

Review of: "Why Existence? An Explanation with No Remainder"

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Potential competing interests: No potential competing interests to declare.

When reviewing this article, we must warn that it is not a scientific article, neither the question nor the content, it is an essay or a hermeneutic exercise of philosophical order. This disqualifies the work in the scientific field. It is recommended for a philosophy journal.

The question about the "cause" is reasonable, in the philosophical sense; regarding the "Platonic" position of the existence of a "reason" beyond existence, however, this philosophy has been superseded and challenged by the history of science, and even almost all currents of philosophy have abandoned them. Hawking in "God created numbers" about the history of mathematics, for example, explains that the existence of a priori theorems is impossible and therefore every axiom born without relation to phenomena, its demonstration can only be by means of "absurdity". Then (Hawking) in "On the shoulders of giants" about the history of physics, he affirms that the physical laws derive from the investigation of the material world, and that any other law opposed to the objective reality is an absurdity. Finally, Hawking, in the "Grand design" will affirm that scientific laws respond in favor of pre-Socratic science, against Plato, that there is no a priori reason for the existence of the world, and the world is governed by laws that science has discovered, as it continues to do. A priori reason, of the Platonic type, is impossible and an absurdity. Therefore, logic or mathematics, its axioms or theorems unrelated to phenomena, according to Einstein, have no scientific character, to claim the existence of a priori reason is an absurdity, and even to suppose it as a cause of existence, is to deny scientific investigation.

References: Stephen Hawking, "Dios creo los números", Crítica. Barcelona. Stephen Hawking, "A hombros de gigantes", Crítica. Barcelona. Leonard Mlodinow y Stephen Hawking, "El gran diseño", Crítica. Barcelona. Albert Einstein, "Acerca de la teoría de la relatividad". Alianza Editorial. Madrid.

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