Subject: Re: The meaning of life?
Posted by R315r4z0r on Sun, 12 Aug 2007 18:54:09 GMT
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I LIED!

I am posting again.
There is this theory called the "Anthropic Principle"

The theory states that the Universe that we observe is there because we, as Humans can observe it. It exists because we, as Humans, know it to exist that way. The Universe exists just to support humans and life on Earth.

In other words "Humans observe, therefore the Universe is"

If humans had not evolved enough to acknowledge the existence of the Universe, it wouldn't matter if the Universe existed or not, now would it? Would the Universe still exist?

Well, people say if Humans didn't discover the Universe, it would still exist. But it brings up one point, however.

Why is it that the Universe can support Human life? It would only take a slight change in gravitational pull and the Universe would never be able to support a planet such as Earth. So why does the Universe support our lives?

I got this from The Melancholy of Haruhi Suzumiya (YES AN ANIME)
but read more on it here: http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Anthropic_principle
Check here too: http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/rossuk/c-anthro.htm

That second link has a list of things that show that it is only by a THIN margin that life is even POSSIBLE in the universe.

Gravity is roughly 10^39 times weaker than electromagnetism. If gravity had been 10^33 times weaker than electromagnetism, "stars would be a billion times less massive and would burn a million times faster."
The nuclear weak force is 10^28 times the strength of gravity. Had the weak force been slightly weaker, all the hydrogen in the universe would have been turned to helium (making water impossible, for example).
A stronger nuclear strong force (by as little as 2 percent) would have prevented the formation of protons--yielding a universe without atoms. Decreasing it by 5 percent would have given us a universe without stars.
If the difference in mass between a proton and a neutron were not exactly as it is--roughly twice the mass of an electron--then all neutrons would have become protons or vice versa. Say good-bye to chemistry as we know it--and to life.
The very nature of water--so vital to life--is something of a mystery (a point noticed by one of the forerunners of anthropic reasoning in the nineteenth century, Harvard biologist Lawrence Henderson). Unique amongst the molecules, water is lighter in its solid than liquid form: Ice floats.

If it did not, the oceans would freeze from the bottom up and earth would now be covered with solid ice. This property in turn is traceable to the unique properties of the hydrogen atom.
The synthesis of carbon--the vital core of all organic molecules--on a significant scale involves what scientists view as an astonishing coincidence in the ratio of the strong force to electromagnetism. This ratio makes it possible for carbon-12 to reach an excited state of exactly 7.65 MeV at the temperature typical of the centre of stars, which creates a resonance involving helium-4, beryllium-8, and carbon-12--allowing the necessary binding to take place during a tiny window of opportunity 10^-17 seconds long.

Taken from http://ourworld.compuserve.com/homepages/rossuk/c-anthro.htm

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