

BBC TOO FAST: THE SHOES BANNED AT THE OLYMPICS

Science Focus

THE BIG QUESTIONS

SPECIAL
ISSUE

Do we live in a simulation?

Should we reach out to aliens?

How did life begin?

Is religion dying out?

Should we play with evolution?

What are emotions?

Are we getting happier?

What's inside the fifth dimension?

What happens when we die?

Can we cure old age?



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Icy plunge

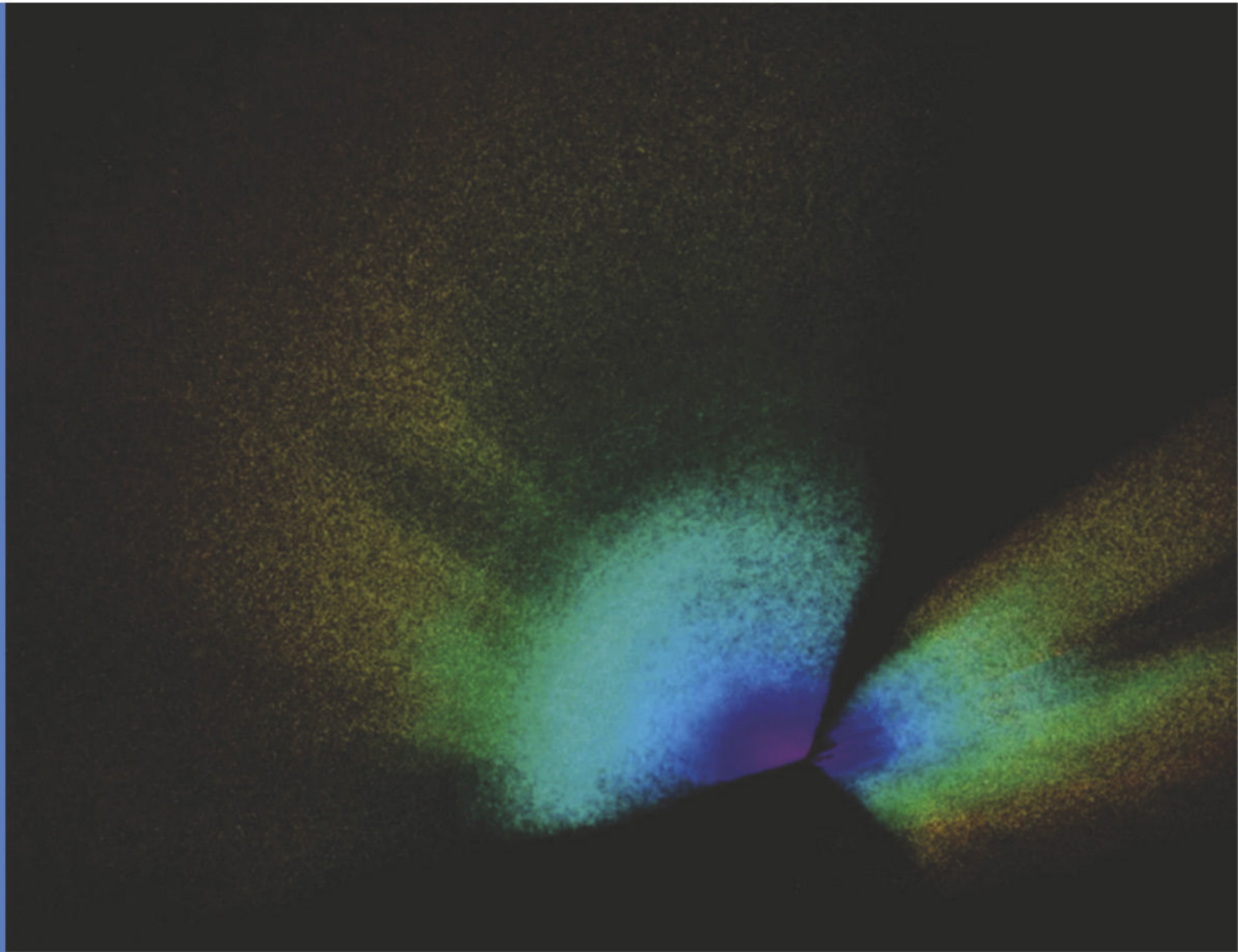
Why doctors think you should try cold-water swimming

Dragon man

Meet the long-lost member of the human family

Artificial heart

A machine-based transplant Iron Man would be proud of



DOES THE UNIVERSE HAVE AN EDGE?

It's all very well saying the Universe encompasses everything, but everything has to end somewhere, right? Well, not exactly, as [MARCUS CHOWN](#) explains...

If by 'Universe' we mean 'everything there is', then the Universe clearly does not have an edge. If we thought it did, we would be guilty of not including everything! But people often ask the question in a slightly different way, which assumes there is an edge: "If the Universe is expanding," they say, "what is it expanding into?" This, though, misunderstands what is meant by 'expanding Universe'.

