Scientific evidence of existence life after death

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Abstract.At some point in our lives, we all understand that one day we will die. But is death really the end? The concept of afterlife, or some form of existence after death, has been around for millennia. Every religion says that there is life after death.But at this moment, this is still not a scientific proof. Robert T. Bigelow, a famous aerospace entrepreneur from the United States, founded the Bigelow Institute for Consciousness Studies (BICS) in order to support research into both the survival of human consciousness after physical death and the nature of the afterlife. The first initiative of the BICSwas the launch of an international essay competition for awards (nearly 2 million dollars) to participants for writing papers summarizing the best available evidence of the survival of human consciousness after irreversible physical death.As a result of the essay competition, it was determined that life after death has practical manifestation. Here we will prove and verify of existence life after death by using set theory of mathematics.

Keywords: God, Buddha,Body,Mind,Soul,Karma, Rebirth, Consciousness,Evolution, Reincarnation. "Science without religion is lame, religion without science is blind." Albert Einstein

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I. Introduction

According to Catholic teachings, after we die, our soul separates from our bodies and is judged by God. Depending on the outcome of the judgement, our souls go to Heaven or Hell.When God created the human race, He had a big vision in mind. He placed part of Himself within each of us-something called our soul. And since God will always exist, so will we. Our bodies will expire, but our soul will continue on.

Buddhism says that the information (karma) about the actions taken during its past and present life is kept in the mind/soul, such as planting seeds of flowers in a sterile container with soil. if karma does not grow in one's lifetime, either happiness or suffering, then after death the animal and human, the soul with karma doesn't die or fade away but takes rebirth in one of the 6 animal types of realms of Samsara depending on their karma. The soul continues to exist in the universe from one birth to another birth. If humans develop their minds and actions in a healthy way, they can be reborn as Buddha or "God". If humans develop their minds and actions in an unhealthy way, then they are reborn in hell and as a devil. Buddhist teachings describe this as the Law of Karma [1,2].

People throughout history and across all cultures have believed in some sort of afterlife.

There is no scientific evidence for life after death, but the belief in an afterlife is strong among religious and also some non-religious people.

Las Vegas businessman Robert Bigelow around the world offered \$1.5 million for the answer to one of history's enduring questions: "Is there life after death?"

The Bigelow Institute for Conscious Studies (BICS) essay award was created to help raise awareness about and stimulate research on the survival of human consciousness after physical death.

Nearly \$2 million in prize money was awarded with Las Vegas entrepreneur Robert Bigelow putting up the prize money to 29 winners of the contest essay and 2 of them awarded \$500.000, which saw a total of 205 essay submissions from over 1000 initial applicants.

The essays that obtained the highest strength of scientific evidence level were related to near-death experiences(NDE) and mental mediumship. For other phenomena, more studies with refined experimental designs are necessary to increase the evidence of the survival of human consciousness.

From the examination of Bigelow essays, it emerges that the scientific investigation of thesurvival of human consciousness after physical death is alive and well, although presently, onlynear-death-experiences (NDE) are accepted as facts in mainstream science with an ongoing debate regarding their origin.

Bigelow contest has been an opportunity to raise the scientific interestin possibly the most fundamental existential question, and that more authors become involved in thescientific exploration of this line of investigation[3].

In this article, we will prove and verifyof existence of life after death by using Set theory of the branch of mathematics [4]. Even the animal and human's soul with conscious doesn't die or fade away but takes rebirth in one of the 6 animal types of realms of Samsara depending on their consciousness. And the soul continues to exist in the Samsara from one birth to another birth. If people develop their consciousness in a healthy way, they can become a Buddha or "God". If people develop their consciousness in an unhealthy way, then they are reborn in hell or become a devil.

II. Mathematical Model of the Living Creatures

An animal and human being consists of the body and mind. We will denote the set of the body and mind with the following symbols:

$$= \{ \emptyset, 1, 2 \}$$
 - Body

 $\bullet = \{ \emptyset, 3, 4 \} - Mind$

Scientifically, the *mind* is a general term for the way a person thinks, reasons, perceives, wills, has ideas, and feels.

The concept of Buddhist philosophy, which is clear, formless, and cognitive, is called the *mind*.

This set of body and mind should be, firstly, contains of the minimummember of elements that satisfy the qualities of an animal, and secondly, emptiness.

Here, \emptyset is an empty element that shows the body and mind has the empty quality.

By understanding of Buddhist teachings what is mean empty quality of the body, mind, and an imperfect cluster of elements?

Buddhism believes that the phenomena and facts of the non-eternal universe are interdependent and that they die and come into being when conditions and causes arise, and quantum physics has come to accept this. This is called emptiness in Buddhism.

The real or material items do not have a mind but do have spiritual characteristics. This is due to the fact that the material object can be animated with the performance required of all the necessary causes and conditions. And the mind has no body or is not embodied, but has material characteristics. This is explained by the fact that the mind can be embodied with the completion of certain circumstances. Furthermore, an imperfect cluster of elements or living creatures (body-mind) originated from the matter or spirit when there are the required necessary causes and conditions.

