

Title: The Arrow of Time in an Eternal Universe

Date: Jul 16, 2011 10:40 AM

URL: <http://pirsa.org/11070026>

Abstract: If we imagine that the universe is truly eternal, special challenges arise for attempts to solve cosmological fine-tuning problems, especially the low entropy of the early universe. If the space of states is finite, the universe should spend most of its time near equilibrium. If the space of states is infinite, it becomes difficult to understand why our universe was in a particular low-entropy state.

I will discuss approaches to addressing this problem in a model-independent fashion.

Why are we here?



Why are we here?

$\frac{g}{t} \cdot t \sim 13.7 \text{ Gyr}$



Why are we here?

$t_0 = 13.7 \text{ Gyr}$

$t_1 = 1 \text{ sec}$



Why are we here?

$\frac{g}{x}$

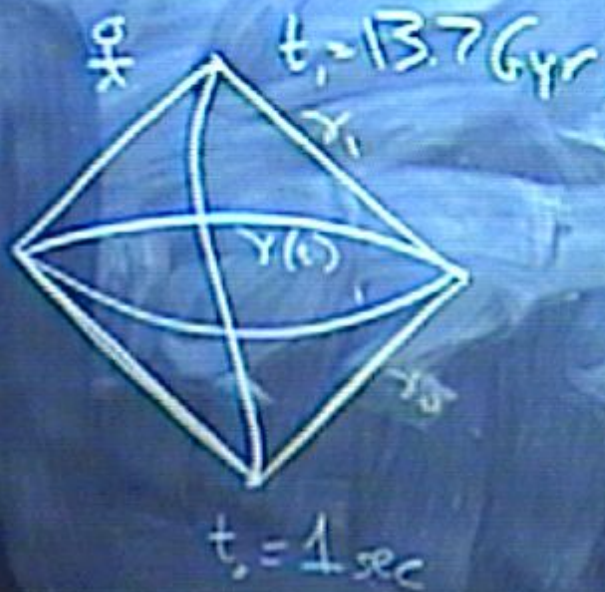
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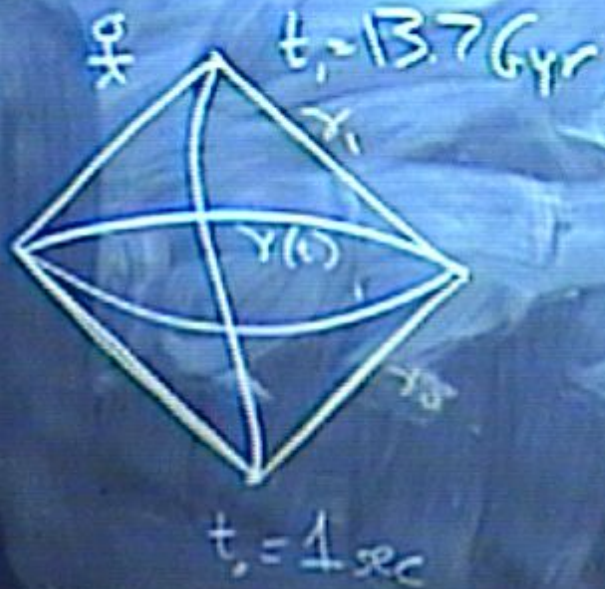


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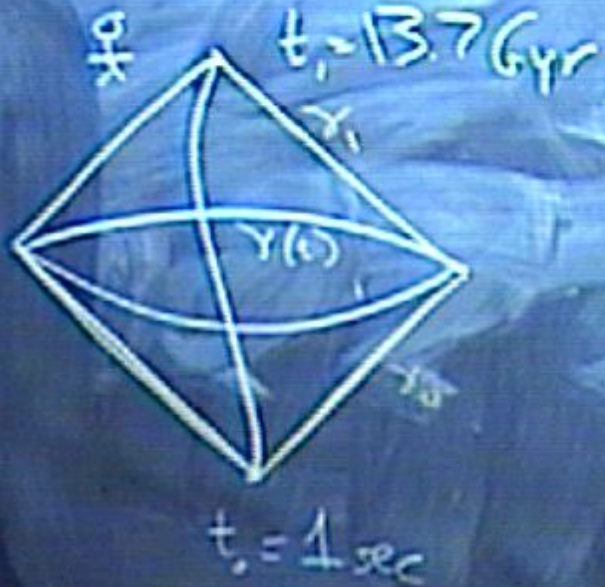


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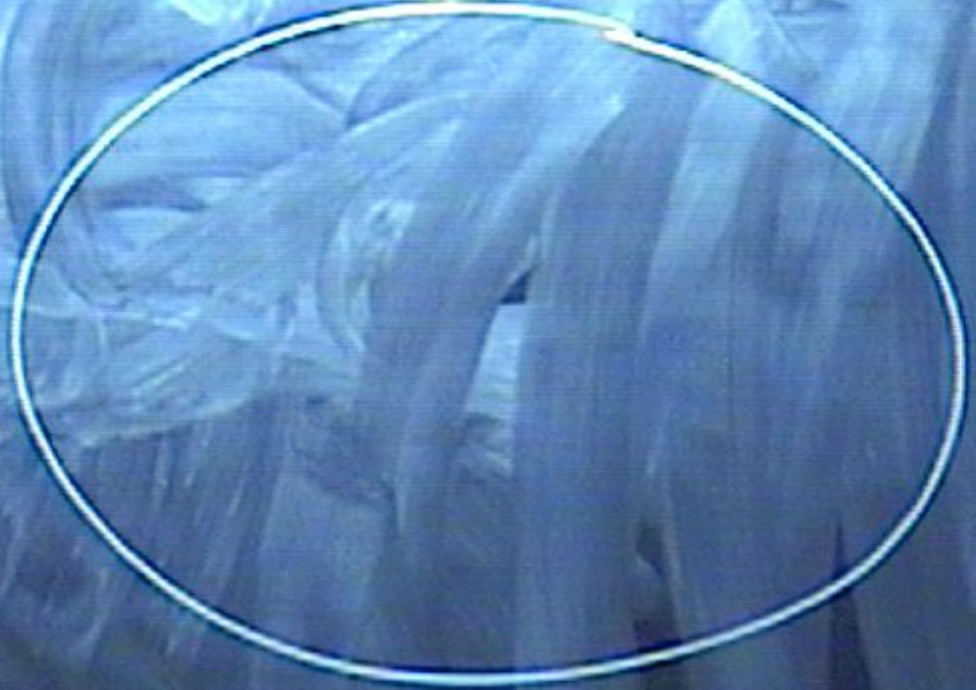




