

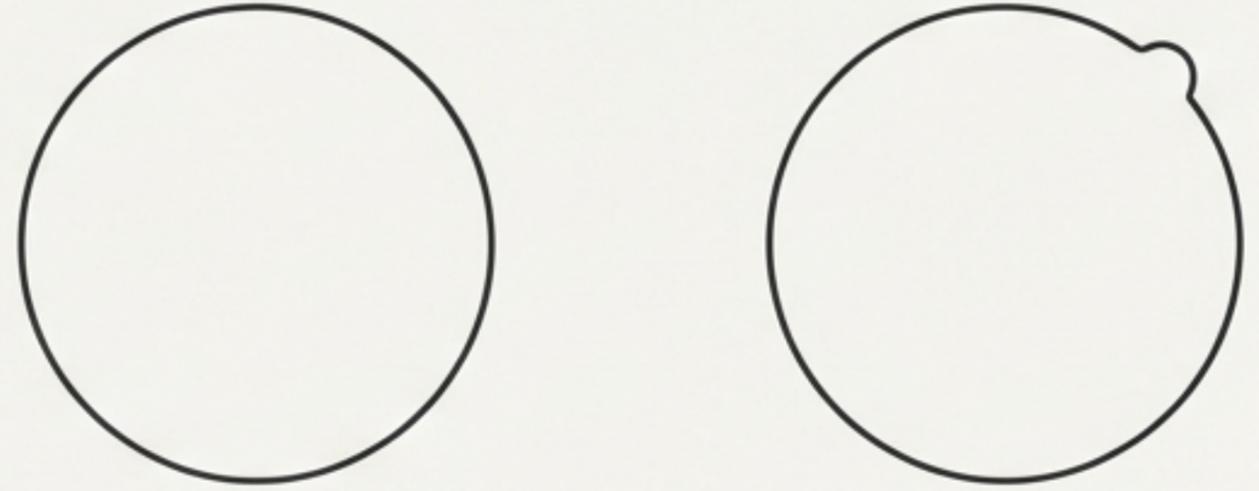
# Why is there something instead of nothing?

For centuries, this has been philosophy's most fundamental question. It confronts us with a massive and terrifying asymmetry: a universe teeming with "something" where the alternative, "nothing," seems just as, if not more, plausible.

Any attempt to explain existence seems to require a cause that is itself a "something," leading to an infinite regress.

This presentation explores a speculative but elegant proposal that reframes the entire problem.

The search for an answer begins with a different principle: **Symmetry.**



We have a profound intuition, expressed in science, mathematics, and art, that symmetry needs no explanation. It is perfect and self-contained.

Asymmetry, on the other hand, is “odd.” It has bumps and hairs that demand to be woven into an explanatory story.

### **Key Insight**

**What if the existence of “something” is not the terrifying asymmetry it appears to be? What if, at the most fundamental, reality is perfectly symmetrical?**

# The Zero Ontology: A Universe That Balances to Nothing.

Philosopher David Pearce proposes a speculative framework where the totality of the real, substantial world is ultimately indistinguishable from the void. In this view, reality is the realization of Zero.

**“[The] hypothesis is  
“that zero is the case’.”**

**— David Pearce**

The proposal is that the “something” of the universe and the “nothing” of the void are not opposites. They are two descriptions of the same perfectly balanced state.

# The Cosmic Ledger Appears to Sum to Zero

Modern physics provides a tantalizing clue. When viewed as a whole, the fundamental conserved quantities of the universe appear to perfectly cancel each other out.

In the Universe as a whole, the conserved constants (electric charge, angular momentum, mass-energy) add up to/cancel out to exactly 0. There isn't any net **electric charge** or **angular momentum**. The world's **positive mass-energy** is exactly cancelled out by its **negative gravitational potential energy**.

