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A New Fine-Tuning Argument for the Multiverse

Simon Friederich¹ 

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Abstract

This paper has two aims. First, it points out a crucial difference between the standard argument from fine-tuning for the multiverse and paradigmatic instances of anthropic reasoning. The former treats the life-friendliness of our universe as the evidence whose impact is assessed, whereas the latter treat the life-friendliness of our universe as background information. Second, the paper develops a new fine-tuning argument for the multiverse which, unlike the old one, parallels the structure of paradigmatic instances of anthropic reasoning. The main advantage of the new argument is that it is not susceptible to the *inverse gambler's fallacy charge*.

Keywords Fine-tuning · Multiverse · Anthropic reasoning

1 Introduction

The fact that the universe supports life seems to depend delicately on various of its fundamental characteristics, notably on the form of the laws of nature, on the values of some constants of nature, and on aspects of the universe's conditions in its very early stages. An example of such *fine-tuning for life* is the difference between the masses of the two lightest quarks: the up- and down-quark [1,2], [3, Sect. 4]. Small changes in this difference would undermine the stability properties of the proton and neutron, which are bound states of these quarks, and lead to a much less complex universe where bound states of quarks other than the proton and neutron dominate.

Life would apparently also have been impossible if the mass of the electron, which is roughly ten times smaller than the mass difference between the down- and the up-quark, had been somewhat larger in relation to that difference. Fine-tuning of the lightest quark masses with respect to the strength of the weak nuclear force has been found as well [4]. Further suggested instances of fine-tuning concern the strength of gravity, the strengths of the strong and weak nuclear forces, the mass of the Higgs

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boson, the vacuum energy density, the total energy density of the universe in its very early stages, the relative amplitude of energy density fluctuations in the very early universe, the initial entropy of the universe, and aspects of the very form of the known laws of nature. (See [5,6], [7, Sect. 1]) for some overviews.) It should be noted that some expert physicists—e.g. [8]—question some of the popular fine-tuning claims. The present paper operates under the assumption that at least some laws and constants are indeed fine-tuned for life in the sense just sketched. (For up-to-date defences of this assumption, see [9,10].)

One of the most popular and most discussed responses to the universe’s fine-tuning for life is to suggest that the laws and constants might be *environmental*, i.e. that they might differ in different regions of space-time (see [11] for a review of the evidence) and/or in different spatio-temporally disconnected universes. A collection of multiple universes with different constants and laws is commonly referred to as a “multiverse.” Since the version of the idea that the laws and constants are environmental that is most often discussed is the multiverse idea, I will simply use the term “multiverse” here when referring to any hypothesis according to which the laws and constants are environmental. The most intensely discussed concrete multiverse scenario is the *landscape multiverse* [12], which is taken to be suggested by a combination of string theory (see [13] for a comprehensive discussion of philosophical issues) and eternal inflation [14].

The idea that underlies the suggested inference from the finding that life requires fine-tuned laws and constants to a multiverse is that, if there is a sufficiently vast and diverse multiverse, it is only to be expected that it contains at least one universe where the laws and constants are right for life. The famous (weak) anthropic principle states that “we must be prepared to take account of the fact that our location [. . .] is *necessarily* privileged to the extent of being compatible with our existence as observers” [15, p. 293] emphasis due to Carter). As this principle highlights, given that we are observers, the universe (or space–time region) in which we find ourselves has to be one where the conditions are compatible with the existence of observers. This suggests that, on the assumption that there is a sufficiently diverse multiverse, it is neither surprising that there is at least one universe that is hospitable to life nor—since we could not have found ourselves in a life-hostile universe—that we find ourselves in a life-friendly one. Many physicists (e.g. [12,16,17]) and philosophers (e.g. [18–20]) regard this line of thought as suggesting the inference to a multiverse as a rational response to the finding that the conditions are right for life in our universe despite the required fine-tuning. The most prominent objection against the inference from fine-tuning to a multiverse [21,22] is that it commits the *inverse gambler’s fallacy* [23].

The aims of this paper are twofold. First, I point out that the argument from fine-tuning for the multiverse in its standard version, as just sketched, differs crucially from paradigmatic instances of anthropic reasoning such as, notably, Dicke’s [24] and Carter’s [15] accounts of coincidences between large numbers in cosmology. The key difference is that the standard fine-tuning argument for the multiverse treats the existence of observers as calling for a response and suggests to infer the existence of a multiverse as the best such response. Anthropic reasoning of the type championed by Dicke and Carter, in contrast, assumes the existence of observers as background knowledge when assessing whether the large number coincidences are to be expected

given the competing theories. These are clearly different argumentative strategies, which should not be confused.

