

The Directional Positioning of Galaxies

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Introduction

In a universe where light never follows a straight trajectory, the apparent position of galaxies ceases to be a reliable datum. Every photon reaching the observer has crossed a deformed geometry composed of dilations, contractions, extreme curvatures, and directional variations of C_p . Thus, the direction from which a galaxy appears to originate is not necessarily its true direction.

Space-time acts as a living lens, capable of redirecting, inverting, or duplicating light trajectories. A galaxy located to the right may appear on the left. A distant structure may seem close. A single galaxy may be observed twice if two photons from the same object travel along geometrically distinct paths. The visible universe becomes a projected map, altered by the metric, and not a faithful representation of cosmic reality.

Understanding the directional positioning of galaxies means recognizing that classical cosmology rests on a geometric illusion. It means acknowledging that the maps of the universe do not show the real universe, but the universe deformed by the geometry it traverses. It also means placing the observer back into the correct frame: a directional frame in which every position depends on photon dynamics and the fluid structure of space-time.

This chapter explores this fundamental idea: **the observed position of a galaxy is only a directional projection, not its real position.**

Chapter 1 — The Gravitational and Space-Time Lens

1.1 — Light deformed by geometry

In classical physics, a gravitational lens is described as a rare phenomenon caused by extreme masses capable of bending light. In a directional framework, this definition is insufficient.

Light never travels through neutral space-time. It evolves within a living geometry composed of:

- dilations,
- contractions,
- gravitational gradients,

- directional tensions,
- variations of C_v .

Each region of space-time therefore acts as a lens, whether or not it contains significant mass.

1.2 — The gravitational lens: a special case

The classical gravitational lens is only the visible manifestation of a broader phenomenon: **the geometric lens of space-time.**

Any metric deformation bends the photon's trajectory. Any variation of C_v modifies the angle of arrival. Any directional tension alters the projection.

The gravitational lens thus becomes a special case of an omnipresent directional lens.

1.3 — Space-time as a living lens

Unlike a material lens, space-time:

- changes shape,
- changes density,
- changes tension,
- changes geometry,
- changes dynamics.

It is never fixed, never uniform, never stable.

Space-time acts as a living lens capable of:

- stretching images,
- compressing structures,
- twisting trajectories,
- duplicating galaxies,
- inverting cosmological positions.

Each photon crosses a different lens. Each observer perceives a different version of the universe.

1.4 — Variation of C as the engine of deformation

The space-time lens exists because C_v varies.

When the metric dilates:

- C_v decreases,
- the trajectory curves more strongly,
- images stretch.

When the metric contracts:

- C_v increases,
- the trajectory straightens,
- images compress.

$$C_v = C_v(\text{metric})$$

The variation of C constitutes the internal engine of the directional lens.

1.5 — The duplication of galaxies

When two photons from the same galaxy traverse different geometries, they may reach the observer from two distinct directions.

This produces:

- two separate images,
- two apparent positions,
- two luminous signatures,
- two slightly different spectra.

A single galaxy may thus appear doubled.

This phenomenon is inherent to the space-time lens.

1.6 — The lens as a source of cosmological illusion

The space-time lens generates illusions:

- illusions of distance,
- illusions of position,
- illusions of shape,

- illusions of velocity,
- illusions of spectrum.

Classical cosmology interprets these illusions as real physical phenomena. A directional approach interprets them as deformed projections.

The visible universe is not the real universe: it is the universe deformed by the space-time lens.

1.7 — Chapter summary

This chapter establishes the foundations of the directional lens:

- The gravitational lens is a special case.
- Space-time acts as a living lens.
- Variation of C is the engine of deformation.
- Light trajectories are bent by the metric.
- Galaxies may appear duplicated or inverted.
- The visible universe is a geometric illusion.
- Cosmic reality remains hidden behind the space-time lens.

The gravitational lens is not an isolated phenomenon: it represents the manifestation of a directional geometry that deforms everything that is observed.

Chapter 2 — The Positioning of Galaxies

2.1 — Apparent position as a directional illusion

In a deformed space-time, the apparent position of a galaxy does not necessarily correspond to its real position. As stated in the document: *“Chaque photon qui atteint un observateur a traversé une géométrie complexe, composée de zones dilatées, zones contractées, gradients gravitationnels, courbures extrêmes, variations directionnelles de C_v .”* These deformations modify the angle at which light arrives. A galaxy may therefore appear to come from a direction that does not reflect its true location.

2.2 — The light trajectory as a vector of apparent displacement

Light never follows a straight line in a deformed space-time. Its trajectory depends on local geometry, producing angular deviations, prolonged curvatures, multiple redirections, and

directional inversions. The document explains: “*Un photon issu d’une galaxie... peut alors atteindre l’observateur depuis une direction opposée.*” A galaxy located to the right may thus appear on the left.

2.3 — Positional duplication: one galaxy, two directions

When several photons from the same galaxy travel along geometrically distinct paths, they may reach the observer from different directions. This produces “*deux positions apparentes, deux images séparées, deux signatures lumineuses, deux spectres légèrement décalés.*” A single galaxy can therefore be observed twice. This duplication is not an anomaly but a direct consequence of directional deformation.

