

THE NOTION OF INFINITY AND THE IDEA OF THE MULTIPLICITY OF WORLDS FROM ANTIQUES GREEK -, TO MODERN - COSMOLOGIES

Ancient Greek writings are investigated and analyzed in order to consider the introduction of notion »infinity« and of the idea of multiplicity of worlds in Presocratic Cosmologies and to compare them with some views in modern science. Anaximander introduced in Antiquity Greece the **apeiron** (the boundless) as the beginning of everything (the first principle), undefined and ever moving according to his theory. It gives birth to the opposite terms of warm and cold, and of moist and dry, and their perpetual strife. Man is able to comprehend the result of this eternal process from the vast plurality of things and the infinite number of Universes.

The cosmological aspect in Anaximander's theory is beautiful; innumerable worlds are born from the **apeiron** and absorbed by it, once they are destroyed. Thus, the **apeiron** is related to the eternal, through out time, cosmological procedure.

The cosmological problem of the vastness of the Universe or of the innumerability of Universes is an elementary philosophical problem, while the Theory of Big Bang bounded with the notion of time-space, is a starting point for understanding the models that describe our Universe.