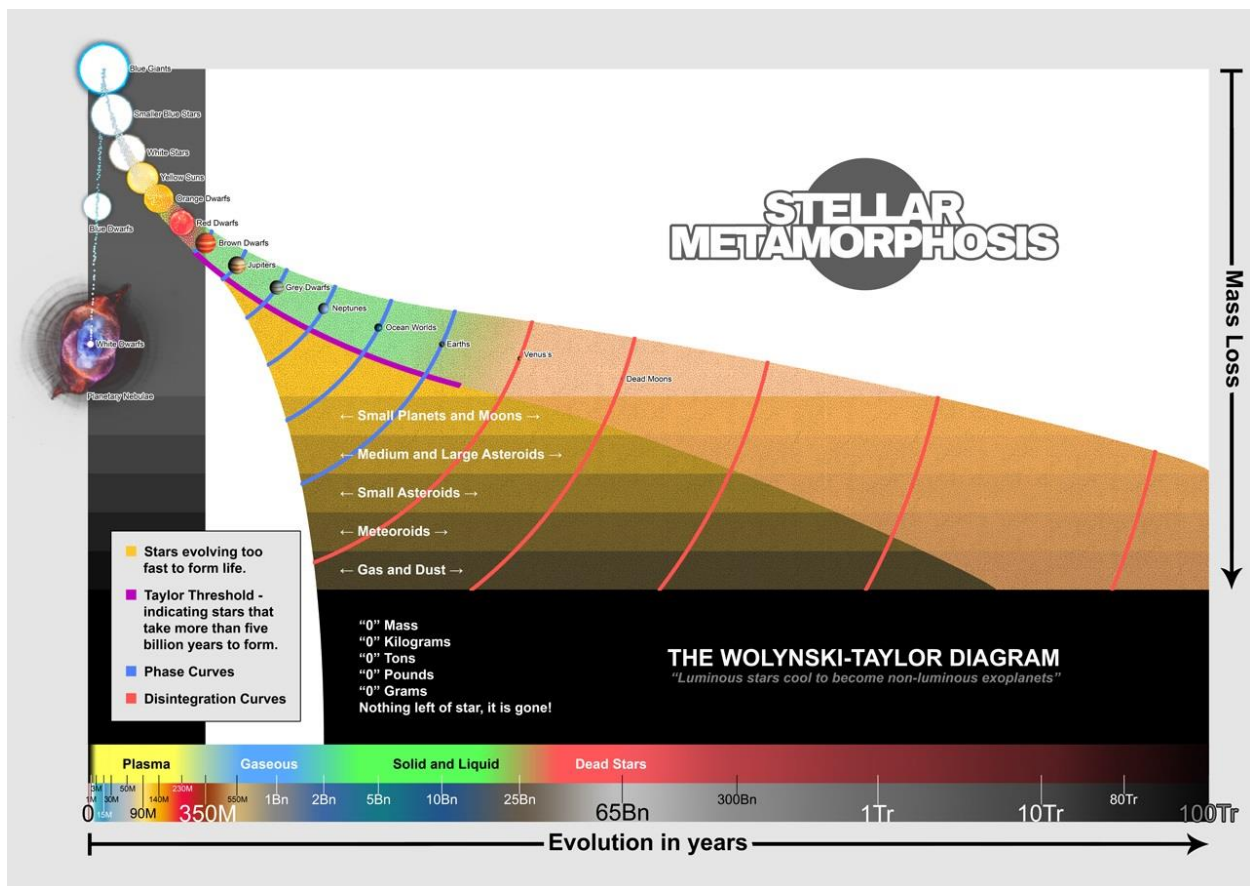


Mizar and Alcor in Stellar Metamorphosis: When was the First Extrasolar System Found and Where?

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Abstract: The first planets found orbiting other stars was the first binary star system discovered. Mizar and Alcor are the first extrasolar system discovered, ~83 light years from us. Explanation is provided with a short revision of the claims made by astronomers back in 1998. The revision only really amounts to realizing we have mislabeled objects, our language and assumptions got in the way of understanding nature!

Stellar evolution is planet formation.



This means the astronomers who were looking for "Earths" have always known about them. As well, astronomers that were looking for "Earths" in orbit around other stars had also found them, as planetary system and star system are the exact same

phenomenon. Planets are stars. The fact that astronomers have separated the two based off appearances (young planets shine) is due to group think that is perpetuated even in the year 2020. As well, astronomers do not realize they are ignorant of these facts, because they have designed entire stellar evolutionary models that ignore the old stars by calling them “planets” long before they had all the facts available. They were claiming to have assembled a complete 1,000 piece puzzle, but only had 4 pieces. They had the observations, they just did not have the theory that can explain the observations. They did not understand what old and highly evolved stars looked like, yet they actually did, and are even standing on one!