There is no such thing as an empty element in set theory. However, we have shown in [5] that the power set $P(\emptyset) = \{\emptyset, \{\emptyset\}\}$ of an empty set \emptyset , is both an empty set and an empty element. In another words, the power set of empty set is hybrid set. Russel'spredicate for power set of empty set \emptyset will be:

 $\emptyset \in \mathbf{P}(\emptyset) \Leftrightarrow \emptyset \notin \emptyset.$

(Russel's paradox Symbolically [6]: Let $R = \{x \mid x \notin x\}$, then $R \in R \iff R \notin R$)

That means the empty set is not a member of itself, $\emptyset \notin \emptyset$. Even though, power set P(\emptyset) is empty, it is different from the empty set \emptyset , because $\emptyset \in P(\emptyset)$ and its cardinality is

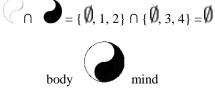
 $|P(\emptyset)|=1$, but $\emptyset \notin \emptyset$ and $|\emptyset|=0$.

Therefore, we get the empty element of body and mind setas the power set of the empty set $\{ \oint = P(\emptyset) \}$.

The unification of the body and mind will accordingly become

$$U = \{\emptyset, 1, 2\} U \{\emptyset, 3, 4\} = \{\emptyset, 1, 2, 3, 4\} =$$

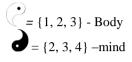
Where the unification is denoted with the symbol - . The intersection of the body and mindis empty or valueless as follows:



This is an imperfect cluster of elements and contains empty element. We will call this form body-mind an *animal*.

if we consider the human mind, we can find that the mind possesses the part of the body - "This is my hand," "this is my leg," etc. And if we are dealing with the human body, we find the same thing. The body has its own possession in our consciousness - "I think", "I want", etc.

Therefore, we denote the totality of the human body and mind in the following form, depending on the body and mind of the animal:



Here, the human body set contains element 3 of the animal mind's set and mind set contains element 2 of the animal body'sset. Because the animal is possessed his body in the first step and the next time possessed his mind and eventually it becomes a human being.

The unification of the body and mind will accordingly become

$$U = \{1, 2, 3\} U \{2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} =$$

Where the unification is marked with the symbol - \bigvee

If we examine the set intersection of the human body and mind, the set will be as follows and *not empty or valueless*:

$$\bigcirc \cap \quad \mathbf{\partial} = \{1, 2, 3\} \cap \{2, 3, 4\} = \{2, 3\}$$

A human being is an imperfect cluster of elements as well and its coherence between the body and mind differently from the animals below. A human body includes elements from the mind and the mind includes element from the body.



We can clearly see a difference in the icon that illustrates the union of the body and mind of a human – there is a small black spot within the white marked set and a small white spot inside the black marked set. There is a reason for this – if we examine the human mind, then we can discover that the mind has its possession in the body – "This is my hand", "This is my foot", etc. And if we deal with the human body, we will discover likewise that our body also has its possession in our mind – "I' think", "I want", etc. The icon above illustrates this interconnection. We will consider the union of the body and mind of animals without these possessions. However, this

does not mean that animals do not possess their own bodies and minds – we will just assume this for our demonstration or the modeling of living creatures. The icon with two mixed fish is also called the yang and ying symbol.

Now we concern the bodies and minds of humans and animals *as imperfect clusters of elements*, distinguishing them between their intersecting and nonintersecting plural properties.

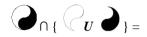
People don't believe that human being has the *empty property*, because it isn't clearly defined, because the human body-mind doesn't contain the empty element:

But the human being belongs to the animal being and the animal being containing the element \emptyset .

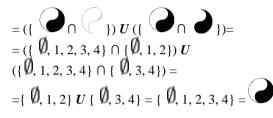


The man is free from the empty property \emptyset , but it belongs to animals with an empty property. If the man has an empty property is called *Enlightened man*. We will show that an *Enlightened man* is one who has this *empty* property.

Now *we will write* the mathematical model for animals and humans with different properties. Let us define the following set form statement:

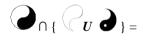


If we unbind the brackets and insert thecorrespondingnumeral values, the result will be as follows and equal to that of ananimal:



What does this set form mean? This is the evidence for the existence of animals, which cannot possess their bodies and minds. We will call it an*ordinary animal*.

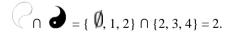
Now we shall focus on the next statement of the set form:



After unbinding the brackets and inserting corresponding numeral values we will have:

$$= \{ \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \} U \{ \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc \} = \{ \emptyset, 1, 2, 3, 4\} \cap \{ \emptyset, 1, 2\} U \{ \emptyset, 1, 2, 3, 4\} \cap \{2, 3, 4\} = \{ \emptyset, 1, 2, 3, 4$$

This is the definition of an animal as well. This type of animal we will mark with \checkmark . This type of animal can possess its own body like "This is my paw and leg", however, it cannot possess its own mind like "I'm thinking". In other words, despite its ability to own the body, it is not able to possess its mind. Because of the following equation:



Here the intersection of body and mind is not empty; therefore, the mind appearsas a small eye like the part in the body. Most of the universally known animals have this quality – there are animals with their natural self-preservation instincts, but without the ability to think or understand in an intellectual way. Most animals will run away to save their lives if we approach them too closely. This type of animal we will call a *beast*.