The second aim of this paper is to explore a novel fine-tuning argument for the multiverse, which, unlike the old one, partly mirrors the structure of Dicke's and Carter's accounts of large number coincidences. The new argument turns out to have the virtue of being immune to the inverse gambler's fallacy charge. As will become clear, it rests on one key assumption, namely, that the considerations according to which life requires fine-tuned laws and constants do not independently make it less attractive to believe in a multiverse.

The remainder of this paper is structured as follows: Sect. 2 reviews the old fine-tuning argument for the multiverse and the inverse gambler's fallacy charge. Section 3 turns to a classic instance of anthropic reasoning and shows how it structurally differs from the old fine-tuning argument for the multiverse. Section 4 introduces the new fine-tuning argument for the multiverse. Section 5 concludes the paper by highlighting the most significant attraction and the most significant limitation of the new argument.

2 The Old Fine-Tuning Argument for the Multiverse

The old argument from fine-tuning for the multiverse is usually presented in Bayesian terms, using subjective probability assignments. In a simple exposition, probability assignments which are aimed at being reasonable are compared for a general single-universe theory T_U and a multiverse theory T_M . One can think of T_U as a disjunction of specific single-universe theories T_U^λ that differ on the value of some parameter λ which collectively describes the (by assumption uniform) laws and constants in the one universe. The multiverse theory T_M should be thought of as entailing that the laws and/or constants are different in the different universes (or regions) that exist according to T_M and scan over a wide range.

As the evidence whose impact is assessed the old argument uses the proposition R that there is (at least) one universe with the right laws and constants for life. Thus the argument studies the impact of the finding that we are able to exist in that there is a life-friendly universe against the backdrop of the insight that a life-friendly universe requires delicate fine-tuning of the laws and constants. For the sake of perspicuity it will be useful to explicitly include our background knowledge B_0 in all formulas. The prior probabilities assigned to T_M and T_U before taking into account R are written as $P(T_M|B_0)$ and $P(T_U|B_0)$. It is extremely difficult to make well-motivated value assignment to these quantities because they refer to the epistemic situation of an agent who is unaware of R , i.e. unaware that there is a life-friendly universe. Concerns on the possibility of rational probability assignments in this situation are articulated in [25] and taken up in [26]. The posterior probabilities $P^+(T_M)$ and $P^+(T_U)$, in turn, are supposed to reflect the rational credences of an agent who not only knows that a life-friendly universe requires fine-tuning, but also knows R , i.e. that there is indeed a life-friendly universe.

Updating of the probability assignments from the prior to the posterior probabilities is done in accordance with Bayesian conditioning, where $P^+(H) = P(H|R, B_0)$ for

the posterior probabilities. For the ratio of the posteriors assigned to T_M and T_U we obtain

$$\frac{P^+(T_M)}{P^+(T_U)} = \frac{P(T_M|R, B_0)}{P(T_U|R, B_0)} = \frac{P(R|T_M, B_0)}{P(R|T_U, B_0)} \frac{P(T_M|B_0)}{P(T_U|B_0)}. \quad (1)$$

If the multiverse according to T_M is sufficiently vast and varied, life appears almost unavoidably somewhere in it, so the conditional probability $P(R|T_M, B_0)$ is very close to 1:

$$P(R|T_M, B_0) \approx 1. \quad (2)$$

If we assume that, on the assumption that there is only a single universe, it is improbable that it has the right conditions for life, the conditional prior $P(R|T_U, B_0)$ will be much smaller than 1:

$$P(R|T_U, B_0) \ll 1. \quad (3)$$

Equation (3) is supposed to be the probabilistic implementation of the arguments according to which life requires fine-tuned laws and constants.

Equations (2) and (3) together yield $P(R|T_M, B_0) \gg P(R|T_U, B_0)$, which entails $P(R|T_M, B_0)/P(R|T_U, B_0) \gg 1$, i.e. a ratio of posteriors that is much larger than the ratio of the priors:

$$\frac{P^+(T_M)}{P^+(T_U)} = \frac{P(T_M|R, B_0)}{P(T_U|R, B_0)} \gg \frac{P(T_M|B_0)}{P(T_U|B_0)}. \quad (4)$$

So, unless we have very strong prior reasons to dramatically prefer a single universe over the multiverse, i.e. unless $P(T_U|B_0) \gg P(T_M|B_0)$, the ratio $P^+(T_M)/P^+(T_U)$ of the posteriors will be much larger than 1 and we can be rather confident that there is a multiverse.

