

Many of us have heard of super massive numbers such as Graham's Number and Simon's Number, but how many bubbles does the average person see in his lifetime? The number I call 'Bubbles Number'? So Google, how many baths does the average person have and how many bubbles are in the average bubble bath? Well, as it's a super massive number no one can possibly imagine, so I'm not even going to bother asking the search engine. However, that doesn't mean the number can't be written down, for one average person's lifetime experience of bubbles, you simply write 'Bubble One' or 'B 1' if you're lazy. What's the point of the number? It's an excellent way of describing how clean someone is in a very small amount of time. If someone is 'B 1' he is normal, if someone is 'B 0' he probably smells and if someone is 'B 10' he probably has OCD. See? Useful information, especially for psychiatrists and of course bubble bath manufacturers.

Simple enough, but how do you write all the bubbles in the world ever? Here's where Google does come in, it says there have been 117 billion people who have lived on Earth, so you write the number as 'B 117 B'? (Almost a palindrome!) No, because not everyone has had a bubble bath! Dammit! Why would you want to know the mystery number? To compare our planet to alien ones. Basically it's for the space age, whenever that comes. :O In an ideal situation, Earth wins and Mars loses. And before you complain, I'm not saying I hope Martians smell, I'm just saying I want to win as does everybody. Let's just call all the bubbles ever 'B Total'. Not BT, as there would be complaints from British Telecom. Does the company have anything to do with bubbles? Not really hence the complaint.

I've also noticed how bubbles in bubble bath always float away from me even when I try to draw them closer, which is something I've termed the 'bubble paradox'. I've actually asked Google why that could be and was given a reason BUT I also asked why bubbles get drawn to you (which they don't) and was given an explanation for that as well. Basically I'm saying Google have been winging their answers. On the plus side though, that only gives the paradox more mystery. I think it's on the same level as what caused the big bang and what happens when you die. Let's Google some other paradoxes to see how mine compares. 'Less is more' is interesting, a classic right there, but 'you have to spend money to make money' isn't really a paradox. It would only be one if you have to spend MORE money to make money! 'I can resist anything except temptation' on the other hand is more of a joke.

Let's see how much Google has been winging things by asking it 'what is the bubble paradox?' It's a thought experiment by Albert Einstein?... Is it?... Really? Whoops, I thought I made it up. The paradox 'illustrates the fundamental difference between classical and quantum physics'? Ok, what about Bubbles number, then? Is Google winging things there at least? Ah, it avoided the question entirely and didn't give me an answer as to what the number is. Good, at least I invented that then, and I suppose it is neat how I'm apparently on the same level as Einstein. I'm not that smart though as I'm wondering what bubble bath has to do with quantum mechanics. Then again, I don't know what quantum mechanics are. I do however believe it's a topic with a lot to it, suggesting it's more than possible bubble bath fits into the theory at least somewhere.

On another matter, a while ago I pointed out how Google said smaller bubbles are easier to pop than larger ones. It's simply not true, the really small ones slip through

your fingers and are consequently quite tough to burst. That made me angry. What will the company say next? Big bubbles are smaller than smaller bubbles? It gets you thinking at least but it's simply not true in any way, making it a false paradox. Einstein would waste his whole life thinking about that so called 'paradox', needless to say he should stick to physics, he's good at that. Nothing can go faster than the speed of light? Beautiful and inspiring. I haven't found a use for the law of physics QUITE yet, but I have the whole of my life ahead of me.

What else have I got to say about bubbles, I wonder. Not much, to be honest. I like them... Wow, the internet says Isaac Newton studied bubbles! I'm wondering how though as the internet also says he didn't use bubble bath. Wow, Google says Joseph Plateau, Dame Carl Robinson, James Bird AND his colleagues studied bubbles as well. I don't mean to contradict myself or anything but come on, they're just bubbles... You know what, for the sake of writing an article that makes sense I'm going to take that comment back. They SHOULD study bubbles as they are fascinating. To wrap things up, what's bigger I wonder, bubbles number, or Simon's number which of course is the amount of times I've been to Staines? No idea. And on that unsure note... Bye!