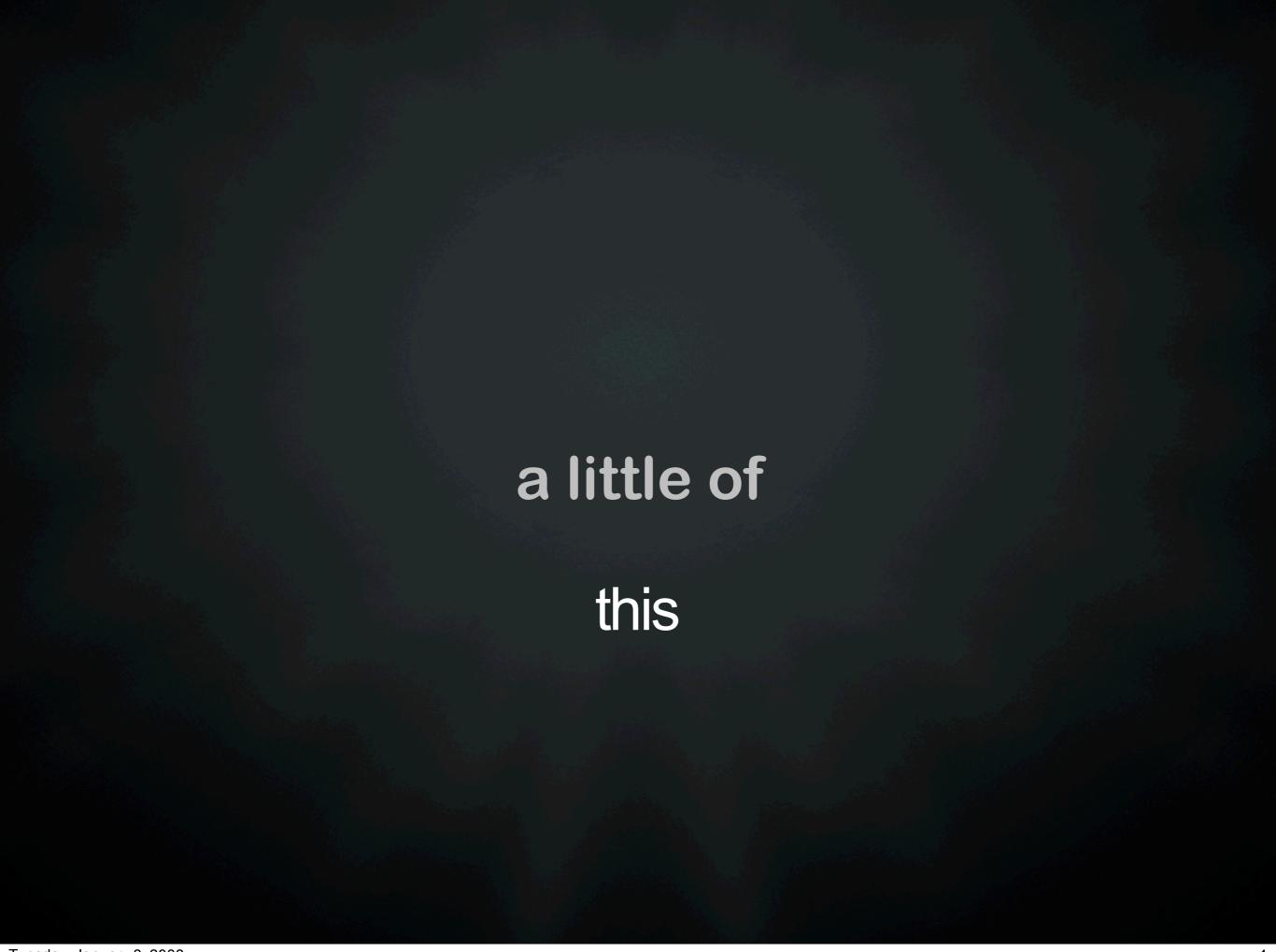
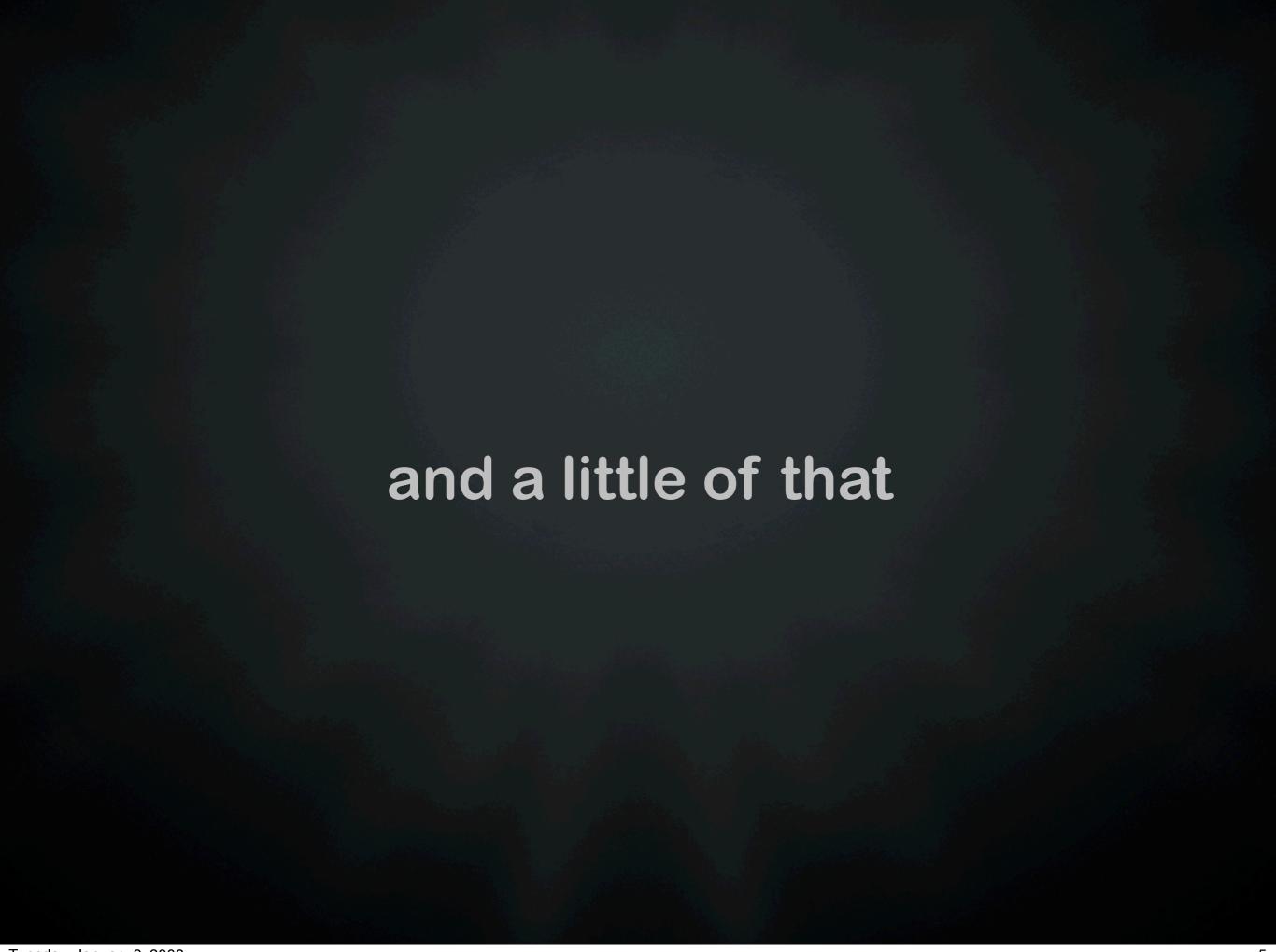


an "intellectual history" of physics

intellectual history?



