

Cosmological Genes And Cosmic Mutation

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Abstract—The universe has cosmological genes similar to biological genes. And in light of its cosmological genes, the universe is formed. This scientific hypothesis is successful in explaining why the world appears to be symmetric and asymmetric at the same time. And it leads to certain interesting conclusions, such as cosmic mutation and adaptation. The cosmological genes are subject to mutation, forcing our world to be asymmetric, such as being dominant by matter instead of antimatter. The cosmological genes hypothesis is also consistent with the multiverse hypothesis, which says that there are different parallel universes.

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There are cosmological genes dictating how the universe is constructed. The cosmological genes hypothesis successfully explains why the universe is symmetric and predicts that the symmetry of the universe would be broken due to cosmic mutation. It also leads to specific conclusions, such as the existence of parallel universes and cosmic adaptation.

Cosmic Order

Cosmological genes are inherited sets of information, in light of which the universe is built. The universe consists of cosmological genes determining how it would evolve. Without those cosmological genes, the universe would not be characterized by order. This is because if the world were not following certain definite instructions which dictate how it is supposed to function, then it would function chaotically, contrary to its ordered patterns. And those instructions are nothing but the cosmological genes. The inherited information of the cosmos is the set of instructions and/or programs, without of which the universe could not function in an orderly manner.

In other words, our universe is symmetric and uniform, such that it appears to be the same everywhere [1]. And the cosmological genes hypothesis provides a successful explanation of why our universe is symmetric and uniform. Since, according to the cosmological genes hypothesis, the world is constructed in light of cosmological genes, i.e., inherited cosmic information, while the inherited

cosmic information dictates the formation of definite and reoccurring patterns in nature (otherwise, the inherited cosmic information wouldn't be instructive, and hence, wouldn't be worthy of being called information), it follows that certain definite and reoccurring patterns would exist in nature, leading the universe to be symmetric and uniform. This is how the hypothesis that the world has cosmological genes, similar to biological genes, successfully explains the uniformity and symmetry of our universe. And since the cosmological genes hypothesis is successful in the previous manner, it follows that it is plausible.

Cosmic Mutation

Our universe also appears to be asymmetric, such as it is dominated by matter instead of antimatter [2]. The cosmological genes hypothesis successfully predicts the asymmetry of the universe. Since the universe has cosmological genes, similar to biological genes, in light of which the universe is constructed, as the cosmological genes hypothesis says, it follows that those cosmological genes would mutate, exactly as biological genes do. This leads to the existence of cosmic mutation, according to which, the cosmological genes mutate in a similar manner to the mutation of biological genes.

But if the cosmological genes are subject to cosmic mutation, then the symmetry of the universe would be broken. And hence, the universe would appear to be asymmetric. All of this shows that the cosmological genes hypothesis and what it entails, namely the existence of cosmic mutation, predict that the universe appears to be asymmetric. Now, if this prediction were false, then the cosmological genes hypothesis and what it entails, namely the cosmic mutation hypothesis, would be false. Hence, both the cosmological genes hypothesis and the cosmic mutation hypothesis are falsifiable, i.e., they could be empirically tested in light of what they predict. Therefore, both of these hypotheses are scientific. But the universe appears to be asymmetric, as the cosmological genes hypothesis and cosmic mutation predict. Thus, both the cosmological genes hypothesis and the cosmic mutation hypothesis are plausible.

Both Symmetric and Asymmetric

The universe is symmetric, in one respect, such that it appears to be the same everywhere, and asymmetric, in another respect, such as being dominant by matter instead of antimatter. The

universe is symmetric because it is governed by the same inherited cosmological genes which are fixed for a long period of time. But it is also asymmetric because those same cosmological genes mutate.

We need a mechanism leading the universe to be symmetric and asymmetric at the same time. This mechanism couldn't be except the fact that the universe is constructed in light of cosmological genes. This is because only genes are naturally inherited and fixed for long periods of time, causing the universe to be symmetric, while, at the same time, genes are subject to mutation, causing the universe to be asymmetric.

Cosmic Adaptation

One basic question is the following: why do the cosmological genes mutate? They mutate for the same reasons which lead biological genes to mutate, such as adaptation. This indicates that there is a cosmic adaptation mechanism responsible for the mutation of the cosmological genes. But, what would our universe adapt to? The universe adapts to other parallel universes. According to the cosmic adaptation hypothesis, there are many distinct parallel universes which have different facts and laws of nature from those of our actual universe, and our universe is just one world among those different parallel worlds, such that our world adapts to those parallel universes.

Yet all of those diverse parallel universes, including our universe, exist in the same ecosystem, such that they influence each other, exactly as the existents of the same ecosystem influence each other in our universe. This mutual influence between our actual universe, on one hand, and the parallel universes, on the other hand, forces our universe to adapt to the different parallel universes causing at least some of the cosmological genes of our universe to mutate, which, in turn, leads our universe to be asymmetric. All of this shows that the cosmic adaptation hypothesis successfully explains why the cosmological genes mutate, and hence, why our universe is asymmetric.

Parallel Universes

The inherited information of our universe, i.e., the cosmological genes, might have different forms, such as the forms of laws and constants of nature. Without those inherited programs or instructions within the laws and constants of nature, our universe would not be able to function as it does. And this is why we are justified in holding that there is inherited cosmic information, leading to the conclusion that our universe was born with cosmological genes consisting of the information which it inherited. But this implies that our universe was born from other universes, such that our universe inherited its information from those other universes. Therefore, there are many different universes, which we call parallel universes. All of this shows that the hypothesis which says that the universe is born with cosmological genes is consistent with the multiverse hypothesis, according to which, there are different parallel universes.

References

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