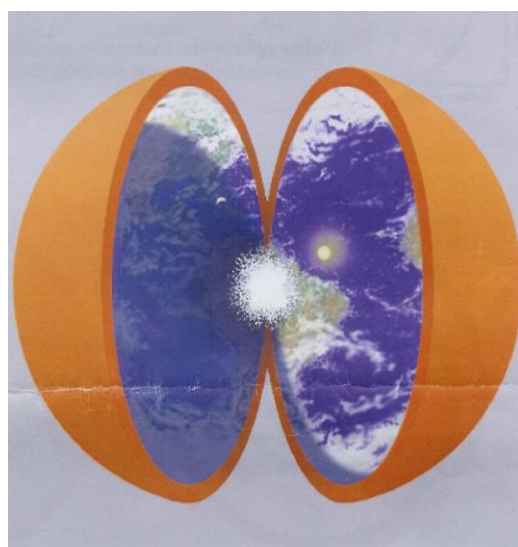


The Inversed Earth Hypothesis

The weird Cosmological Model that threatens to scientifically replace Heliocentrism and still awaits for skeptics refutation

by Renato Cezar

The Inversed Earth Model infers that we are actually living inside the Earth, not upon the outside, and that the celestial phenomena are also inside it with us. We dwell upon its inner concave surface and not upon its convex exterior, despite contrary sensory evidence or spaceflight observations and photos. Indeed, these apparently inconsistent assertions are admirably incorporated in an easily explicable way. With its important new meanings for geodesics and cosmology, in being at once geoperipheral, geocentric and cosmocentric, or geocosmic, this model challenges the heliocentric model as being the best description of the cosmological environment in which we live, since its structure is simpler, better defined and yet offers nothing which makes it scientifically objectionable. In the other hand, what science mostly offers in favor of this model is the knowledge that reality is not always like seem to be evident to our senses. This way, as the "obvious" perception we have of the Sun moving around the Earth is stated by the heliocentric model as being an illusion, and not what really happens, seemingly the Inversed Earth model states that the "obvious" convex shape of Earth's surface is only due to our perception, which is illusive even through optical instrumentation, and is not what really happens.



This page demonstrates why this is a real possibility by means of an hypothetical approach, just expounding its general principles and intending to generate analysis and discussion about. In fact, this page was created mainly in order to call for scientific refutation from those who are skeptical.

The graphics used are mere approximations of the general ideas they represent.

Indeed, they could not be precise without the elaboration of a consistent theory for the hypothetical model. However, before any attempt of such elaboration, one should ascertain that the basic hypothesis isn't already impossible in the light of science.

At the end there is a link to an open and public Inversed-Earth discussion board.

THE INVERSED-EARTH MODEL STRUCTURE

The Inversed-Earth model states that, as a natural characteristic of the overall cosmological system, not only is Earth's shape roundish, but its spatial (internal) structure is also roundish and arranged as warping progressively closer as the center of the Earth's globe is approached, where it eventually becomes infinitely warped. This implies a kind of heterotropical space, thinner near the surface, but growing progressively denser as it approaches the center, where it becomes so dense that it easily contains the entire Universe, illustrated in the main picture above as a compacted cloud of stars.

Figure 1 shows a coordinated graphic that relates the Earth's radius with its spatial density. Figures 2 and 3 depict this same relationship in colour-graduated and spiral graphics.