Now if we analyze the associated set form statement:



and insert the corresponding numeral values after unbinding the brackets, we will have the following:

 $(\{ \bigcirc \cap \bigcirc \}) U(\{ \bigcirc \cap \bigcirc \}) = = (\{ \emptyset, 1, 2, 3, 4\} \cap \{1, 2, 3\}) U (\{ \bigcirc, 1, 2, 3, 4\} \cap \{\emptyset, 3, 4\}) = = \{1, 2, 3\} U \{\emptyset, 3, 4\} = \{\emptyset, 1, 2, 3, 4\} = \bigcirc$

This result is equal to the properties of an animal as well. This animal type will be marked with **••••** This symbol illustrates that there are animals with the ability to possess their minds like "I'm thinking", but donor own their bodies. The reason is demonstrated with the following equation:

$$\bigcirc \cap = \{1, 2, 3\} \cap \{ \emptyset, 3, 4\} = 3.$$

Therefore, it would be incorrect to consciously describe all animals in this way. The intersection of the body and mind is *not an empty set* as well and the body appears as a small eye like the part in the mind. It means that there are also animals with a free spirit or with the ability to think, but there is no evidence for the existence of this kind within universally known animals. Creatures with this quality we shall name *Animals of Asura Heaven*. The Buddhist teachings believe that *Animals from Asura Heaven* exist. Consequently, they may possess the qualities of thinking creatures as humans, but this is a mistaken assumption.

Thus, we have three different types of animals distinguished between the properties of the body and mind:

1. Mind owning body or thinking creatures - Animals of Asura Heaven



2. Body owning mind– *Beasts*



3. Creatures without the ability to own their body and mind – *ordinary animals*.



Now we will focus our view on the following set form statement:

 $\partial_{n} \{ \mathcal{C}_{v} \partial_{i} \} =$

and insert the corresponding numeral values whilst unbinding the brackets:

$$= (\{ \bigcirc \cap \bigcirc \}) \cup (\{ \bigcirc \cap \bigcirc \}) = (\{ \emptyset, 1, 2, 3, 4\} \cap \{1, 2, 3\}) \cup (\{ \emptyset, 1, 2, 3, 4\} \cap \{2, 3, 4\}) = \{1, 2, 3\} \cup \{2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \{1,$$

Here we have the human being and will market with the icon . It means that a creature, which is able to possess or own its body and mind, will become a *human being*.

Now we are able to give a definition of a "human being".

Definition: A living creature with the ability to possess its body and mind is called a *human being*. As soon as an ordinary animal thinks, it becomes a human. Such living creature, we will call*foolish humans*.

Scientists speculate that humans have separated from chimpanzees and other apes. It has a scientific evidence. Some people say that a human being is an animal who is thinking. If so, the animal of Asura heaven becomes a human.

According to this definition, a living creature should have the following characteristics to be considered a human being:



Now we will define the value of the next set form:

$$\partial_{\cap} \{ \mathcal{O}_U \} =$$

after unbinding the brackets and inserting the corresponding numeral values:

$$= \{ \bigcirc \cap \bigcirc \} U \{ \bigcirc \cap \bigcirc \} = (\{1, 2, 3, 4\} \cap \{1, 2, 3\}) U$$
$$(\{1, 2, 3, 4\} \cap \{2, 3, 4\}) = \{1, 2, 3\} U \{2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = \bigcirc$$

The result will be equal to the value of the human being. This set we will mark with the symbol. What we have here is a human being that is the unification of body and mind, but its body has the ability to own the mind and at the same time the mind can own the body as well:

$$\partial_{\cap} \{ \mathcal{O}_{\boldsymbol{v}} \boldsymbol{\partial} \}$$

What is the meaning of this set statement? The first part of the form(before the multiplication sign of the set)demonstrates that the human being is an *imperfect cluster of elements* with an interrelated body and mind. However, the second part of the set statement, after the multiplication sign, demonstrates the fact that the body owns a little part of the mind and the mind owns a little part of the body. Why are we assuming this reciprocal ownership relation between the body and mind? The reason lies in the fact that the intersection of either set is not empty:

$$\bigcirc \cap \quad \mathbf{d} = \{1, 2, 3\} \cap \{2, 3, 4\} = \{2, 3\}$$

The result of the set statement above implies that the human body and mind are not empty. It shows us that they have reciprocal ownership between them. Almost every human being possesses the ability to own its body and mind. Therefore, we will name them *ordinary humans*.

The multiplication symbol of the Set Theory looks as " \cap " has the meaning of "*and*". The add symbol as "U" is the equivalent of "*or*" and "*otherwise*" in meaning. In particular, this set statement:

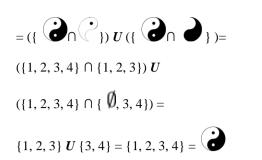


means that the body owns the mindor the mind owns the body. Literally it says that, regarding their interrelation, the body and mind are symbolized as an *imperfect cluster of elements*.