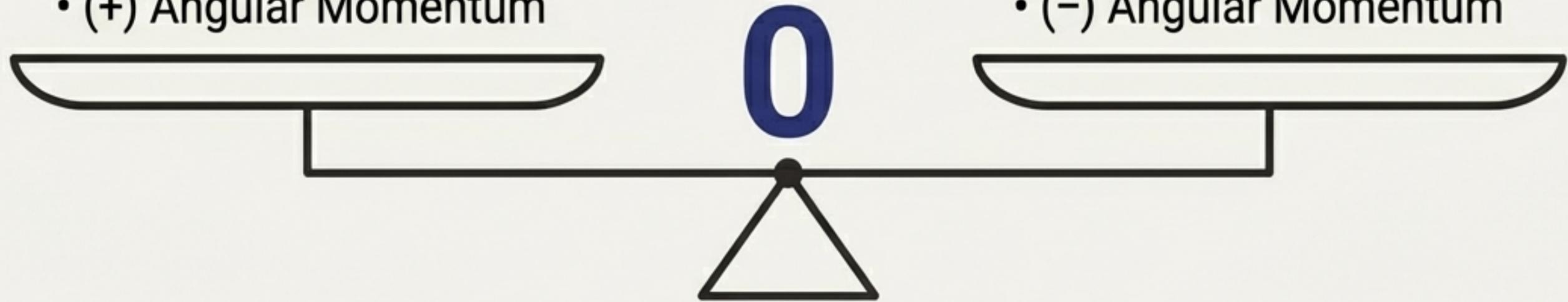


Implication: This suggests that from a total, universal perspective, the universe has no "net substance."

# Our Local Perspective Deceives Us.

## What we perceive

- Positive Mass-Energy
- Particles with (+) Charge
- (+) Angular Momentum



## The Balancing Counterparts

- Negative Gravitational Potential Energy
- Particles with (-) Charge
- (-) Angular Momentum

“We think that mass-bearing material things exist because we are located in a particular part of the world where they appear to exist. Only when we have a perspective on the whole world can we see that they are effectively wiped out in the overall structure of things.”

# Mathematics Offers a Perfect Analogy.

The number system provides a model for a structure that is both infinitely full and perfectly null. Zero is not merely an absence; it is the central point of symmetry for an infinity of balanced counterparts.

