The Relation Between Science and Buddhism
科学和佛教的关系

Rev. George Hua LIN
林覺海
Email: linhua038@aliyun.com

George Lin Theorem: Science is a function of time; When time trends to infinity, Science is Buddhism.

林氏定理：科学是时间的函数；时间趋近于无穷大时，科学就是佛教。

$$\lim_{t \to \infty} \text{Science (t)} = \text{Buddhism}$$

George Lin Theorem proving method:

林氏定理证明方法:

1. Science is constantly evolving, constantly improving; human being will continue to learn more and more and more prefect truth, so science is related to time. That means science is a function of time.

科学是不断进化的，不断完善的，人类将不断了解更多、更完美的真理，所以，科学是和时间相关的，即：科学是时间的函数

2. When time trends to infinity, human being will have perfect understanding of the universe; science will become the perfect truth.

时间趋近于了无穷大时，人类将完美地了解宇宙，科学将成为完美的真理

3. The definition of Buddhism: the perfect truth

佛教的定义：完美的真理

4. Therefore, when time approaches infinity, science is Buddhism.

所以，在时间趋近于无穷大时，科学就是佛教

Modern Science ⊂ Ultimate Science=Buddhism

现代科学⊂终极科学=佛教

The category of science is constantly evolving, duo the development of human understanding of the universe. The past science is contained in the modern science; the modern science will be contained in the future science.

科学的范畴是不断发展的，因应人类对宇宙的认识的发展而发展。过去的科学被现代的科学所包容，现代科学将被未来科学所包容。

Buddhism is the Buddha's description of the universe. It is the ultimate human understanding of the universe. Buddhism tells us, if you want to know the perfect truth of the universe, you must see the Buddha Dhamma.

佛教是佛陀对宇宙的描述，是人类对宇宙的终极认识。佛教告诉我们，要想认识到宇宙的终极，就必须看佛法。

Buddha has the highest achievements of the perfect wisdom, is known as the 'the Supreme Enlightenment', there is no defect. Nothing is more perfect, fully know all truth of the universe. If there's any tiny bit which is not fully understood, he has not been the Buddha. Buddha has consciousness of the universe and life reality, to thoroughly understand the truth of the universe and life, accessible, with what perfect wisdom.

佛陀已成就最高究竟圆满的智慧，丝毫缺陷也没有，称为‘无上正等正觉’（阿耨多罗三藐三菩提），没有比这更圆融了，彻悟一切宇宙奥妙圆融圆通无滞无碍之觉，如果还有任何一丝一毫的不圆满，就没有成佛。佛陀是觉悟明了宇宙人生的实相，对宇宙人生的真相彻底明白、通达，具有究竟圆满的智慧。

When science develops to ultimate, science is Buddhism. In the infinity of time, everyone can see Buddha.

科学发展到极限，就是佛教。在时间的无穷大处，众生都可以看到佛陀。

Claudius Ptolemy made The geocentric theory perfect. His acknowledge that the earth is "round", and to distinguish planets from the star, focus on exploring and revealing the laws of planetary motion, which marks a great progress of human understanding of the universe. His most important achievement is the use of mathematical calculation of the motion of the planets. Ptolemy first proposed the concept of "orbit", the design of a round of a wheel model. According to this model, people can carry out quantitative calculation on the movement of a planet, that planet's location, this is a great creation. In a certain period, on the basis of this model can also plays an important role in the production practice to predict the astronomical phenomena correctly

托米勒完善了地心说，认为地球是宇宙的中心。地心说承认地球是“圆形”的，并把行星从恒星中区别出来，着眼于探索和揭示行星的运动规律，这标志着人类对宇宙认识的一大进步。地心说最重要的成就就是运用数学计算行星的运行，托勒密还第一次提出了“运行轨道”的概念，设计出了一个本轮一个均轮模型。按照这个模型，人们能够对行星的运动进行定量计算，推测行星所在的位置，这是一个了不起的创造。在一定时期里，依据这个模型可以在一定程度上正确的预测天象，因而在生产实践中也起过一定作用。

In early sixteenth Century, Nicolaus Copernicus proposed the heliocentric theory, denying the authority of the church, change the view of human nature. At the time of Rome Catholic Church believes his heliocentric violation of the Bible. Nicolaus Copernicus still believed that the heliocentric theory, and that the heliocentric theory and there is no contradiction, and after years of observation and calculation of the completion of his great book, De revolutionibus orbium coelestium..