Let us now consider the following set of forms:



Unbinding the brackets and inserting the corresponding numeral values will uncover the following:



this reveals a result that is equal to that of a human being. This type of human being we will mark with the icon. Despite the ability to own its mind: "I'm thinking", this type of human creature does not own its body, because with the following set form:

$$\bigcirc \cap = \{1, 2, 3\} \cap \{\emptyset, 3, 4\} = 3$$

its *intersection* is *not empty*. The mind of this human type is not able to own its body. In other words, regarding its mind this human being is free. People who easily and generously share their knowledge with others may belong to this type of human being. Therefore, we shall call them *humans with a generous mind*. If we focus on the next set form:

$$\partial_{\cap} \{ \mathcal{O}_{U} \partial \} =$$

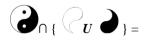
Unbinding the brackets and inserting the corresponding numeral values will result in the following:

$$\{1, 2\} U \{2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} =$$

and results in the human symbol as well. Hence, we will symbolize it with \bigcirc , which means that this human type can own its body: "This is my hand", but does not have the ability to own its mind: "I'm thinking", because its intersection is not empty or valueless:

$$\bigcirc \bigcirc \bigcirc = \{ \emptyset, 1, 2\} \cap \{2, 3, 4\} = 2$$

The mind of this human type owns its body, but its body cannot own its mind. Therefore, we can say: this human is free with regard to its mind. People who are ambitious without paying attention to their bodies maybe this type of human and we will call them *humans with bounteous bodies*. Now we will concern the next set statement:



reveals to us the following after unbinding the brackets and inserting the corresponding numeral values:

$$\{\emptyset, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2\} U \{3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} =$$

This statement gives us a result of a human being and we will mark it with the icon \checkmark . This human type owns neither its mind, "I'm thinking", nor its body, "This is my body". In other words, the intersection of the body and mind is empty.

$$\bigcirc \cap = \{ \emptyset, 1, 2\} \cap \{ \emptyset, 3, 4\} = \emptyset$$

This man has an *empty* property or *independent* regarding their bodies and minds and we shall name them *Enlightened man*.

In this way, we have established that there are 5 different types of human beings in regards to their bodies and minds:

1. Enlightened man:



2. Humans with a bounteous body:



3. Humans with a generous mind:



4. Ordinary humans:

$$\partial = \partial_{\cap} \{ \mathcal{O}_{U} \partial_{\mathcal{J}}, \{ \mathcal{O}_{\cap} \partial_{\neq \emptyset} \}.$$

5. Foolish humans:

$$\bullet_{=} \Theta_{\cap} \{ \mathcal{O}_{U} \partial_{}, \{ \mathcal{O}_{\cap} \partial_{\neq \emptyset} \}.$$

If we denote the set of all these various human types, such as "self", then it is as follows:



In [5], we demonstrated that this set corresponds to the concept of "self" of the Buddhist teachings.

The first member of the plurality is man with empty property. It is called an *Enlightened*man. Therefore, man can get an empty property or quality through developing their consciousness. Therefore, a human has an empty property.

The above categorization of people basically corresponds to the following classifications of Parker.

1.He who knows not and doesn't know is a fool . . . shun him. 2.He who knows not and knows: He is simple . . . teach him. 3.He who knows and knows not: He is asleep . . . wake him. 4.He who knows and knows: He is wise . . . follow him.

We have identified animals and humans of different qualities. Having different qualities of animals and people means that animals and people have different consciousnesses.

3. Mathematical Proof of existence life after death

Using the Set Theory [4] we will prove that after the biological death of a human being and an animal, its soul does not die with the body or fade away but is reborn or reincarnated in one of the 6 animal types of realms of Samsara depending on their conscious. In other words, we are going to prove the existence of life after death is scientifically acceptable. Why is this acceptable? This is acceptable because the existence of life after death is proved using mathematical set theory.

From a viewpoint of biology, death is defined as the moment of cardiac standstill, but according to the Teachings of Buddhaand other religion death is the separation its mind of the body. And what is the difference between the mind and soul? *These*are closely analyzed in [7]. There, it was theoretically shown that just as real things have their own units of length and weight, so a living being, consisting of a body and mind, has its own unit, so called the soul, which is located in the heart.

The body and mind can separate two ways after their death.

Below we will focus on the question: where the human soul goes after its separation from the body after death. *First*, the *body-mind* of a human being is interrelated and connected as an *imperfect cluster of elements* and the reciprocal ownership between the body and mind may be kept effective even after their separation. In other words, both pluralities of the body and mind can be separated like the *complement* of the set according to the following scheme:

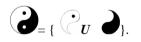


Hereby, **C** is the symbol for the set complement. B is the complement of setA (CA=B), A is the complement of set B(CB=A). In other words, the body-mind is separated by the complement of each other:



Second, even though a human being has the ability to own its body and mind, as we have determined – there are different behaviors regarding this possession depending on the diversity of the 5 human types. Therefore, just like their body and mind ownership, the separation of their *bodies* and *minds* should depend on their *properties*.