The most-discussed objection against this argument is that it commits the *inverse gambler's fallacy*, originally identified by Ian Hacking [23]. This fallacy consists in inferring from an event with a remarkable outcome that there have likely been many more events of the same type in the past, most with less remarkable outcomes. For example, the inverse gambler's fallacy is committed by someone who enters a casino and, upon witnessing a remarkable outcome at the nearest table—say, a five-fold six in a toss of five dice—concludes that the toss is most likely part of a large sequence of tosses. This inference is fallacious if, as seems plausible, the outcomes of the tosses can be assumed to be probabilistically independent. According to critics of the argument from fine-tuning for the multiverse, the argument commits this fallacy by, as White puts it, “supposing that the existence of many other universes makes it more likely that *this* one—the only one that we have observed—will be life-permitting.” [21, p.

263] Versions of this criticism are endorsed by Draper and Pust [27] and Landsman [22].¹

Adherents of the inverse gambler’s fallacy charge against the argument from fine-tuning for the multiverse claim that it is misleading to focus on the impact of the proposition R —that the conditions are right for life in *some* universe. As they highlight, much closer to our full evidence is the more specific proposition H : that the conditions are right for life *here*, in *this* universe. According to proponents of the inverse gambler’s fallacy charge, if we replace R by H , the fine-tuning argument for the multiverse no longer goes through because finding *this* universe to be life-friendly does not increase the likelihood of there being any other universes.

Many philosophers defend the argument from fine-tuning for the multiverse against the inverse gambler’s fallacy charge [20,28–32]. Notably, Bradley [20] discusses a number of candidate casino analogies—among them one already suggested by McGrath [28]—which, according to him, suggest that the inverse gambler’s fallacy charge is to be rejected. However, Landsman [22] recently disputed Bradley’s analysis, and the question of whether the fine-tuning argument for the multiverse is valid or fallacious seems to be as controversial as ever. The present paper does not aim to resolve this dispute.

3 Anthropic Reasoning: Dicke/Carter-Style

The argument from fine-tuning for the multiverse differs crucially from arguments to which Carter [15] appeals as exemplary instances of anthropic reasoning, notably astrophysicist Robert Dicke’s accounts of coincidences between large numbers in cosmology [24]. A prominent such coincidence concerns the fact that the relative strength of electromagnetism and gravity as acting on an electron/proton pair is of roughly the same order of magnitude (namely, 10^{40}) as the age of the universe, measured in natural units of atomic physics. Impressed by this and other coincidences with numbers of similar size, Dirac had stipulated some decades earlier that they might hold universally and as a matter of physical principle [33]. Based on this stipulation, Dirac had conjectured that the strength of gravity may decrease as the age of the universe increases, which would be necessary for the large number coincidence to hold across all cosmic times.

Dicke [24], criticizing Dirac, argues that standard cosmology with time-independent gravity suffices to account for the coincidence, provided that we take into consideration the fact that our existence is tied to the simultaneous presence of mainline stars like the sun and various chemical elements produced in supernovae. As Dicke shows, given this requirement, we could only have found ourselves in a cosmic period in which the coincidence (approximately) holds. Accordingly, to make the coincidence unsurprising there is no need to assume that gravity varies with time. Carter [15] and Leslie [18, Chap. 6] describe Dicke’s account as an “anthropic explanation” of the large number coincidence, and Leslie discusses it continuously with the argument from fine-tuning

¹ Somewhat curiously, Hacking [23] himself regards only those versions of the argument from fine-tuning for the multiverse as guilty of the inverse gambler’s fallacy that infer the existence of multiple universes in a temporal sequence.

for the multiverse.² But this is somewhat misleading: whereas Dicke's account of the large number coincidence uses life's existence in our galaxy, in the present cosmic era as background knowledge to show that standard cosmology suffices to make the coincidence expected, the argument from fine-tuning for the multiverse treats life's existence as requiring a theoretical response and advocates the multiverse hypothesis as the best such response.