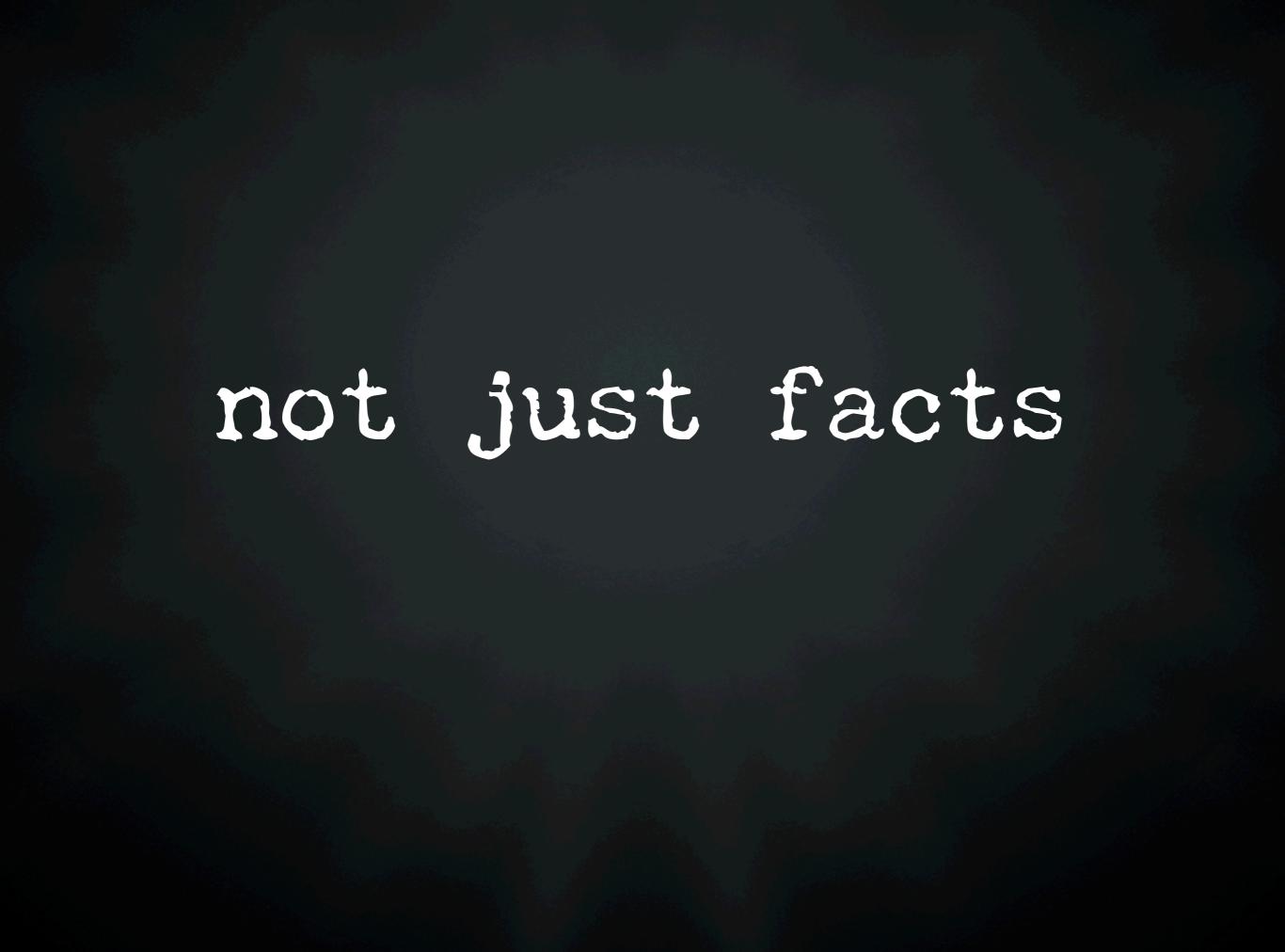


actually, a lot of this & that

mathematicspoliticalpersonalitybiography historyarthistoryphilosophyscience

allmashedtogether

like it really is

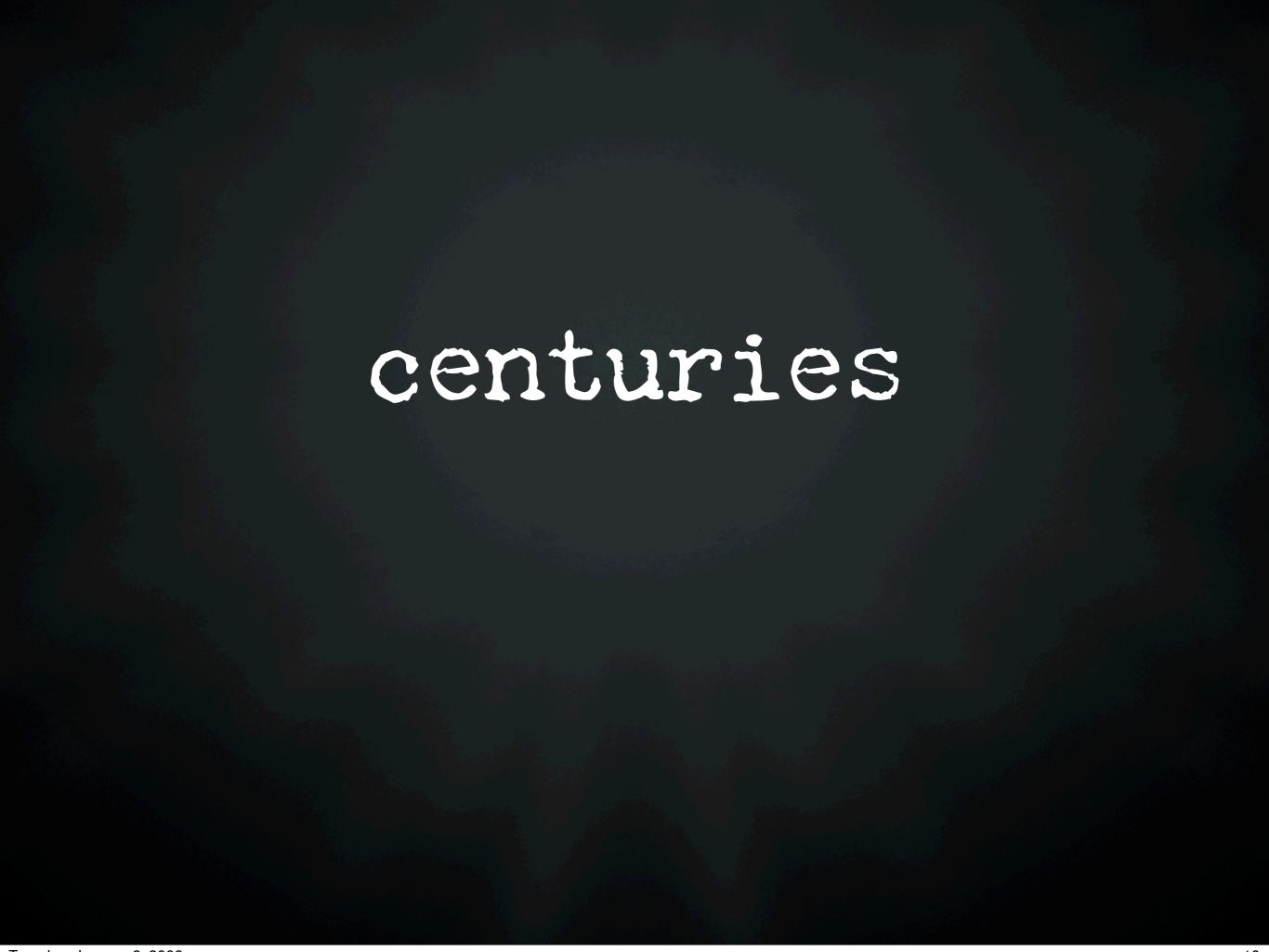


an historical account of physics

relationships

contexts

not overnight humans had to invent what a scientific account of the World is



that's ISP213H a study of the invention of

scientific representation

Representation

(loaded word)

more than a description



my premise: the same thing happened in art and I want to explore that idea

Representing invented by people



not your father's physics class

different

whatsthisalabout





the front half is different from the back half

the philosophical backdrop for

the Birth of Physics

front half has 3 chapters:

1. Greece

2. Medievalism

3. interlude on Philosophy of Science



back half has 4 chapters:

1. Renaissance

- 2. Enlightenment
- 3. Modernism
- 4. Abstraction

and

the front half is, um...

smaller than the back half

My labels:

Classical Representation:

Pious Representation:

Faithful Representation:

Precision Representation:

Modern Representation:

Abstract Representation:

the Greeks

the Medievals

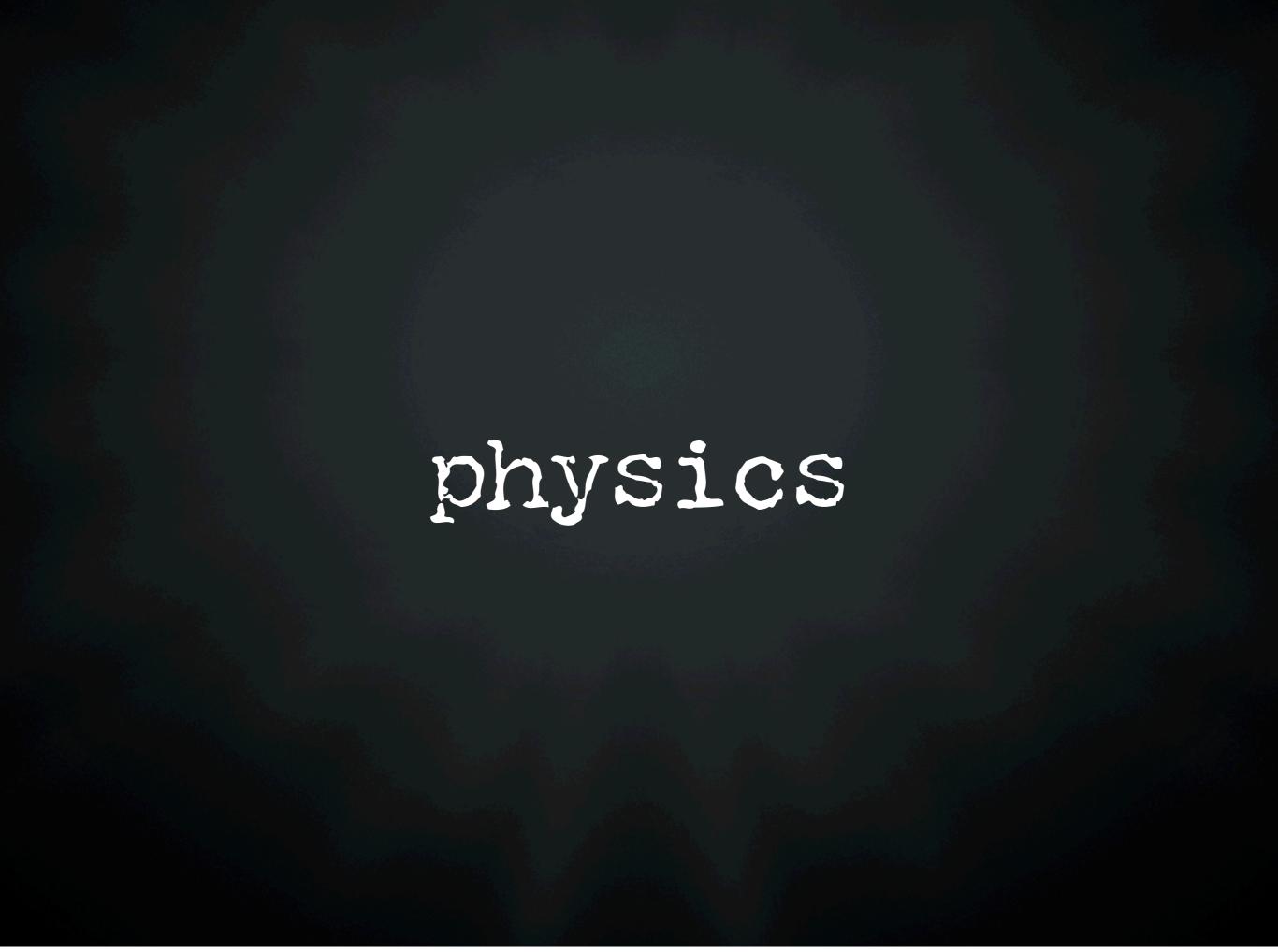
the Renaissance

the Enlightenment

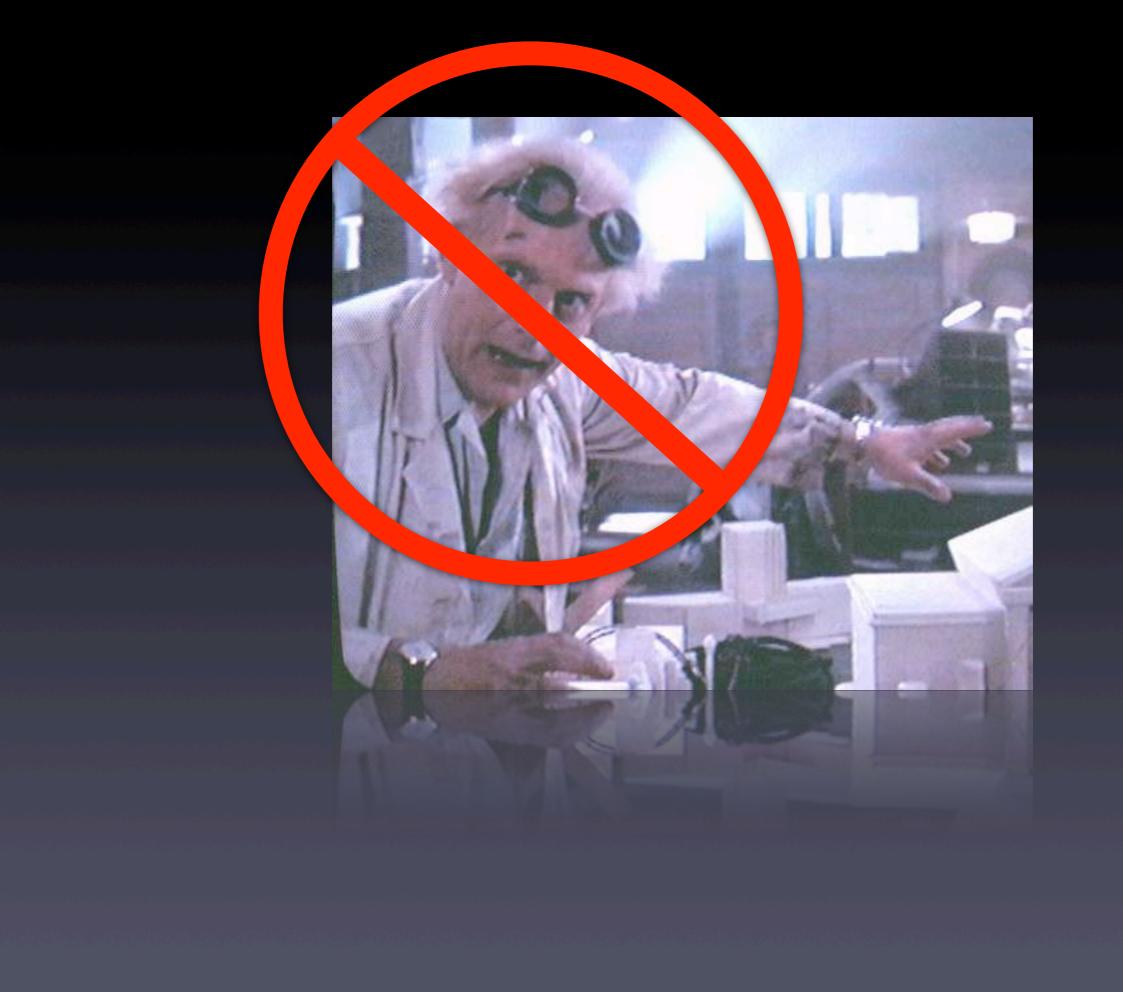
the 19th Century

the 20th Century



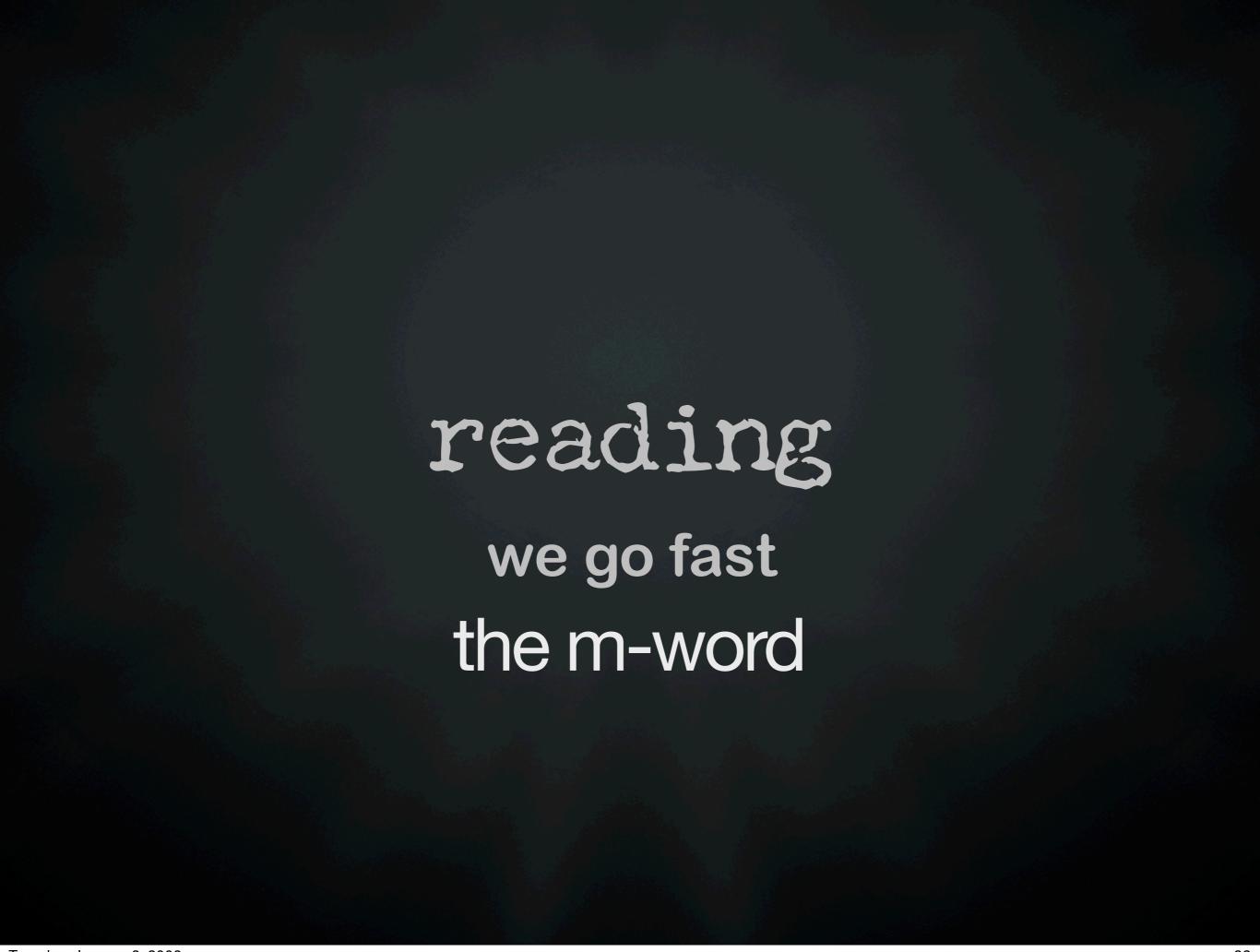


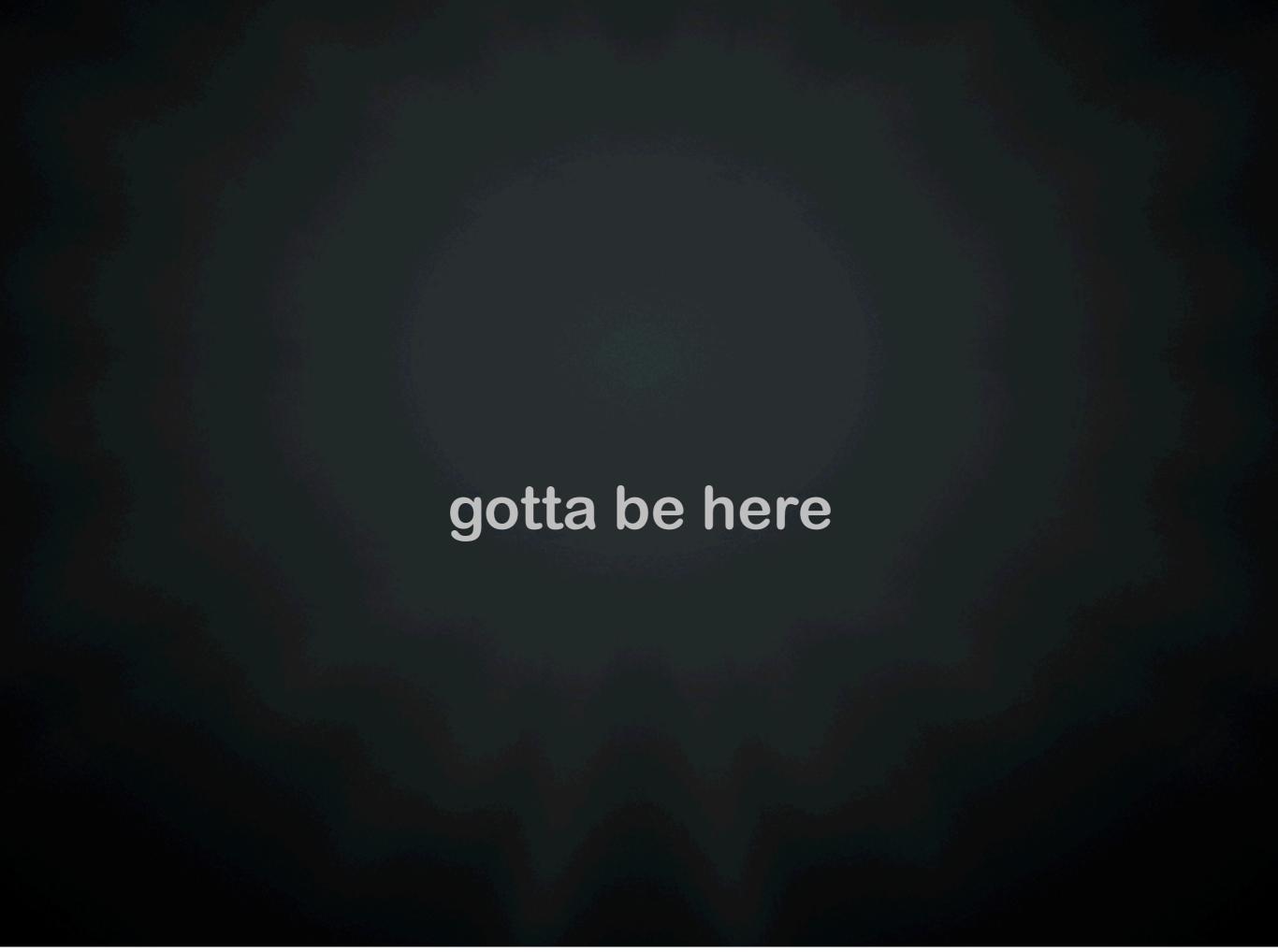


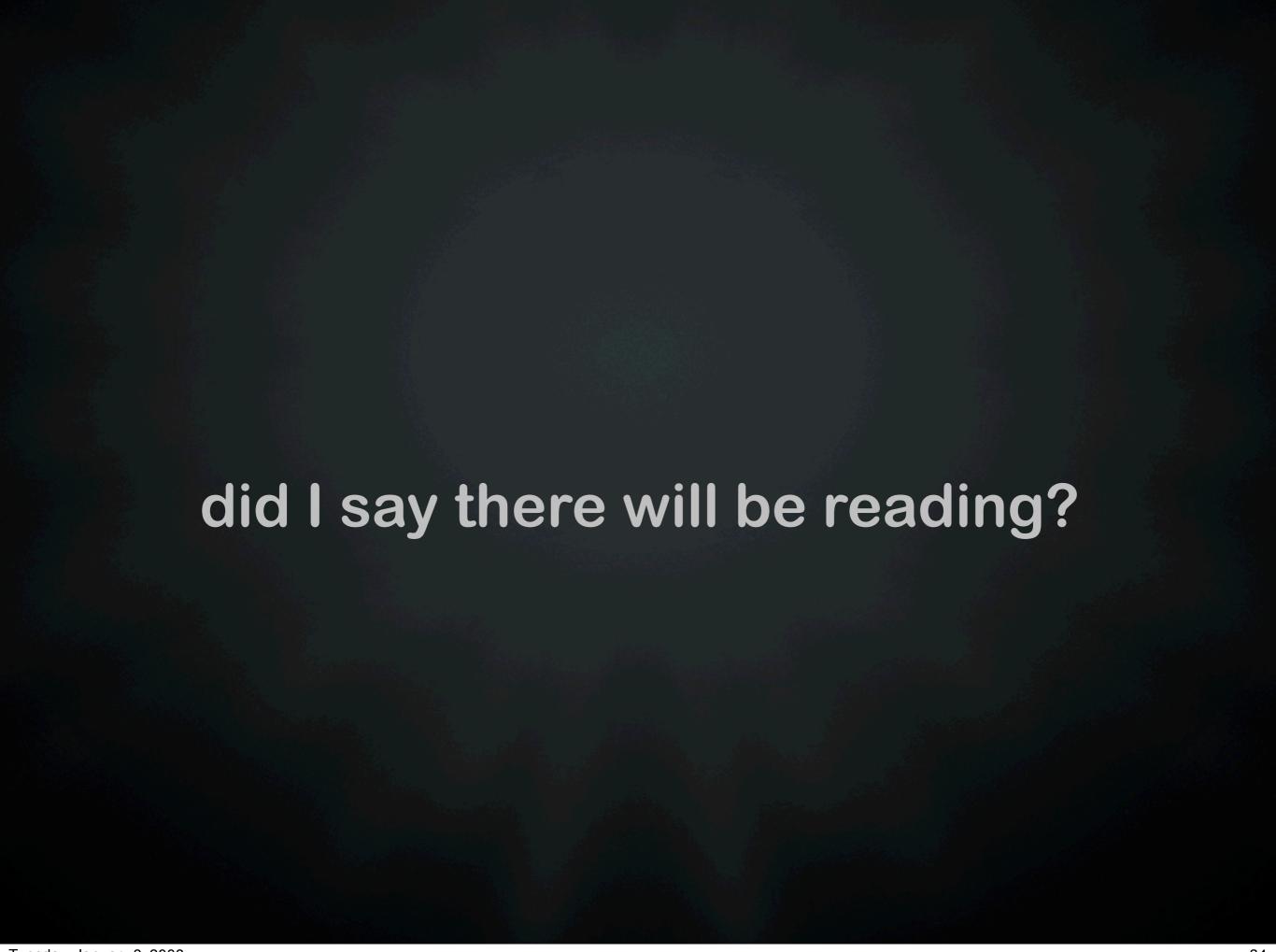


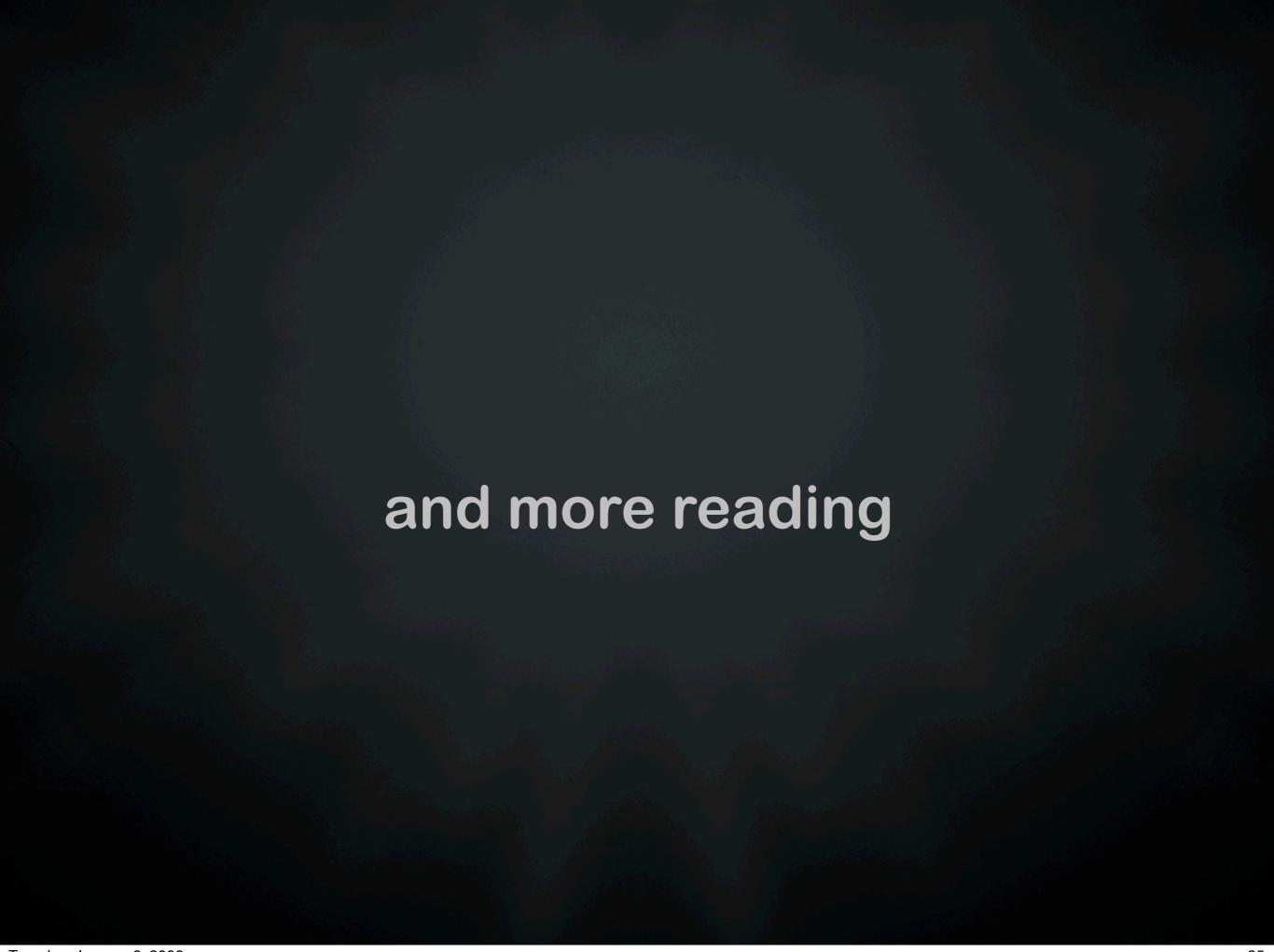
hi