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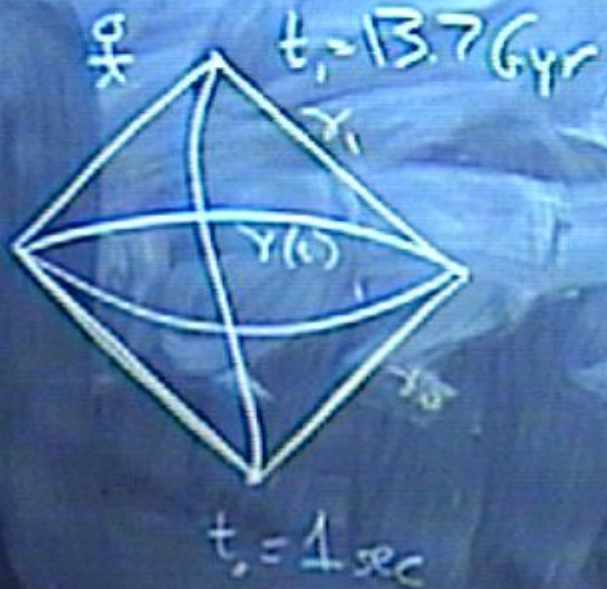


$$\Gamma = \{x, y\}$$

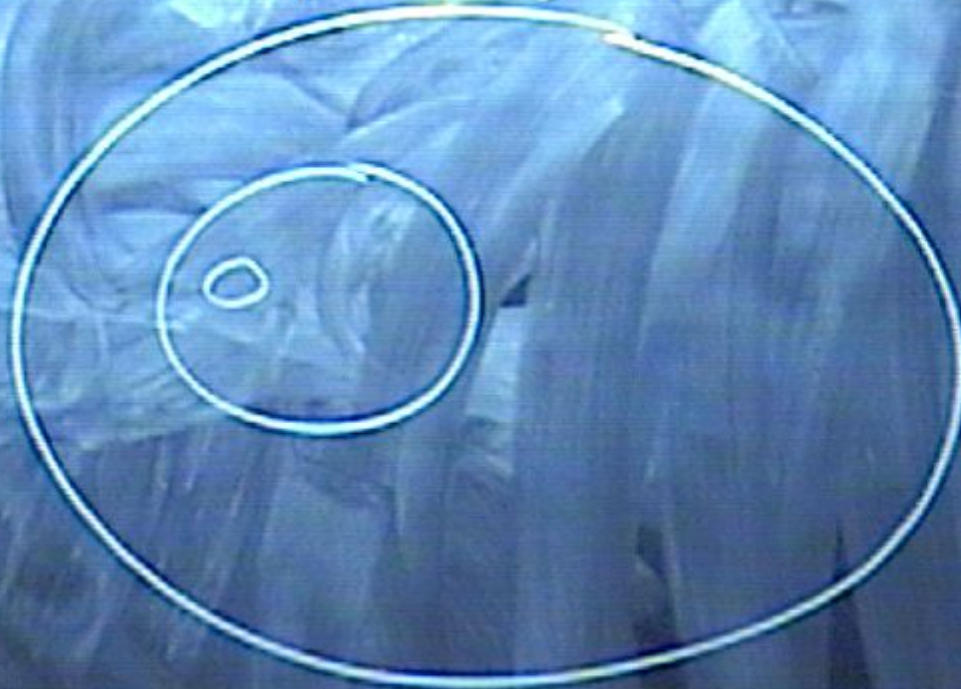




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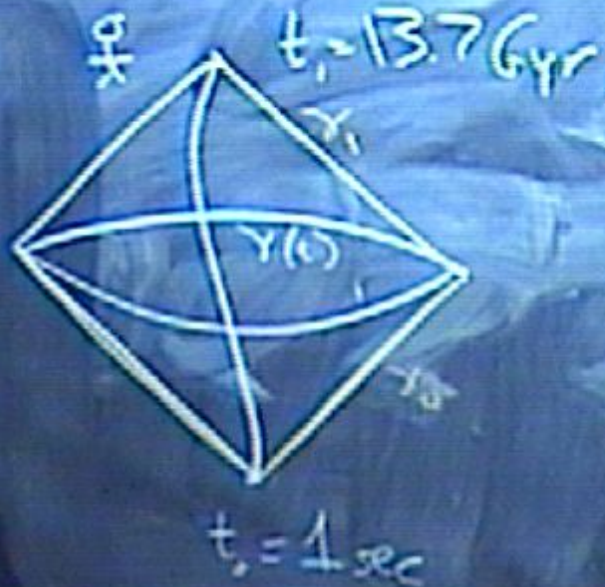


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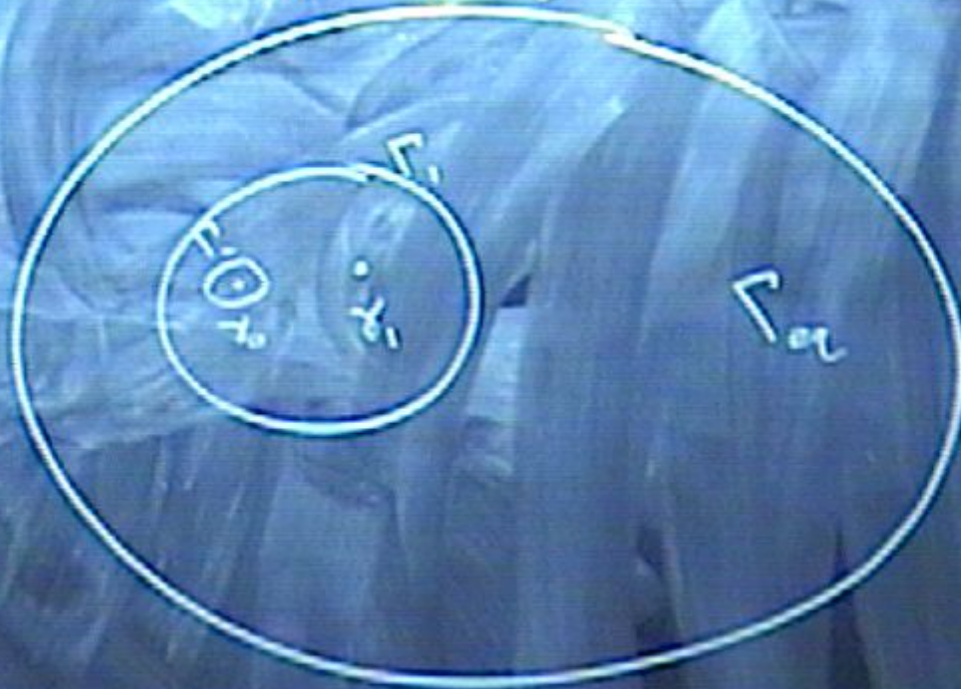




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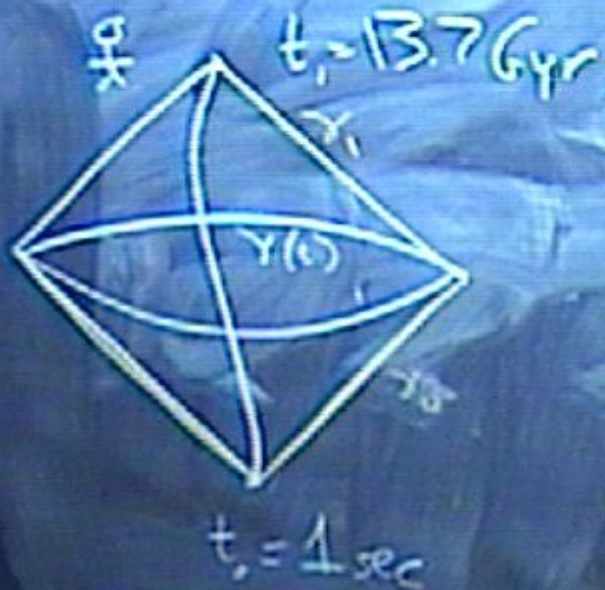
$$\Gamma = \{\gamma, \gamma_i\}$$



