

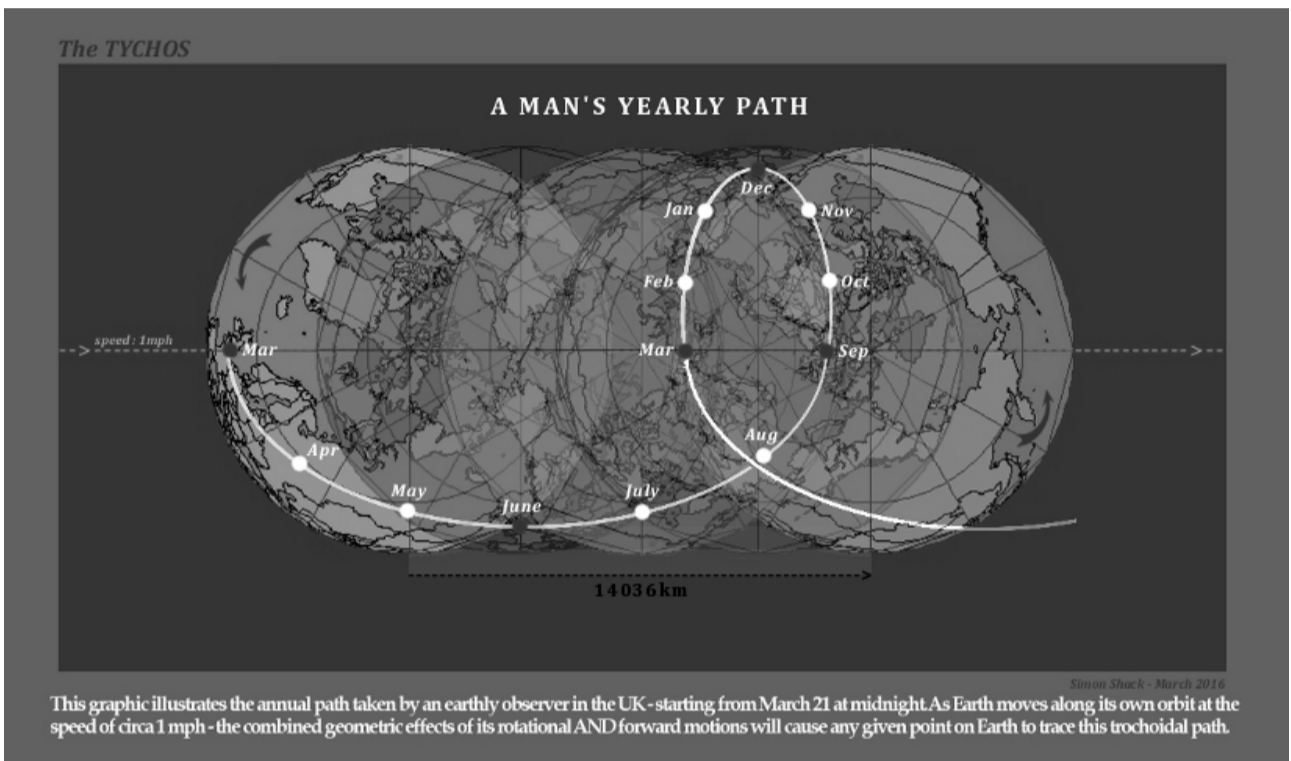
## Appendix 5 The Tychos – Our Geoaxial Binary System

20 November 2018, 5:41 pm<sup>1</sup>

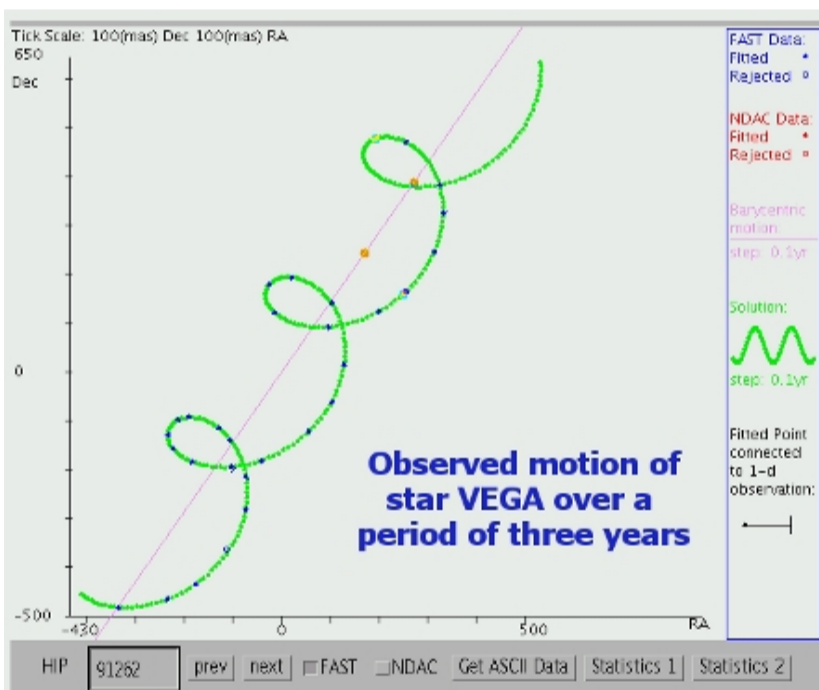
### Why the stars move in trochoidal loops



