https://www.youtube.com/watch?v=9EzZ1G03fN4

"Things Just Got worse" James Webb Telescope Just Saw The Most Distant Object But What it Found...

Cosmos Prodigy

72,1 tis. odběratelů

10 tis. zhlédnutí před 5 dny #jameswebtelescope #jameswebbspacetelescope #jwst

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10 817 zhlédnutí 5. 2. 2025 #jameswebtelescope #jameswebbspacetelescope #jwst #jameswebtelescope #jwst #jameswebbspacetelescope "Věci se právě zhoršily" Teleskop Jamese Webba právě viděl nejvzdálenější objekt, ale co našel... Vesmírný dalekohled Jamese Webba právě učinil objev, který otřásá základy všeho, co jsme si mysleli, že víme o vesmíru. Zaznamenala nejvzdálenější objekt, jaký byl kdy pozorován, ale to, co našlo, přivedlo vědce do rozpaků – a dokonce i trochu znepokojilo. Toto není jen další vzdálená galaxie nebo hvězda. To, co Webb viděl, zpochybňuje samotné teorie o vzniku vesmíru a nutí astronomy přehodnotit vesmírnou historii. V tomto videu přesně rozebereme, co objevil teleskop Jamese Webba, proč je to tak velký problém a co by to mohlo znamenat pro budoucnost vesmírného průzkumu. Chybí nám něco zásadního o vzniku vesmíru? Nebo je to první vodítko k tomu, že tam venku číhá něco ještě většího?

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(01)- I spent all my life developing a particular uh theory of the universe and now that theory is being questioned I welcome that because that's how we move forward that's how we make progress in science the current theory beautifully explains how galaxies evolved but there's a problem it predicts that they're 7% more closely clustered together than they actually are the new computer simulation is much more detailed and it takes into account the role of super massive black holes but that's not right either it's still 5% more clumpy recently astronomers have encountered something extraordinary in the early Universe a mysterious structure that defies conventional theories of cosmic Origins this structure has sparked Intrigue because it appears to predate the big bang a discovery that raises profound questions about our understanding of the universe's timeline and Origins despite detailed analysis
1:02
scientists have ruled out two potential explanations for this anomaly leaving the third as the most plausible if this explanation proves correct it could signify a groundbreaking shift in our comprehension of the cosmos adding to the Intrigue the web telescope has uncovered a particularly unusual object a deeply red structure missed by most previous deep near infrared surveys identified by the marai European Consortium GTO team this object could reveal new insights about the distant Universe in recent weeks the James web Space Telescope has been challenging longstanding assumptions about the universe especially concerning Galaxy

formation in its earliest stages observations show the galaxies formed just a few billion years after the big bang are far more complex than current
2:01
cosmological models predict among these groundbreaking findings researchers have identified an exceptionally faint and red object sparking intense debates within the scientific community and opening doors to unprecedented discoveries this faint red object stands out because it was undetectable in previous deep surveys a testament to the web telescope's sensitivity scientists focus on faint sources because the most distant objects in the universe emit very little light and often appear red due to the red shift effect caused by their extreme distance while some nearby objects may also appear faint due to intervening dust clouds researchers have ruled out the possibility that this object is within our solar system or a brown dwarf in our galaxy Galaxy the object appears
3:02
extended and has remained in the same position for over a year to explain this anomaly scientists proposed three potential scenarios the first suggests it could be a dwarf Galaxy rich in dust located around 4 to 5 billion light years away however further analysis made this explanation less plausible the second hypothesis proposes object might be a distant Dusty Galaxy from 1 to two billion years after the big bang yet even this interpretation does not seem to fully align with the data as the mystery deepens this discovery reinforces the importance of the web telescope in advancing our understanding of the universe with each New Image it pushes the boundaries of what we know and invites us to re-evaluate are
4:00
fundamental assumptions about Cosmic history and Origins the third explanation for this faint red object has captivated the scientific Community offering what might be the most plausible answer yet researchers suggest that this object could be a Galaxy similar to the little red dots recently observed by the James web telescope what makes it extraordinary is its calculated red shift of Z equal 15 which places its existence just 100 million years after the big bang if confirmed this would Market as the oldest and most distant Galaxy ever observed fundamentally reshaping our understanding of the early Universe the discovery of such tiny red dot galaxies has already been a source of tension in cosmology these galaxies are far more massive and luminous then predicted by
5:00
current models challenging the standard cosmological framework the identification of an object even older and farther away only deepens the mystery suggesting the need for a major overhaul of our theories about the universe's formation and evolution adding to this challenge another recent discovery has further shaken the foundations of the standard cosmological model conventional understanding posits that the first galaxies formed within massive Halos of dark matter which acted as gravitational seeds for their assembly however astronomers have identified a galaxy from approximately 13 billion years ago containing more stars than the Milky Way despite forming only 800 million years after the big bang this this early Galaxy seems to
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have emerged without the presence of Dark Matter Halos directly contradicting the standard models predictions these Revelations not only question when galaxies formed but also how
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(01)- I have spent my entire life developing a particular theory of the universe and now that the theory is being challenged I welcome it because that is how we move forward, that is how we make progress in science, the current theory beautifully explains how galaxies evolved but there is a problem that predicts **that they are 7% more tightly packed together than they actually are** a new computer simulation that does not take into account the correct role of supermassive black holes but still takes into account 5% more tightly packed. So there is something here that corresponds to my view that **1)** the universe is **unfolding** (the more you go towards the Big Bang, the higher the curvature of the "k" dimensions of the number .. https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_032.gif) ; **2)** the age of the universe is not 13.79 billion years, but 14.24 billion years, as I found out 40 years ago, and **3)**, the linear Hubble equation $\mathbf{v = H_0 \cdot d}$ is wrong, the curvature of the global universe = spacetime, is already very unrolled from about 400,000 years after the bang and that is why physicists think that the approximation of expansion to the big bang is linear, but it is not so, the curvature from 400,000 billion years in the early universe to the bang grows sharply … https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_239.jpg ; that is why we observe objects near the "horizon of observability" rotated, which is proven by STR. That's the 7% difference... Recently, astronomers have come across something extraordinary in the early universe, a mysterious structure that defies conventional theories of cosmic origins, this structure has sparked intrigue because it seems to have preceded the Big Bang, a discovery that raises **deep questions about our understanding of the timeline**, sure, the Big Bang is not the creation of the universe, but a "CHANGE OF STATE" from the previous one to the subsequent one, and...and here was "time triggered", the flow of time, the passage of time, the unfolding of time...or better said, the UNPACKING of time dimensions after the Big Bang, where the "change of state of curvature 3+3D" from **k = 0** to **k = infinity** occurred. Then the inflationary exponential descent of curvatures to positions of "acceptable = computable = understandable and decent" → that is already the state of plasma, a chaotic boiling vacuum of dimensions… So again: in the big bang the flow was triggered – the passage of time, not the emergence of time, and the origin of the universe despite detailed analysis