figure-1

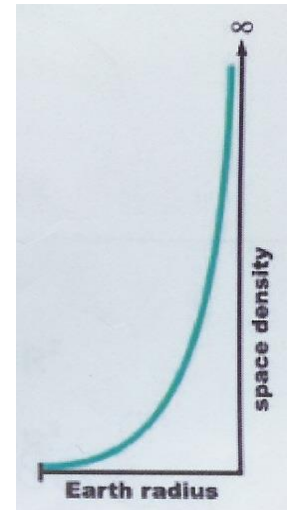


figure-2

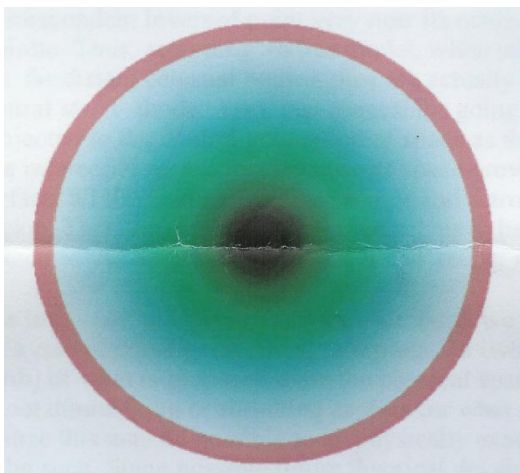
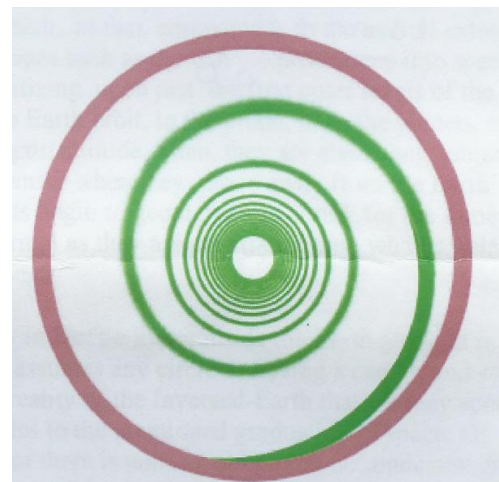


figure-3

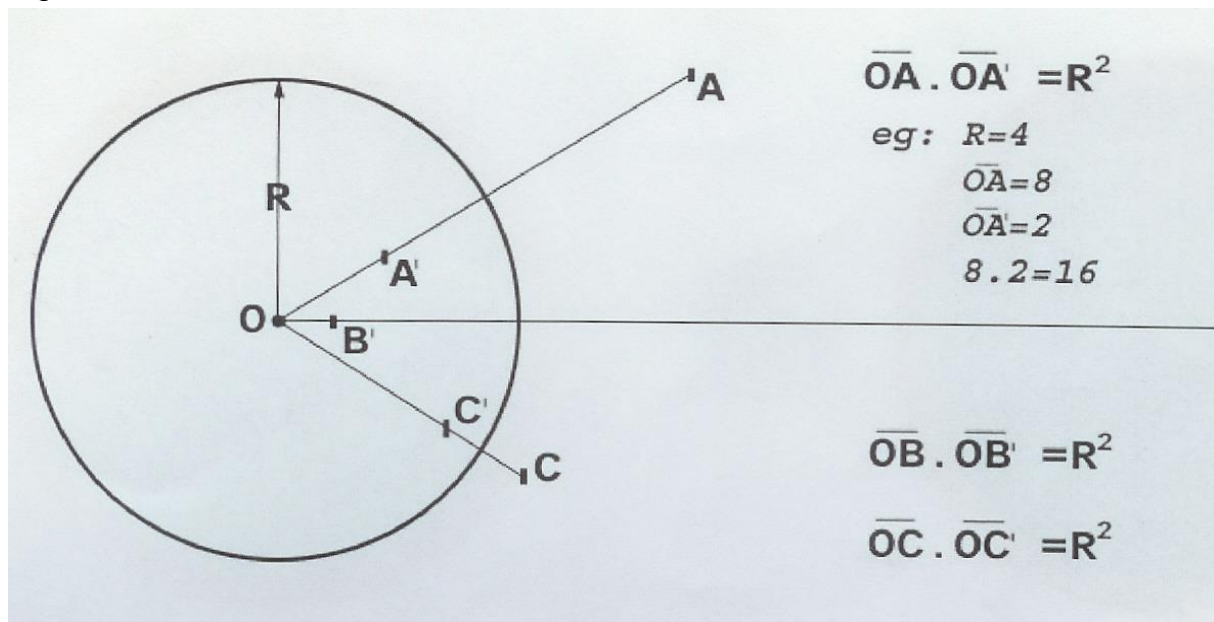


The possibility of the forementioned spatial property and environment, which virtually turns inside-out the conventional cosmological view, is geometrically demonstrable because any given circle can have absolutely all points on its outside transposed to its inside, with all of their groupings and arrangements conserved intact, but inversed. The further an outside

point is from the circle, the closer it will be to its center when transferred to its correct place inside.

The exact demonstration is that outside a circle, any point A has its corresponding inverse point A' inside the circle so that multiplying both distances to the centre O will produce the square of the circle radius R. Figure 4 shows such geometrical inversion of points A, B and C.

