Subject: Re: Questions I would like to pose to athiests
Posted by Dover on Mon, 17 Jan 2011 02:09:35 GMT
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Oh, I see the problem. You don't know what "infinite" means. You think it means "all numbers", for some strange reason. Again, you're making things complicated than they are on behalf of your ignorance.

R315r4z0r wrote on Sun, 16 January 2011 09:47You're only talking about time and the probability of something happening according to our (human) way of comprehension.

Obviously. What other way of comprehension do we know about?

R315r4z0r wrote on Sun, 16 January 2011 09:47The term infinity is similar to the term omnipotent in that both are used to describe the presence of all things.

Incorrect.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infinite
http://dictionary.reference.com/browse/infinite

If you took a given number "x", and began to add (or subtract) any other given non-zero number "y" to (from) x repeatedly without end, you would still end up at infinity (or negative infinity), even though you would obviously "miss" numbers that are not multiples of y. The condition of not having a bound or ending point is still satisfied.

R315r4z0r wrote on Sun, 16 January 2011 09:47Just like mathematical number sets such as
whole numbers (1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6.....)
odd numbers (1, 3, 5, 7, 9,....)
Integers (...-3, -2, -1, 0, 1, 2, 3....)
etc.

An infinite set encompasses every single combination of numbers possible. From every single number to every single tiny trillionth decimal place and forever onward. There is literally no end to each number and no end to the amount of numbers in this set.

You're obviously confused.

http://en.wikipedia.org/wiki/Infinite_set

Every single set you just posted is an infinite set. They all have no bound or endpoint, since there is no known greatest whole number or integer. For any number x you cared to name, I would only have to provide you with x+1 (x+2 in the case of your odd numbers set), and the set would continue. Boundless, endless.

The set you're thinking of would be termed "All real numbers", but even that doesn't encompass everything the way you think it does. The only part you're actually right about is that there's no end to the amount of numbers in such a set.

R315r4z0r wrote on Sun, 16 January 2011 09:47If any one element of this set is not present, then, by definition, the set cannot be considered infinite. This includes the number 0, which is symbolic for nothing or the absence of something. Therefore, when you're talking about things in terms of reality, this also has to encompass things that have 0% probability of happening.

Something with a 0% probability obviously doesn't exist and cannot happen, however it still needs to be calculated if the universe is truly infinite. It's the lack of their probability to happen that needs to be observed and taken into consideration.

Whether or not the universe can truly end is beyond our understanding, but if the universe is truly infinite we have to accept that the idea of it ending (or lack there of) cannot be omitted. Doing so would be like omitting the number 0 from the number set infinity; if you do that, the number set is no longer considered infinite. So, taking away the idea of the universe ending means that the universe is therefore not infinite.

You have your definitions mixed up, but since I straightened that out already above, I'll mostly ignore this. Keep in mind that the set of natural numbers (1, 2, 3, 4...x+1) is still an infinite set, despite not encompassing zero. And besides, nobody is omitting anything. We're here discussing the possibility of the world ending, aren't we? I simply questioned your assumption that the universe will end one day.

I swear, R3. Sometimes I feel like you post just because you enjoy reading your own bullshit. >:[
