

The universe as a wave image and the unity of beginning and end

Quantum mechanics shows that the universe is not made of solid particles, but of probability waves. In other words: The world as we know it is not made up of small, unchanging building blocks, but rather of a kind of flowing sea of possibilities that only condense into something concrete at the moment of observation or interaction. These waves exist in a variety of possible states, which are only determined by interactions to a concrete reality. Reality is therefore not a rigid structure, but a dynamic web of possibilities. The theory of relativity already dissolved our classical understanding of space and time by showing that they are not absolute, but distorted by mass and energy. But quantum mechanics goes beyond this and suggests that matter itself is not solid objects, but rather propagates and overlaps as waves.

Unitarity as a fundamental principle states that no information is lost and any change to a system is reversible. In other words, everything that happens in the universe leaves a trace, and no possibility simply disappears without a trace. If the universe emerged from an initial singularity in which all probabilistic states were united, then the entire universe as a whole must also obey this principle. This means that nothing is lost, but all possibilities continue to exist in some form. The universe is then not a single, fixed process, but rather a superordinate structure in which every change creates a new future.

The many-worlds interpretation of quantum mechanics suggests that every possibility of interaction becomes real, resulting in the existence of an uncountable number of parallel universes. In other words: every decision, every measurement, every interaction splits reality into countless versions, all of which exist simultaneously. These worlds appear separate from one another, but viewed from the outside, they tend towards a common singularity - a boundary that connects and is identical to both the initial and final singularities. Each individual world locally appears to have an initial singularity separate from the final singularity, but globally all singularities collapse into one.

This unity of beginning and end can be interpreted theologically: The beginning is the Father, the Creator of all visible and invisible worlds. The End is the Son, the incarnation of conscious life, which thus encompasses the omniscience of the wave function, not only the how but also the why, cunning and suffering. In this view, the unity of the singularities corresponds to the creed of the churches that see themselves as Episcopal, Orthodox and Catholic: "The Father, Son and Spirit are one." The universe as a single comprehensive wave reflects the Trinity, in which the wave structure of the world can be interpreted as the Holy Spirit - the principle that connects everything and guides the evolution of the cosmos.

This perspective opens up a possibility of understanding religion and science not as opposites, but as two perspectives on the same reality. While natural science asks about the formal laws of the cosmos, religion asks the question of meaning and purpose. In other words, science describes how things work, while religion asks why they exist at all. The synthesis of these two perspectives creates a worldview that integrates both rational and metaphysical insights. Quantum mechanics gives us a model that is compatible with a religious idea of unity and omniscience without descending into arbitrariness. It describes a universe that is not only observed, but also created through observation - a concept that resonates in many mystical traditions.

In summary, the universe is not only a physical phenomenon, but also a metaphysical puzzle that can be described both through the language of science and through the language of religion. Quantum mechanics shows us that reality is fluid and complex, while religion reminds us that this reality could also have a deeper meaning. Both perspectives together offer a more comprehensive understanding of the universe - as a dynamic, ever-changing whole that is both rationally explorable and spiritually significant.