Figure-4

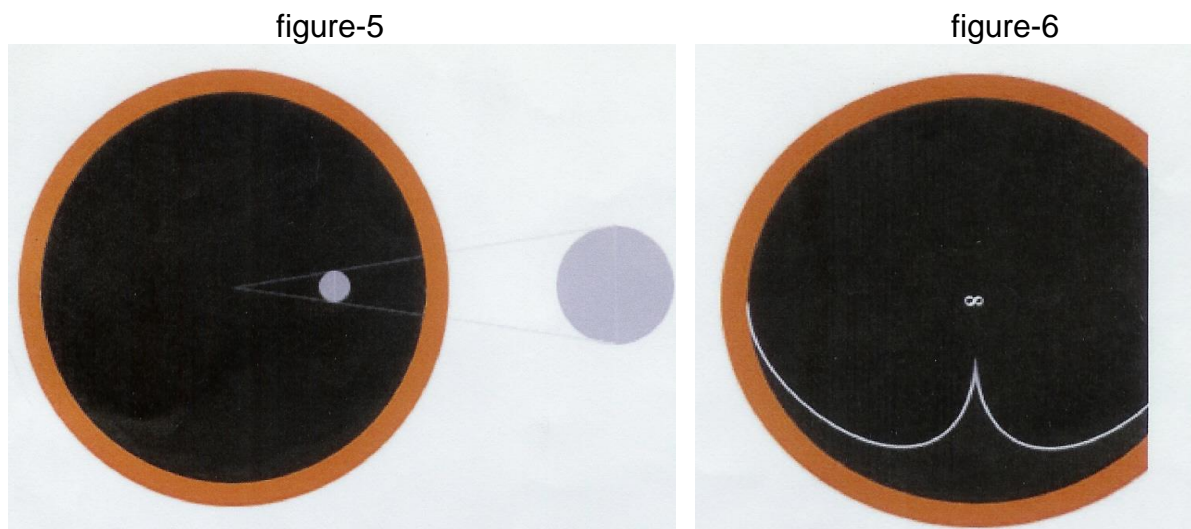


This way, an outside point situated almost infinitely far away from the circle will have its correspondent inversed point very near its center, which, in fact, corresponds to the overall external infinite. Thus, according to this model, when telescopes such as the Hubble probe deep into space for far distant celestial bodies, they are actually focalizing upon just the first outer levels of the central starry abode. Also, that spaceships going into Earth orbit, to the moon, or to the planets, are subjected to the natural graduation of space as they gain altitude. Then, they are also being subjected to a referential restriction, because as space grows denser when they move away from the Earth's surface, all the atoms of the spaceships and astronauts begin to geometrically shrink for the same reason. Thus the astronauts feel themselves to be normal as they are penetrating into what is, relative to themselves and their ships, wider and deeper space.

It is important to bear in mind that, although we may in fact be living inside the Earth globe, it is just by a conventional geometrical interpretation (which assumes any circle as having a center, and so forth) of what is proposed to

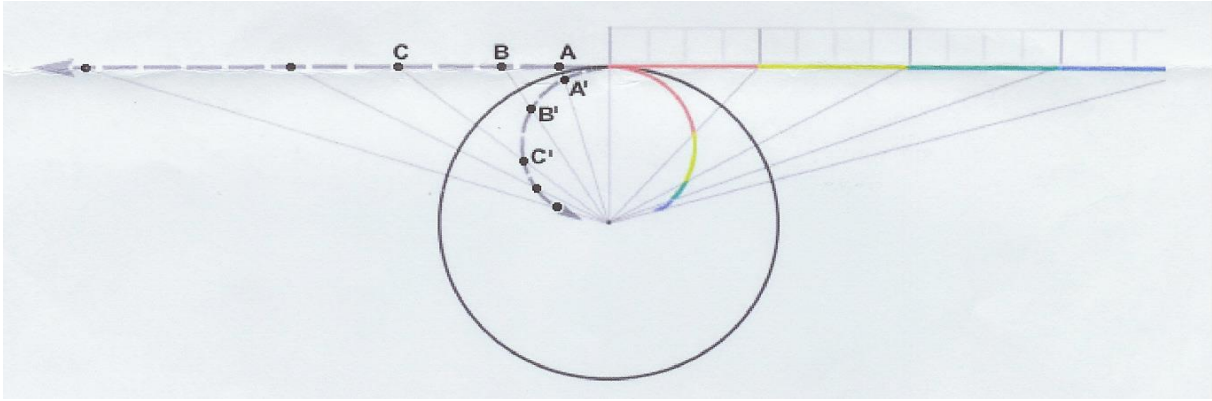
be the physical spatial reality of the Inversed-Earth that we may speak about diminishing or shrinking aspects for what relates to the mentioned graduation of space. Of course this may be possible to be physically exact, but there is nothing obligating our understanding to be such. Some possible future theoretical development of this bare hypothetical exposition may establish a much better way to interpret this spatial property. New ideas are free to be proposed and will indeed be expected from those interested in this model, but for now what really matters is to find scientific inconsistencies in the basic thing.