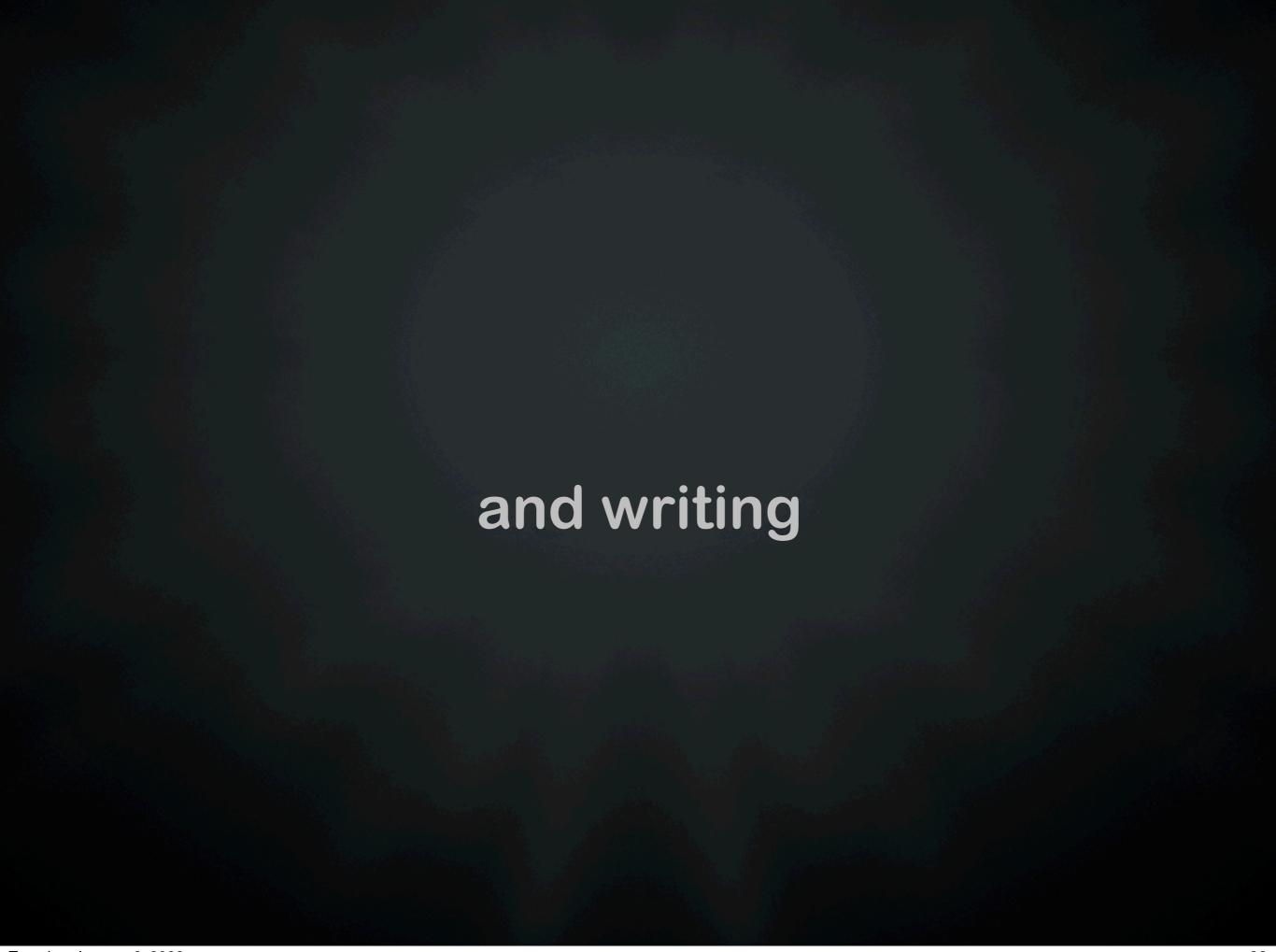
how's it work?

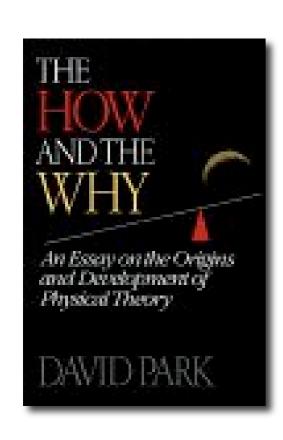


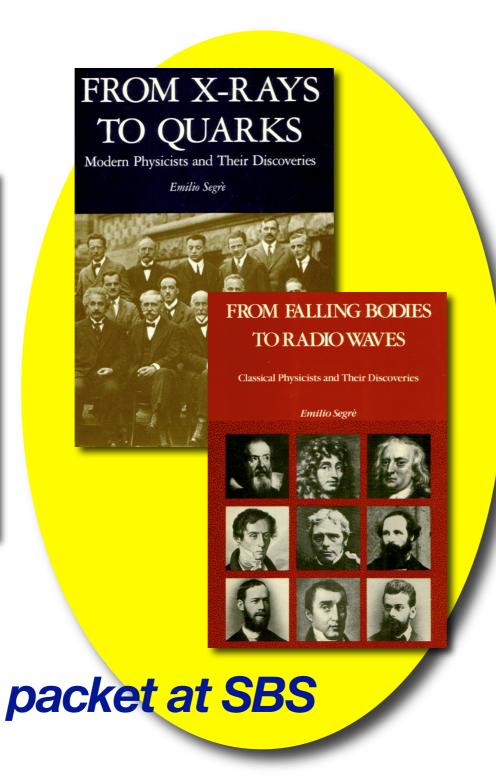


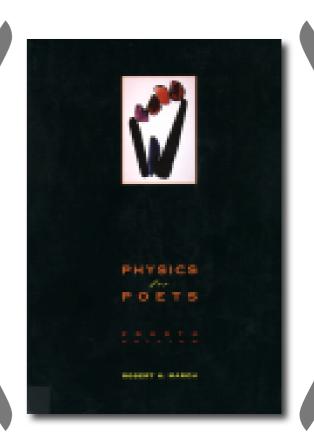






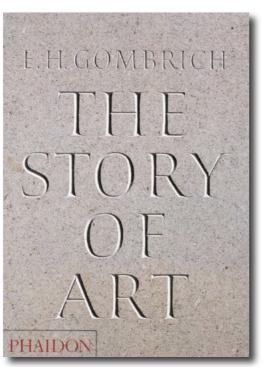


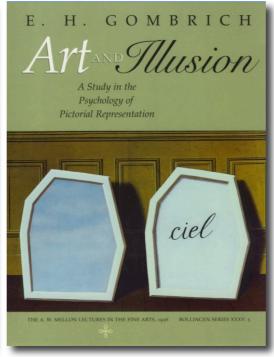


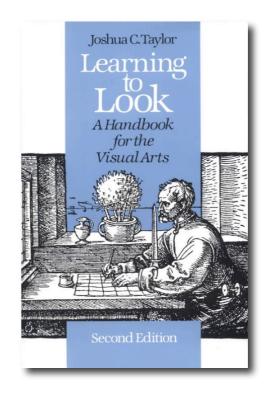


don't buy it new! but buy it!

if you're interested in the art:



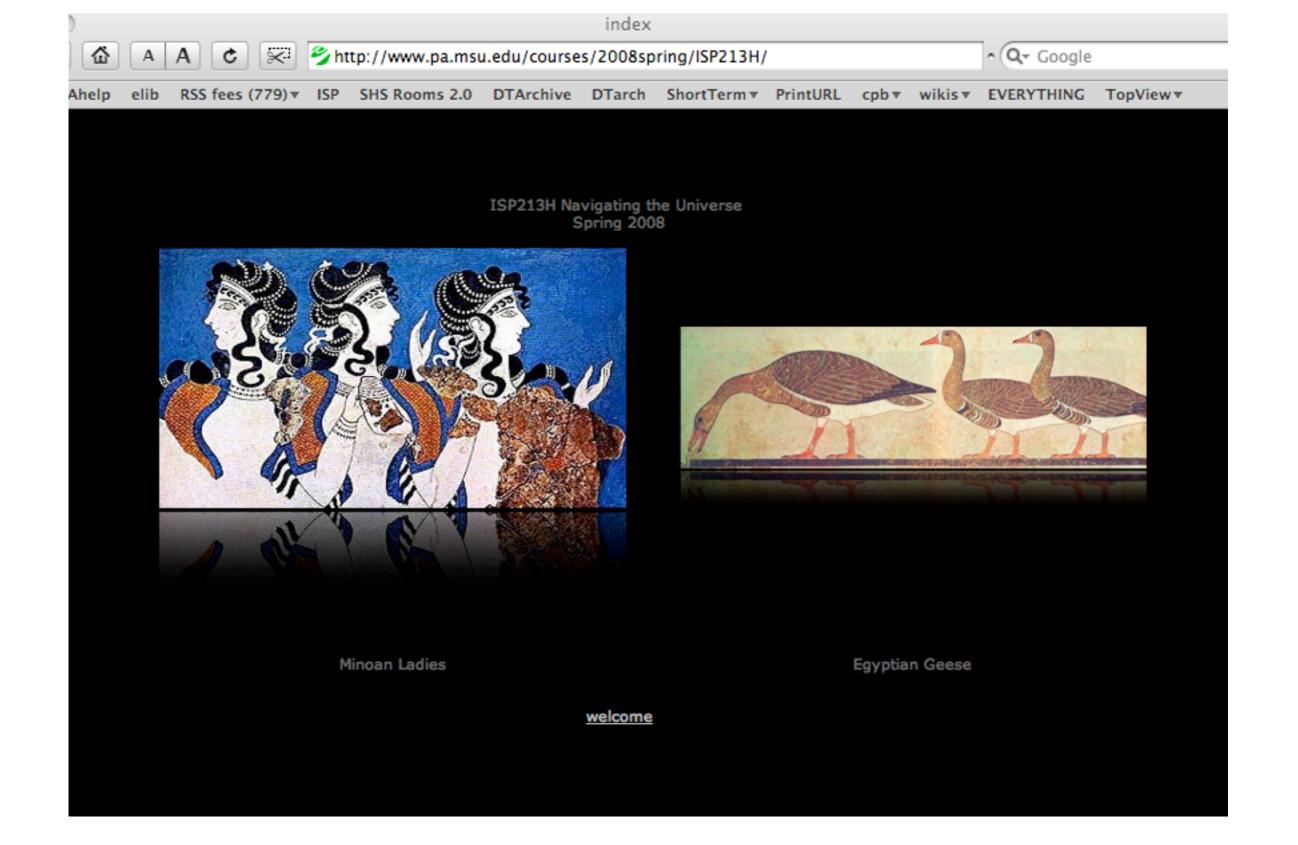


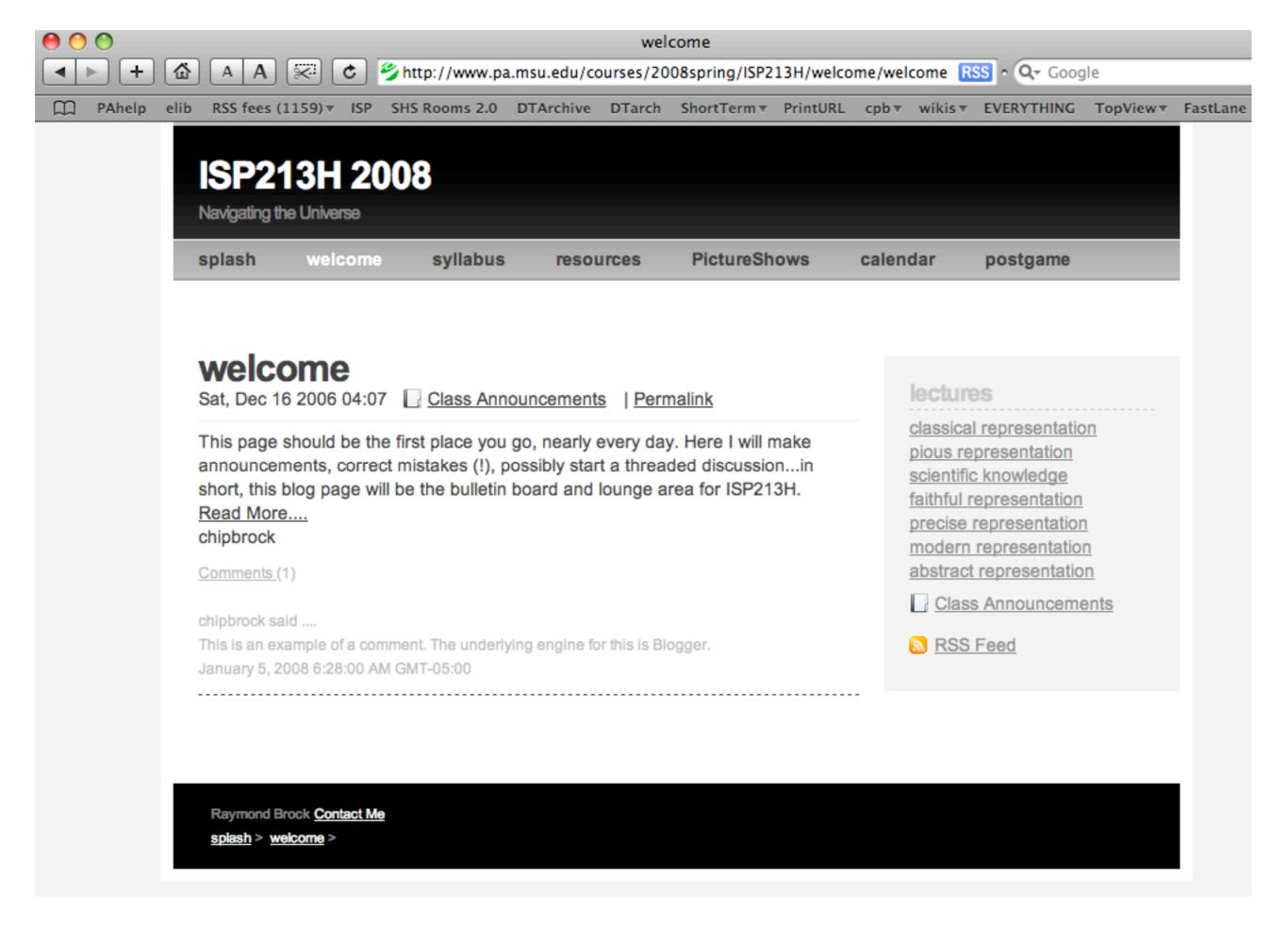


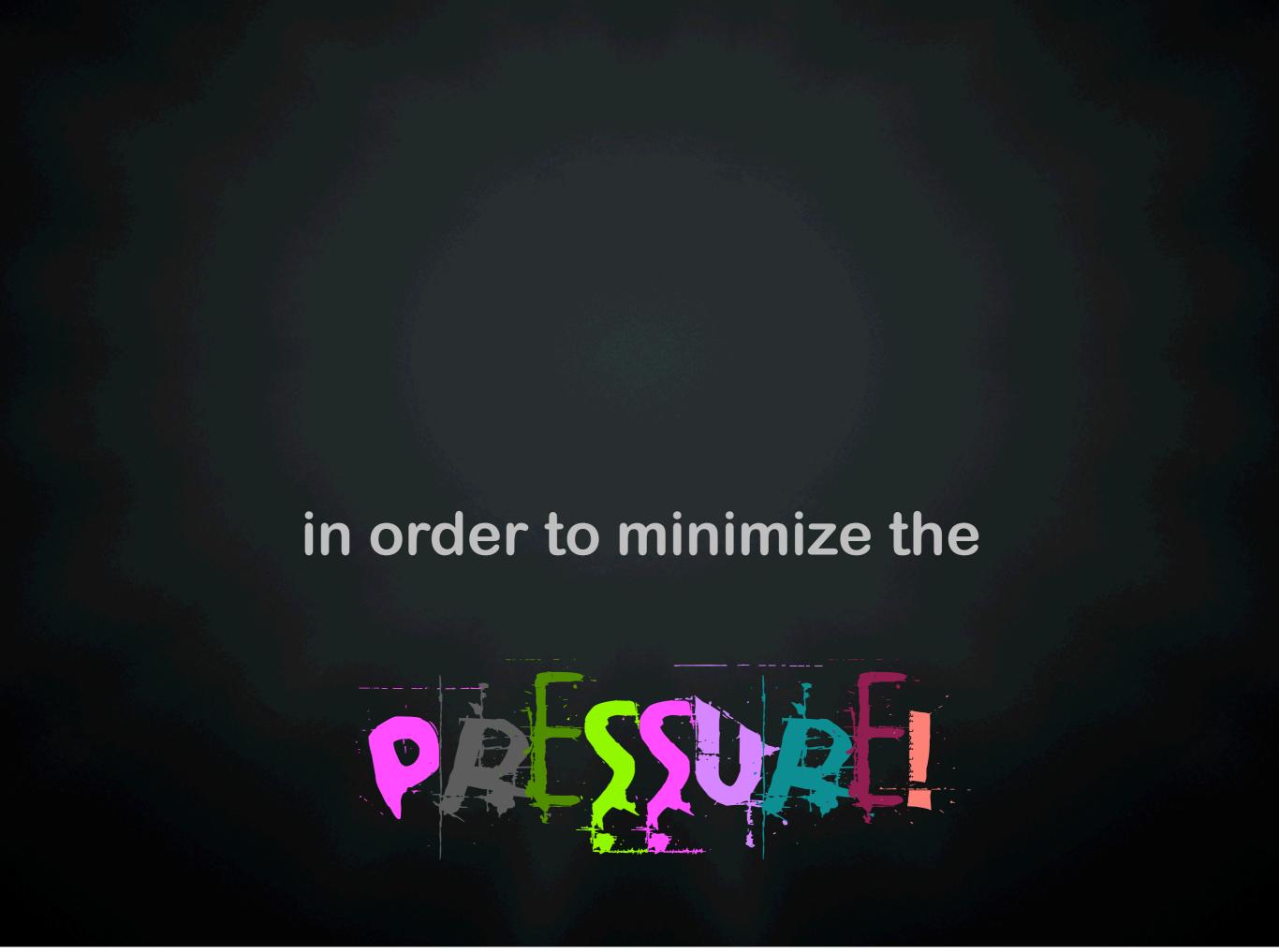
http://www.pa.msu.edu/courses/2008spring/ISP213H/

go there daily

all.homework.announcements.calendar.lecture. notes.syllabus.readings.grades.blog.everything







points

weekly journal (~35%) book/movie review (~6%)

weekly quizzes (~17%) biography paper (~13%)

take home midterm (~13%) instructor (~3%)

final (~13%)



email: chipclass@pa. msu. edu

office: 3210 BPS Building

AIM: chipbrock@mac.com

personal web page: http://www.pa.msu.edu/~brock/

research web pages: http://www.pa.msu.edu/hep/hepe/

facebook - search "Raymond Brock"

telephone: 3-1693 (I don't build lofts!)

can you hear me?



shake it up baby, now...

let's shake:

send me a "howdy" using the ISP213 secret code

from the email address that you prefer

I'll reply with a welcome and an MS Word attachment

You reply back-with the ISP213 secret code...with the attachment filled out

start this by Friday

secret code:

"ISP213"

the subject line of any message you send me

little help from my friend

Danielle Larese [lareseda@msu.edu]

office hours

mine:

official

Mon 11am-1pm or

unofficial IM me / poke me / send me email

or, I guess you could call me on the phone =:-()

Danielle's: TBA

tips

I'll lecture...you'll listen and interrupt :)
I'll post lecture slides, plus maybe some supporting material

notes?
maybe not details...

jot down something that disturbed you

a follow up off-line

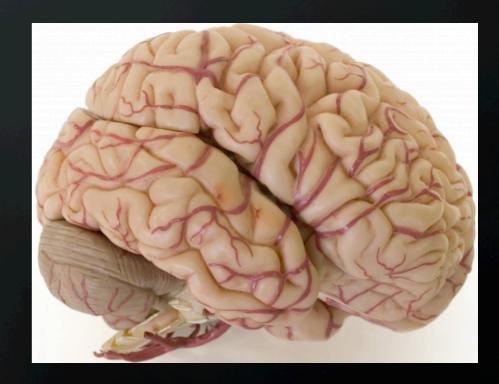


mathematics = Latin no, really.

But, to appreciate it, you have to **post**-process it. you cannot learn physics by reading.







here's what I think of you:





the deal:

you come to class, do the work:

You'll learn some physics

and see science differently

and you'll do okay.

not your father's physics class

different

okayokay

art and physics?

naive similarities

things about art:

Art relies on observation and perception

The history of Art suggests that it's episodic

Art is public

Art is a form of non-verbal language

Art has a few heroes and a lot of pretty good artists

Art is a process of abstraction

Old art is as "useful" as new art

What is or is not Art is debatable

things about physics:

Physics relies on observation and perception

The history of Physics suggests that it's episodic

Physics is public

Physics uses a form of non-verbal language

Physics has a few heroes and a lot of pretty good scientists

Physics is a process of abstraction

Old physics is sometimes as "applicable" as new

What is or is not Science is debatable

drill deeper

a piece of art

1. "representational"

of-something...depiction, illusion

(non-representational art is a different story...but it's not just random)

2. emotionally expressive

just a "depiction"? usually much more than just that

that's my Representation notion

of something...

landscape?