In my book on the Tychos<sup>2</sup> I have already expounded and illustrated why all the stars are observed to annually move around a trochoidal loop. The reason for this being (quite simply) that any earthly observer will, in fact, be “carried around” a trochoidal path, as Earth moves by 14,036 km every year while rotating around its axis once a day. Hence, Earth (moving at ~1.6 km/h) covers annually a distance slightly larger than its own diameter (12,756 km) and therefore any astronomer monitoring a given star during a full year will see this star performing a peculiar loop, similar to his own yearly path:

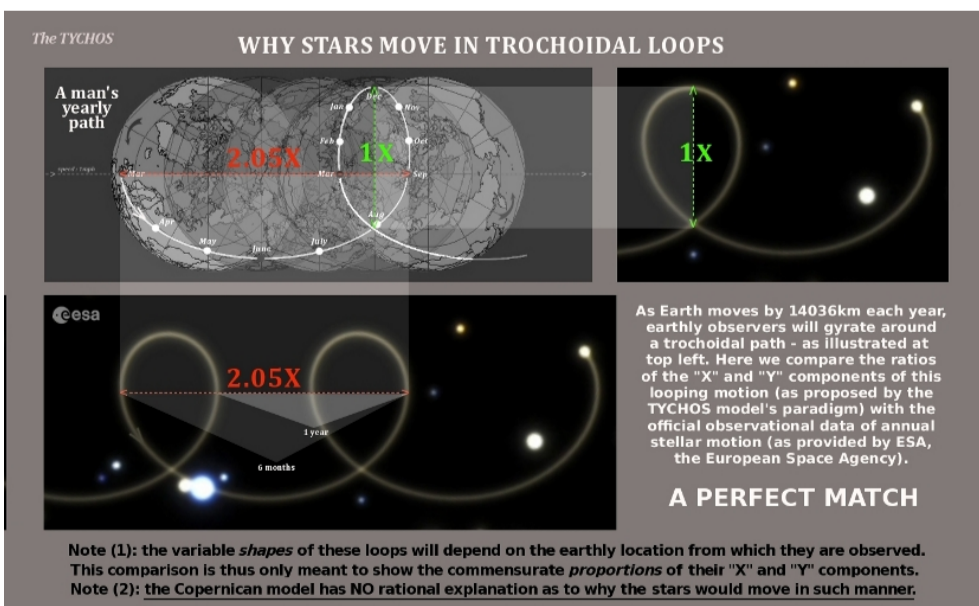


My book features the below graphic from the Rochester Institute of Technology<sup>3</sup> showing the path of the star Vega over a three-year timespan:



However, I was still hoping to find further official confirmation of the fact that stars are truly observed to “behave” in such manner. You may therefore imagine my delight as I recently found a 30-second animation by none other than the European Space Agency (ESA).<sup>4</sup> Another ESA animation shows all the stars in our skies “wobbling” in similar manner.<sup>5</sup>

Naturally, I was curious to verify whether the peculiar trochoidal stellar path illustrated by ESA was comparable (proportionally) to the curve that I calculated a couple of years ago for what I call “A man’s yearly path”. Well, here’s the result, ladies and gentlemen:



<sup>1</sup> <https://cluesforum.info/viewtopic.php?p=2407826#p2407826>

<sup>2</sup> <https://www.tychos.info/>

<sup>3</sup> [https://www.tychos.info/citation/114A\\_Vega.htm](https://www.tychos.info/citation/114A_Vega.htm)

<sup>4</sup> [https://www.esa.int/ESA\\_Multimedia/Videos/2018/04/Parallax\\_and\\_proper\\_motion](https://www.esa.int/ESA_Multimedia/Videos/2018/04/Parallax_and_proper_motion)

<sup>5</sup> [https://www.esa.int/ESA\\_Multimedia/Videos/2018/04/Parallax\\_and\\_proper\\_motion\\_on\\_the\\_sky](https://www.esa.int/ESA_Multimedia/Videos/2018/04/Parallax_and_proper_motion_on_the_sky)

Note that I have rigorously respected the relative proportions of these graphics and not indulged in any sort of proportional fudging of their relative dimensions. As you can see, the X to Y ratio of my calculated trochoid (“A man’s yearly path”) turns out to be a perfect match with that trochoid shown in the ESA animation! That is, a trochoidal curve with a 2.05:1 ratio.

To be sure, the Copernican model cannot account for this peculiar trochoidal motion of the stars. If Earth is moving around the Sun at 107,226 km/h (as claimed) and our entire solar system is moving around our galaxy at 800,000 km/h (as claimed), that trochoid should have a 7.46:1 ratio ( $800,000 / 107,226 = 7.46$ ). Now, are we perhaps to believe that all the stars in the Milky Way, whose observed proper motions proceed in all kinds of directions, are simultaneously moving at 800,000 km/h, along with our solar system? In any case, here’s the caption we can read under that ESA animation linked above:

*“Simulated motion of a star in the sky caused by the combination of parallax, an apparent shift caused by Earth’s yearly motion around the Sun, and proper motion, which results from the star’s true motion through the Galaxy.”<sup>6</sup>*

At this point, dear reader, you are left with two options:

1. The trochoid of “A man’s yearly path” (at a 2.05:1 ratio) is just coincidentally equal to that exhibited by the above ESA animation.
2. The Tycho is the only existing model of our solar system that agrees with the empirical observation of stellar motions.

It’s up to you. If you choose option 1, you can keep hurtling at 107,226 km/h (i.e., 90 times the speed of sound) around the Sun and at 800,000 km/h (i.e., 648 times the speed of sound) around our galaxy to your heart’s content.



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<sup>6</sup> [https://www.esa.int/ESA\\_Multimedia/Videos/2018/04/Parallax\\_and\\_proper\\_motion](https://www.esa.int/ESA_Multimedia/Videos/2018/04/Parallax_and_proper_motion)