Figure 5 illustrates the use of inverse geometry to map an external body to its internal correspondent. Figure 6 depicts how the size of the Earth's diameter would progressively diminish toward the infinity (or geometrical center), in function of altitude.



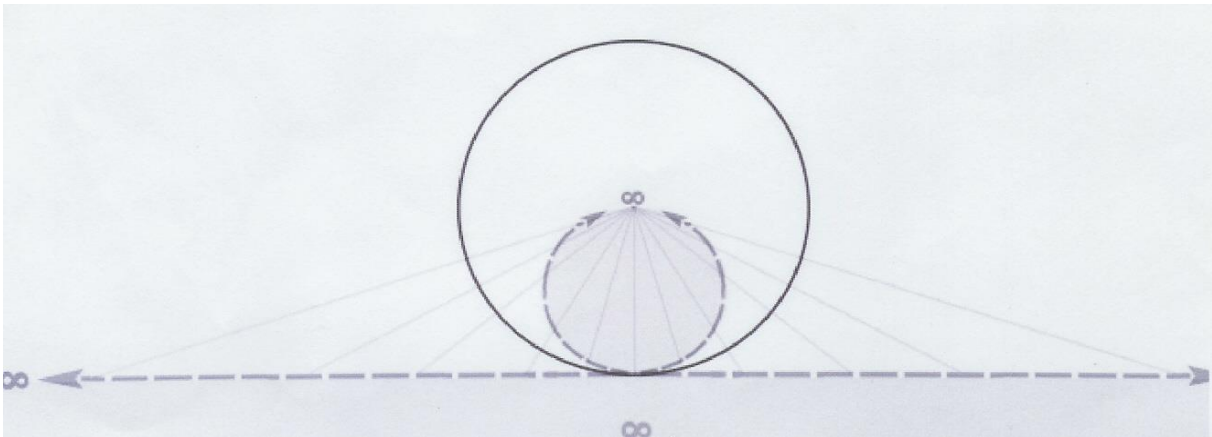
Also using the geometrical inversion, figure 7 demonstrates why any apparently straight line in the outside is a curve inside the Inversed-Earth. On the left side, it is shown one's sight-line through the horizon pointing to the infinite space. In the inside surface it corresponds to a curve sight directioning to the infinite center. On the right, the ruler-section illustrates why apparently isotropic measurements are actually heterotropic measurements, according to this model.

figure-7



Similarly, figure 8 shows how all infinite space observed from any point on the Earth can be converted to its inside without any restriction, what is argued as being the actual true space in the Inversed-Earth, being what seem to be an external space just its sensory interpretation.

figure-8



LIGHT BEHAVIOR AND SIGHTING

Like Space, Light also works by these same proposed cosmological properties and constitutes the most interesting aspect of this model, as it is the medium of our visual sight-sense. So, based on figure 8 understanding, from any single and short point on the concave surface of the Inversed-Earth, all light that can reach it come from downward curving beams inside a global area, starting from the center of the Earth, and ending at the point itself.