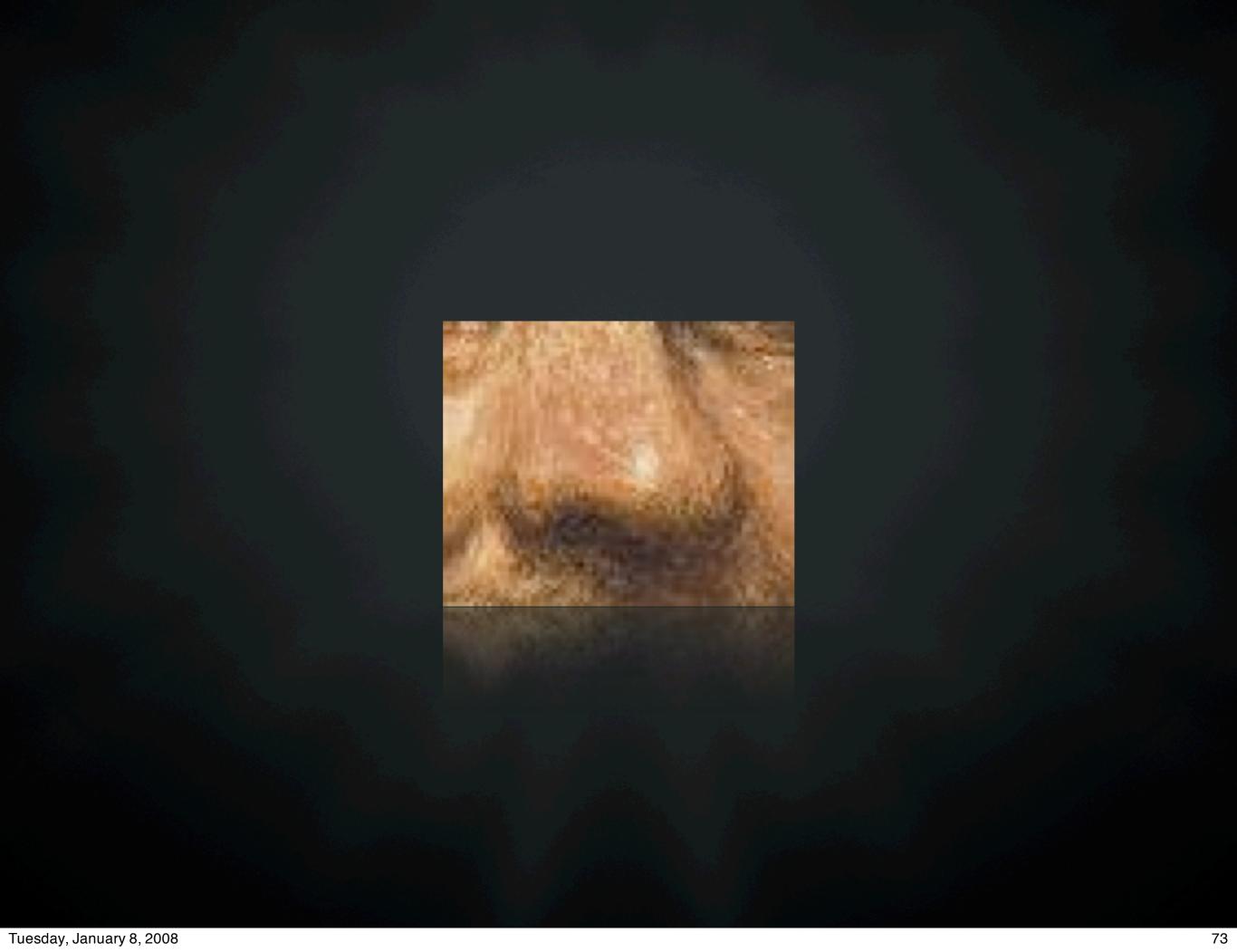


deeper still

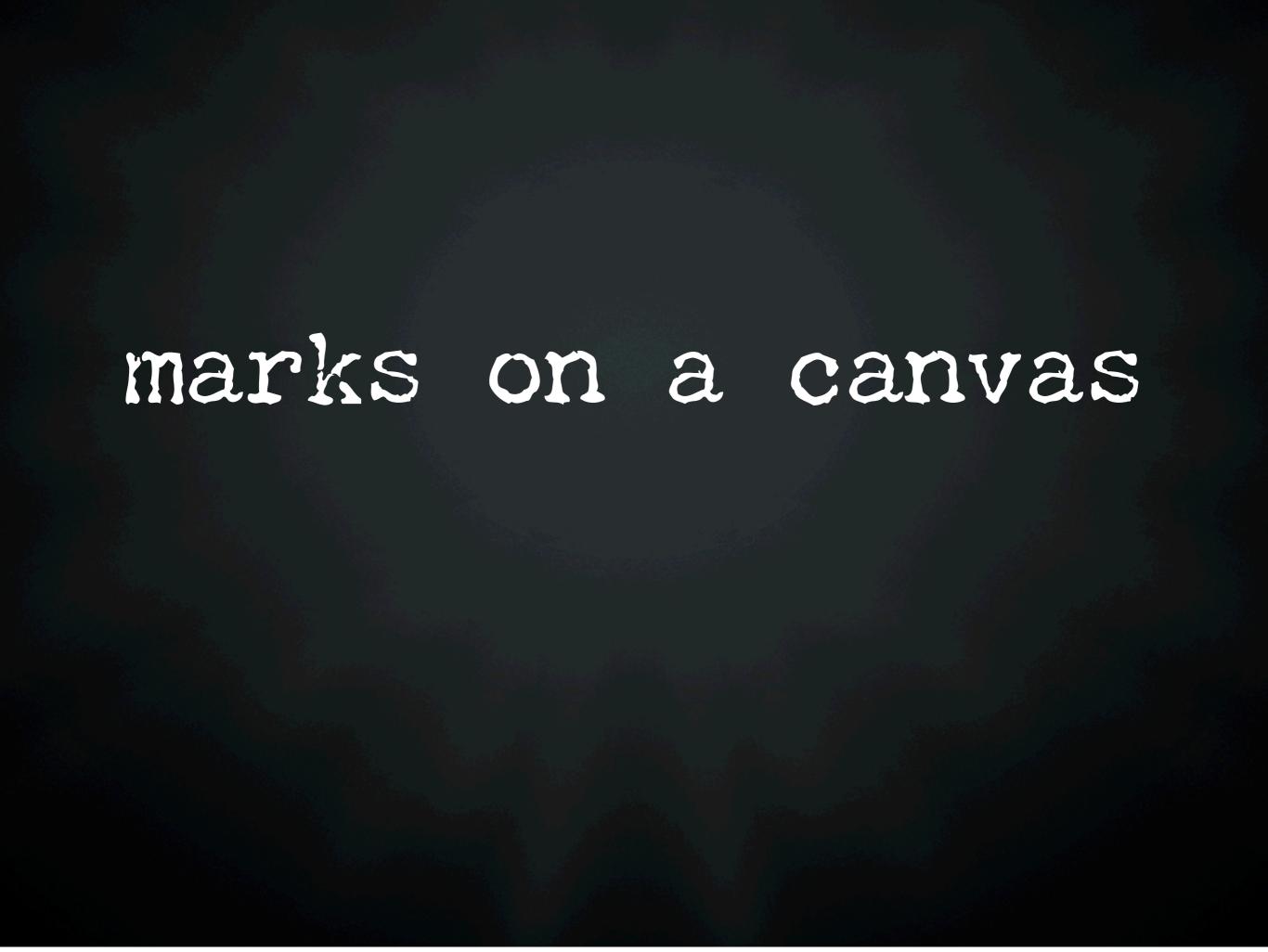
an interesting complication

how the picture connects with your brain

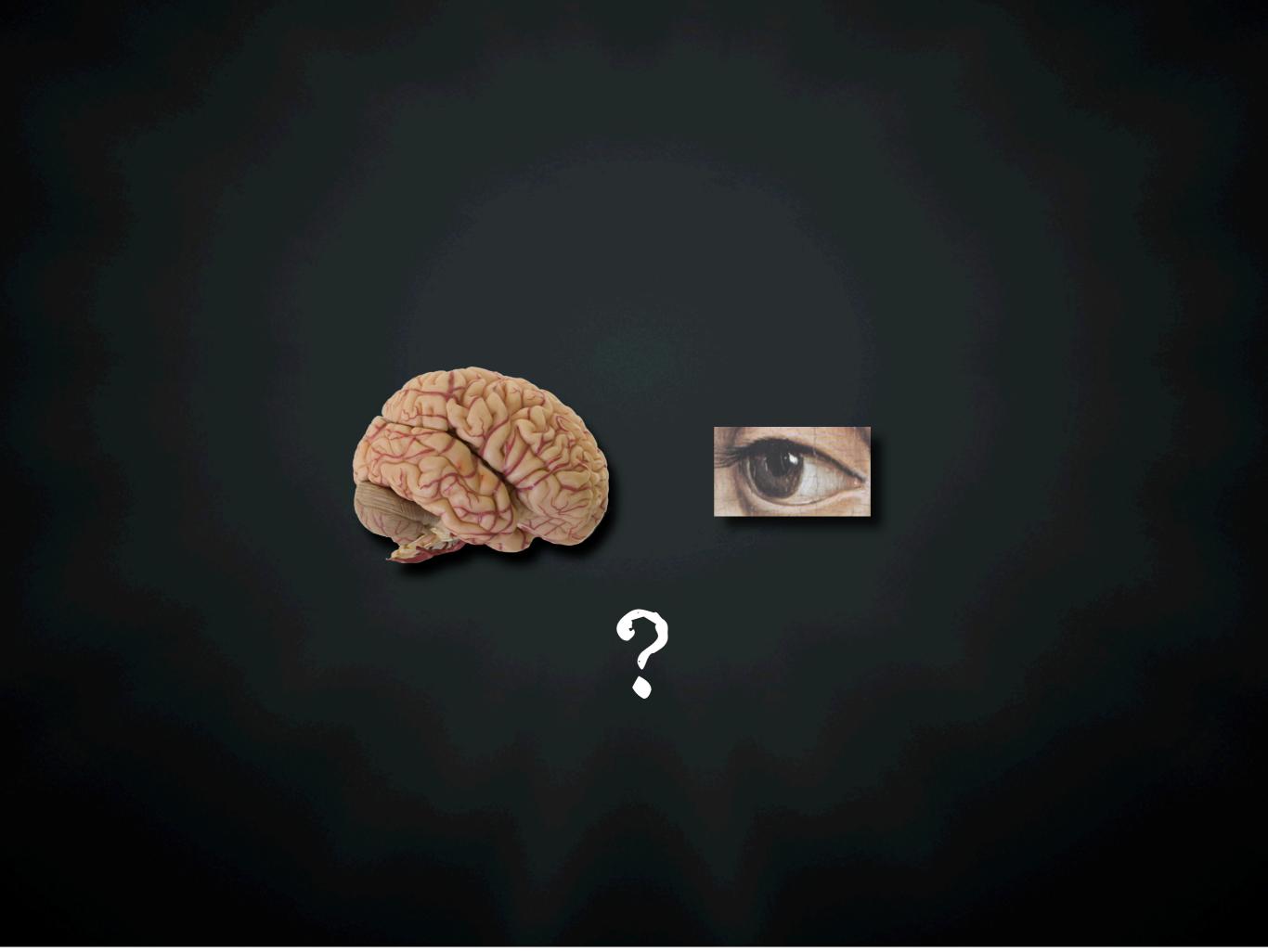
a piece of art is not "the thing"

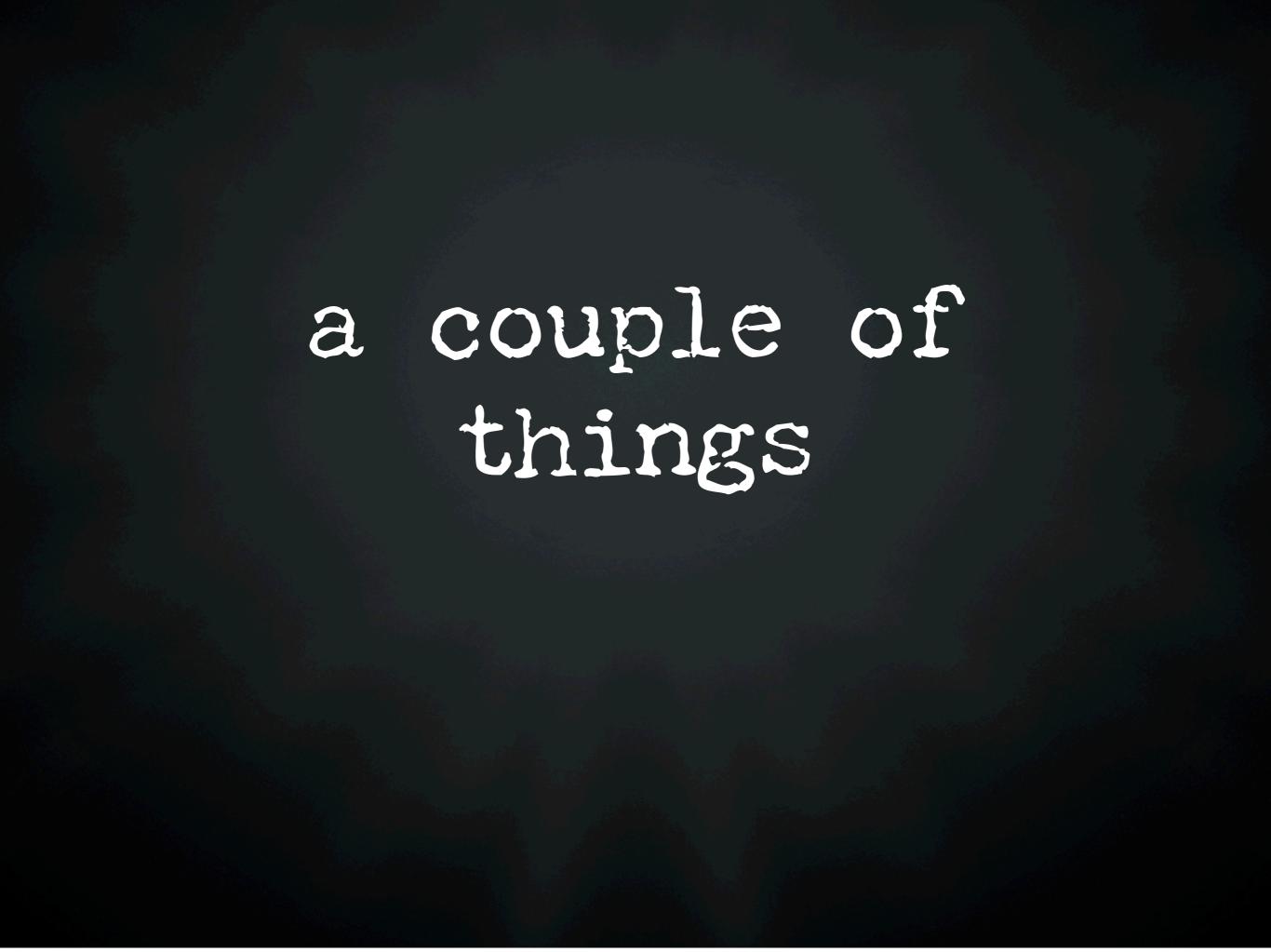


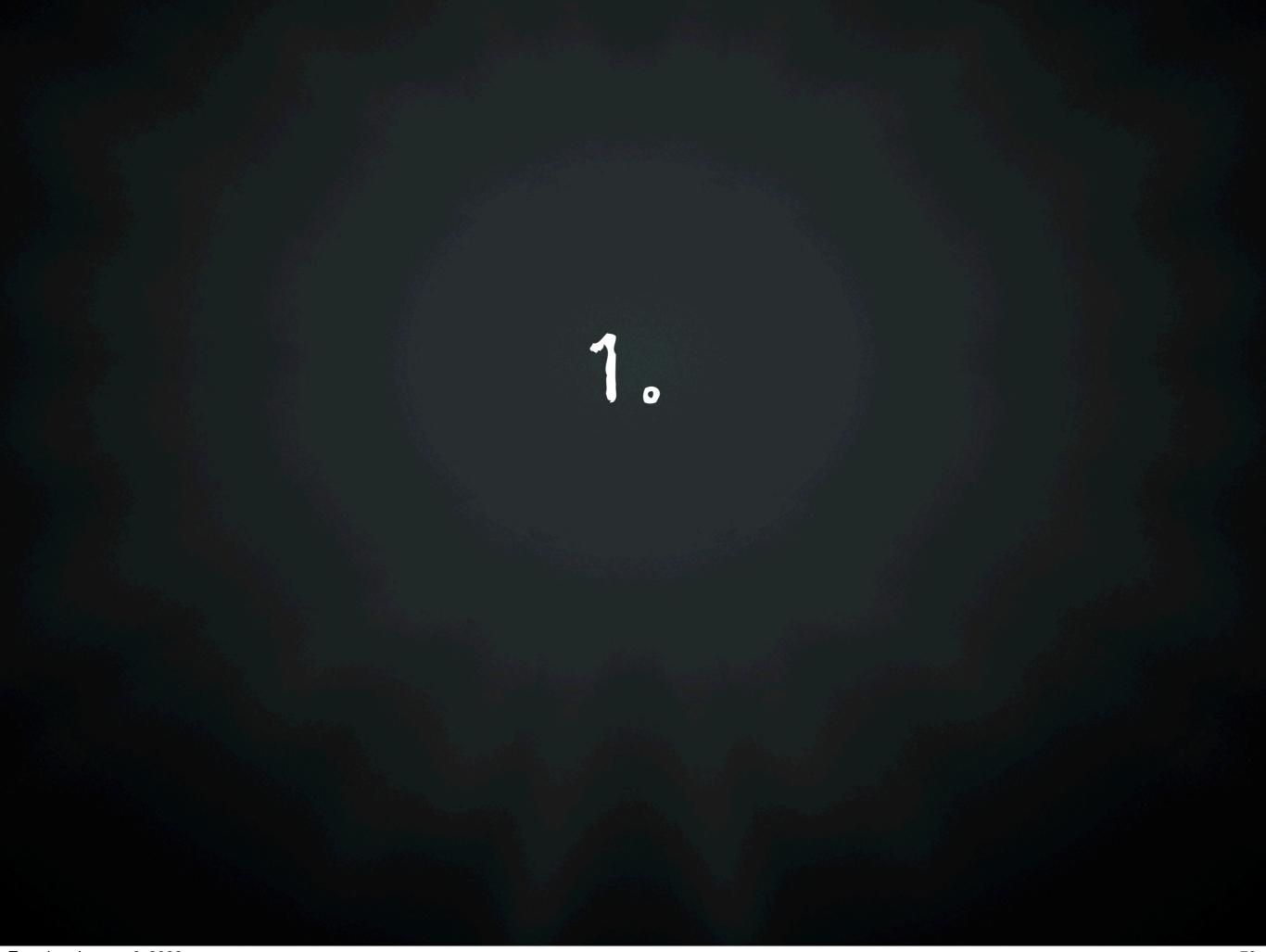
An application of pigments of earth, rust, carbonate of copper, juice of some berries, ground bone, and other natural materials (plus probably a drying agent like chalk or ground glass) held in suspension in a sunthickened or boiled linseed oil base which have been applied by a collection of hog's hair bristle or squirrel hair fastened to a stick of wood and spread on a canvas sheet stretched over wood, onto which a white and possibly gray ground was uniformly applied.