To make Dicke's reasoning more transparent using the Bayesian formalism, let us denote by C the large number coincidence, by S the standard view according to which gravity is spatio-temporally uniform and by A Dirac's alternative theory according to which the coincidence holds universally and gravity varies with time. Dirac's idea is that the approximate identity of the two apparently unrelated large number is a surprising coincidence on the standard theory, whereas it is to be expected and not at all surprising on the alternative theory. This suggests the inequality

$$P(C|S, B) \ll P(C|A, B), \quad (5)$$

where B stands for the assumed scientific background knowledge. Probabilities assigned to S and A based on this background knowledge B prior to considering the impact of C will presumably privilege standard cosmology S over Dirac's alternative A :

$$P(S|B) > P(A|B). \quad (6)$$

By Bayes' theorem, posterior probabilities $P^+(S) = P(S|C, B)$ and $P^+(A) = P(A|C, B)$ can be computed which take into account the impact of C . In line with Dirac's argument, due to Eq. (5) and in spite of Eq. (6) they may end up privileging Dirac's alternative theory A over standard cosmology S .

Dicke's considerations, however, reveal that considering Eq. (5) is not helpful. Plausibly, our background knowledge B will include some basic information about ourselves, including that we are forms of life whose existence depends on the presence of a mainline star in the vicinity. But, according to standard physics, mainline stars can exist only in that period of cosmic evolution where the coincidence approximately holds, so it is misleading to consider only the evidential impact of C . What comes closer to our full evidence is the proposition $[C]$: that that the coincidence holds *here and now*, in our cosmic era. Dicke's reasoning can be expressed as the insight that we should use $[C]$ rather C as our evidence and that, instead of a probability distribution P that conforms to Eq. (5), we should use a probability distribution P' for which

$$P'([C]|S, B) \approx P'([C]|A, B). \quad (7)$$

According to Eq. (7) it no longer seems that finding the coincidence C realized provides any strong support for the alternative (varying gravity) theory A over the standard theory S . Since Eq. (6) plausibly carries over from $P()$ to $P'()$, we have

² I leave it open here whether Dicke's account really qualifies as a genuine scientific *explanation* of the large number coincidence. See [34, p. 309] for the (plausible, I think) view that it should not be regarded as such.

$$P'(S|B) > P'(A|B). \quad (8)$$

Combining Eqs. (7) and (8) and applying Bayes' theorem means that the posteriors will likely still privilege the standard theory over the alternative theory. This, in essence, is Dicke's conclusion, *contra* Dirac.

Whether one thinks Dicke's reasoning is compelling or not, the key aspect of it that matters for the purposes of this paper is that there is a key difference between this type of anthropic reasoning and the standard fine-tuning argument for the multiverse as reviewed in Sect. 2, namely, how they treat the information that the conditions are life-friendly in our universe: Dicke/Carter-style reasoning uses it as part of the background knowledge B , whereas the standard fine-tuning argument for the multiverse uses it as the information whose evidential impact is assessed in the light of the fine-tuning considerations, i.e. *not* as background knowledge. As we saw in Sect. 2, the standard fine-tuning argument for the multiverse is potentially susceptible to the inverse gambler's fallacy charge. The following section develops a new argument from fine-tuning for life for a multiverse that parallels Dicke/Carter-style anthropic reasoning inasmuch as it treats the information that our universe is life-friendly as background knowledge. This makes the new argument by construction immune against the inverse gambler's fallacy charge.

4 A New Fine-Tuning Argument for the Multiverse

The basic idea of the new fine-tuning argument for the multiverse is that the fine-tuning considerations contribute to a partial erosion of the main theoretical advantage that empirically adequate single-universe theories tend to have over empirically adequate multiverse theories, namely, that their empirical consequences are far more specific. In what follows I give an exposition of the new argument.

The new argument contrasts multiverse theories and single-universe theories with respect to their abilities to account for the measured value of some numerical parameter λ . The parameter λ can be thought of as collectively encoding relevant aspects of the laws and constants.

For the sake of simplicity, I assume that there is only one fundamental multiverse theory T_M worth taking seriously. This T_M should be empirically adequate in the very weak sense that it is compatible with the existence of at least some (sub-)universe where the parameter λ has a value λ_0 that is consistent with our measurements in this universe. Next, I assume that, as the main rival to T_M , there is only one candidate fundamental single-universe theory $T_U^{\lambda_0}$ worth taking seriously. This should also be empirically adequate, which means that the value λ_0 that it ascribes to the parameter λ over the entire universe must be one that our measurements in this universe are consistent with.

Let us suppose now that λ is a parameter for which physicists come up with considerations F according to which its value requires fine-tuning to be compatible with life. Thus, only values very close to λ_0 lead to a life-friendly universe. Do those considerations F make it rational to increase one's credence in the multiverse theory T_M ?