Figure 9 illustrates in blue that light globe, being the grey area impossible to be seen from that point. Figure 10 illustrates how the environment is perceived from the same point because of the illusion that light beams travel along straight trajectories.

figure-9

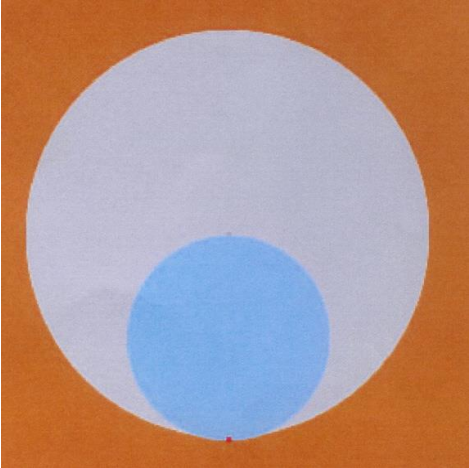


figure-10

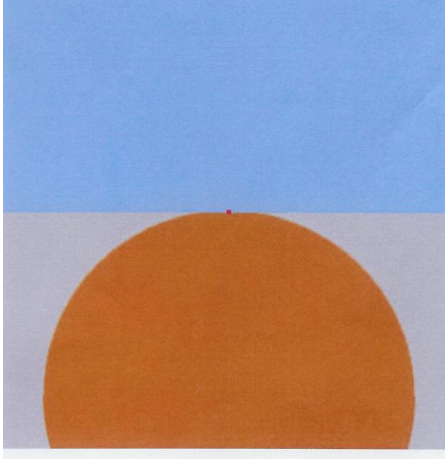


Figure 11 brings this concave environment into a closer comprehension. The shapes, proportions and measurements, whilst not perfect, are still very close to reality, according to the model.

figure-11

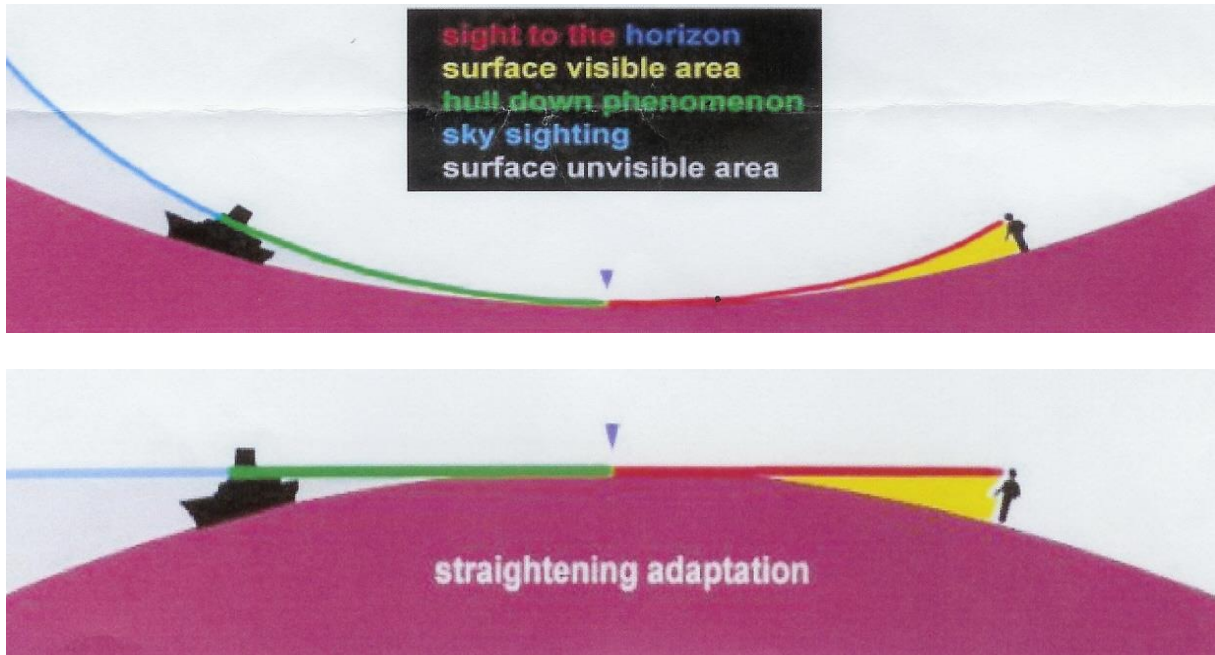


In daily life, however, that is not exactly what happens, because from a very close point on the surface, no horizon can be seen, or it would be reduced to the immediate surroundings of that point. We normally look to the Earth's surface from at least several inches above the ground, from where it is possible for us to see light rays coming toward our eyes also from lower points, curving upwards to impinge upon them. That is what makes it possible for us to see the horizon phenomenon.