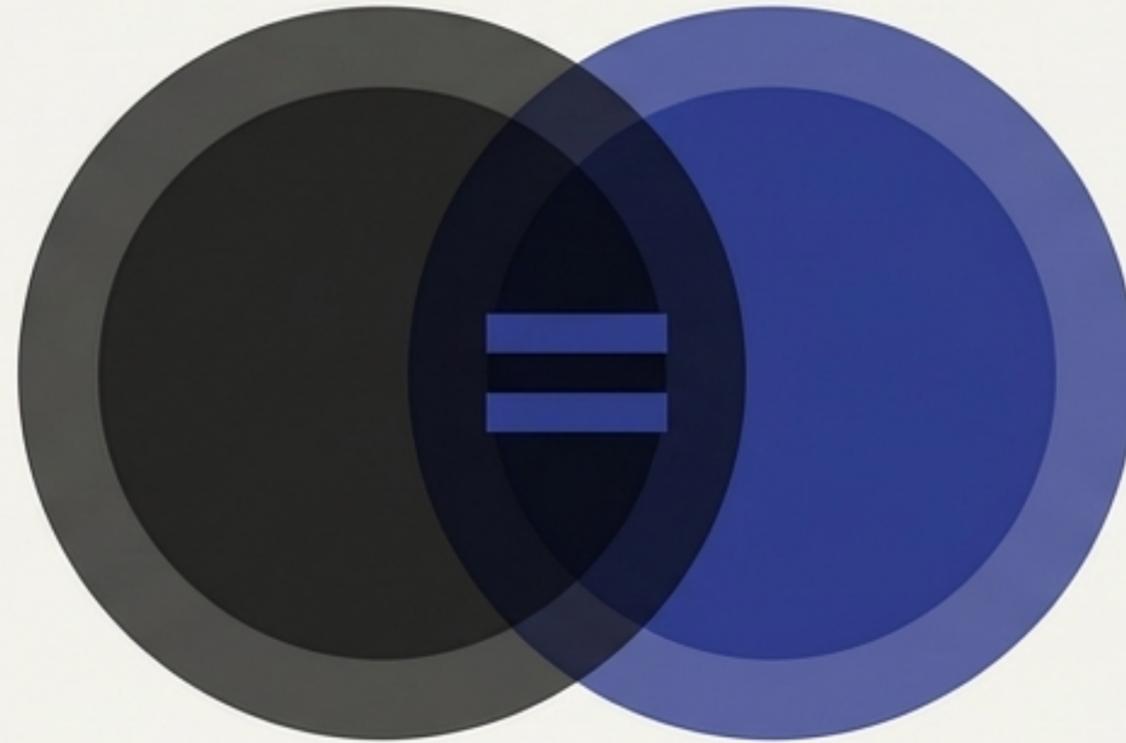


“...the summed membership of the uncountably large set of positive and negative numbers, and every more fancy and elaborate pair of positive and negative real and imaginary etc terms, trivially and cancels out to/adds up to 0.”

— David Pearce

# The Ultimate Paradox: Nihilism and Plenism Are Equivalent.

**Nihilism:** The belief that nothing exists.



**Plenism:** The belief that every possible world exists; a plenum of being

In a (as yet cognitively inaccessible) rigorous, technically defined sense, nihilism and plenism, it is here proposed, are to be taken as physically and logico-mathematically equivalent.

**Takeaway:** The theory suggests these are not mutually exclusive options, but two different ways of describing a single, perfectly self-cancelling reality.

# Zero Requires No Explanation.

The primary virtue of the Zero Ontology is that it removes the need for a “first cause” or an external explanation. A state of perfect nullity is self-sufficient.

“[Why not, say, **42**, rather than **0**? Well, if everything... added up/cancelled out instead to **42**, then **42** would have to be accounted for. But if, in all, there is **0**, then there just isn't anything substantive which needs explaining.]

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# A Purer System With “No Bumps and Hairs”.

Traditional attempts to explain existence, like those of Leibniz and Spinoza, often rely on a necessary being, like God. However, this being is a substance with distinctive features—a “bump” on reality that itself requires an explanation.

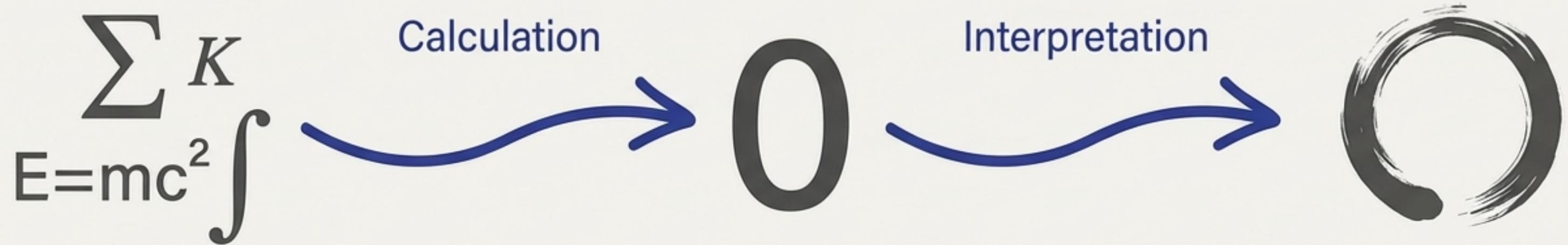


The Zero Ontology's Advantage: It removes every last trace of unexplained substance. There are no gods, no brute facts, no things that are “just there.” Everything is accounted for within the self-cancelling whole.



Key Metaphor: *The universe swallows itself up in the same act by which it releases itself into being.*

# A Synthesis of Rationalism and Mysticism



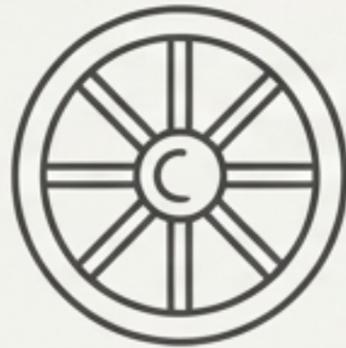
**The Rationalist Core:** The theory depends on the belief that reality has a rational, mathematical structure that can be accurately described by physics. The “summation” is a process of calculation.