To answer this question, let us first consider our evidential situation *prior* to taking into account the considerations F according to which λ requires fine-tuning for life. An evidential advantage that we can expect the single-universe theory $T_U^{\lambda_0}$ to have over the multiverse T_M is that it makes a highly specific and, as it turns out, empirically adequate “prediction” of the value of λ . The multiverse theory T_M , in contrast, entails the existence of universes with many different values of λ . Observing any of those values in our own universe would have been compatible with T_M . This reflects the main methodological drawback of multiverse theories, often emphasized by their critics, that they tend to make few testable predictions, if any.

One can express this consideration in Bayesian terms, denoting by “[λ_0]” the proposition “The value of λ is λ_0 in our own universe.” If $T_U^{\lambda_0}$ holds, finding the value of λ to be λ_0 is guaranteed, whereas if T_M holds, finding λ_0 is by no means guaranteed because one might be in a sub-universe where the value of λ is different. So, in terms of subjective probabilities and assuming that we have been able to specify suitable background information B_I which includes that our universe is life-friendly but leaves open the value of λ :

$$P([\lambda_0]|T_M, B_I) < P([\lambda_0]|T_U^{\lambda_0}, B_I), \quad (9)$$

with the inequality possibly being substantial.

It is interesting to note that T_M may have comparative advantages over $T_U^{\lambda_0}$ that allow it to partially compensate for the drawback encoded in Eq. (9), even before taking account of the fine-tuning considerations F : For many constants of fundamental physics whose values are known by observation, physicists have not found any theoretical reason as to why the actual values might be somehow systematically preferred. Notably, in the light of standard criteria of theory choice such as elegance, simplicity, and “naturalness” (see [35] and [7, Sect. 5]) for introductions to the latter notion aimed at philosophers) one would have expected at least some constants to have very different values [36]. The single-universe theory $T_U^{\lambda_0}$ may therefore not rank very high in the light of these theoretical virtues. One can imagine, in contrast, a multiverse theory T_M that is conceptually elegant and has only few, if any, systematically unconstrained constants as input. In that scenario (which, however, is not required for the new fine-tuning argument for the multiverse to go through) it may be plausible to assign a larger prior to T_M than to $T_U^{\lambda_0}$:

$$P(T_M|B_I) > P(T_U^{\lambda_0}|B_I). \quad (10)$$

Due to Bayes’ theorem, the result of the competition between T_M and $T_U^{\lambda_0}$ is encoded in the ratio:

$$\frac{P(T_M|[\lambda_0], B_I)}{P(T_U^{\lambda_0}|[\lambda_0], B_I)} = \frac{P([\lambda_0]|T_M, B_I)}{P([\lambda_0]|T_U^{\lambda_0}, B_I)} \cdot \frac{P(T_M|B_I)}{P(T_U^{\lambda_0}|B_I)}. \quad (11)$$

How the competition between T_M and $T_U^{\lambda_0}$ plays out numerically will of course depend on the specific empirical considerations based on which all the probabilities appearing in Eqs. (9) and (10) are assigned.

Let us now turn to assessing the impact of the fine-tuning considerations F . These considerations reveal, to recall, that the value of λ must be very close to λ_0 for there to be life. Thus they imply that our background knowledge B_I —which in analogy to

Dicke/Carter-style reasoning now *includes* the proposition that our universe is life-friendly—constrains values of λ that we could have possibly found to a very narrow range around λ_0 . So, effectively, what the fine-tuning considerations show is that based on B_I alone we could have predicted that we will find a value of λ that is (very close to) λ_0 . Specifically, if there is a multiverse as entailed by T_M , all life forms in it that are capable of making measurements of λ will find values very close to λ_0 . Using Bayesian language we can take this insight into account by reconsidering the conditional probability of finding λ_0 *given* T_M in the light of the fine-tuning considerations F and assign it a larger value than while F was still ignored. So, plausibly, if we denote by “ $P^F([\lambda_0]|T_M, B_I)$ ” the revised version of $P([\lambda_0]|T_M, B_I)$, now assigned in the light of the fine-tuning considerations F , we have

$$P^F([\lambda_0]|T_M, B_I) > P([\lambda_0]|T_M, B_I). \tag{12}$$

The notation “ $P^F([\lambda_0]|T_M, B_I)$ ” is used instead of “ $P([\lambda_0]|T_M, B_I, F)$ ” because it is doubtful whether taking into account the fine-tuning considerations F can be modelled by Bayesian conditioning. After all, considering F is not a matter of gaining any new evidence but amounts to better understanding the empirical consequences of the theories T_M and T_U , namely, that they are compatible with the existence of life only for very specific configurations of the parameter λ .

