

AN ELLIPTICAL OR BARRED UNIVERSE OR SOMETHING ELSE

So I already know that I may not get all of my scientific statistics quite right but as I always say I aint no scientist.

Okay I was thinking last night about how nature loves patterns with gravity.

I don't know enough about quarks or strings and just how their physical makeup are to include them in this hypothesis but I would if I could it would make my argument eve more plausible.

Since being a kid and learning about science in school we were always shown a picture of atom with the electrons and protons circling a nucleus.

We have moons circling around planets.

We have planets the circle a sun.

We have a solar system that circles around our galaxy.

So why can't we have all of the galaxies in the universe circling a central point?

I know that the age of the universe is always ever-changing but if we take what we can see, I do believe that the farthest galaxy is approximately 13.3 billion years away.

If the universe did explode into a big bang why couldn't there be galaxies 13.3 billion years beyond the farthest one?

What if when we are looking at these far off places that they are at or near a central point and the we can only see maybe half of all of the galaxies out there?

Just as when we look across our galaxy we can't see the other side because it is obscured by all of the solar system between us and them.

We can't see the other side of our universe simply because not enough time has pass for their light to get to us.

It might take roughly 27 billion years for their light to get to us.

So I may be confusing the subject but scientist are just a little perplexed by the enormous amount of dark matter missing or not where they thing it is.

Could it be possible that the missing matter is on the other side of the universe that we just don't see?

Since I can't do math there is no way I can validate what I say but that is not why I say it I say it to stimulate our way of thinking.

I just always remember how it was explained that the universe was expanding by the use of a balloon and how as it is filled each dot, representing a galaxy on the face, would expand away from each other.

But how does that explain the galaxies that are colliding with each other?

Our own Milky Way is going to collide with the Andromeda galaxy in about 5 billion years.

So if we are expanding then how are we colliding?

I know I make some things sound simple but sometimes we get so mired in facts that we don't look at other alternatives.

More later.