For example, the body and mind of the *human with a generous* $\mathbf{\hat{O}} = \mathbf{\hat{O}} \cap \{\mathbf{\hat{O}} \cup \mathbf{\hat{O}}\}\$ will be separated as follows:



Now we will take a closer look at the two ways of separation of the bodies and minds of the 5 types of human beings and 5 types of animals after their death. The following theorem will describe it for us:

<u>Theorem</u> (law of consciousness)

The objects and phenomena of the non-eternal universe exist in 3 forms such as matter, spirit, and the imperfect cluster of elements – animals and humans. And when these animals and humans die, their body-mind are separated, and their soul/mind takes rebirth in one of the 6 animal types of realms depending on their consciousness. Thus, the soul/life continues to exist in the samsara. If people develop their consciousness, they will be able to improve their next rebirth in the three higher realms of beings, as a human, an animal of Asura Heaven, an animal of Heaven and may even be transferred as a Buddha- "God" in the Non-eternal Universe. On the contrary, the soul can be reborn in the beings of the three lower beings, such as beasts, ordinary animals and hell, depending on their poor consciousness.

Here I want to clarify one thing, after the death of an animal or a person, the soul / mind is reborn in an animal and a person, which means that the soul comes to the newborn "baby" of the animal or person. Because animals and people must be one soul and cannot be two souls.

<u>Proof</u>: First of all, we will analyze the souls of 5 differentkind of human beings where will go after their death. In [7] we proved that the mind/soul separates from the body after death. We noted before that under the soul we understand the mind, because the soul belongs to the mind when the soul originated from matter.

1. Now we definehow the *ordinary human* mind/soul find rebirthat an animal or a personafter his death.

The body and mind of an ordinary person have the following forms, and we can observe that the separation of the ordinary human by complement orby property has the same form: In other words,



By using the rule that says that the *multiplication of two equivalent sets is equal to itself*, we will have the following:

After deducting the body, it will look as follows:

$$= (\{ \mathcal{O}_U \mathbf{\partial} \} - \mathcal{O}) = \mathbf{\partial}$$

Now the following question may arise. Will the mind **•** be able to exist separately in the *non-eternaluniverse*?

The mind Oseparated from the body does not belong to the 3 plurality types of the non-eternal universe. In other words,



In other words, this kind of mind can't exist in the non-eternal universe independently.

In [8], we have proved and verified that the phenomena and facts have three forms like body, mind and bodymind.

The facts and phenomena have a form:



But, according to the Energy Accumulation and Conversion Law, the *mind* will be not perishing, because the *mind* isenergy.

Now we will check whether this *mind* is being transferred to a human being or animal.

We will combine the mind • with the human body- mind:

$$U = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} U \{2, 3, 4\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\} = 0$$

The calculation above shows us that the separated *mind* after death is transferred to a human creature, in other words, this

mind may find its newborn or life by being transferred to a human.

Now we will combine the separated *mind* with the body - mind of an animal:

$$\mathbf{\partial}_{U} \mathbf{\partial} = \{ \emptyset, 1, 2, 3, 4 \} U \{2, 3, 4 \} =$$

 $\{\emptyset, 1, 2, 3, 4\} = \bigcirc$

In this case, the mind transfers to the animal by unifying with the body-mind of the animal. In other words, the *mind* may also find a new life by being transferred to an animal.

If a*mind* of thehumanor animal finds its new life as a human being or animal, Buddhist teachings say this is *rebirth* or *reincarnation*.

2. Our next step will be the examination of the location, where the *minds*ofan*Enlightenedhuman* are reincarnated after its death.

A. The body-mind of a Holy human or Enlightened man has the following form:

If we assume that its body-mind are being separated through their *complement*, we will come up with following:

$$= \{ \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{U}} \, \boldsymbol{\partial} \} \cap \{ \mathcal{C}_{\mathbf{U}} \, \boldsymbol{\partial} \} =$$

After deducting the body from it we shall have:

If we unbind the brackets by the distributive lawand insert the related numeral values, it will become as follows:

$$= \{ \partial \cap Q \} \cup \{ \partial \cap \partial \} = \{2, 3, 4\} \cap \{ \emptyset, 1, 2\} \cup \{2, 3, 4\} \cap \{ \emptyset, 3, 4\} = \{2\} \cup \{3, 4\} = \{2, 3, 4\} = \partial$$

We have already demonstrated that this type of *mind* is reincarnated to a human being or animal. Therefore, by the separation of the body - mind of the *Holy man*through their *complement*separation will be transferred to either a human or animal – like *ordinary humans*.

B. If we assume that the body-mind of the *Holyman* are separated according to their *properties*, we get the following set form:



and by using the mathematical characteristic that says that the multiplication of two equivalent sets is equal to itself, it will look as follows:



and after deducting the body, we will receive the pure soul only:



This *mind* belongs to the plurality of sets of the facts and phenomena of the non-eternal universe. In other words,



That means the *mind* of the *enlightenedman* goes to *spirit place* because the spirit has this form.But the mind has a soul that differentiated from a spirit. The spirit place with soul is called a *Paradise*.This kind of mind we may call **Buddha** or "*God*". A soul/mind that is free from the obstructions of nisvanis(bad mind), bad karma, and possesses a high level of consciousness is called a *Buddha* in Buddhism.

By the separation of the *body-mind* of an *Enlightened man* according to their *properties*, its pure *soul*transfers to the *paradise* in the non-eternal universe after death. In other words, the *soul* of the Holy man can be transferred to *God's Place*.