1:02

Scientists have ruled out two potential explanations for the anomaly, with the third being the most likely. If this explanation turns out to be correct, it could mark a revolutionary shift in our understanding of the universe by adding **k** Intrigue = intrigue tells me the translator (what is that "k" ?) The Space Web Telescope has revealed a particularly unusual object, a deep red structure that most previous deep near-infrared surveys have identified in recent weeks by the marai European Consortium, could reveal a new space web universe GTO ?? The Space Web Telescope is challenging long-held assumptions about the universe, particularly when it comes to how galaxies formed in its earliest stages. The observations show that galaxies formed just a few billion years after the Big Bang are much more complex than those of today. (!)

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cosmological models predict among these groundbreaking findings researchers have identified an exceptionally faint and red object that has sparked intense debate in the scientific community and opened the door to unprecedented discoveries, this faint red object stands out for being undetectable in previous deep surveys, it was at the edge of observability and its own system was rotated by up to 90^0 , which led to the fact that the light, the photons emitted, fly out, from our perspective, horizontally from that quasar, and towards us the coordinate

system of that photon twists rotates so that the photon reaches us at the observatory "directly" - perpendicularly, which testifies to the sensitivity of the web telescope, scientists focus on faint sources because the most distant objects in the universe can appear red, while due to the very little ambient light they can appear red and can often appear red. Due to intervening dust clouds, researchers have ruled out the possibility that this object is located in our solar system or a brown dwarf in our galaxy, the object appears
3:02
extended and remained in the same position for more than a year to explain this anomaly, scientists have proposed three potential scenarios, the first suggests that it could be a dust-rich dwarf galaxy located about 4 to 5 billion light-years away, but further analysis has made this explanation less plausible, the second hypothesis suggests that the object could be a distant Dusty Galaxy from 1 to 2 billion years after the Big Bang, but even this interpretation is not entirely consistent with the mystery the importance of the web telescope in deepening our understanding of the universe with each new image pushing the boundaries of what we know and inviting us to **rethink**
4:00
basic assumptions about the history and origin of the universe a third explanation for this faint red object has captivated the scientific community and offers what could be the most plausible answer, but researchers suggest that this object could be a galaxy similar to the small red dots recently observed by the James Web telescope, which makes it exceptional is its calculated redshift Z equal to 15, redshifts also correspond with my opinion "about the rotation of the systems" of observed objects … redshifts **generally must** be a consequence of the rotation of the systems of the object observed, i.e. during the flight - the displacement of the object through space, copying the global (and local…?) curvature of spacetime = the environment in which the object moves, which places its existence just 100 million years after this big bang in the calculation "according to a linear equation", but in the early universe the flow - the passage of time occurs along an arc, along a curved dimension as the oldest observed galaxy, if our oldest observed galaxy were confirmed. In the early universe, the discovery of such small red-dot galaxies was already a source of tension in cosmology, these galaxies are **much** more massive and luminous than predicted
5:00
current models questioning the standard cosmological framework. This still corresponds to the view of the curvature of the dimensions of the early universe and thus the erroneous calculations of physicists identification of an object even older and more distant only deepens the mystery suggesting the need for **fundamental revision of our theories**, nobody has read HDV…erm… about the formation and evolution of the universe and to this challenge is added another recent discovery that further shakes the foundations of the standard cosmological model, conventional understanding assumes that the first galaxies formed in massive halos of dark matter, which, however, acted as gravitational seeds approximately 1x billion years earlier containing more stars than the Milky Way, again there is that error of misunderstanding the rotation of systems that leads to the erroneous detection of dark matter. It is not, see Vera Rubin https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/c/c_489.jpg ; Vera Rubin substituted the observed values into Newton's
$F = G.M.m/x^2$, and substituted the distance "x" as a straight, uncurved line, but that is a mistake, because a galaxy observed from a distance already has "its own curvature of the environment" and so "x" must be substituted in an arc, the force between bodies acts along an