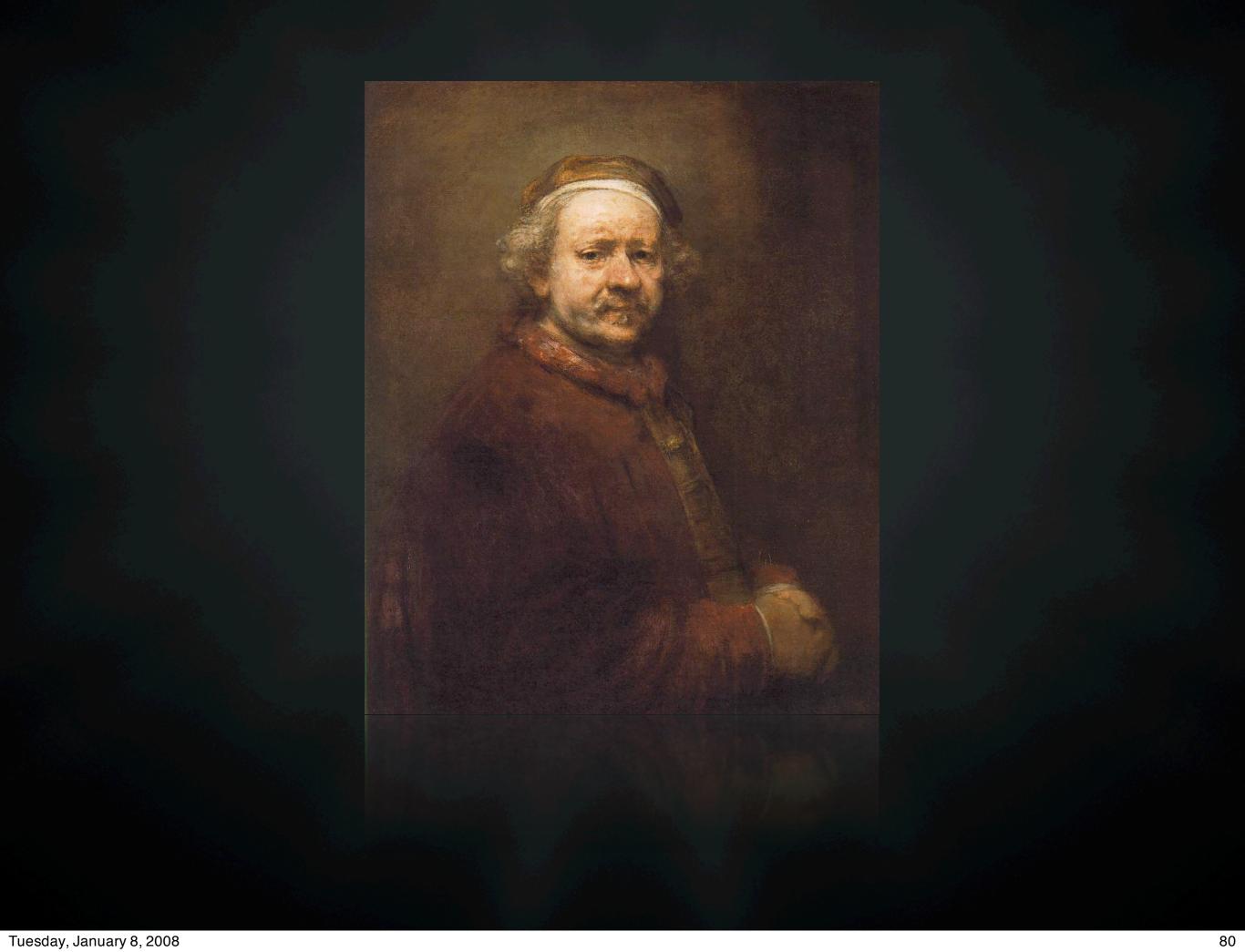


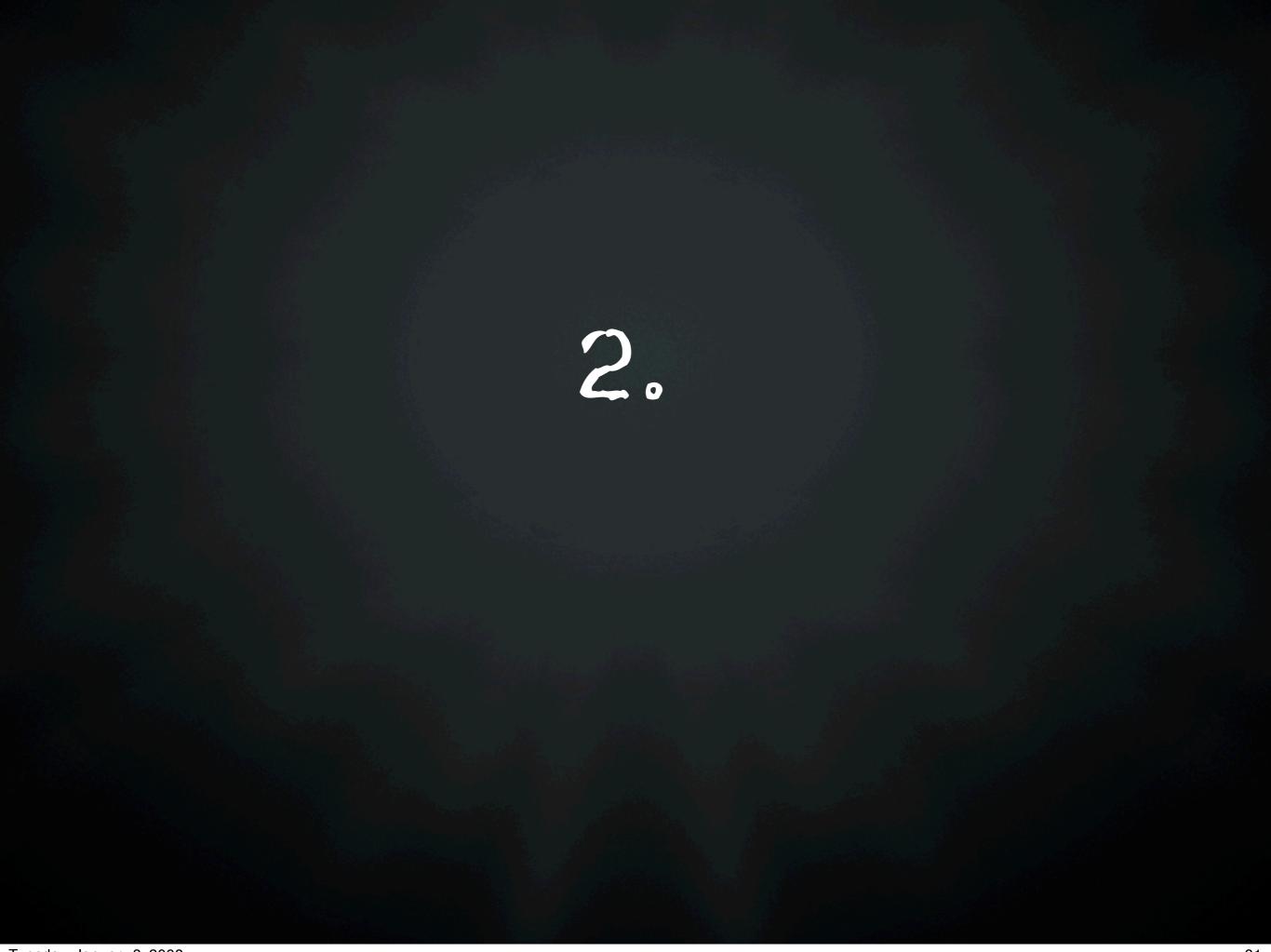












signification a serious part of Linguistics

"semiotics"

a sign* standing for something else words, images, etc.

* a "symbol," actually...



What one must paint is the image of resemblance—if thought is to become visible in the world.

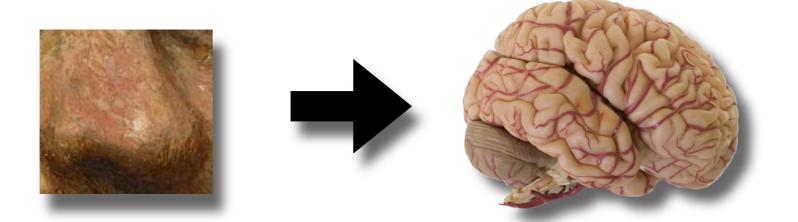
René Magritte





patches of color, contrast, and line

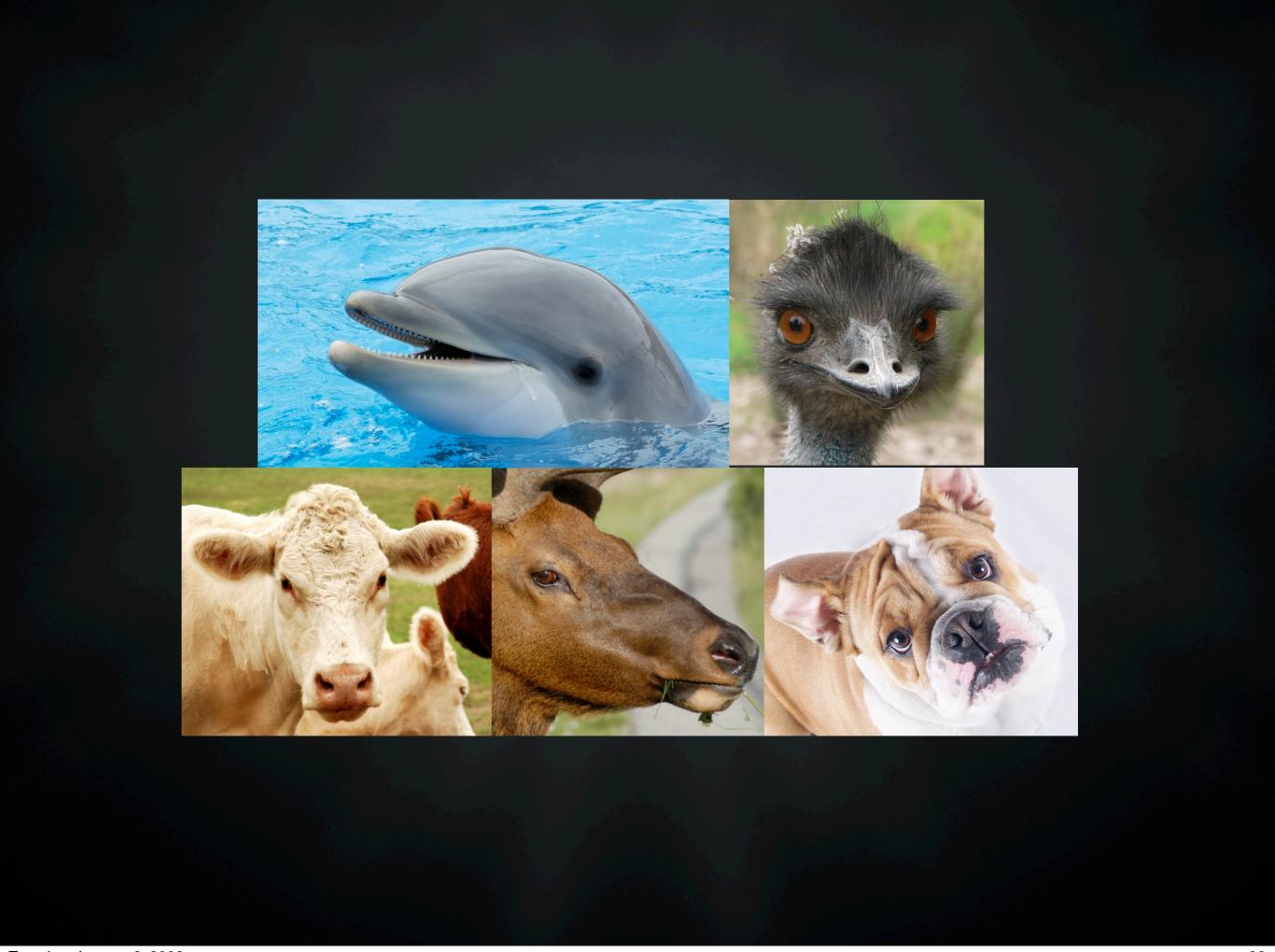
you recognize...to be a pattern in space



a pattern which stands for









what do you say? that you "see" a nose.

in fact: what do you say when you understand something...!