Figure 12 roughly explains how this works in the Inversed-Earth, including the "Hull Down" phenomenon of ships gradually rising up from "beneath" or

sinking down "behind" the horizon-line.

figure-12



Of course, the same scheme is valid for behind the little man (as all around him), and above the lines only the sky can be seen. From higher vantage-points, such as over hills, flying in aeroplanes, or orbiting in spacecraft, the same phenomenon occurs, although more accentuated, as next figures will show. From the above explanations its easy to understand the geometrical combination shown in Figure 13, which gives the green area displayed in figure 14 as being spacecrafts optical maximum reach.

figure-13

figure-14

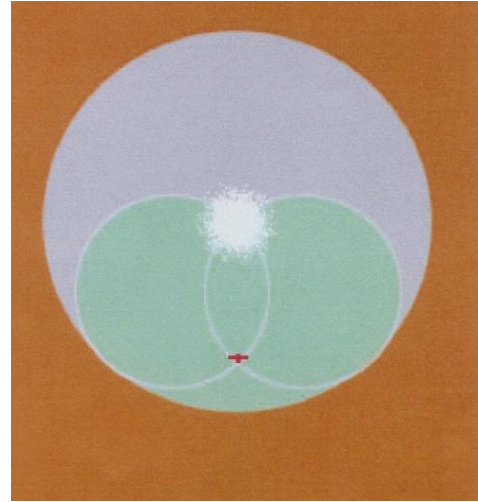
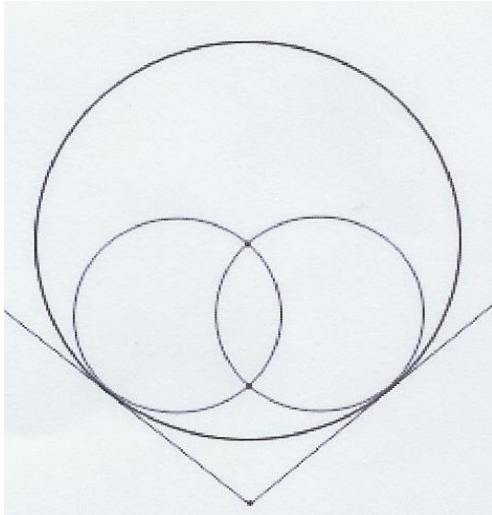


Figure 15 casts in blue the maximum sight of the Earth's surface from that same orbital point. And Figure 16 shows how it seems as observed points are perceived as situated in straight directions. What's specially interesting to notice from this and back figures is that it is the straightening adaptation what gives the illusion that the Earth surface is convex.