Back in the 1500’s telescopes were invented that had the resolving power to differentiate one of the stars in the Big Dipper. That “star” was found to be the binary pair Alcor and Mizar as they were named. It was also an early test of how good someone’s vision was, as people with 20/20 vision can see this binary, regardless if it is 83 light years away. Though, as telescopes began to increase in resolving power, it was discovered in 1908 that Mizar was actually a pair of binaries itself! So Mizar was 4 stars! It is two pairs of binaries. Fast forward to 2008, it was then discovered via exoplanet searches (irony), that Alcor had a red dwarf in orbit around it as well. So the Mizar/Alcor system was actually a sextuple system. There are six stars all in orbit around each other! An extrasolar system! It is a system we have known about since the 1500’s (probably even earlier) when only Mizar and Alcor were able to be resolved.

What this means ladies and gentlemen is that when astronomers were trying to find other Earths, and were searching for convincing evidence that *planets really do exist around other stars*, they always had that direct observational proof beyond a reasonable doubt! They found other Earths, that is what stars are, very young, bright, huge Earths. Further, the question never was if *planets really do exist around other stars* (stars are young planets), they were looking for old stars that no longer shine in orbit around the young ones. This is because it is the old stars that have evolved greatly to the point allowing life to exist on them. Young stars cannot host life, they are too energetic and have no stable cores, far too toxic, and too pressurized and turbulent.

Proof, from the book, Looking for Earths, by Alan Boss.

PREFACE

An unprecedented event in the history of humanity is under way. For centuries, if not millennia, human beings have wondered about life on other worlds—are there planets elsewhere in the universe where creatures similar to *Homo sapiens* live and dream? Or are we alone in the unfathomable vastness of the universe? We are about to learn the answer to this anthropocentric illusion-shattering question.

Scientists have long guessed that planets like Earth should be common around the myriad of other stars in our galaxy, and that life surely has arisen on many other worlds. The commonly held assumption that we are not alone in the universe forms the basis for nearly all the science fiction books of this century, for blockbuster movies like the *Star Wars* trilogy and *Men in Black*, and for many popular television shows, from *My Favorite Martian* to the *Star Trek* phenomenon to *3rd Rock from the Sun*. But hard evidence for other solar systems, much less other advanced beings, has been nonexistent or even erroneous—the history of searches for new planets is one of unmitigated disaster.

Now all of that has changed forever. After laboring quietly for years in mountain-top observatories around the globe, several teams of astronomers have at last trapped unseeable wraiths that eluded capture for over half a century. As a result of their persistent efforts, we now have convincing evidence that *planets really do exist around other stars*.

A new era has just begun, an era in which we will discover many planetary systems circling stars in our neighborhood of the galaxy, systems containing Earth-like planets capable of supporting life. This book reveals the tortuous past that led to this epochal moment, as seen from the perspective of a scientist actively involved in the worldwide effort. Beginning with the first widely heralded discoveries of planets outside the Solar System decades ago, *Looking for Earths* tells the story of cyclical hope and despair as astronomers searched for irrefutable evidence of other planets, leading to the surprising triumphs of 1995–1996 and the dazzling prospects for discovering an Earth-like planet in our lifetimes.

you already have the evidence, you actually needed the theory, young planets are stars!
5/16/19 JW

Above you can see the question, do planets really exist around other stars? They say they now have convincing evidence, but it was never a question of the evidence, it was in the interpretation of the evidence. What is seen and what is thought to be seen were conflated! The evidence was always there! It is the mind of the astronomer that has been interpreting it wrong. As well, the underlining is from me, they were searching for “irrefutable evidence of other planets”. That was never the question they were asking! They were/are actually looking for old stars! They did not know that is what they were looking for, because they already thought they knew what old stars looked like with the pseudoscientific “fusion” model of stars. The “fusion” model of stars forced the youngest stars to be billions of years old! The case stands, they were (still are) looking for the stars that have evolved greatly to the point of hosting life, not “planets”. They never knew what old stars looked like.

Here is how it happened. The Earth was assumed to have always been in orbit around the Sun, in that they formed at the same time. The Sun is discovered to be millions of years old, so the Earth also in turn became millions of years old. Then they discovered the Earth to be billions of years old, so they kept the original assumption of Earth always having been in orbit around the Sun, and then made the Sun billions of years old. Then they went back on their Sun calculations and said they were wrong, and then said, there has to be another form of energy to make the Sun billions of years old.

Luckily, they had it! They invented the “fusion” model of stars to make stars billions of years old. Instead, they should have gone back to their original statement, in that it was basically discovered that Earth was not always in orbit around the Sun. The Sun should have right then and there stayed the calculated age, but social pressure to conform was too great, so the scientists caved and made the Sun nearly the same age as Earth.

So here “scientists” are. Saying Sun-like stars are billions of years old, and calling old stars “planets”. Bizarro world.