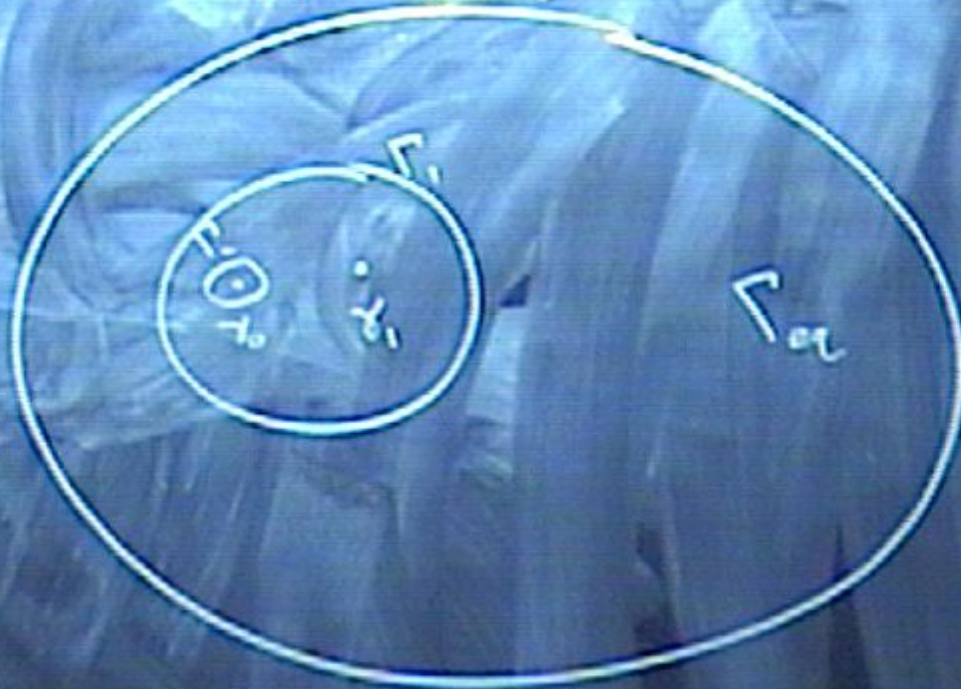
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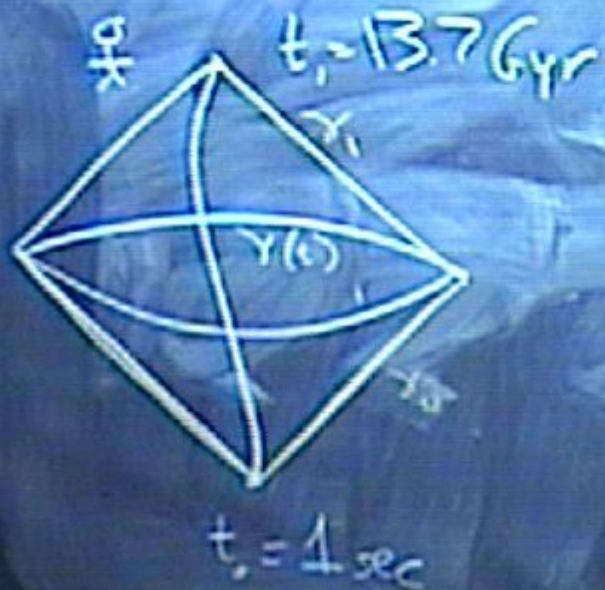
$$\Gamma = \{\gamma, \gamma_0\}$$



