

Mathematical Evidence Against Evolution

A simple but effective argument

By Bill Fortenberry

I would like to present the following mathematical evidence against the theory of evolution. With just basic multiplication and division, it can be demonstrated that the rates of mutation required by evolution are inconsistent with our current observations, impossible for living creatures to maintain and implausible for even the wildest imagination.

Evolutionists have suggested that humans developed through the natural selection of beneficial mutations over the course of millions of years. That would mean that every single cell in the human body is the result of at least one mutation. If life started out with a single celled organism, then there would have to be a mutation to turn that single cell into to a double cell, another mutation to turn it into a triple cell, and so on. Of course, there would have to be mutations for the size, shape, function and placement of each cell as well; but for now, let's just simplify it to one mutation per cell.

Scientists estimate that there are at least 50,000,000,000,000 cells in the human body, and evolutionary models of Earth's history generally propose that it took 4,000,000,000 years for our current planetary conditions to evolve. If we assume that a single celled organism existed on Earth during the first year of its history, then we can find the rate of mutations that must have been necessary for a one celled organism to evolve into a 50 trillion cell organism in just 4 billion years. By dividing the number of cells by the number of years available, we reach a rate of 12,500 mutations per year. If we divide that number by 365, we find that a rate of 34 mutations per day is necessary for a single celled organism to evolve into a 50 trillion cell organism.

For evolution to occur, all of these mutations must be successive. The individual which receives the first set of 34 mutations must pass that set of 34 plus an additional 34 to an offspring within its first day of life, that offspring must pass its set of 68 mutations plus an additional 34 to its offspring on the next day, and so on and so forth with each successive generation passing along all of its mutations plus an additional 34 mutations per day.

Gestational periods and growth rates alone make this scenario physically impossible. For example, this rate would mean that each human baby should be born with 34 mutations for each of the 294 days that it spends in the womb ($294 \times 34 = 9,996$), plus an additional 34 mutations for each day that was required for the parent to reach the minimum age for reproduction – usually about 13 years ($13 \text{ years} \times 12,500 = 162,500$). This gives us an approximation of 172,500 mutations for each human generation. (Maybe this is the origin of the generation gap.)

But wait: there's more. The vast majority of mutations that occur in nature are harmful to the organism and hamper its ability to survive. The ratio of beneficial to harmful mutations is approximately 1 to 2,500. Therefore, the evolution of the human race must also have produced 85,000 (34×2500) harmful

mutations per day per generation. If we include these harmful mutations in our calculation, then each generation of humans should display a total of 431,422,500 (172,500 beneficial mutations x 2,500 harmful mutations + 172,500) mutations. That's more mutations per generation than there are people living in America.

Mutation rates of this magnitude simply are not sustainable among living creatures. If any creature experienced that many mutations per generation, then each successive generation would likely be incapable of reproducing with any of the generations preceding it. It is doubtful whether each new generation would even be able to survive in the same environment as its parent generation.

Observed rates of mutations are nowhere near this intense. For example, current mutation rates in humans have been estimated to be 128 mutations per generation – less than .1 percent of the rate that we should be observing if evolution were true. At the current rate of mutational changes in humans, it would take 3,370,488 (431,422,500 / 128) generations – over 43,000,000 years – to produce the number of mutations that the theory of evolution predicts should occur in a single generation, and it would take 664 (85,034 / 128) generations or 8,632 years to produce the number of mutations that should be occurring in a single day of evolution.

These calculations reveal the fantastical nature of evolutionary theory. Even if we assume that evolution could occur, the only way that the life on earth could have evolved within the given time frame would be through an enormously high mutation rate. The mutation rate required for evolution is not consistent with any of our observations, and it is impossible for any species of living creatures to maintain. To accept that a 50 trillion cell organism slowly evolved in just 4 billion years, one must completely disregard all mathematical reasoning and cling to mere fantasies instead.