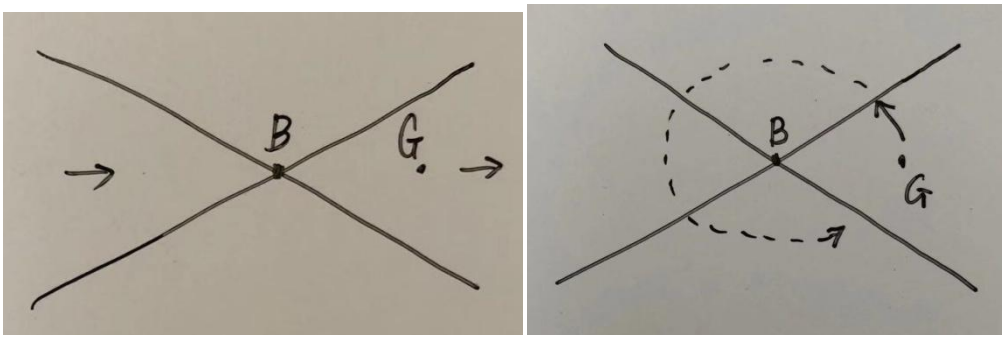


Image 10

G= the Micky Way
B= the Big Bang
Image 10 left = image 10 right

image 10 can be understood as that all galaxies rotate around B (Big Bang). Suppose B is a super giant black hole, the scale of this black hole is so large as the whole universe (that is, our whole universe is a black hole). We can't observe it because we may be inside this giant black hole, which seems to explain the observation that distant galaxies are far away from each other and accelerate to leave. According to the existing theory, if an object approaches a black hole, its observation speed becomes slower. In other words, the latter is the result of the appearance measurement from outside of the black hole. So what is the result of observing inside of a black hole? It may be to accelerate away from the black hole, but there is no end (never will get out of the black hole). According to calculations, the Milky Way may be moving around the center of the Virgo Cluster at 3.6 million kilometers per hour (1000 meters per second), and the Virgo Cluster is likely to be moving around the "Big Bang" at a very fast speed. Therefore, the speed of our galaxy may be moving at the speed of light relative to the "Big Bang".

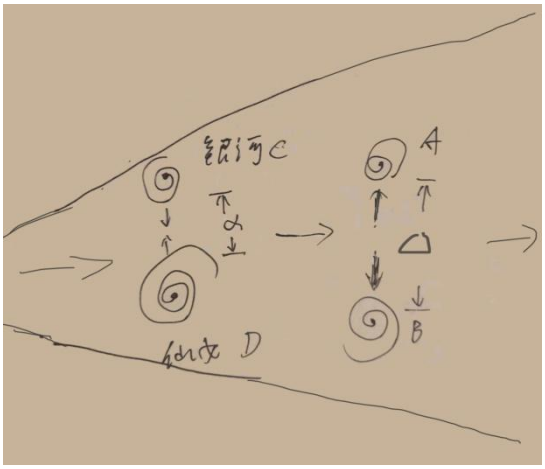


Image11

C,D = the Milky Way Galaxy and Andromeda

A,B = two distant galaxies observed from the Milky Way

Back to the original problem, image 11 is the result we have observed, that is, when C,D (Milky Way and Andromeda) observes distant A,B galaxies, A,B go far away from each other (most galaxies), but in reality, through calculation, our galaxy, Milky Way and Andromeda are close to each other. Its Very strange.  Are the Milky Way and Andromeda so special? ( most galaxies go far away from each other)

We might change our mind as well. If the model is correct, what is the result of observing our C,D from the distant A,B Galaxy? Let's discuss the possibilities

1,

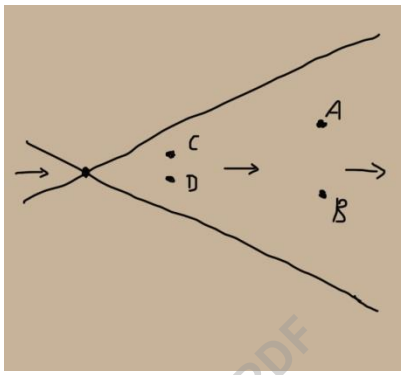


Image12

Number 1 possibility: In image 12 , A,B is in a space area farther away from the Big Bang, A,B go away from each other. When A,B observes C,D,  C,D go close to each other, It seems that the C,D is in a space area closer to the Big Bang.

Make another assumption, as shown in image 13

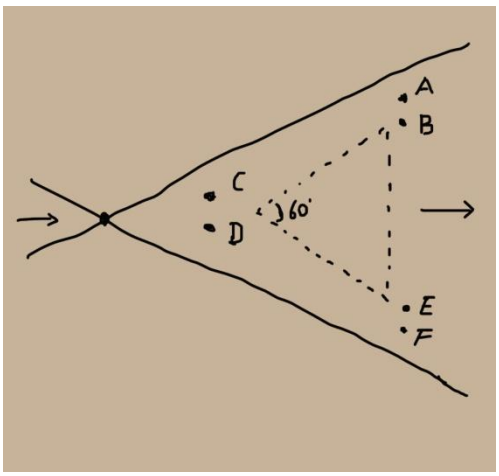


Image13

When we deviate from the angle of 60 degrees to observe the same distant galaxy E,F,

we can get the conclusion that E,F is also far away from each other. At the same time, assuming that the position is very coincident, the angle between C,D and E,F observed by A,B is also 60 degrees. So A,B observe E,F must go far away from each other. Only but A,B and E,F observation C,D are close to each other. Why?

