Paradox of Religion

2013

Is other world possible?

Miro Brada

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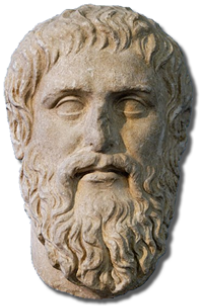
Alternate Universes



428 BC

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..

1637

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..

1748

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**

2013

Believers expect paradise to forever delay it.

Paradise can paradoxically occur only by deviation from the religion.

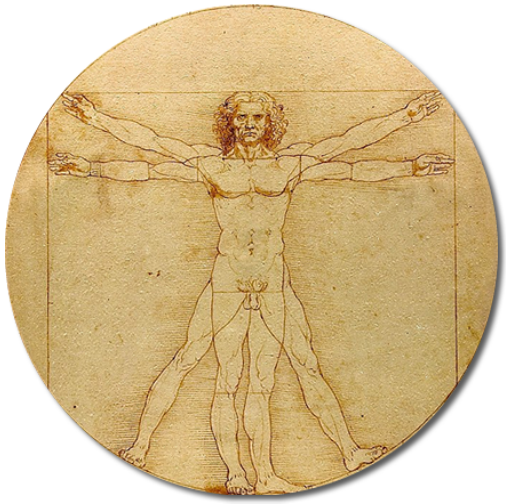
One Universe

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.

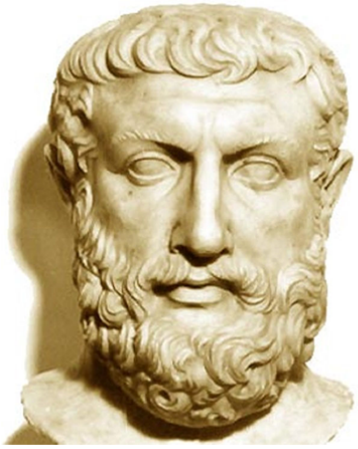
Newton increased intricacy, but was not truer than Descartes. Both belong to one universe. Quantum mechanics is Newton's universe too, only it uses statistics to calculate reality.

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.

da Vinci, 1490:
Homo Vitruvius



No Other World



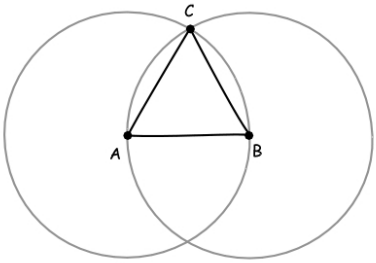
Parmenides, 515 BC

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.

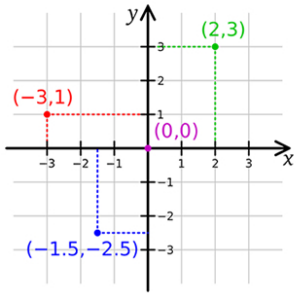
Euclid, 300 BC: AB=AC=BC



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

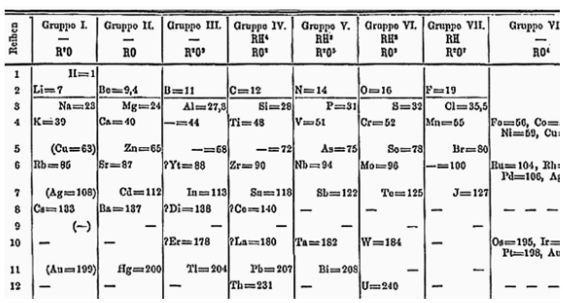
Newton, 1687: law of gravitation

Descartes, 1633: XY axis



Schrödinger equation, 1925

$$H(t)\,|\psi(t)\rangle = i\hbar\frac{d}{dt}\,|\psi(t)\rangle$$



Reihen	Gruppe I. — R'O	Gruppe II. — RO	Gruppe III. — R'O³	Gruppe IV. RH⁴ RO²	Gruppe V. RH³ R'O⁵	Gruppe VI. RH² RO³	Gruppe VII. RH R'O⁷	Gruppe VI — RO⁴
1	H=1							
2	Li=7	Be=9,4	B=11	C=12	N=14	O=16	F=19	
3	Na=23	Mg=24	Al=27,3	Si=28	P=31	S=32	Cl=35,5	
4	K=39	Ca=40	—=44	Ti=48	V=51	Cr=52	Mn=55	Fe=56, Co=Ni=59, Cu
5	(Cu=63)	Zn=65	—=68	—=72	As=75	Se=78	Br=80	
6	Rb=86	Sr=87	?Yt=88	Zr=90	Nb=94	Mo=96	—=100	Ru=104, Rh=Pd=106, Ag
7	(Ag=108)	Cd=112	In=113	Sn=118	Sb=122	Te=125	J=127	
8	Cs=133	Ba=137	?Di=138	?Ce=140	—	—	—	— — —
9	(—)	—	—	—	—	—	—	
10	—	—	?Er=178	?La=180	Ta=182	W=184	—	Os=195, Ir=Pt=198, Au
11	(Au=199)	Hg=200	Tl=204	Pb=207	Bi=208	—	—	
12	—	—	—	Th=231	—	U=240	—	— — —

Mendeleev, 1871: periodic table