The soul of Holy manor Enlightened man can be reborn in the animal of Asura Heaven or an animal of heaven-

Heaven animal. Because the body-mind of the Heavenly animal has the form 🖤 and the reincarnation in it will

be $\bigcup U = \bigcup$. Why is the soul of *Enlightened* man reborn in the animal of the *Heaven*, the bodymind *ordinary animal* has this form, so it can be reborn in it? This is not impossible. This will be verified and answeredduring the proof of the theorem.

3. Now we shall analyze where the *mind* goes of a *human with a bounteous body* after its separation from the body:

The body-mind of a *human with a bounteous body* has the following forms:

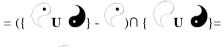
 $\bigcirc_{\cap \{ C_{U} \}}$

A. If we assume that the body-mind were separated with their complement:

we will get the following set form:



and after deduction the body from it, it will become as follows:





If we unbind the bracketsby distributivelaw and insert the related numeral values, we will come upwith the following:

 $(\{2,3,4\} \cap \{ \emptyset, 1,2\}) U \{2,3,4\} =$

$$= \{2\} U \{2, 3, 4\} = \{2, 3, 4\} = \mathbf{C}$$

We already know that this type of *mind* reincarnates itself either to a human being or animal.

B. If the body - mind of a human with a bounteous body

$$\bigcirc \cap \{ \bigcirc U \ \bigcirc \} =$$

separated according to their properties:

Will be the following set form



If we rewrite the equation above using the characteristic that says that the multiplication of two equivalent sets is equal with itself, it will be:

$$= \{ \mathcal{O}_U \mathbf{\partial} \} =$$

and after deducting the body, the result will be:

$$= \{ \mathcal{C}_U \, \partial \} - \mathcal{C} = \partial$$

We are aware as well that this type of *mind*can be transferredto either a human or animal – And so we have acknowledgedthat the *mind* of a *human with a bounteous body*istransferred to a human being or animal.

4. Now we will analyze what happens with the *mind* of a *human with a generous mind* after its separation from the body:

A. Humans with a generous mind have the body-mind with the following form:

$$\partial_{\cap} \{ \mathcal{C}_{U} \} =$$

If we consider that its body-mind are being separated through their complement:

$$= \{ \mathcal{C}_{\boldsymbol{U}} \boldsymbol{\partial} \} \cap \{ \mathcal{C}_{\boldsymbol{U}} \boldsymbol{\partial} \} =$$

And after deducting the body from it, the result will look as follows:

If we are opening brackets and inserting the appropriate numerical values, we will have:

$$= \{ \partial_{\cap} \mathcal{O} \} v \{ \partial_{\cap} \partial_{\circ} \} =$$

 $= (\{2, 3, 4\} \cap \{1, 2, 3\}) U (\{2, 3, 4\} \cap \{ \emptyset, 3, 4\}) =$

$$= \{2, 3\} U \{3, 4\} = \{2, 3, 4\} = \mathbf{0}$$

We know that this type of mind is reborn in a person or animal.

B. If the body - mind of a human with a generous mind were separated according to their properties:

$$\partial_{\Omega} \{ \mathcal{O}_{\mathcal{U}} \} =$$

we get the following set form:

$$= \{ \mathcal{O}_U \mathbf{a} \} \cap \{ \mathcal{O}_U \mathbf{a} \} =$$

After using this rule: the multiplication of two equivalent sets is equal with itself, the result will be:

 $= \{ \begin{array}{c} U \\ \end{array} \} =$

if we deduct the body from the set form:



the pure *mind* will belong to the plurality of phenomenon



From this result, we can derive that the *mind* of a *human with a generous mind* transfers itself after its separation into a human being or animal – just like an *ordinary human* – or can be reborn in the Heavenly animal or may be transferred to the *God's place*.

5. Now it is time to determine where the mind of a *foolish human* goes after its separation.

A. Its body - mind have the following set forms:



If we consider that the *body* -*mind*are separated by their properties, we will receive:



and according to "the multiplication of two equivalent sets is equal with itself" rule:

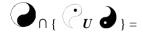
= *v* = =

after the deduction of the body:



This type of *mind* can be transferred either to a human being or animal – as we have mentioned above.

B. If we consider the separation of the body-mind of a *foolish human*



as *complement*, we will have:

$$= \{ \mathcal{C}_{\boldsymbol{v}} \boldsymbol{\partial} \} \cap \{ \mathcal{C}_{\boldsymbol{v}} \boldsymbol{\partial} \} =$$

by subtracting the body:

$$= (\{ \mathcal{C}_{U} \mathbf{\partial} \} - \mathcal{C}) \cap \{ \mathcal{C}_{U} \mathbf{\partial} \} =$$

it will remain:

= **d**n{ (**?v d**}=

after unbinding the brackets and inserting the related numeral values, it will look like this:

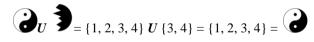
$$= \partial \cap \{ \mathcal{O}_{U} \partial \} = \{ \partial \cap \mathcal{O} \} U \{ \partial \cap \partial \} =$$
$$= (\{ \emptyset, 3, 4\} \cap \{1, 2, 3\}) U (\{ \emptyset, 3, 4\} \cap \{2, 3, 4\}) = \{3\} U \{3, 4\} = \{3, 4\}$$

We receive therefore an unknown type of *mind*. We will mark it with $\mathbf{Y} = \{3, 4\}$. It does not belong to the plurality of the universal phenomenon. In other words:

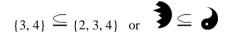


Now we will check whether this *mind* \mathbf{F} is able to be reborn in a human or animal embodiment.