In contrast, the conditional probabilities $P^F([\lambda_0]|T_U^{\lambda_0}, B_I)$ and $P([\lambda_0]|T_U^{\lambda_0}, B_I)$ cannot possibly differ from each other as they are both 1. As a consequence of Eq. (12), the revised version of the inequality Eq. (9), taking into account the fine-tuning considerations F , will be less pronounced than the original inequality, i.e. $P^F([\lambda_0]|T_M, B_I)$ will be less tiny compared with $P^F([\lambda_0]|T_U^{\lambda_0}, B_I)$ than $P([\lambda_0]|T_M, B_I)$ was compared with $P([\lambda_0]|T_U^{\lambda_0}, B_I)$.

Now the one key assumption on which the new fine-tuning argument for the multiverse rests is that the fine-tuning considerations F do not have any further, independent, impact on our assessment of the two main rival theories’ comparative virtues. Using Bayesian terminology, this key assumption translates into the statement that the ratio of the priors $P^F(T_M|B_I)$ and $P^F(T_U^{\lambda_0}|B_I)$ assigned after taking into account the fine-tuning considerations F will not differ markedly from the ratio of the originally assigned priors $P(T_M|B_I)$ and $P(T_U^{\lambda_0}|B_I)$, i.e.

$$\frac{P^F(T_M|B_I)}{P^F(T_U^{\lambda_0}|B_I)} \approx \frac{P(T_M|B_I)}{P(T_U^{\lambda_0}|B_I)}. \tag{13}$$

Arguably, Eq. (13) is a plausible assumption: the fine-tuning considerations F are about the physico-chemical pre-conditions for the existence of life. These are ostensibly unrelated to the systematic virtues and vices of T_M and $T_U^{\lambda_0}$ based on which the assignments of the priors $P(T_M|B_I)$ and $P(T_U^{\lambda_0}|B_I)$ were made. There seems to be no systematic reason as to why the fine-tuning considerations F would inevitably privilege $T_U^{\lambda_0}$ with respect to T_M in any relevant way to be reflected in the priors.

If Eq. (13) is assumed, the inequality Eq. (12) encodes the only major shift in probability assignments when taking the fine-tuning considerations F into account. Thus we obtain

$$\frac{P^F(T_M | [\lambda_0], B_I)}{P^F(T_U^{\lambda_0} | [\lambda_0], B_I)} > \frac{P(T_M | [\lambda_0], B_I)}{P(T_U^{\lambda_0} | [\lambda_0], B_I)}, \quad (14)$$

i.e. the fine-tuning considerations increase our credence in the multiverse theory T_M . Depending on the result of the original competition between T_M and $T_U^{\lambda_0}$ as encoded in Eq. (11)—i.e. dependent on whether we had an initially attractive multiverse theory T_M to begin with—and on how pronounced the inequality Eq. (12) is we may end up with a higher credence in T_M than $T_U^{\lambda_0}$. This completes the new fine-tuning argument for the multiverse.

5 Main Attraction and Limitation of the New Argument

The main attraction of the new fine-tuning argument for the multiverse is that, unlike the old argument, it is not susceptible to the inverse gambler's fallacy charge: since it treats the life-friendliness of our universe as background knowledge rather than as evidence whose impact we assess, one cannot fault it for failing to consider that the existence of many other universe would not make it more likely that *our* universe is right for life. Another attraction of the new argument in comparison with the old one is that, whereas the old one required assigning prior probabilities $P(T_U | B_0)$ and $P(T_M | B_0)$ from the curious vantage point of someone who is supposedly unaware that there is a life-friendly universe, the new one does not do so.

The main limitation of the new argument is its reliance on the assumption that the fine-tuning considerations F do not (more than minimally) affect the trade-off between the leading multiverse theory T_M and the leading single-universe theory $T_U^{\lambda_0}$ inasmuch as encoded in the assignment of priors $P(T_M | B_I)$ and $P(T_U^{\lambda_0} | B_I)$. But in the absence of convincing reasons to doubt this assumption it seems reasonable to suspect that the fine-tuning considerations may indeed make it rational to at least somewhat increase our degree of belief in the hypothesis that we live in a multiverse.

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