

The Omnipotence Theorem (The Paradox of Omnipotence Has Fallen with Completely Vision of Omnipotence)

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Abstract

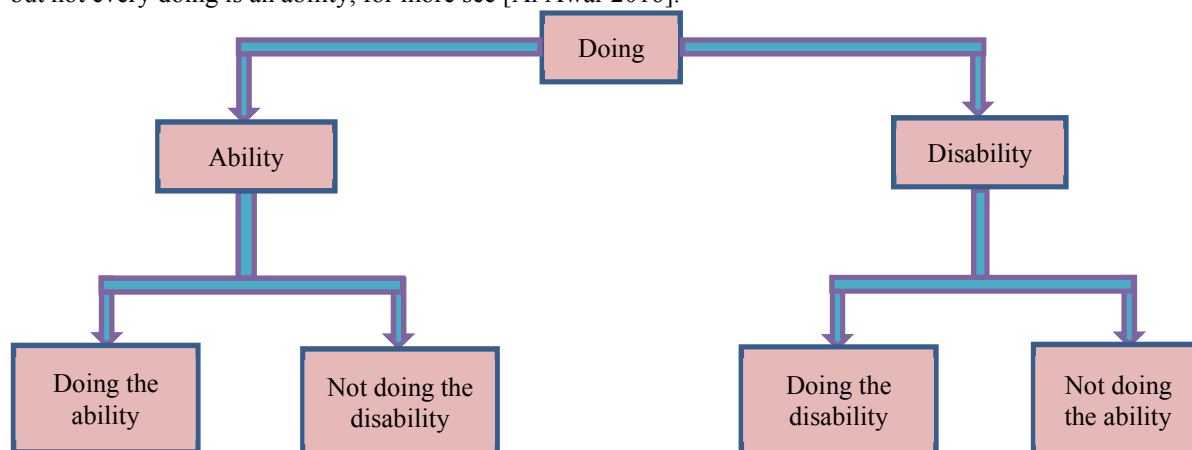
I want to show here that the atheist does not have a clear idea about the concept of omnipotence, since the atheist thinks that the one who has the omnipotence properties must do all things, and I want to clarify here the definition of the omnipotence, and answer the question that say: is every doing an ability? Then we will see that the omnipotence is doing the ability and not doing the disability, but not the ability to do.

Keywords: Omnipotence, End of the paradox of omnipotence, Omnipotence theorem, Omnipotence definition, Logic

1. Introduction

I want to show here that the atheist does not have a clear idea about the concept of omnipotence, since the atheist thinks that the one who has the omnipotence properties must do all things, and I want to ask two questions, the first: what is the definition of the omnipotence? The second: is every doing an ability?

For the first question: every human agrees with the definition of the omnipotence, which is: "unlimited power or unlimited authority" [Bailey 1727], but for the second question: it is known that every ability is doing, but not every doing is an ability, for more see [Al Awar 2016].



Algorithm 1: The doing

So, if we look well, we find that the omnipotence requires two related things: 1- doing the ability, and 2- keep doing that ability or guarantee not doing the opposite of ability, which is disability. In other words, doing the ability is an ability, and not doing the disability is ability, and it is not true in any way to be the disability is an ability.

In more specific, the result of doing the ability is an ability, and the result of not doing the disability is an ability. The same thing for the disability, the result of not doing the ability is disability, and the result of doing the disability is disability.

To illustrate the idea I will give the following example; if we assume there is a machine producing gold. Moreover, it is working without stop. Thus, what distinguishes this machine is its ability to work continuously, and the omnipotence of this machine satisfies when two things satisfied: 1- ability to work and 2- ability not to stop working, since the greatest thing more than the machine working is its guarantee not stop working (the opposite of work continuously), for more see [Al Awar 2016].