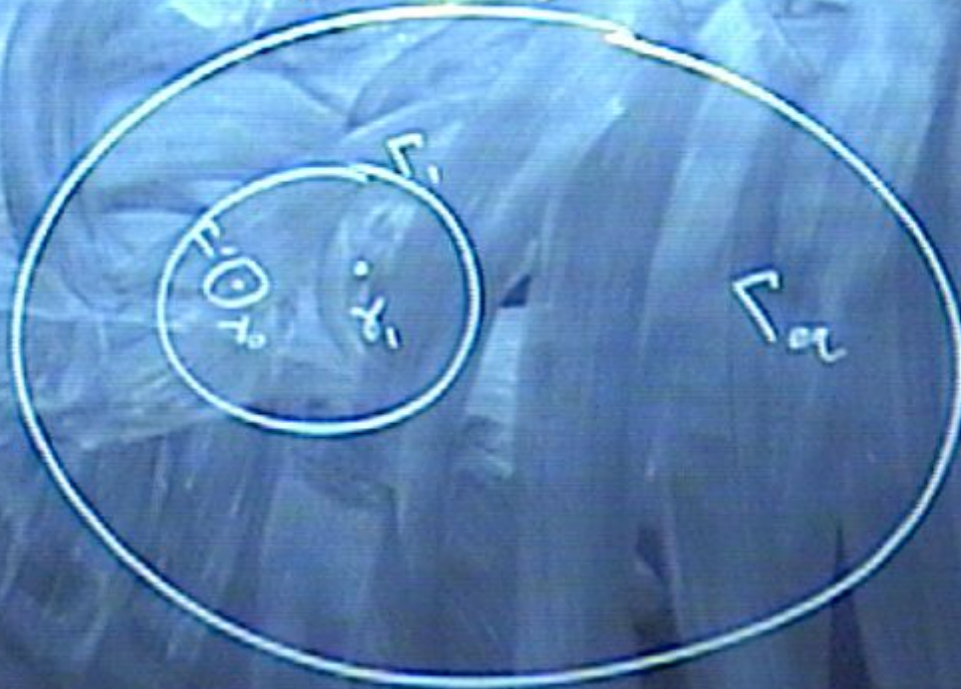
$$S(\gamma_1 \in \Gamma_I)$$



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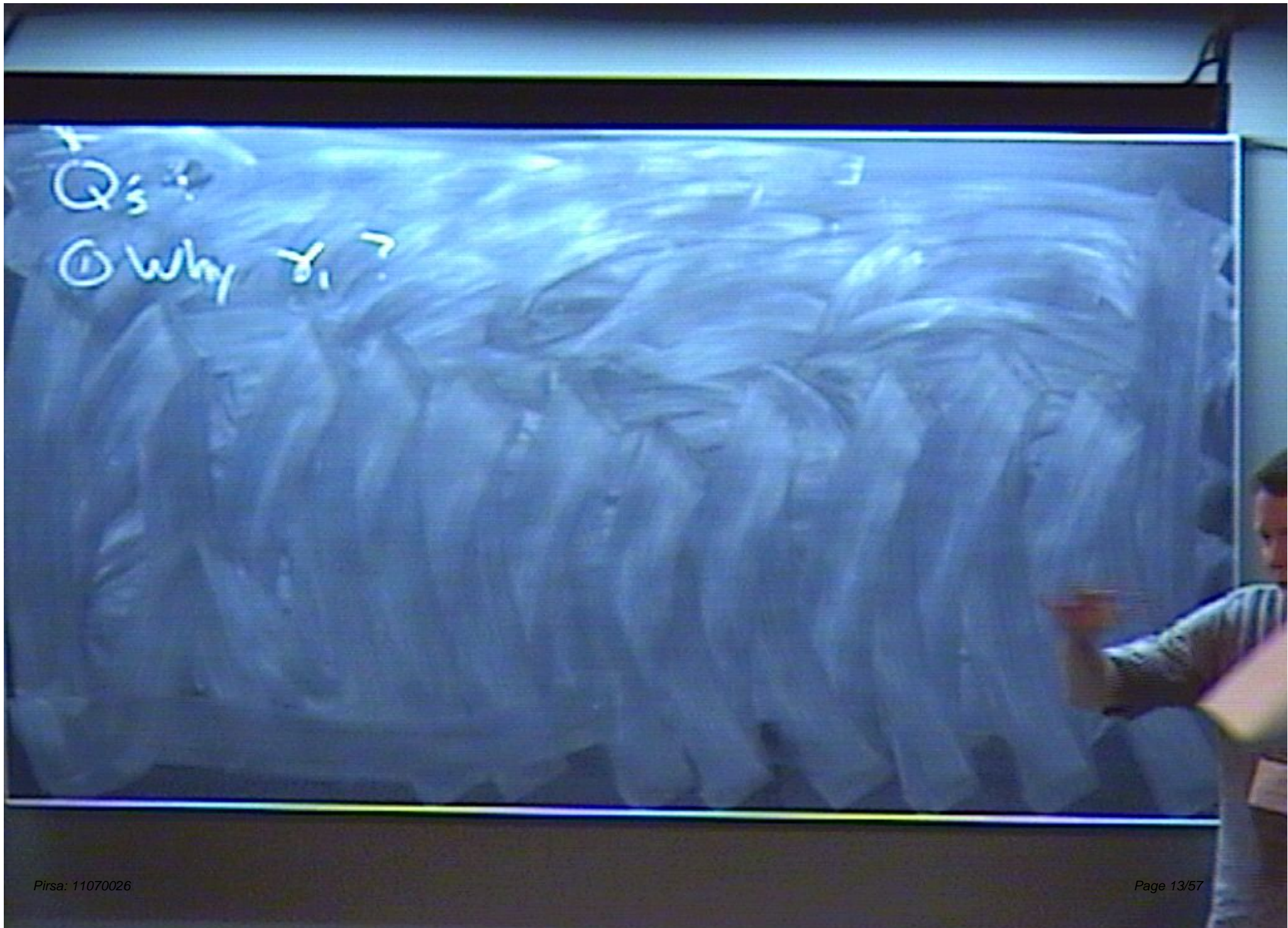


$$\Gamma = \{\gamma_i\}$$



$$S(\gamma_i \in \Gamma_i) = \log |V_o / \Gamma_i|$$







Qs

① Why  $\gamma_i$ ?

$$S(\gamma_i) \ll S_{\text{antropic}}$$



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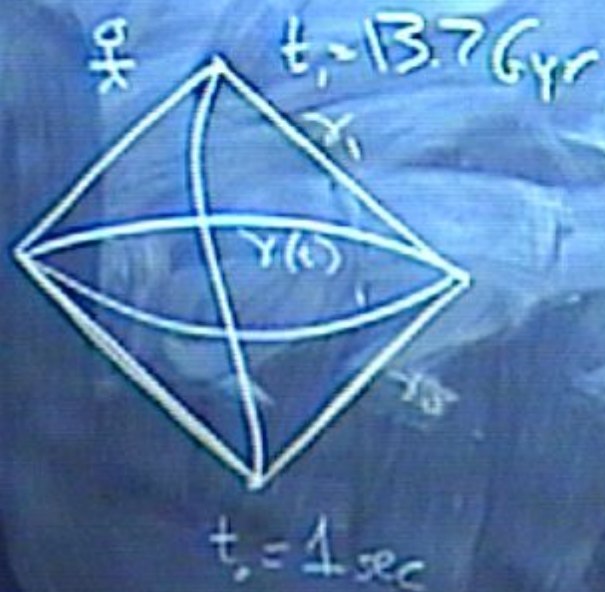
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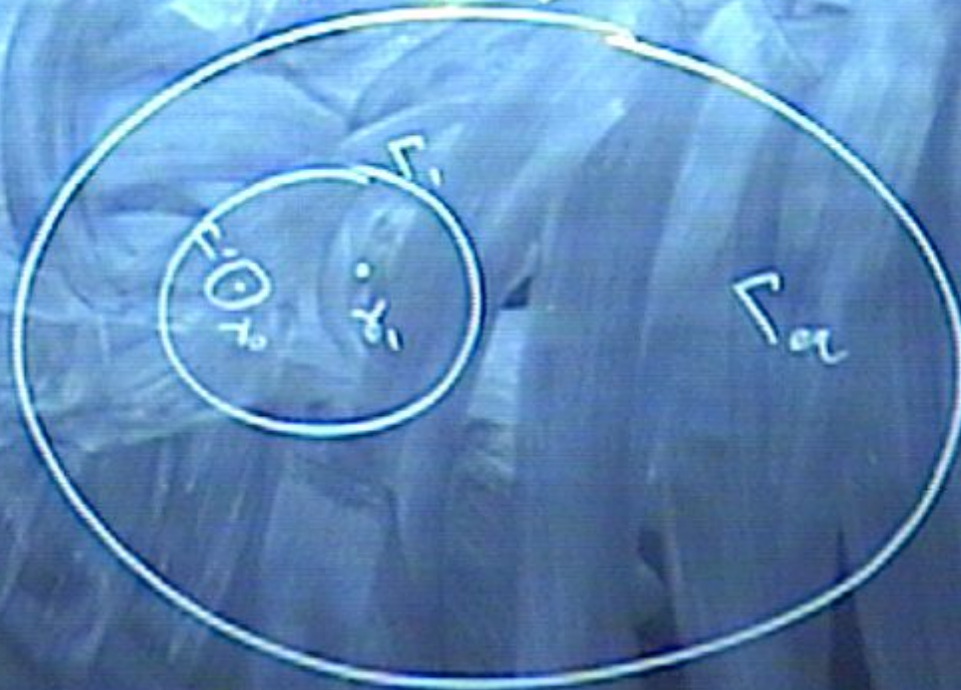
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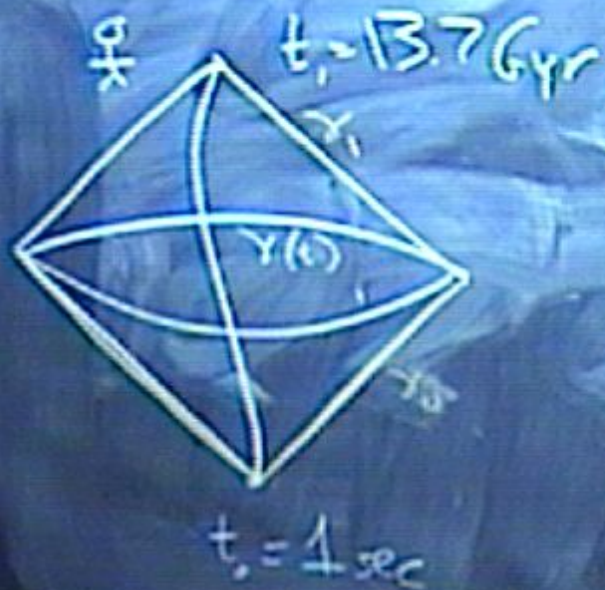
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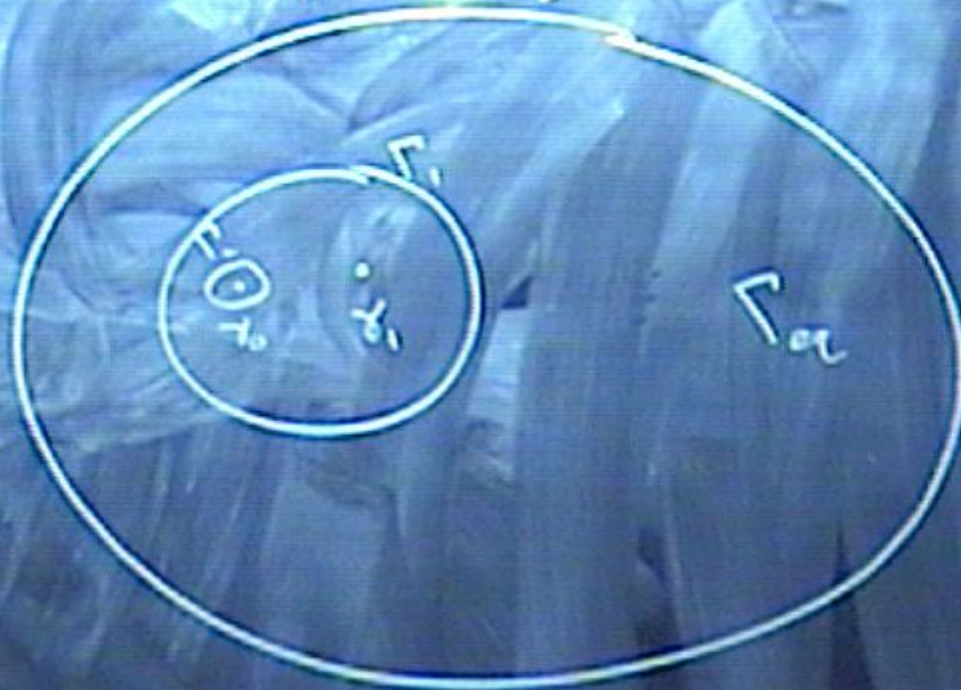
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Sag