哥白尼在 16 世纪初提出了日心说，否定了教会的权威，改变了人类对自然对自身的看法。当时罗马天主教廷认为他的日心说违反《圣经》，哥白尼仍坚信日心说，并认为日心说与其并无矛盾，并经过长年的观察和计算完成他的伟大著作《天体运行论》。

The heliocentric theory correct the people's view of the universe.

“日心说”更正了人们的宇宙观。

We now know that the sun is only the center of the solar system. The Milky way has billions of solar systems. Our universe has billions of galaxies like the Milky way. The universe has no center.

我们现在知道，太阳只是太阳系的中心，银河系有几十亿个太阳系，我们的宇宙有几十亿个像银河系的星系，宇宙并没有中心。

Isaac Newton published his paper, <The natural law > on 1687, the universal gravitation and the three laws of motion are described. These descriptions laid the next three centuries the scientific view of the physical world, and become the basis for modern engineering. Through his consistent demonstration of Kepler's laws of planetary motion and his theory of gravity between the show the ground object and the motion of celestial bodies all follow the same laws of nature; to provide a strong theoretical support for the center of the sun, and to promote the scientific revolution.

牛顿在 1687 年发表的论文《自然定律》里，对万有引力和三大运动定律进行了描述。这些描述奠定了此后三个世纪里物理世界的科学观点，并成为了现代工程学的基础。他通过论证开普勒行星运动定律与他的引力理论间的一致性，展示了地面物体与天体的运动都遵循着

相同的自然定律；为太阳中心说提供了强有力的理论支持，并推动了科学革命。

Issac Newton put the earth objects and celestial mechanics to a unified basic mechanical system, established the theory of classical mechanics system. Correctly reflect the macro movement of low speed macroscopic objects, achieving the first grand unification of natural science. This is a leap of human nature understanding.

牛顿把地球上物体的力学和天体力学统一到一个基本的力学体系中，创立了经典力学理论体系。正确地反映了宏观物体低速运动的宏观运动规律，实现了自然科学的第一次大统一。这是人类对自然界认识的一次飞跃。

In twentieth Century, the observation method of human being has been greatly improved, and the deviation of Newton's law has been found in the observation of high velocity motion

进入 20 世纪，人类的观测手段得到了很大提高，在观测高速天体运动时，发现了牛顿定律的偏差。

Albert Einstein proposed Special Theory of Relativity and the general relativity. The theory of relativity can explain the various phenomena of modern observation. It is a modern science.

爱因斯坦提出了侠义相对论和广义相对论，相对论解释了现代观测的各种运动现象，是现代科学。

Albert Einstein and other scientists also try to develop a unified theory of gravity, electromagnetism, weak interactions, and strong interactions. The research are still in progress

爱因斯坦及后来的其他科学家还试图研究统一的理论，来解释：万有引力、电磁、弱相互作用、强相互作用。至今，这些工作还在进行中。

The exploration of science is constantly moving forward, constantly discovering new phenomena, discovering the limitations of the original theory, and putting forward new theories

科学的探索是不断向前的，不断发现新的各种现象，不断发现原有理论的局限性，而提出新的理论。

The knowledge of mankind continues to move forward, approaching the peak of science. At the top of the mountain, we will find that the Buddha is already there.

人类的认识不断向前，不断接近攀登科学高峰，在到达顶点时，会发现，佛陀早已在那里。