https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/eng/eng_130.pdf arc ;
https://www.hypothesis-of-universe.com/docs/aa/aa_207.pdf
; Then the results come out that no matter is missing in the galaxy and therefore there is also meaninglessly "added" non-existent black-dark matter, even though this early galaxy formed only 800 million years after the big bang
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appeared without the presence of dark matter. Halos, which directly contradicts the standard models that predict these revelations, not only ask when galaxies formed, but also how
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(02)- they came into existence the implications are profound a galaxies formed earlier more rapidly and under different conditions than previously thought as we continue to unravel these puzzles the James web telescope is proving to be a game
changer pushing the boundaries of our understanding and forcing a re-examination of longh held cosmological principles the recent findings from the web telescope are sparking intense debates among scientists particularly about how early galaxies could form without the presence of sufficient dark
7:00
matter which is traditionally believed to be a crucial ingredient for Galaxy formation as cloudia Legos highlights the rapid emergence of massive galaxies so soon after the big bang challenges the very foundations of the standard cosmological model theories to explain these anomalies span a wide range from Supernatural suggestions of a designer to more physics oriented ideas IDE like the Multiverse Theory proposing infinite parallel universes or cyclical models of the universe being born and reborn among these Nobel laurate Roger Penrose presents a particularly intriguing hypothesis the existence of a universe prior to the Big Bang this Theory while controversial invites fresh perspectives on understanding the big bang and its after math challenging the conventional
8:02
framework of cause and effect in physics such ideas open the door for philosophical reflection as penrose's Theory and others like it explore explanations that transcend ordinary scientific boundaries these Concepts aren't just redefining physics they're providing a profound test case for how we explain reality itself as such they demand deeper engagement from philosophers of science as well as cosmologists with the web telescope expected to continue delivering groundbreaking data the next wave of discoveries could further revolutionize our understanding of the universe's Origins as we move forward one thing is certain the cosmos still hold secrets that defy our current theories and these puzzles might redefine how we view
9:02
everything from the Big Bang to the fate of the universe what are your thoughts on these Revelations do they hint at a revolution in cosmology or open doors to entirely new disciplines share your perspective n
9:37
[Music]
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(02)- formed. The implications are profound, and galaxies formed earlier, faster, and under different conditions than previously thought, perhaps because of the “local” curvature of the dimensions of the early universe As we continue to unravel these puzzles, the James Web

Telescope is proving to be a game changer, pushing the boundaries of our understanding and forcing a reexamination of long-held cosmological principles. Does science have it all figured out?? The recent findings from the Web Telescope are fueling **intense debates among scientists**, people other than scientists do not let each other in the spirit of democracy and freedom of thought… especially about how **would** early galaxies **could** to create without the presence of sufficient dark
7:00
Matter, there are 1000x more standard hours among scientists than it would take to read a proposal about the bad calculations from which the dark matter came ☺ , which is traditionally believed, ugh that it is a key ingredient for galaxy formation, because cloudia Legos emphasizes the rapid formation of massive galaxies, so soon after the big bang it calls into question the very foundations of standard theories of cosmological models, and** black matter to explain these anomalies, covering a wide range from supernatural designs designer to more physics-oriented ideas IDE, how pathetic that physicists stoop to all sorts of supernatural fabrications rather than thinking about the curvatures of dimensions in cosmic locations such as galaxies such as the multiverse theory suggesting babble and fantasize infinite parallel models of born universes Roger and cyclic beings. Ha-ha-ha. Penrose presents a particularly interesting hypothesis of the existence of the universe before the Big Bang, it will be interesting to find out and verify whether I came up with this hypothesis first or Penrose …, me about 20 years ago, this theory, while controversial, invites new perspectives on understanding the Big Bang and its mathematical questioning of conventional
8:02
the framework of cause and effect in physics such ideas open the door to philosophical reflection as the Penrose theory and others like it explore explanations that go beyond the usual scientific boundaries. These concepts are not just a redefinition of physics, they provide a profound test case for how we explain reality itself, they require deeper engagement from philosophers of science and cosmologists alike to continue to further understand the data expected from the web telescope on the origins of the universe as we move forward, one thing is certain, the universe still holds mysteries that elude our current theories, and these puzzles could redefine how we see 9:02 everything from the Big Bang to the fate of the universe, what are your thoughts on these revelations, do they signal a revolution in cosmology, or open the door to entirely new fields share your perspective n 9:37 [Music]
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