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**On the Geocentric Nature of the Big Bang Theory** LING JUN WANG, University of Tennessee at Chattanooga — An expanding universe with all heavenly bodies moving isotropically away from the earth seems to suggest a geocentric theory which is evidently false. To defend the Big Bang Theory (BBT) from falling into a geocentric theory, it is argued that if the universe is expanding linearly from the singularity, the heavenly bodies would appear to be leaving away from each other with isotropic velocity distribution with respect to any observer. In this presentation we will prove rigorously with both classical and relativistic analysis that even strict linearity of Hubble's law would not save the Big Bang from falling into a geocentric theory. The key of the analysis rests on the two crucial necessary conditions for the raisin-pudding model: 1) The velocities and the positions of the earth and the galaxies must be measured simultaneously; 2) The velocity transformation between the reference frame of the earth and that of the singularity must be linear. The first condition can not be satisfied due to the speed limit of light; and the second condition can not be satisfied due to non linear velocity transformation of relativity. The whole problem is originated from the Doppler shift explanation of the red shift. Wang's Dispersive Extinction Theory (DET), however, interprets the red shift as being caused by the dispersive extinction of the star light by the space medium, and therefore does not lead to a geocentric universe. This lends a strong support to DET over BBT.

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