Necessary existence and the concept of the matter
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The existence is a broader concept than the matter. We aim to illustrate this difference in a simple logical pathway and by giving some tangible examples. This article includes three parts in which each of them begins with one question and it strives to answer them logically. So let’s start with the first question.

1. Is the matter eternal and primordial? In other words, did it exist from the very beginning? Let’s investigate the possible answers for this question.

If so and it existed from -∞ (infinity) time then every possible states for the matter had to occur. (Since it had infinite time) Then one could ask why he/she is not dead or old or young now. Why the color of his/her hairs is not white or black at the moment. This might seem banal, but indicates that the universe is time-dependent implying that is limited by time. This constraint in time limits the matter and thus it cannot be primordial and it has to be existed from one finite and clear moment in the past. Moreover, this matter limitation could be further extended to space constraints as well (if one believes that the universe is not infinite in space and it has finite 3D finite length). Many current scientific hypotheses agree that the universe we live in has finite lifetime (finite spatial and temporal scales) but here we aim to investigate this problem logically rather than scientifically.

In a more mathematical sense, for those who are interested one could look at this problem from a phase-portrait perspective as below. If the previous time continues to -∞ then X had enough time to pass all its possible states. Note that there is no initial condition here. Thus all the phase-portrait space has to be covered. So there should be sometime in the past that any possible state for X occurred before. Now take my entity as X, so why I was not born before? Why I do not remember any previous life? My existence was possible since I am born! So this possibility had to occur before since the matter had infinite time to make it happen!

2. Is the existence equivalent to matter?

This is a vital question that requires profound and elaborate analysis. Let’s illustrate it by one example. Imagine a circle in your mind, does this circle exist or not? Definitely yes since you imagined it so it exists. But does it exist in the material world as a matter? No since we cannot find a true circle in the nature that every point of it exactly represents equal distance to one
point. You may also imagine something that exists in your mind but not in the material world such as monsters or etc. Lets consider another example, does love exist or not? Yes it exists! But is it a matter? If so what are the spatial dimensions of it? How much volume/mass does it contain? Could we measure it quantitatively? Hence love is not matter but it exists. All of our ethics, laws and rules exist but they are not definitely matter. Therefore, existence is different from the matter. Many things could exist but they should not be necessarily matter to exist. So there is a distinction between matter and existence and they are two disparate concepts.

In a more mathematical way, matter is a subset of the existence i.e. \( \text{matter} \subseteq \text{existence} \). A simple proof for this expression is by reductio ad absurdum or proof by contradiction. Assume matter is not subset of existence, then there has to be a matter that does not exist! This is logically and axiomatically wrong and because the matter and existence are not the same the aforementioned expression is proved.

3. Now if one agrees to part 1 that the universe is started at a time, he/she could ask that how or why it has started? What was the underlying mechanism that derived the world and led to creation of the space-time. What was the deriving force or reason for the start of the universe at time zero in which there was no motion. The deriving force or the reason could be only existence! Note that in part 2 it was proved that existence is different from matter. Since the matter is a subset of existence the only reason for creation of the matter must be the existence that includes the matter. Therefore, the universe is created by the existence. One existence must be always available regardless of the notions of time or space or etc. to ensure the creation of matter or this universe. Otherwise, if the existence at one point was not available, then it has to be created by something else and that the creator of it must be always available and so forth. It is obvious that one thing must be always available to finish this round of creations and we call it necessary existence or as some people say GOD!

Remarks:
Note that this proof is logical and consequently is not dependent on scientific progress. Thus, if one argues that e.g. the deriving mechanism of our world at time zero is other parallel universes that are matter, the proposed question could be asked from those universes and etc. as well since we are talking about the concept of matter. Nevertheless, the body is written such that it presents a straightforward proof especially for people with backgrounds in natural science that are not very familiar with the historical philosophical discussions on the cause and consequence or necessary and contingent existence problems.

Furthermore, in writing this letter the author assumes that the reader already accepts some trivial logical rules as axiomatic. They include principle of sufficient reason which states that everything can, in principle, be explained, or that everything that is, has a sufficient reason for being and being as it is, and not otherwise. We used it in part 3 of our proof where we were looking for a reason or deriving momentum for creation of the matter. The other one, which is used in part 2 in proving that matter is a subset of existence, is principle of non-contradiction.

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