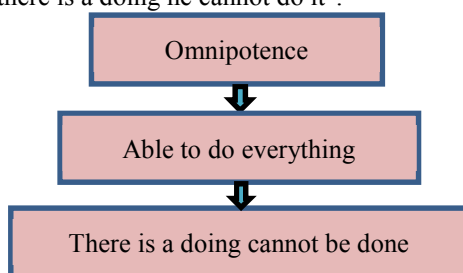
The God is the only god that has the power, the knowledge, the wisdom, love and every complete thing. The God never dies, the idea is not in doing that, but because the death is a disability description of not being able to stay alive. Moreover, the greatest thing more than being alive is his guarantee not to die (the opposite of staying alive). Also, the God does not sleep, the idea is not in doing that, but because the sleeping is a disability description of not being able to stay awake. Moreover, the greatest thing more than being awake is his guarantee not to sleep (the opposite of staying awake). Also, the God does not oppress, the idea is not in doing that, but

because the oppressing is a disability description of not being able to stay fair. Moreover, the greatest thing more than being fair is his guarantee not to oppress (the opposite of staying fair). Also, the God does not weak, the idea is not in doing that, but because the weakening is a disability description of not being able to stay strong. Moreover, the greatest thing more than being strong is his guarantee not to be weak (the opposite of staying strong). And the God is not illogical in his doing, the idea is not in doing that, but because being illogical is a disability description of not being able to stay logical. Moreover, the greatest thing more than being logical is his guarantee not to be illogical (the opposite of staying logical). And the God is unlimited, the idea is not in doing that, but because being limited is a disability description of not being able to stay unlimited. Moreover, the greatest thing more than being unlimited is his guarantee not to be limited (the opposite of staying unlimited).

So the properties of the omnipotence of the God include his guarantee never to die, never to sleep, never to oppress, never to be weak, being logical in his doings and being unlimited. Therefore, his guarantee not to die, not to sleep, not to oppress, not to be weak and not doing the opposite of ability are abilities, which they are included in the properties of the omnipotence, for more see [Al Awar 2016].

2. Clarify about the paradox of omnipotence

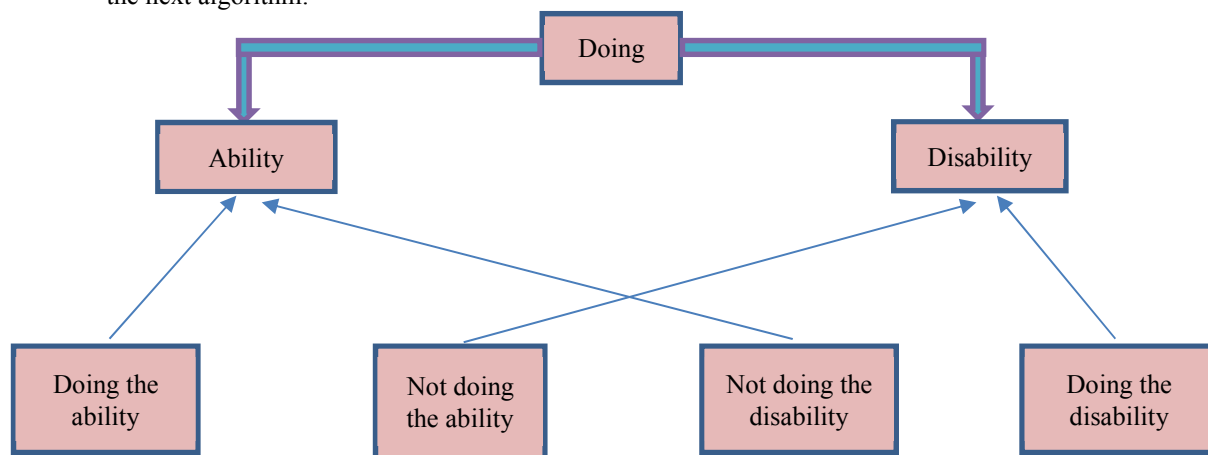
The paradox of omnipotence state that (as the atheist said): "The one who has the omnipotence property must able to do all things, but actually, there is a doing he cannot do it".



Algorithm 2: The paradox of omnipotence (as the atheist said)

I will not talk a lot, but I think there is a big misunderstanding, and I will clarify it in the next points:

- 1- The real meaning of omnipotence that I illustrated in my previous paragraphs can be summarized into the next algorithm:



Algorithm 3: The ability and disability

- 2- The supposed meaning of omnipotence (as the atheist said): When I am looking at algorithm 2, I saw it ended before it began. You will tell me: how? I will tell you: If we take the first statement that said "if there is a one who has the omnipotence property, then he must able to do all things", then we will have a contradiction. I will transfer it into logic by setting;

P: there is a one has the omnipotence property,

A: doing the ability.