2.4 — Inversion of cosmological positions

In extreme cases, metric deformation can completely invert the apparent position of a galaxy. A structure located in one direction may be projected into the opposite direction. The document attributes this to “*courbures extrêmes, variations abruptes de C_v , tensions directionnelles intenses, gradients gravitationnels complexes.*” The observed position becomes an inverted projection of the real one.

2.5 — Cosmological maps as projected representations

Traditional cosmological maps rely on the assumption of straight-line light trajectories and constant light speed. In a deformed universe, these assumptions fail. Maps built from observed light represent “*des positions projetées, des distances déformées, des directions altérées, des structures déplacées.*” They depict the projected geometry of space-time, not the real cosmic structure.

2.6 — Directional reconstruction of real position

Determining a galaxy’s real position requires:

- reconstructing the photon’s directional trajectory,
- correcting variation in C_v ,
- integrating metric deformations,
- recalculating the geometry traversed.

This yields “*la direction réelle, la distance réelle, la position réelle, la structure réelle.*” Cosmic position can only be understood through directional reconstruction.

2.7 — Chapter summary

The chapter establishes that:

- the observed position is a projection, not a real location,
- light trajectories are deformed by the metric,
- a galaxy may appear twice,
- a galaxy may be projected opposite its real position,
- classical cosmological maps are directional illusions,
- directional reconstruction is required to access real geometry.

As the document concludes: “*Dans un univers déformé, l’emplacement des galaxies est une illusion géométrique.*”

Chapter 3 — Real Distance and Projected Distance of Galaxies

3.1 — Observed distance as a metric illusion

In a deformed universe, the observed distance of a galaxy is never its real distance. Light carrying cosmological information crosses a geometry composed of dilations, contractions, gravitational gradients, extreme curvatures, and directional variations of C_v . Thus, “*la distance mesurée n’est qu’une distance projetée, altérée par la géométrie traversée.*”

3.2 — A galaxy may appear distant while being close

In a dilated region:

- local time stretches,
- apparent speed C_v decreases,
- frequency drops,
- trajectory curves more strongly.

This creates an illusion of increased distance. A nearby galaxy may appear “*plus faible, plus rouge, plus lente, plus éloignée.*”

3.3 — A galaxy may appear close while being distant

In a contracted region:

- local time tightens,
- apparent speed C_v increases,
- frequency rises,

- trajectory straightens.

This creates an illusion of proximity. A distant galaxy may appear “*plus brillante, plus bleue, plus dynamique, plus proche.*”

3.4 — The path taken by light determines apparent distance

Observed distance depends less on real position than on the directional path taken by light. This path may be direct, curved, deviated, fragmented, or inverted. The document states: “*Deux galaxies à la même distance réelle peuvent sembler situées à des distances totalement différentes.*” And conversely, a distant galaxy may seem close while a nearby one may seem far.

3.5 — Projected distance is not a reliable measure

Classical cosmology calculates distance using luminosity, spectral shift, travel time, and apparent light speed. In a deformed universe, these indicators are altered by variation in C_v , metric deformation, directional curvature, and geometric projection. Thus, “*La distance observée devient alors une illusion métrique.*”

3.6 — Real distance as a directional quantity

Real distance requires reconstructing the photon’s directional trajectory, correcting variation in C_v , integrating metric deformation, and recalculating the geometry traversed.

Real distance becomes:

$$D_{\text{réelle}} = C_0 \times t_{\text{universel}}$$

while observed distance is:

$$D_{\text{observée}} = C_v \times t_{\text{observe}}$$

As the document notes, “*Ces deux distances ne coïncident que dans un espace temps parfaitement stable.*”

3.7 — Chapter summary

The chapter establishes:

- observed distance is a projection,
- a galaxy may seem far while being close,
- a galaxy may seem close while being far,
- the light path determines apparent distance,

- dilated or contracted metrics alter photon travel time,
- classical cosmology relies on projected distances,
- real distance requires directional reconstruction.

The document concludes: *“Dans un univers déformé, la distance des galaxies est une illusion géométrique.”*

Conclusion — A Universe of Deformed Positions

The study of galaxy position and distance in a deformed space-time reveals a cosmological reality profoundly different from classical models. Light carries information altered by every region it crosses: *“Sa trajectoire se courbe, son énergie se modifie, sa fréquence se transforme, et sa vitesse apparente C_v varie selon la géométrie locale.”*

Thus:

- the observed position of a galaxy is never its real position,
- a galaxy may be projected into the opposite direction,
- a nearby galaxy may appear distant,
- a distant galaxy may appear surprisingly close.

Metric deformations create illusions of position, distance, shape, velocity, and duplication. A single galaxy may be observed twice if photons follow distinct geometric paths.

Classical cosmology interprets these illusions as physical phenomena. A directional approach shows they are projections shaped by the living lens of space-time.

The document concludes: *“Comprendre l’univers déformé implique d’accepter que l’univers visible n’est pas l’univers réel.”*

Only directional reconstruction — integrating metric traversal, variation of C , trajectory curvature, and photon tension — allows access to the authentic structure of the universe.