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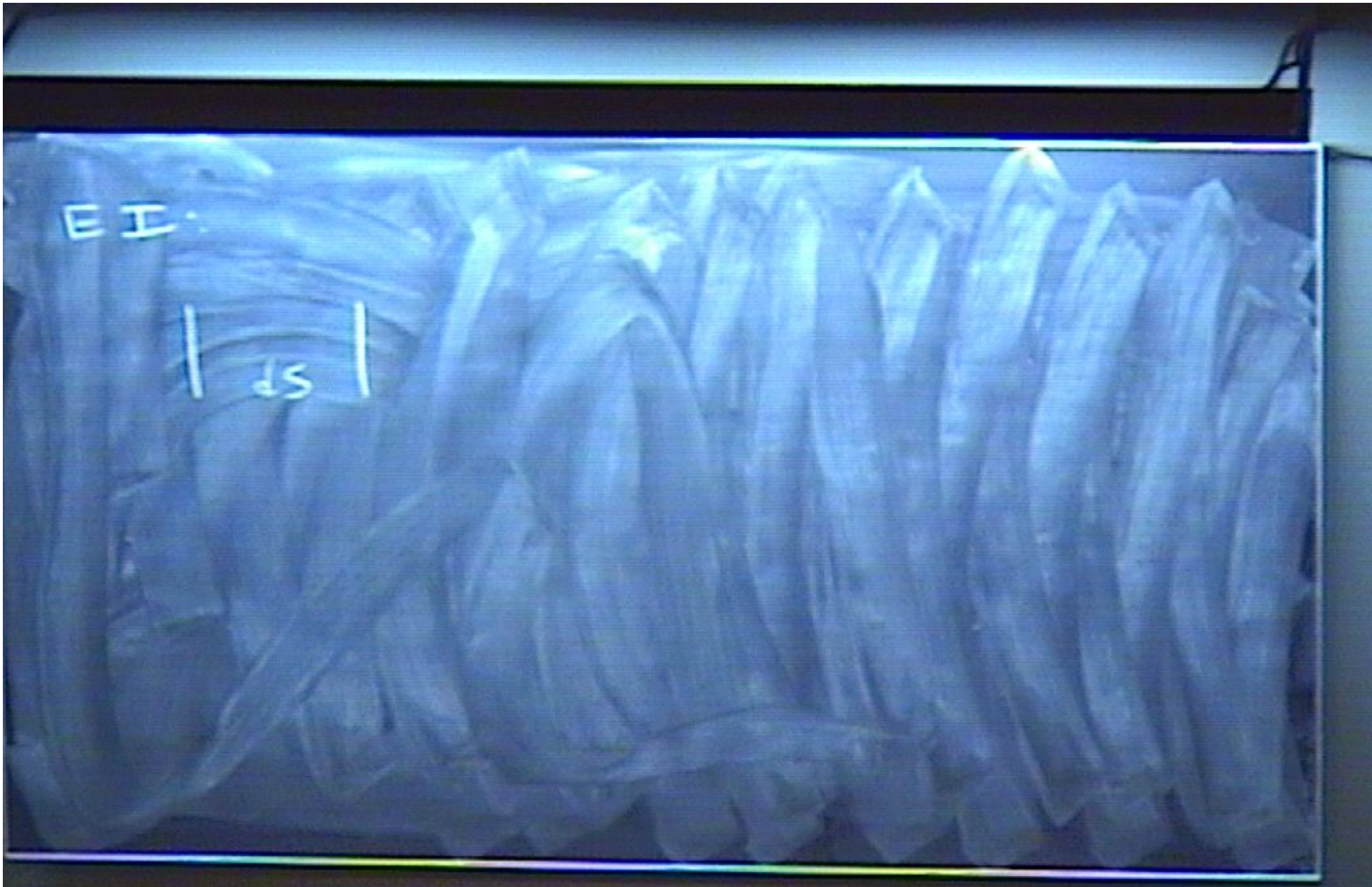
then  $S(t-\Delta t) \ll S(t)$  probably.