figure-15

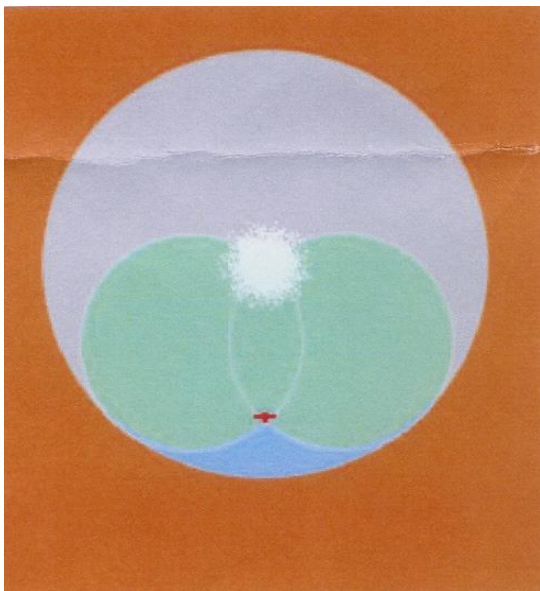


figure-16

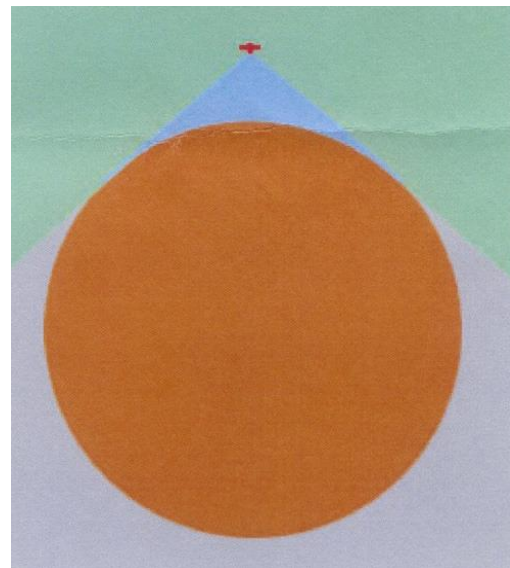
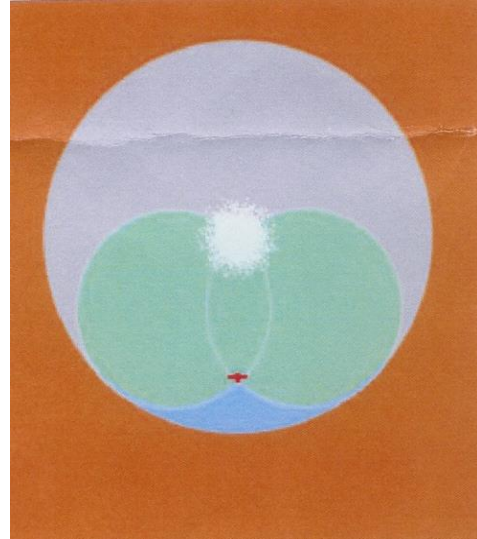


Figure 17 depicts how is the whole overall perceived environment, although making use of scallar distortion in order to cast all in a small picture.

figure-17

figure-15



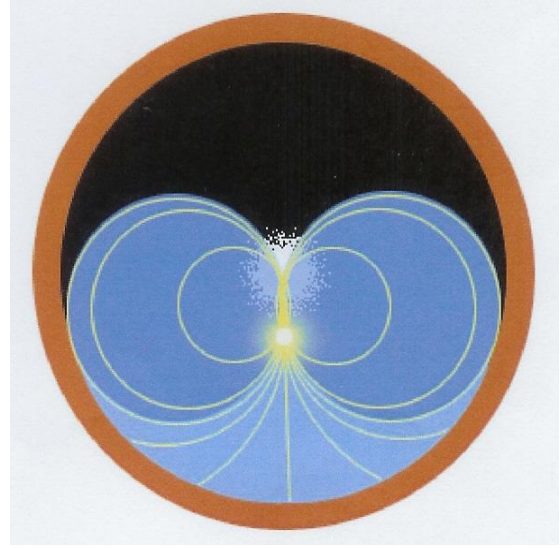
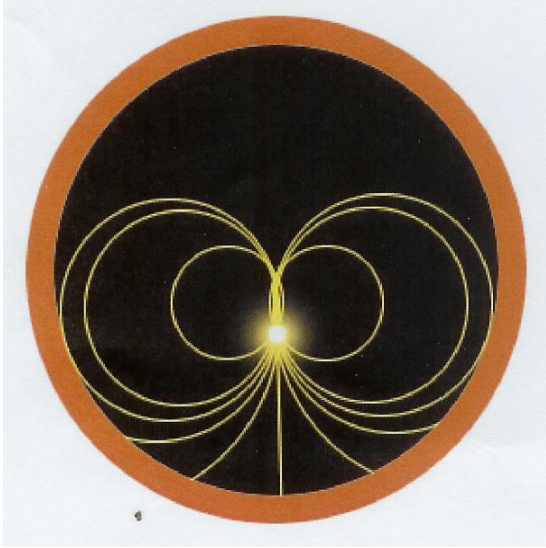
Its a matter of to invert geometrically both straight lines, curving them upwards while making all surrounding shapes follow accordingly, to finally reconvert to Figure-15's conformation.

DAY AND NIGHT PHENOMENA

Nothing different happens with the Sun, as shown in Figure 18, unless for the fact it is light emissor and not just a receptor. Figure 19 casts in blue all the illuminated area by the Sun rays, being the light blue area the one which illuminates the surface (day), the black area remaining darkened (night). Its important to observe that from the surface points which are the limits between day and night are where the Sun and the stars are seen at the horizon, performing the sunrise and sunset phenomena as the Sun moves around the Earth's center.

figure-18

figure-19



To be continued...

Comments, suggestions to improve this page and English correction will be very welcome.

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