A. First of all, we shall determine if this *mind* can be transferred to a human being:



From the equation above we can derive that after its transfer the mind may be reborn a human, but this *mind* is contained in the human's mind. In other words:



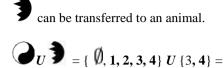
From the above set, we can see that the reborn human being has a poor mind (consciousness) than that of any human beings. Therefore, we shall mark this human type a bit differently – we define a human being with (\mathbf{e}) , so we will mark the human type above with the symbol (\mathbf{e}) . In other words: $(\mathbf{e})_U = (\mathbf{e})_U$.

From this point of view, we can derive the following: if the *mind* of *foolish* human transfers after its separation into a human body, the reborn human being will consequently have alessmind (low levelconsciousness). Therefore, it is, in fact, different from the 5 human types mentioned above and has a much poor mind than the others. Thisreborn human type can be defined only as of *foolish* human with lower intelligenceor *low-levelconsciousness*. From experience, we know that these types of humans are not capable of thinking or reflecting, despite their inability to protect their body, and this might be evidence for their existence.

Thus, now we have 6 different human types:



B. Our next step will be to determine whether the *mind* type



 $\{\emptyset, 1, 2, 3, 4\} = \bigcirc$

From the equation above we can clearly see that the *mind* becomes an animal after its transition into an animal's body - mind. However, this *mind* is contained in an animal's mind, because of the following:

$$\{3,4\} \subseteq \{\emptyset,3,4\} \text{ or } =$$

What are the consequences? This mind can be the rebirth of *ananimal*, but the reborn animal will possess a *poorer mind* (*low levelconsciousness*) than an *ordinary animal*. In theBuddha teachings, these animals may be described as *hellish animals* or *Hell*.

We indicate *animals* with the symbol \checkmark , so this type of animal we will identify with the icon



And so, we have at this point 4 different animal types:



From above, the set of a low intelligent person \Im and the Hellish animal \Im does not have property or quality, and also does not have an empty quality or does not contain an empty element \emptyset . This means that this type of person or animalhas nodevelopment through reincarnation.

At this point we can determine the following facts: within all human types, there are many different types to possess their bodies and minds and many different properties and characteristics. The rebirth or reincarnation of a human being depends directly on all these property or consciousness. For example, an Enlightened or Holy human will never suffer, because it does not own its body and mind. In this way, it is emptyquality. Ordinary or foolish human beings, however, are suffering because they possess their bodies and minds – they are notempty properties. An Enlightened or Holy human with empty properties knows what is wholesome and unwholesome actions, therefore they don't do bad deeds. Therefore, they don't suffer in their lifetime and their mind goes to a higher-level destiny after death. An ordinary or foolish human doesn't know what are bad deeds and good deeds. They do bad deeds and suffer in their lifetime and their mind goes to a lower level of destiny after death. Therefore, rebirth depends on their properties or consciousness.

An animal also has body-mind, which means that after its death the body-mind must be separated as well. We have 4 different animal types, *ordinary animals, animals from Asura Heaven, animal beasts and hellish animals*, and now we shall clarify how the *minds* of these animals find their new embodiment through rebirth or reincarnation.

6. We will take a lookat the mind of an *animal of Asura Heaven* after death and the separation from the body and mind.

A. The body-mind of an animal of Asura Heaven has the following structure:



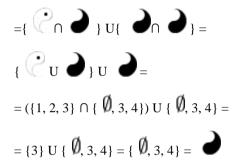
If we assume that its body and mind were disunited through their complement, we will have:



By deducting the body from the body-mind will remain:

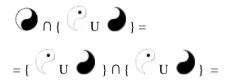


through unbinding the brackets and inserting the related numeral values, we will have:



Here we can see that the soul was purelyseparated. In our previous descriptions, we have already defined that this type of *mind* is reincarnated into animals (*itself*) or transferred to *a Spiritual place or God's place*.

B. In this step we shall assume that the body-mind of an *animal AsuraHeaven* is disunited according to their initial properties:



By using the set rule that the multiplication of two equivalent sets is equal to itself, we receive the following result:



After deducting the body from the equation above, the following result will remain:



Here we can see again that the mind waspurely disunited as well. This type of mind will find its reincarnation in the *animal of Asura Heaven* or may be transferred to *God's place*.

7. Now we will consider the mind of the beast after its death.

We know already that the body-mind of a *bodybeast* has the following set form:



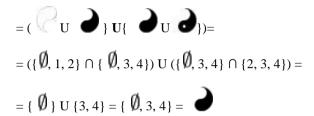
A. By assuming that the body-mind are separated with their complement:



Subtraction of the body will give us:



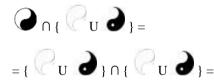
By unbinding of the brackets and inserting the related numeral values, we get the following:



We know that type of mind belongs to forms of non-eternal university:



B. The body-mind of the beastcan be disunited according to their *primary properties* – then the result will look as follows:



By reconfiguring, according to the set rule, the multiplication of two equivalent sets equal with itself, we will have:



and by deducting the body:



We also know that this type of *mind* can be reborn either as a *human being* or *animal*.

