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Subject: Re: Questions I would like to pose to athiests

Posted by [Dover](#) on Wed, 19 Jan 2011 16:41:50 GMT

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EvilWhiteDragon wrote on Wed, 19 January 2011 03:19Jerad Gray wrote on Tue, 18 January 2011 21:07Toggle SpoilerDover wrote on Tue, 18 January 2011 06:15EvilWhiteDragon wrote on Tue, 18 January 2011 04:27Dover wrote on Tue, 18 January 2011 12:50EvilWhiteDragon wrote on Tue, 18 January 2011 03:00R315r4z0r wrote on Sat, 15 January 2011 04:05Dover wrote on Fri, 14 January 2011 19:29jnz wrote on Fri, 14 January 2011 15:32Outside our universe the laws of physics we are bound to do not exist! If a cosmos really exists (which unfortunately we cannot prove) then it is totally reasonable for very strange things to happen. Such as:- an infinitely dense, infinitely hot soup of particles and energy appearing out of no where!

True. In a truly infinite universe, anything that can happen, will happen. In fact, in a truly infinite universe, anything that can happen must happen.

Hey! Dover just stumbled onto another paradox!

If the universe truly is infinite then anything and everything must happen at one point in time. However, it is also true that one day the universe must end... But if infinity is the never ending expansion of something, how can the execution of everything possible happen but at the same time manage to end some day? You can't end when you are counting to infinity!

The universe isn't infinite, it's still growing. We know how big it is (13 billion lightyears afaik), so ...

We were discussing the universe being infinite in regards to time. At least I was, I can't speak for R3.

Well, since it's expanding, and the furthest bits are now 13 billion lightyears away, one can conclude the universe started 13 billion years ago. Now the question is, does indeed everything have an end? Since everything needs energy (or mass) and there is a law of physics saying that energy never disappears, one has to conclude that the universe will not end. This is, unless somehow there will be a lot more anti-matter, this would adsorb the matter and thus energy (or transform it to an unknown type of mass/energy).

Can we really conclude that? If we can see bits 13 billion light years away, that's light that's 13 billion years old that we're picking up, which means that those bits were at the location we see 13 billion years ago. Where are those bits now? If the universe actually is 13 billion years old, then we can assume that the laws of physics as we know them don't always (or at least haven't always) applied. Is this some sort of side-effect of the big bang? I'd say the universe coming into existence is a reasonable enough reason to give the laws of physics pause. Or is it a property at of the expanding-edge of the universe? There's so little we actually know.

And thats assuming constant motion, there are likely gravitational forces that are at work that will have changed the acceleration of stuff over the billions of years, things likely started moving much faster than what they are now so the universe could be even older then the 13 billion years+13billion years for light to travel.

Since the speed of light is a constant (in a vacuum), and the oldest light we've seen is 13 billion years, it cannot be older than that, unless you can speed up/slow down the speed of light.

Einstein relativity theorem suggests that this is impossible, since it would get an infinite mass.

The oldest light we've seen is 13 billion years old, which means whatever created that light was 13 billion light years away 13 billion years ago. It doesn't tell us how large the universe is -right now-.

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