Paradox of Religion

2013

Is other world possible?

Miro Brada

Presented in art exhibition "From Animation"
London, W8 6LU, Holland Park, 2013

Alternate Universes
Religion assumes the other world after death: paradise, hell, nirvana, karma.. Our world is incomplete, because there is truer universe, replicating Plato: behind something is something.. till the true idea - last judgment, karma..

R. Descartes's "I think, therefore I am", is independent of Plato. I'm thinking, regardless of there is truer idea or not. As I'm thinking, I can realize my first idea was false (eg. solving a math problem), and then the Plato's truer idea reappears. Plato and Descartes precede each other as chicken and egg..

Paradox of Religion
Religions' rules (eg don't lie) increase chances of future paradise. Hume's: "A" preceding "B" doesn't need to cause "B" turns to: Expectation of "B" can cause "A" NOW

Believers expect paradise to forever delay it. Paradise can paradoxically occur only by deviation from the religion.
One Universe
A puzzle "hides" a solution (=true idea) behind wrong attempts. Complex solutions result from the previous ones. Newton's laws are based on Descartes's XY axis, preceded by Euclid's geometry of the Old Greeks.

Newton increased intricacy, but was not truer than Descartes. Both belong to one universe. Quantum mechanics is Newton's universe too, only it uses statistics to calculate reality.

Is da Vinci, who studied Euclid, Newton's universe too? Or chemistry with its advanced logic? Both art and science need an idea - which is a link to one universe.

No Other World
The idea means a new solution, which must exist to be found. Gravitation law had existed before its discovery. So there is no other world, and the religion can't be true.

Descartes's "I think, therefore I am", isn't true either, because I am whether I think or not.

Nothing is new, nothing changes as Parmenides claimed.

Parmenides, 515 BC

Euclid, 300 BC: AB=AC=BC

\[ F = G \frac{m_1 m_2}{d^2} \]

Schrödinger equation, 1925

\[ H(t) \psi(t) = i\hbar \frac{d}{dt} \psi(t) \]

Newton, 1687: law of gravitation

Descartes, 1633: XY axis

Mendeleev, 1871: periodic table