8. The body-mind of *ordinary animals* have the following structure:



Their bodies - minds will be separated in both ways through complement and according to their properties in the following manner:



Because the multiplication of two equivalent sets is equal with itself, it will become:



and after deducting the body:



the *mind* will remain and will be transferred directly into the lower level of spiritual place of the *non-eternal* universe. In other words:



And so, with the death of animals their body - minds are separated and afterwards the *minds* are transferred into the following types of animals:

Animals of *Asura Heaven* will find their reincarnation in Heaven's Place like a spiritual place or "God", or as an animal of *Asura Heaven*; animal beasts are able to be reborn as an ordinary human being or ordinary animal; ordinary animals will be reborn in a lower Spiritual Place or as ordinary animals; the minds of hellish animals will find rebirth as an animal or in the lower Spiritual Place.

We now can conclude the following in whole: The mind of an Enlightened or Holy human can be transferred to God's Place or Spiritual place, or can be reborn as the animal of *Asura Heaven*, animal of Heaven, or can be reborn as a human being; the mind of a human being with the generous mind will find its rebirth in the animal of Heaven animals, or as a human being or can be transferred to God's Place; the mind of a human being with a bounteous body will be reborn as a human being or animal; the mind of an ordinary human can be reborn either as a human being or animal, andthe mind of a foolish human will be born as a human being with low intelligence or hellish animal. The mind of an animal of *Asura Heaven* will find its reincarnation in the Heaven animals or maybe transferred to God's Place or Spiritual place, the mind of an animal beast can be reborn as a human being or an animal; the mind of an ordinary animal will find its rebirth in the lower Spiritual Place or as an animal; the mind of the hellish animal will be born as an animal with lower-level consciousness.

We can conclude the following: after the death of animals and people, their mind will not perish, will not die along with their body. They will find their reincarnation or rebirth in the 6 animal species of the noneternal universe. Both animals and humans can increase their consciousness through experience or knowledge during their lifetime and can increase their rebirth or reincarnation in one of the 6 kinds of animals, they can even transfer to the place of Buddha.*The theorem isproved*.

In [7], we have looked at practical manifestations and unique interpretations of life after death. From proof of the theorem, it can be seen that after death, animals and humans take their rebirth at their level species or close to their level species. Reason of that may be their consciousness is close. Therefore, it is not possible for a heavenly animal take rebirth at a lower-level animal like beast and ordinary animal and lower-level animal can't take rebirth at higher-level animal. This is clearly discussed in [8]. Thus, it is answering the question above that the heavenly animal can't take a rebirth at lower -level animal.

I want to underscore that the practical and functional use of the *yang* and *ying*symbol for the mark set of *body*, *mind and imperfect cluster* make it much more accessible to prove the theorem and make It understandable to our Readers.

Buddhist teachings is based on the fact that good and bad actions depend on consciousness, and therefore it is necessary to improve wisdom and increase consciousness.

Buddhism believes that the soul contains both karma and consciousness.

In [5] we called the above theorem the law of karma, because good or bad karma depends on consciousness and the karma belongs to the soul. Here we called this theorem as law of consciousness, because the theorem was founded on consciousness. Even, we can call this theorem as law of soul, because the soul includes the karma and consciousness.

Conclusion

We did not say that this is my opinion and thoughts about the existence of life after death. We have actually proved these things are true and tested them by using set theory based on mathematical logic and Quantum physics. Therefore, it is possible to believe in the existence of life after death, not from a religious point of view, but from a scientific point of view.

Although Buddha Gautemala discovered the natural law for karma of the origin, development and degradation of life thanks to his enlightenment more than 2500 years ago, and people studied it as a religious teaching during this period due to the lack of scientific evidence. But now we have proved the scientific confirmation of this law for consciousness, therefore it is our duty to extend this knowledge to all people, regardless of religion. Studying the law of consciousness is useful not only for the development of personal human qualities by improving personal consciousness and karma, but also vitally important for social development by improving public consciousness like ethics and morality.

Charles Darwin(1809–1882), who proposed the theory of evolution by means of natural selection. Darwin's revolutionary theory was that new species arise naturally, by a process of evolution, rather than having been created—forever immutable-by God.In this model, each species has its own unique set of hereditary (genetic) differences from the common ancestor, which gradually accumulated over very long periods of time.Another words, Charles Darwin proposed and approved thata life is result of bodymutation, non-random mating, gene flow, finite population size (genetic drift), and natural selection.

From the above theorem, the conscious also develops from birth to birth or reincarnation. Therefore, the conscious influenced the development of species. The development of consciousness continues until Enlightenment or a high level of consciousness.

Thus, we can conclude that species is the result of a suitable combination of the physical evolution of the teachings of Darwin and the spiritual reincarnation of the teachings of the Buddha.

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