

Have you ever heard of the Rick Astley Paradox? If not this is what it is: If you ask Rick Astley for a DVD of the movie Up, he won't give it to you because he's never gonna give you Up. However, by not giving you Up like you asked for it, he's letting you down. This is known as the Astley paradox.

Another famous paradox is The Liar Paradox: The liar paradox or liar's paradox statement is one of the simplest yet most famous paradoxes out there. The statement "this statement is a lie" or "this statement is false" is a paradox because if that statement is indeed a lie, then it would be saying the truth. If the statement is the truth, however, then it would counter the premise that the statement is a lie. This statement contradicts itself and indicates that the statement is both true and false.

And yet another paradox that almost gave me a headache is The Unexpected Hanging Paradox(it's long[that's what she said 😊] so bare with me):This paradox follows a condemned prisoner that a judge sentenced to death by hanging. The judge tells the prisoner that the executioner will hang him at noon on a weekday in the following week. He also told the prisoner that the day of the execution will be a surprise. Thus, the prisoner will not know the exact day of his execution. He will only know the day of his hanging when the executioner comes knocking on his cell door. The prisoner, upon hearing his punishment, reflected on it and concluded that he'll be able to escape his execution. Because the execution will happen on a weekday, he argued that his execution can't be on a Friday because the judge told him that the day will be a surprise to him. Therefore, when Thursday passes and he's still alive, he will know that the execution will be on Friday. This means that the day of the

hanging won't come as a surprise to him anymore. After drawing the conclusion that the day of his execution can't occur on a Friday, he reasons further and states that his execution cannot be on a Thursday either. That's because when he's still alive when Wednesday noon passes, then the hanging must be on a Thursday, given that he already ruled out the possibility of a Friday execution. Therefore, a Thursday execution will not be a surprise as well. Using the same line of reasoning, he further argued that the execution also won't occur on a Wednesday, a Tuesday, or a Monday. After making his arguments, he happily went back to his cell. He was confident that the surprise hanging will not happen at all. When the week of the execution came, the executioner knocked on the prisoner's cell door on a Wednesday. This came as a surprise to the prisoner, who was confident that the execution wouldn't happen at all. Thus, what the judge told him eventually came true.

The last and final paradox(for now) is known as The Crocodile

Paradox: Suppose that a crocodile grabs a young child from a riverbank. The child's parent then asks the crocodile to return the child safely, but the crocodile replies that he will return the child only if the parent can correctly guess if he will safely return the child or not. Now, if the parent correctly guesses that the crocodile will return the child safely, then there will be no problem. If the parent is wrong, then the crocodile will keep the child. The paradox then arises if the parent guesses that the crocodile will not return the child. If this happens and the crocodile returns the child, then this will contradict the parent's answer and the crocodile will be breaking his promise. Furthermore, if the crocodile does not return the child, then the parent will have correctly guessed the answer and the crocodile should then return the child safely. However, this scenario would then also result in the parent being wrong about the prediction. Therefore, there wouldn't be any justifiable solution for what the

crocodile will do.