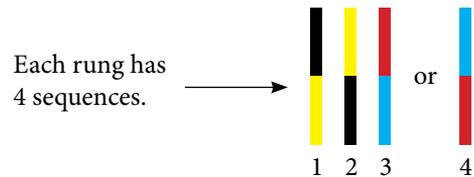


Why Random Mutations Did Not Create DNA

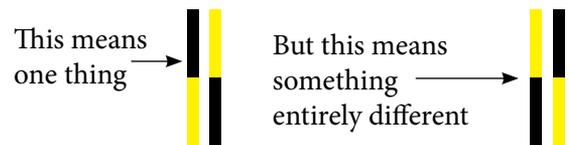
FIRST RUNG

Each rung of the DNA ladder can have one set of two specific molecules. Here, these molecules are represented by different color combinations.* Each rung of the DNA ladder can be either black-yellow or yellow-black; or it can be red-blue or blue-red, but the two kinds cannot mix. Each rung has 4 possibilities or sequences.

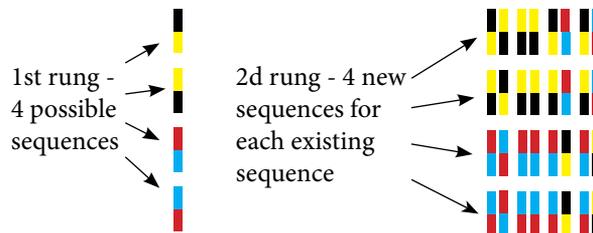


SECOND RUNG

Sequences are everything in DNA because DNA is a code; it is a language, so if the sequences change (ie. the molecules), the meaning changes. For instance, “on” means one thing but “no” means something entirely different. The rungs do not move but the molecules (colors) switch positions.

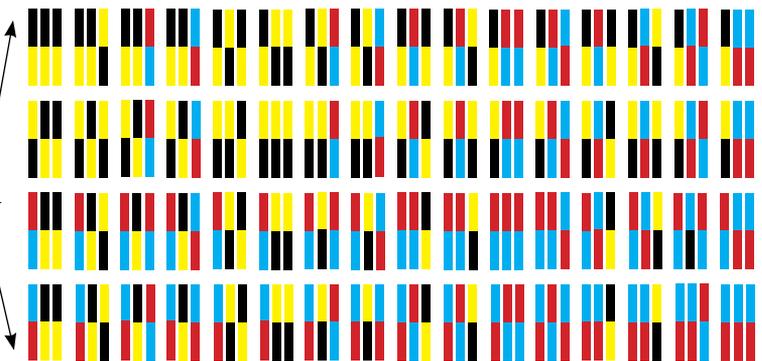


When we add the 2nd rung, now have 4 sequences for each of the existing sequences. Therefore to find the number of total sequences, we multiply the existing number of sequences (4) times the number of new sequences (4) and we end up with a total of 16 sequences.



THIRD RUNG

If we add a third rung, we now have 4 sequences for each one of the existing 16 sequences. Therefore, to find the number of different sequences for the third rung, we take the number of existing sequences (16) and multiply it by 4. We now have 64 possible sequences. Therefore, the chances are 1 in 64 that random chance mutations could correctly code 3 rungs.



Amino Acids

There are 20 amino acids and each one of them is coded with 3 rungs called codons. We know that the chances of randomly coding for 1 codon is 1 in 64 because there are 3 rungs in each codon. What are the chances of randomly coding for 2 codons (6 rungs)? The chances are 1 in 4096 because for each one of the 3 new rungs, there are 4 new sequences for each of the existing sequences. The number of possible sequences is now $4 \times 64 = 256$, $4 \times 256 = 1024$ and $4 \times 1024 = 4096$. The formula is $4 \times 4 \times 4 \times 4 \dots$ (number of rungs).

To code for 3 amino acids (9 rungs), the chances are 1 in 262144. The number of possible sequences is $4 \times 4096 = 16384$, $4 \times 16384 = 65536$, $4 \times 65536 = 262144$. For 4 amino acids, 1 chance in 16,777,216.

The numbers increase exponentially because mutations do not work in tandem; they work randomly. Random mutations have just as much chance of ruining the code for leucine as writing the code for valine. So, the more rungs there are, the less likely it will be that random chance will code them all correctly.

Survival of the fittest may weed out the the weak but

it cannot write DNA code. In the world of evolution, chance and only chance can write DNA code.

To code just 6 amino acids (18 rungs) by chance mutations, the chances are 1 in 68,719,476,736. The chances of mutations coding 20 codons is statistically 0 and there are a billion codons. And at the same time, evolution teaches that these amazing mutations devised a new language, invented the formulae for 20,000 proteins and accurately inscribed every one of them upon a molecule. This is not a rational conclusion.

The reality is that the scientists who truly perceive the immensity of what has been written into a molecule don't believe in evolution because it is rational or even because it is scientific. They believe in evolution because the alternative is not acceptable to them. They will never believe that there is a Creator no matter what the evidence shows. Their science is not based upon objective observation but upon a theological belief.

“Where is the proof that God exists?” They ask. The proof of the existence of God is in the numbers. 3 billion rungs of coded DNA could never have arisen through accidents. It was scripted.

*The colors represent the 4 DNA bases. Black=U, yellow=C, red=A, blue=G