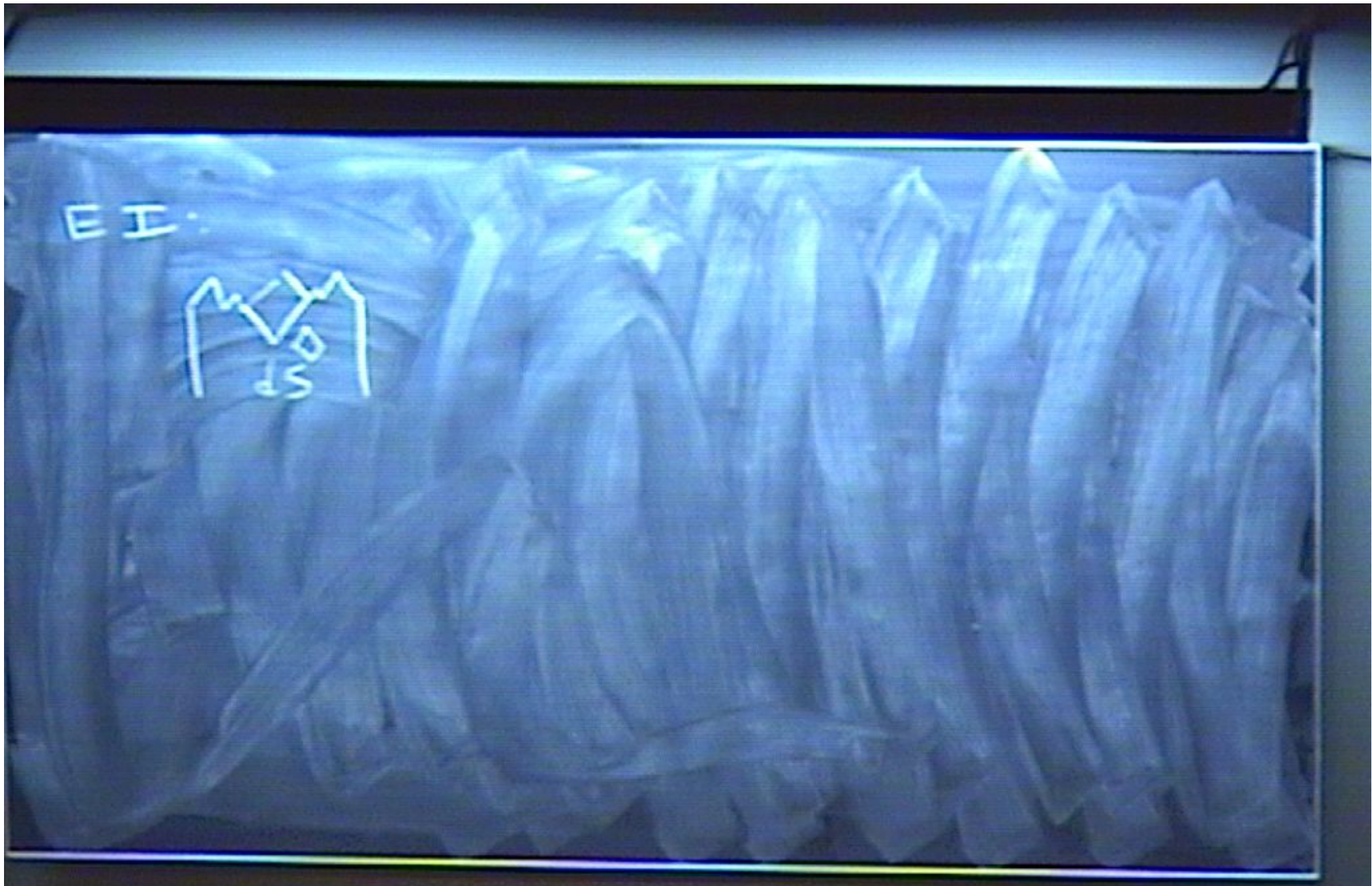
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E I.



Don't accept  
half-as  
cosmologies

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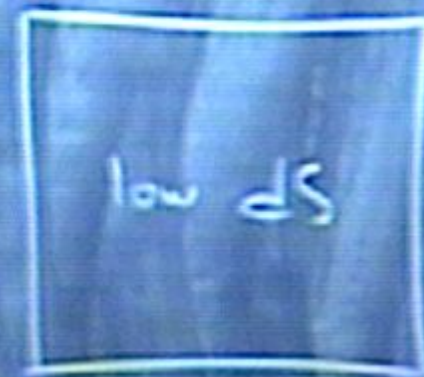




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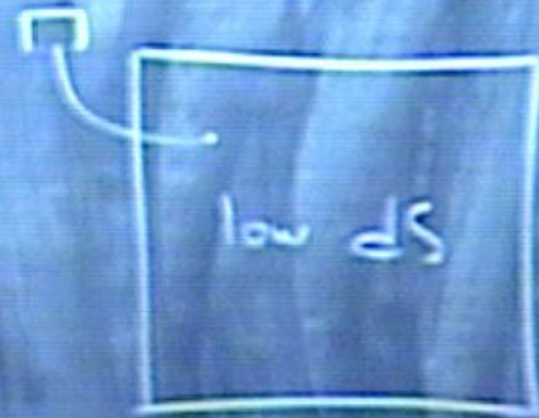




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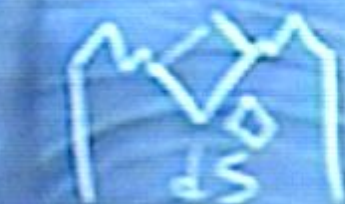


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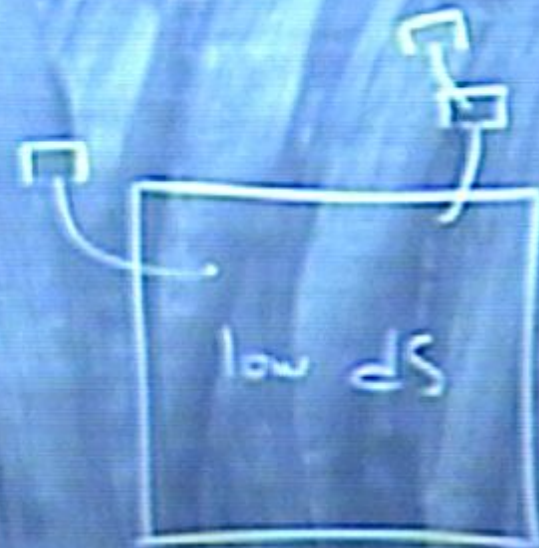
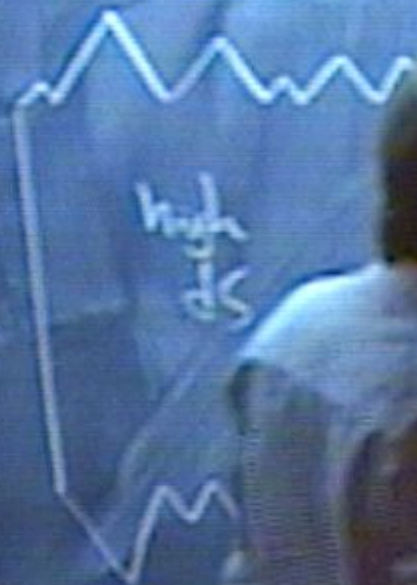