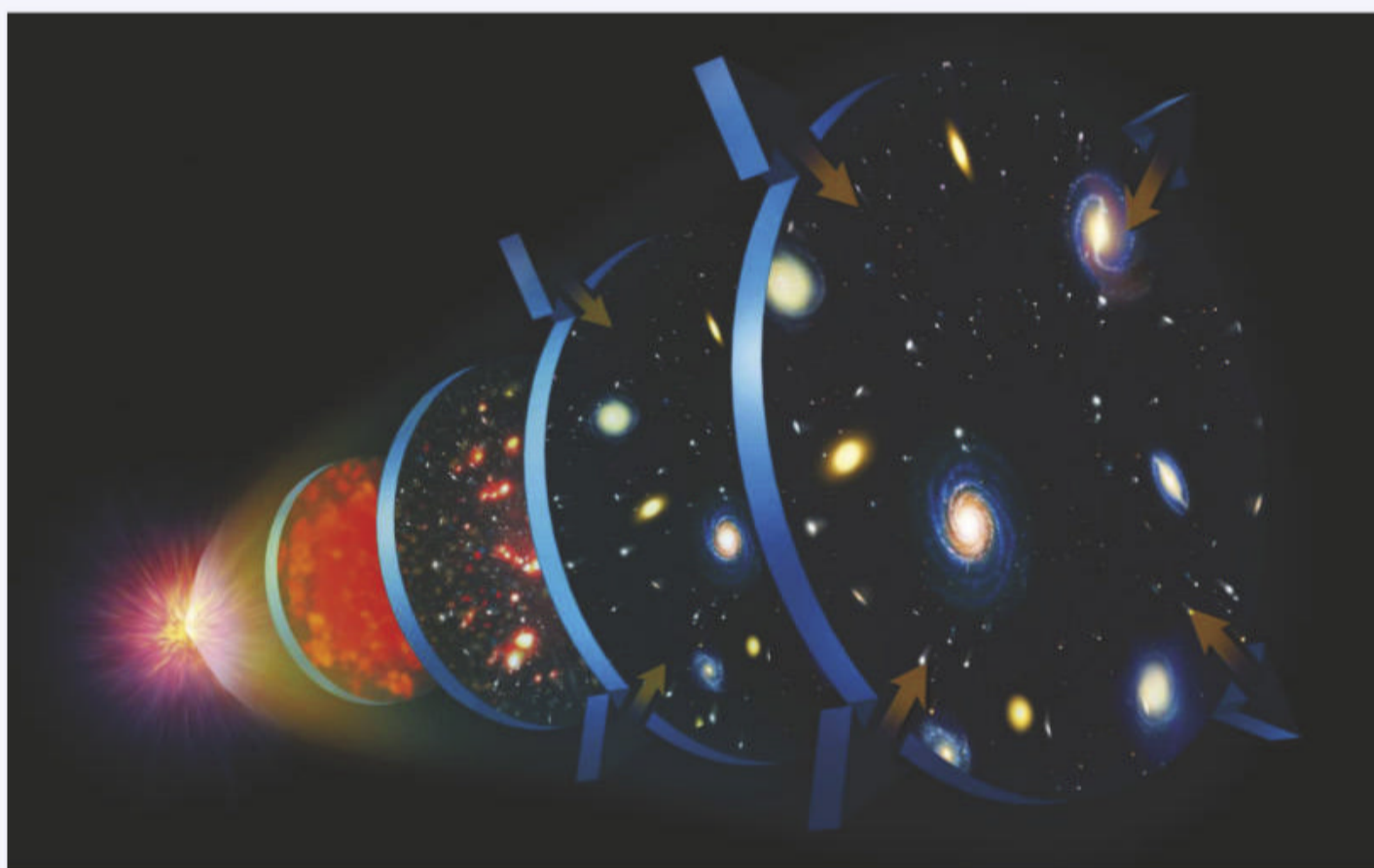
In Berlin in 1915, at the height of WWI, Albert Einstein came up with a revolutionary theory of gravity, which supplanted Newton's and, in 1916, he applied it to be the biggest source of gravitating mass he knew of: the Universe. What Einstein's theory showed (it was others who spotted this, not Einstein) was that the Universe

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“The American astronomer Edwin Hubble discovered that galaxies are flying away from each other like pieces of cosmic shrapnel in the aftermath of a titanic explosion – the Big Bang”

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ABOVE A map showing 11 billion years of the Universe's history, with galaxies closest to Earth in purple and blue, and those furthest away in yellow and red

ABOVE RIGHT The expansion of the Universe began 13.82 billion years ago with the Big Bang (left) and continues to accelerate today due to dark energy (black arrows), despite gravity attempting to slow it (orange arrows)

could not be still but had to be in motion: either expanding or contracting. In fact, in 1929, the American astronomer Edwin Hubble discovered that galaxies are flying away from each other like pieces of cosmic shrapnel in the aftermath of a titanic explosion – the Big Bang.

This, in essence, is what we mean by the expansion of the Universe: that the distance between galaxies is growing. Einstein's theory could easily describe a Universe that goes on forever and therefore has no edge, or one that curves back on itself like a higher-dimensional version of the surface of a ball, and so also has no edge. In the latter case, confirmation would be to observe the same galaxies on opposite sides of the Universe when we look far enough away with our telescopes.

Of course, others will say the Universe does have an effective edge, because it was born 13.82 billion years ago in the Big Bang. We can therefore see only those galaxies whose light has taken less than 13.82 billion years to reach us (about two trillion). Those galaxies exist in a sphere of space centred on the Earth that we call the 'observable Universe'. It's actually about 92 billion light-years across as the Universe 'inflated' far faster than the speed of light in its first split-second of existence.

The observable Universe is bounded by a 'cosmic horizon', much like the horizon at sea. Just as we know there's more ocean over the horizon, we know there are more galaxies (possibly an infinite number) beyond the cosmic horizon. Their light simply hasn't had time to reach us yet. **SF**