**The Mystic Leap:** The final step—interpreting the result of that calculation (Zero) as an identity between Being and Non-Being—*rø-Being*—resonates deeply with mystical traditions.

The Zero Ontology is a framework where the rigorous calculations of physics lead to a conclusion of profound philosophical and mystical significance.

# The Ancient Wisdom of the Void.

The concept of a productive, essential “emptiness” is central to philosophies like atheistic Taoism, which explicitly claims an identity between being and non-being.



We join spokes together in a wheel,  
but it is the centre hole  
that makes the wagon move.



We shape clay into a pot,  
but it is the emptiness inside  
that holds whatever we want.

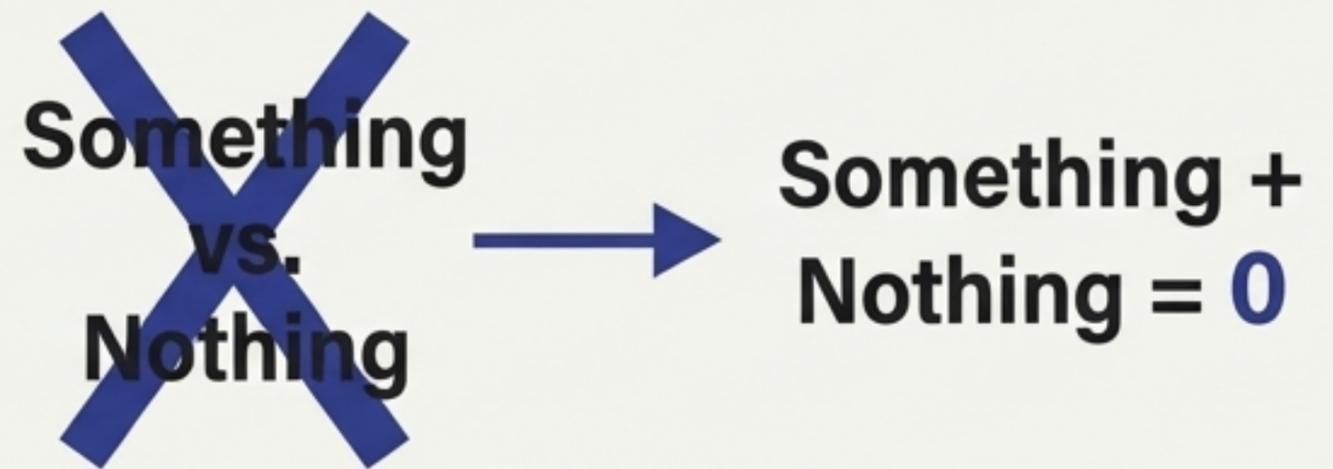
**We work with being,  
but non-being is what we use.**

— Tao Te Ching (Chapter 11)

# So, How Does This Explain Existence?

The Zero Ontology offers an explanation in several layers:

1. **It dissolves the premise.** The question “Why something *instead of* nothing?” assumes a false dichotomy. The theory asserts there is *both* something *and* nothing.
2. **It removes perplexity.** It replaces a hopeless conundrum with a simple, elegant hypothesis (“Zero is the case”) from which the world of appearances necessarily flows.
3. **It makes existence necessary.** Any state other than a perfect, self-cancelling Zero would be an incoherent break in symmetry. Everything must be exactly how it is on pain of lapsing into incoherence.



