

Episode 237 - Cicero's OTNOTG - 12 - Isonomia And The Implications of Infinity

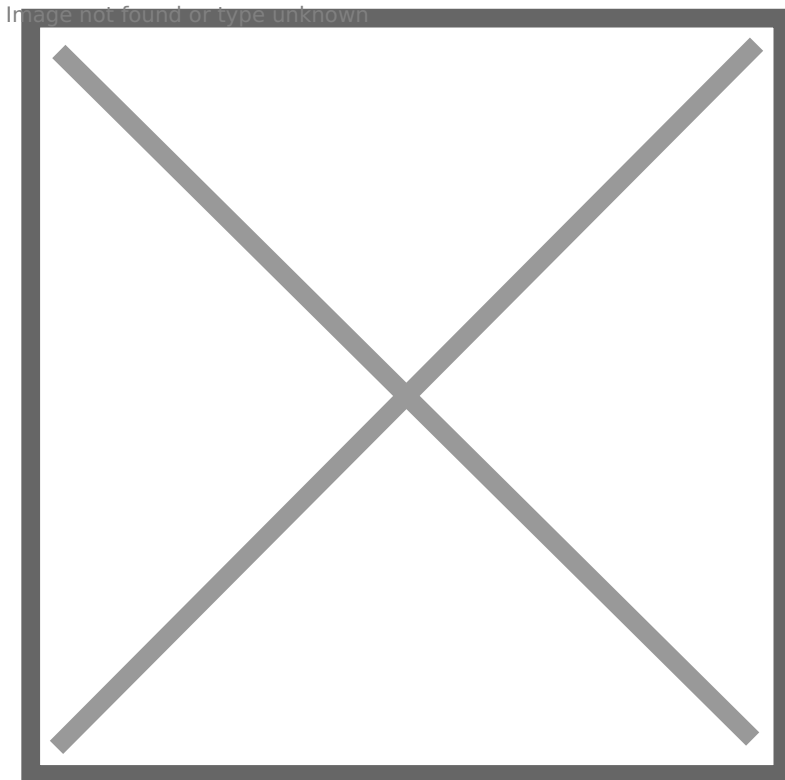
Post by "Cassius" of July 13, 2024 at 7:42 PM

[Quote from Godfrey](#)

Another question regards "two alternatives equally possible." What are the relative quantities of two alternatives that are not equally possible? Wouldn't they still be equal as both are infinite in number?

I'm still thinking about it, but I suspect the answer is "Yes, in total" and that the caveat that makes things reasonable is that in any locality some things can easily be more common than others, just as they are here on earth.

As for talking about "dichotomies we probably need to define that:



[dichotomy](#)

1. a difference between two completely opposite ideas or things: 2. a...
dictionary.cambridge.org

dichotomy

<https://www.epicureanfriends.com/thread/3961-episode-237-cicero-s-otnotg-12-isonomia-and-the-implications-of-infinity/?postID=31443#post31443>

noun [C usually singular]

formalus /daɪ'kɑː.t̩ə.mi/ uk /daɪ'kɒt.ə.mi/

Add to word list

a [difference](#) between two [completely opposite ideas](#) or things.

I don't really know if it adds anything to talk about "dichotomies" if that is all the word means. It's the details behind that which will need to be examined.

[Quote from Godfrey](#)

To paraphrase, for anything that is possible in an infinite and eternal universe, there is an infinite number of that thing. From that it can be said that anything that exists, exists in the same quantity as any other thing spread throughout the universe. Infinite bananas, infinite 1965 Mustangs, infinite deathless beings....

That seems to me to be a reasonably good way of describing the potential theory, although we don't know for sure that this is an accurate description of it. I am sure others will come up with more potential corollaries, especially as to whether time should be taken into account, or just the infinity of space.

But for the moment that's a working description that does not involve anything supernatural, and comports with the example Lucretius speculating that the atoms of one's bodies could eventually come back into essentially similar positions to where they were before.