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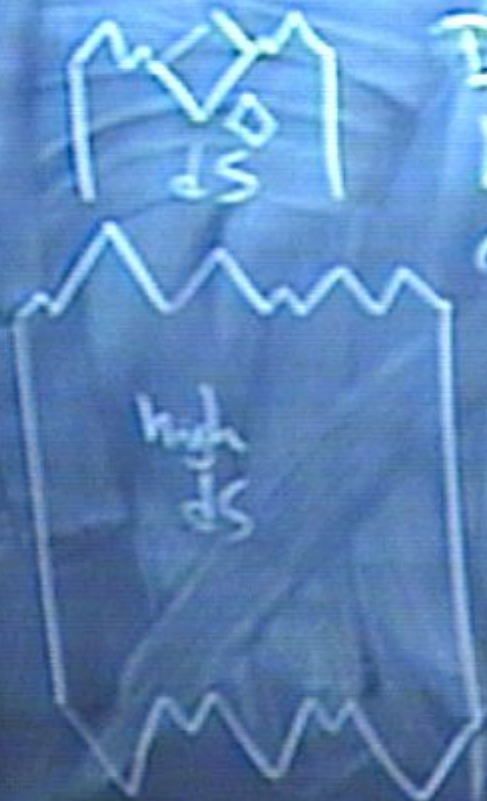


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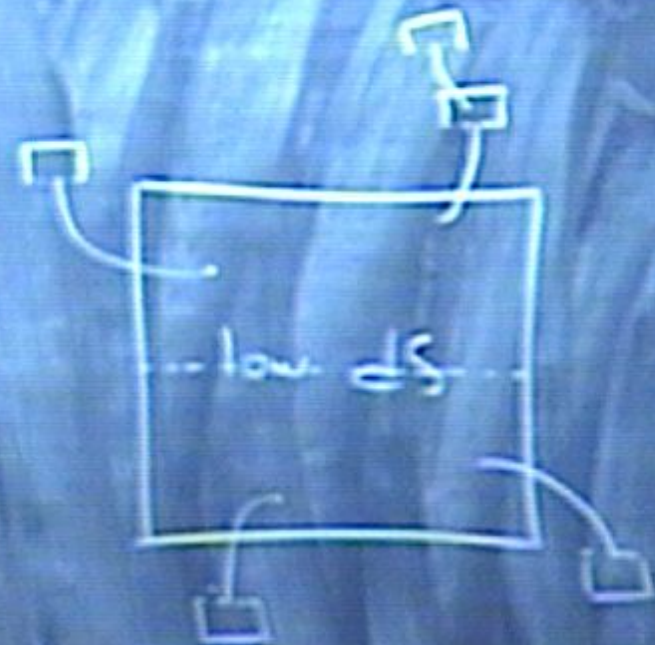




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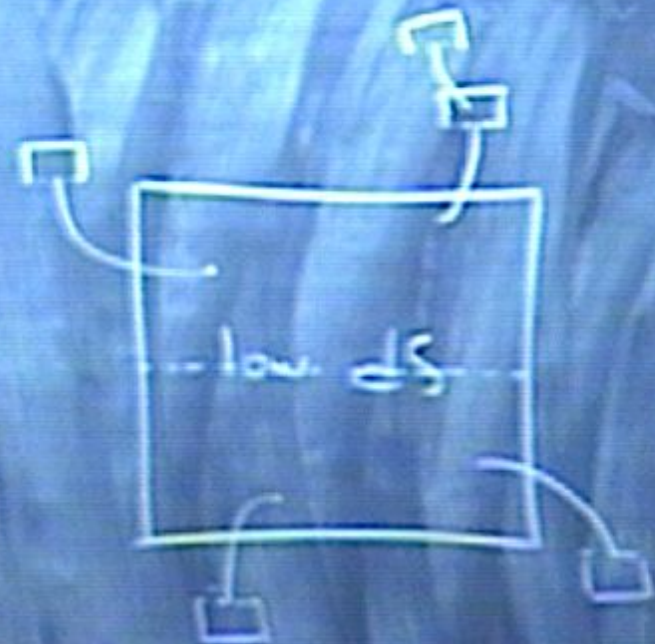




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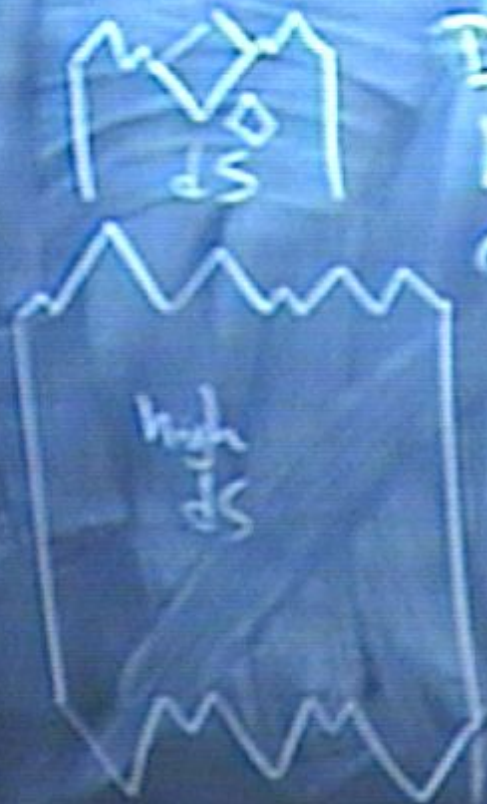


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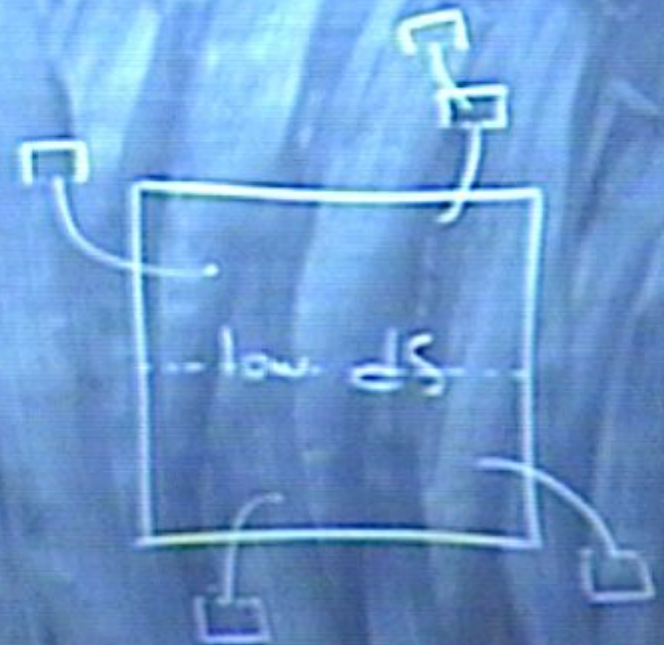