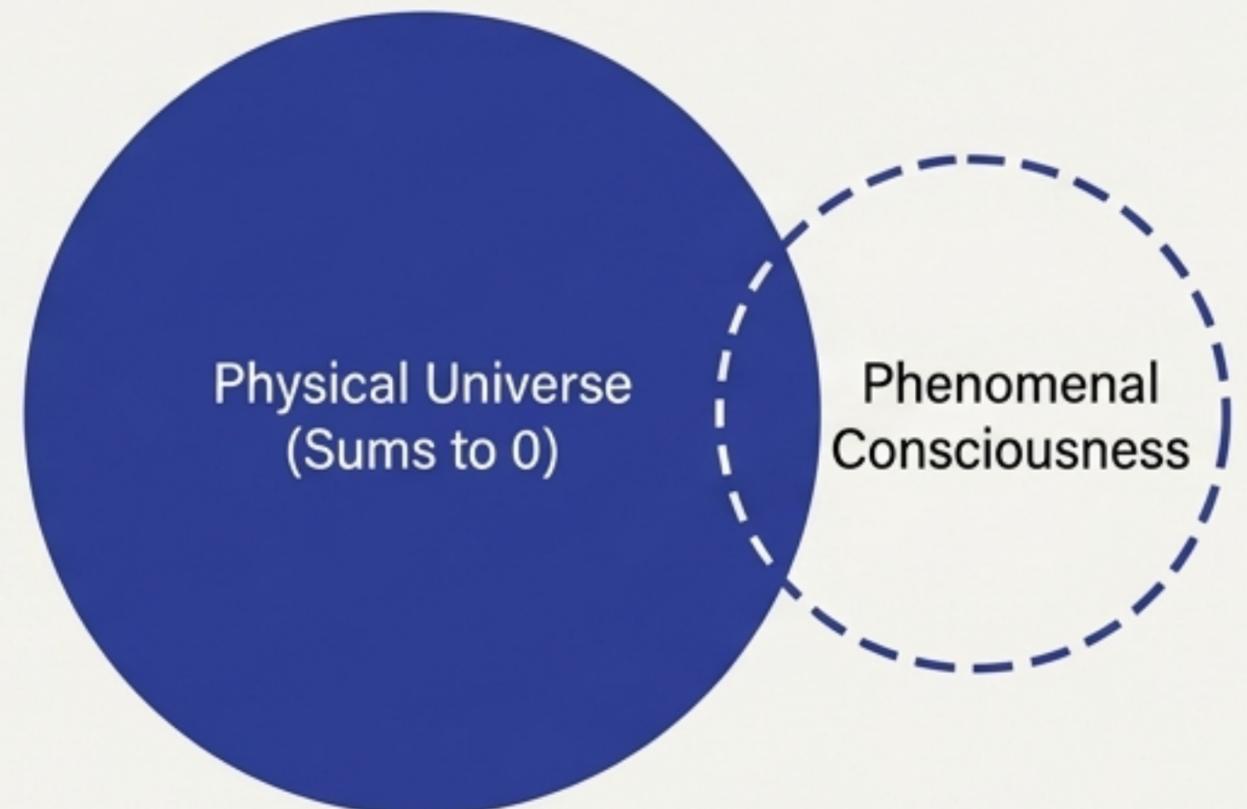
# An “Explanation Space,” Not a Finished Theory

David Pearce presents this as a sketch of what a theory of existence *might* look like. It is a space where physics, mathematics, and philosophy can converge.

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## An Unresolved Frontier: Consciousness

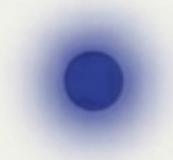
To incorporate  
To incorporate the phenomenal world of feelings and subjective experience, Pearce’s sketch speculatively employs panpsychism—the idea that consciousness is a fundamental property of all physical matter. This component, while consistent with the theory’s elegance, requires its own comprehensive defense.



# From a Terrifying Asymmetry to a Perfect Whole.

## The Old View

The universe is a brute fact, a massive “something” that stands out against the void and defies explanation.



## The New View

The universe is a self-contained, self-cancelling totality. The “things” we see are like positive numbers—real, distinct, and complex, but only one half of a system whose final sum is Zero.



The Final Realization: The substances of the world appear as independent entities, but only so the “adding-up” procedure can occur, allowing for the realization of Zero.

The final answer may be that there was  
never a question to begin with.

Perhaps the greatest mystery is not why there is a universe, but the sublime elegance of a reality that contains an infinity of worlds, yet in its totality, leaves no trace. A reality that is, and is not, in the very same instant.