2,

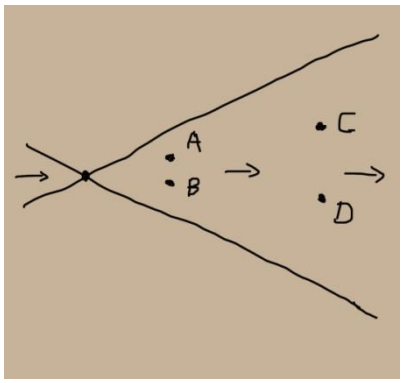


Image14

The second possibility is the real situation we consider. As shown in image 14, when A,B observes C,D (our position) at its position, CD becomes in a space area far away from (the Big Bang), so C,D go actually far away from each other. In other words, when we observe ourselves, C,D seem to go close to each other, but when we look at our C,D from the distant position of A,B E,F, C,D appear to go far away from each other. It depends on the position of the observation. This seems contradictory, because we observe and calculate that Andromeda and the Milky Way go close to each other (in 2021, an foreign institution study said that Andromeda and the Milky Way will not necessarily collide). It seems a bit like Schrodinger's cat, double slit interference experiment. The universe is so magical that it is not surprising to draw contradictory conclusions.

3,

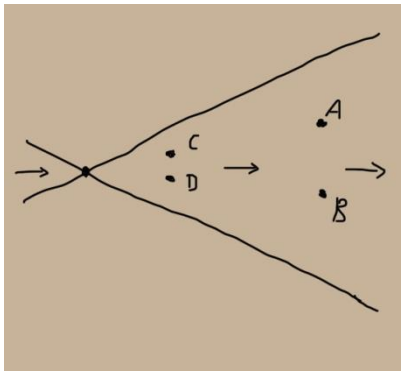


Image15

The third possibility is more difficult to explain. In image 15, A,B can be observed by C,D, but A,B cannot observe C,D for some reasons (this reason is not because of

distance and light speed), but we think this possibility is very small. In other words, if C,D can observe A,B, A,B can certainly observe C,D.

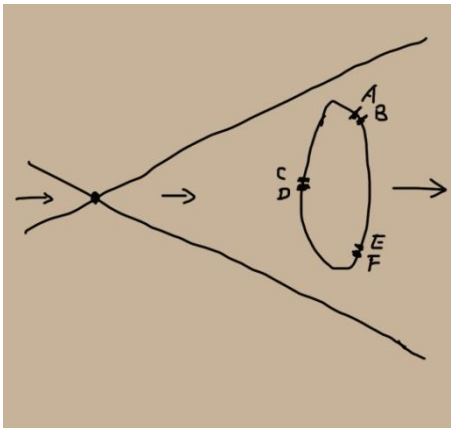


Image 16

Therefore, if the third case is excluded, the analysis is as follows: the three-dimensional projection of the four-dimensional universe has no absolute position, if there is position, its only relative position. As shown in image 16, in a sense, AB, CD and EF are in the same bit plane of space.

Is it possible for A,B to observe that C,D go close to each other? Yes, maybe. Let's look at the model again. The assumptions just now are based on A,B and C,D are in β area.

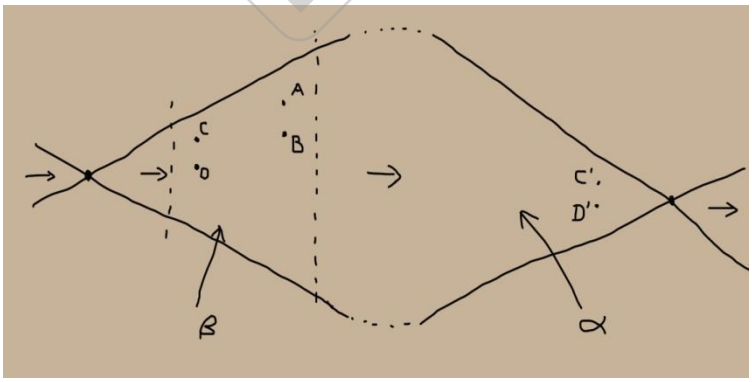


Image17

There was a conclusion before. In image 17, AB can theoretically see another C'D' from the opposite direction of CD in α Area, this CD in α area may go close to each other. Theoretically, there is more than one of "us", which may be the parallel universe we feel.

Conclusion: the meaning of the universe model is answered by the question of ants at the beginning, β area is the Yangtze River, α area is the sea. I tend to think it's possible ratio of α Area is far more larger than β area. All galaxies, like the vortex in the

Yangtze River, some are large, small, dense and some are open areas. The reason for the formation and stable existence of galaxies is the "mass" of the universe itself, not dark matter. Just like the vortex in water is formed by gravity and water velocity, not by air (If we compare air to dark matter). Too much discussion on the "Big Bang" and "back to the origin" is of little significance, because the rebirth and extinction of the universe cannot be simply explained, just as ants cannot understand how the water in the sea returns to the origin, it is difficult for human being to understand at present. Perhaps we can find a breakthrough by equating the maximum prime number (although there is no maximum prime number at present) to the number of all galaxies.