THE KAPLAN BIG BANG SUPPLEMENTAL THEORY

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Introduction

The Big Bang Theory remains the leading explanation for the origin of the universe: that everything began with a single, massive explosion. All matter was condensed into an infinitesimal singularity, and when it could be compressed no more, it exploded outward. Galaxies, stars, planets, and all known structures were born from that single moment.

According to classical models, this expansion would eventually slow down under the pull of gravity. The universe would reach a point of stillness — then begin contracting again, collapsing back into another singularity.
A cosmic inhale after a cosmic exhale.
A cycle, forever repeating.

But there are serious problems with this model:

- **Missing Matter:** Between 60–90% of the matter predicted to exist is simply... gone.
- **Acceleration:** Observations show that galaxies aren't slowing down — they're accelerating outward.
- **Einstein's "Blunder":** His cosmological constant — once discarded — had to be reintroduced to explain the acceleration.

So what becomes of the universe?
If it never collapses, will it simply thin out into a cold, empty void?

There is another answer.
A supplemental theory.
A simpler one.

The Core Idea

The initial explosion didn't spread matter *into* the universe —
it became the universe.

All the matter released in the Big Bang didn't distribute evenly across space. Instead, it was propelled outward, forming an ever-expanding **boundary** — the true **edge of the universe**.

The galaxies and stars we observe are not the universe's bulk.
They are fragments.
Crumbs.
Debris left behind in the wake of the boundary's expansion.

The boundary *is* the universe.
It carries the missing mass.
And it is still expanding.

Why This Explains the Problems

1. Missing Matter

It's not missing — it's concentrated at the expanding outer boundary.

2. Apparent Acceleration of Galaxies

Galaxies are not accelerating outward.
They are **falling inward**, pulled by the enormous mass concentrated at the boundary.

3. Cosmological Constant

No mysterious dark energy is needed.
Gravity alone explains the motion.

The Future of the Universe

Eventually, gravity will slow the boundary.
It will stop.
And then it will collapse inward.

Galaxies — drawn by the growing gravitational mass — will spiral back toward it.
Everything will return to a singularity.

And the cycle will begin again.

A universe that breathes.
Expands, then collapses.
Endlessly.

Supporting Observations

- Before the discovery of outward acceleration, all measurements showed deceleration — consistent with a mass-bearing boundary.
- The contrast between **accelerating galaxies** and a **possibly decelerating boundary** supports this model.
- Patterns in the cosmic microwave background include subtle voids that align with known galaxy clusters, consistent with debris trails left behind.

And crucially:

Occam's Razor

This model introduces:

- No new forces
- No new particles
- No contradictions

Just gravity, inertia, and mass behaving exactly as they always have.

A Simple Test

The Milky Way is not at the center of the universe.

If we measure the **deceleration** of the outer boundary relative to Earth, this model can be confirmed.

If the boundary is slowing while galaxies appear to accelerate, then:

- Galaxies are being drawn toward the collapsing edge
- The cycle is real
- The next beginning is already on its way