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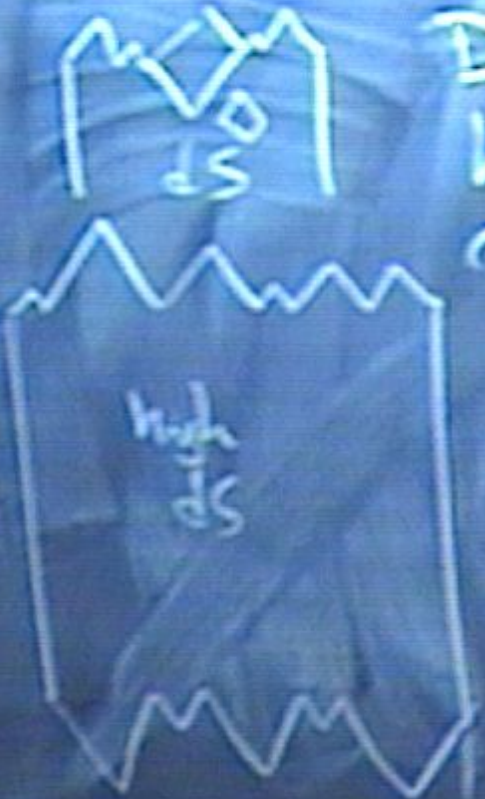


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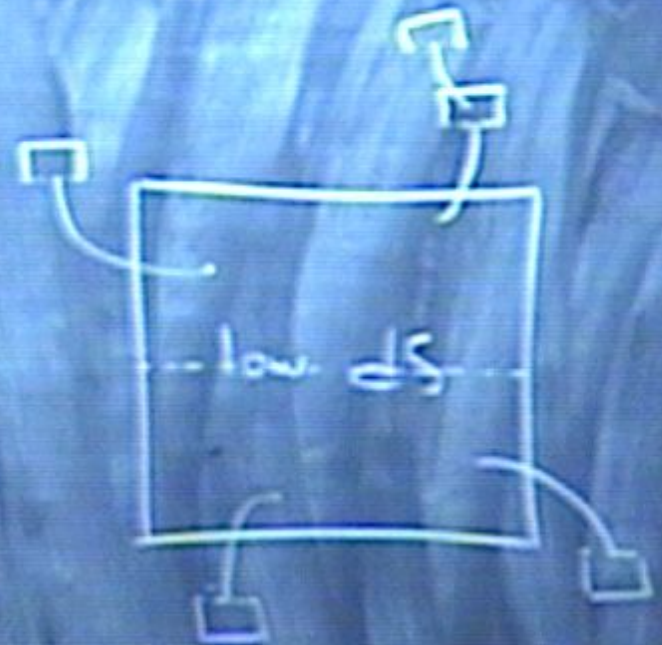




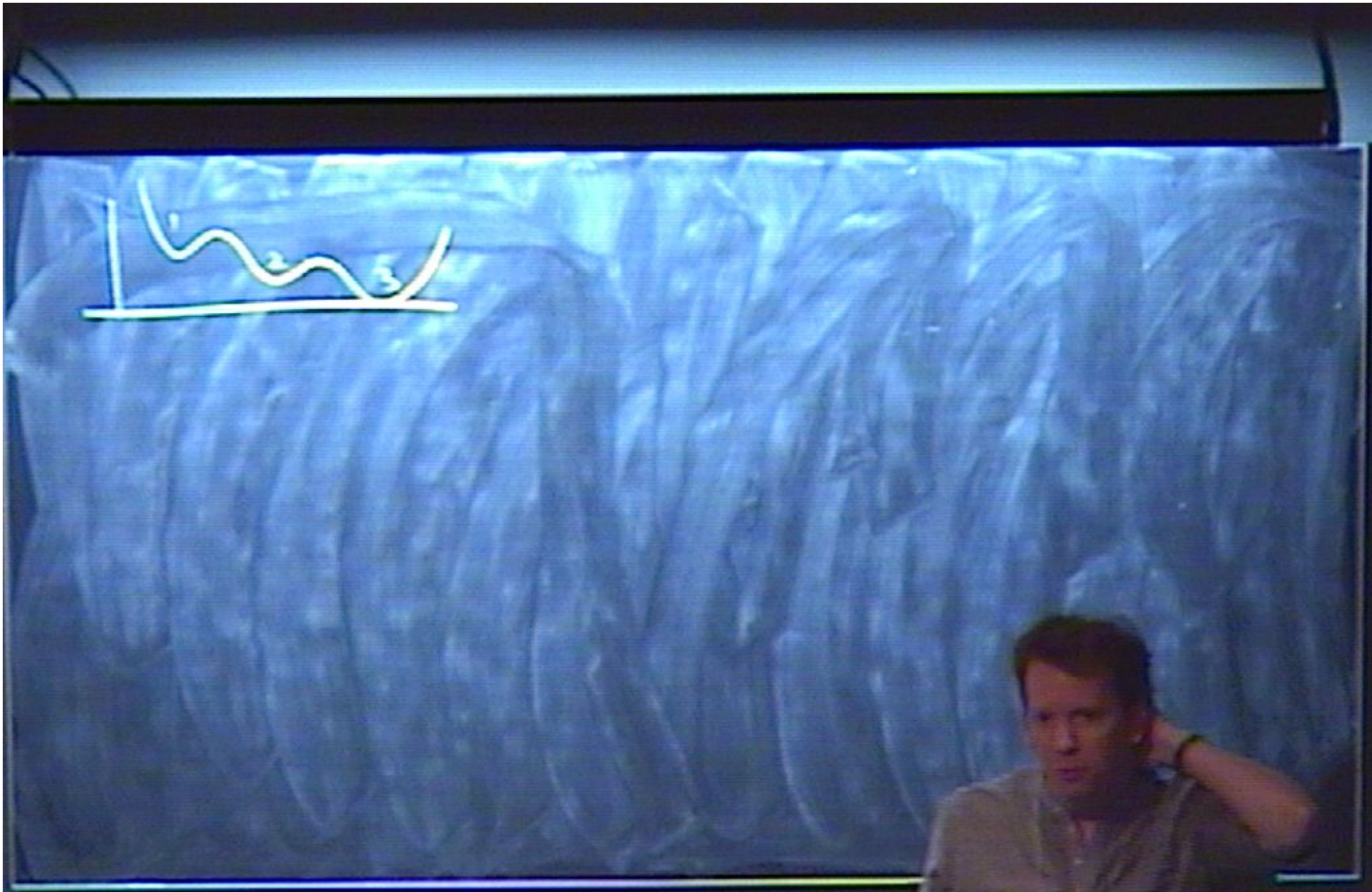
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