D: doing the disability (not doing the ability)

Q: must able to do all things $(A \wedge D)$.

Now, is P then Q will satisfy? In other word, is $P \Rightarrow Q$ true always?

Assume P is true, that means there is a one has the omnipotence property.

If Q is true, then the paradox is true. But, is Q a true? Absolutely not, since if Q is true, then he will do all things, in other word $(A \wedge D)$ is true, i.e. $(A \wedge \sim A)$ is true. Which is impossible, since A is equivalent to not D.

Therefore, Q must be false.

From logic, $P \Rightarrow Q$ is false if P is true and Q is false.

Therefore, $P \Rightarrow Q$ is false.

Then, you will ask me: When Q is the true? I will tell you: when Q be: doing the ability and not doing the disability. In other word, when $(A \wedge \sim D)$ is true, and that's what I said before, which is:

$P \Rightarrow (A \wedge \sim D)$.

And as I said: algorithm 2 ended before it began, and therefore the paradox of omnipotence has fallen, since it is standing on a misunderstanding.

All of the above, lead me to the next theorem:

3- Omnipotence theorem

Theorem 1: The one has the omnipotence property if and only if he is doing the ability and not doing the disability.

Proof:

Assume there is a one who has the omnipotence property.

Then he has unlimited power.

Since, not doing the disability requires unlimited power to not do it, because it is so easy doing the disability and it will take no power to do it. But it is so difficult to be sure that the disability not going to happen and will take unlimited power to not do it.

So, it makes "this not doing" an ability.

Also, doing the ability requires unlimited power to do it, because it is so easy not doing the ability and it will take no power to not do it. But it is so difficult to be sure that the ability going to happen and will take unlimited power to do it.

So, it makes "this doing" an ability.

Therefore, not doing the disability and doing the ability require unlimited power. Which is an ability in all cases.

Now, assume the converse, i.e. he is doing the ability and not doing the disability.

Since, doing the ability is an ability and not doing the disability is an ability. Then, he must has unlimited power to do that ability and must has unlimited power to not doing that disability.

Therefore, he has the omnipotence property.

Notation

- 1- The omnipotence is doing the ability and not doing the disability, but not ability to do.
- 2- The ability is a result of doing the ability, and the disability is a result of not doing the ability. Also, the ability is a result of not doing the disability, and the disability is a result of doing the disability.
- 3- When the one never dies, then he has unlimited power to prevent the death from happening, but it is so easy to die. Also, this includes every disability description.
- 4- What decide the ability or disability is the quantum of power to do or not to do. i.e. when the quantum of power to do or not to do is not mentioning, then we call this a disability. Also, when the quantum of power to do or not to do is unlimited, then we call this an ability.

Therefore, I get a complete vision to put the next definition.

4- Omnipotence definition

Definition 1: Let T be the set of all things. Assume x is a thing belong to set T. I define the omnipotence over x; $Omn(x)$; as:

$$Omn(x) = \begin{cases} Do(x) & , x \text{ is an ability doing} \\ Do \text{ not do}(x) & , x \text{ is disability doing} \end{cases} \\ = \begin{cases} Unlimited \text{ power to do}(x) & , x \text{ is an ability doing} \\ Unlimited \text{ power to Not do}(x), & x \text{ is disability doing} \end{cases}$$

i.e. there is no disability in omnipotence, which almost seems like the absolute value (there is no negative in the absolute value)

For example; $Omn(\text{alive}) = Do(\text{alive})$ which is an ability, and $Omn(\text{death}) = Not \text{ do}(\text{death})$ which is an ability, and therefore, $Omn(\text{thing})$ is ability property over all thing.

Conclusion

The omnipotence is not the ability to do all things, since doing the disability is disability. But, doing the complete things is an ability; since it takes unlimited power to do it, and not doing the incomplete things is an ability; since it takes unlimited power to not do it.

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References

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