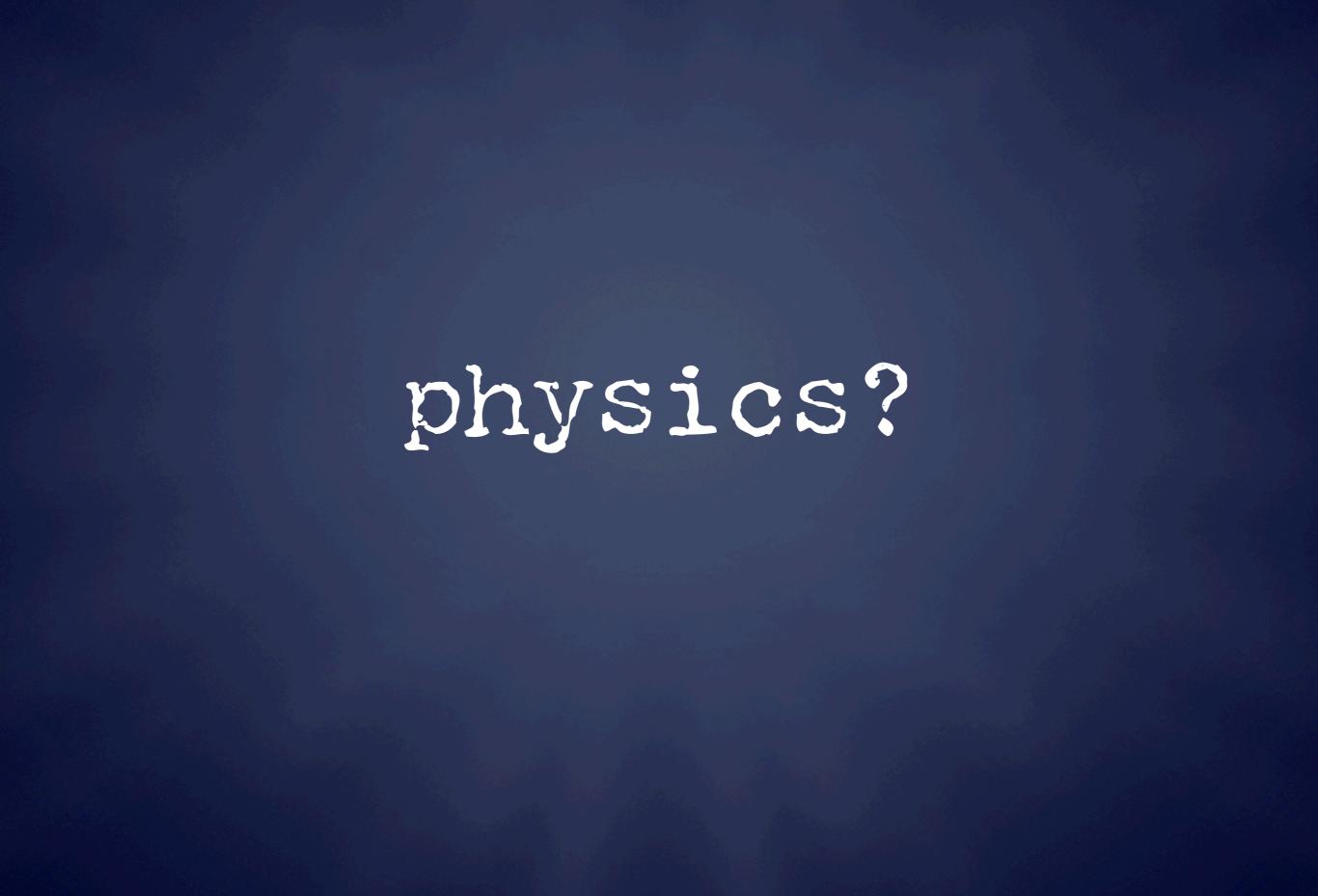


a very complex cognitive process

required to go from marks
to Rembrandt's nose

triggering that cognitive process:

is to Represent by making marks



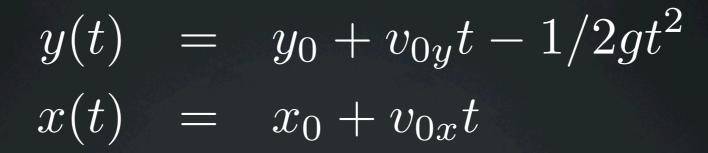
a piece of physics "of something" (no emotive component)



more marks on a paper

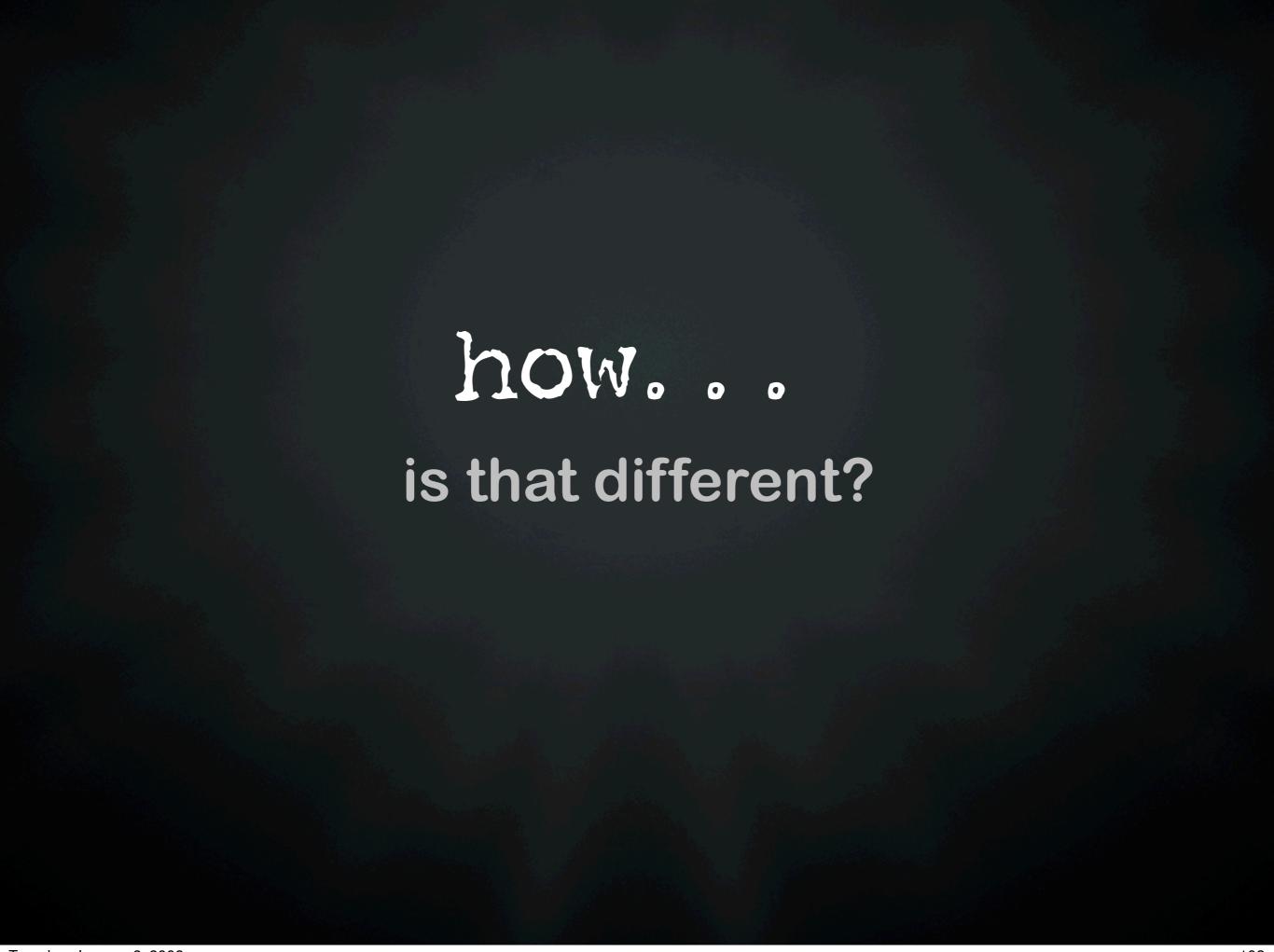
$$y(t) = y_0 + v_{0y}t - 1/2gt^2$$

$$x(t) = x_0 + v_{0x}t$$







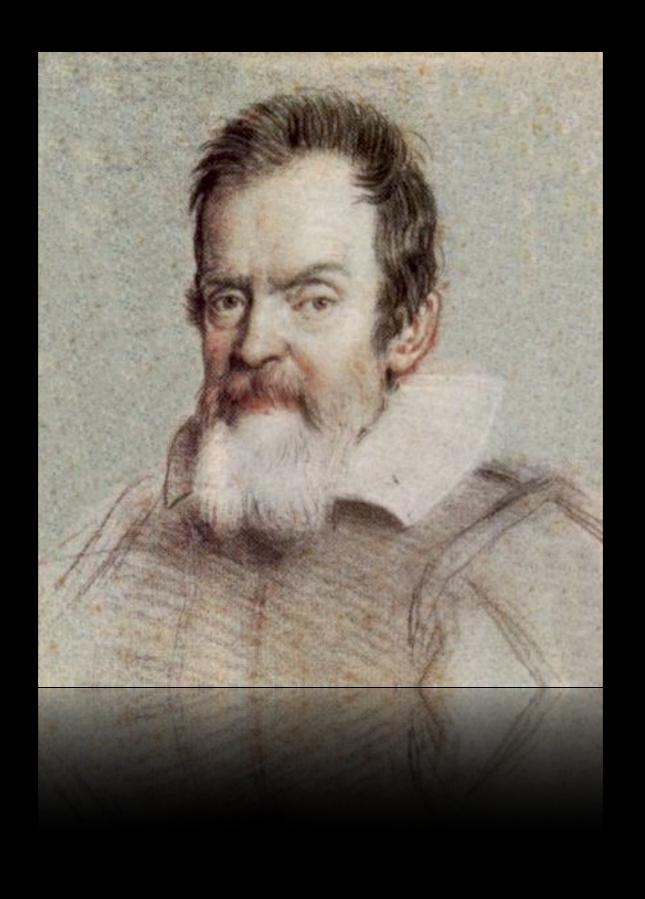


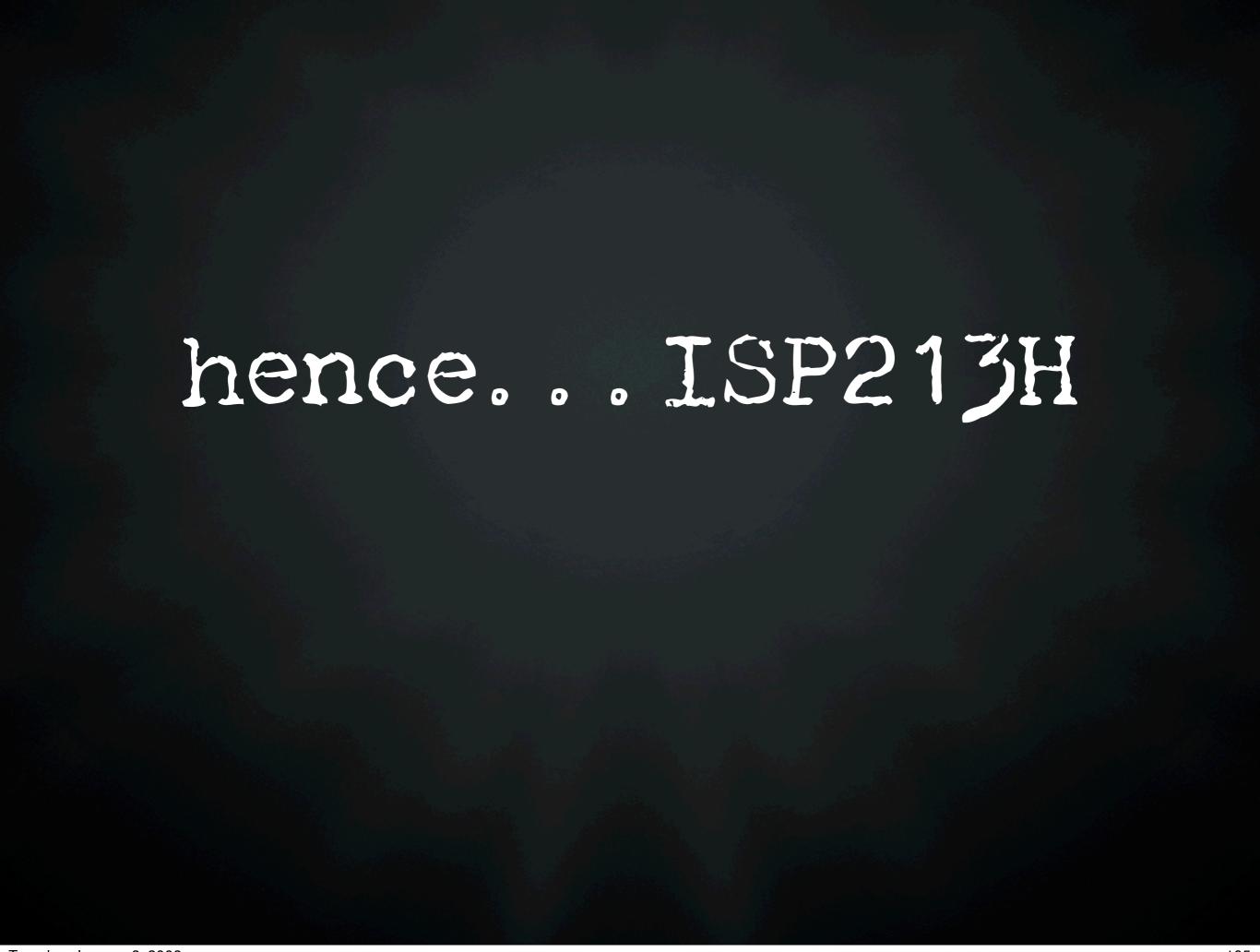
I don't think it is.

when we learned

an "artistic sensibility"...

physics was born

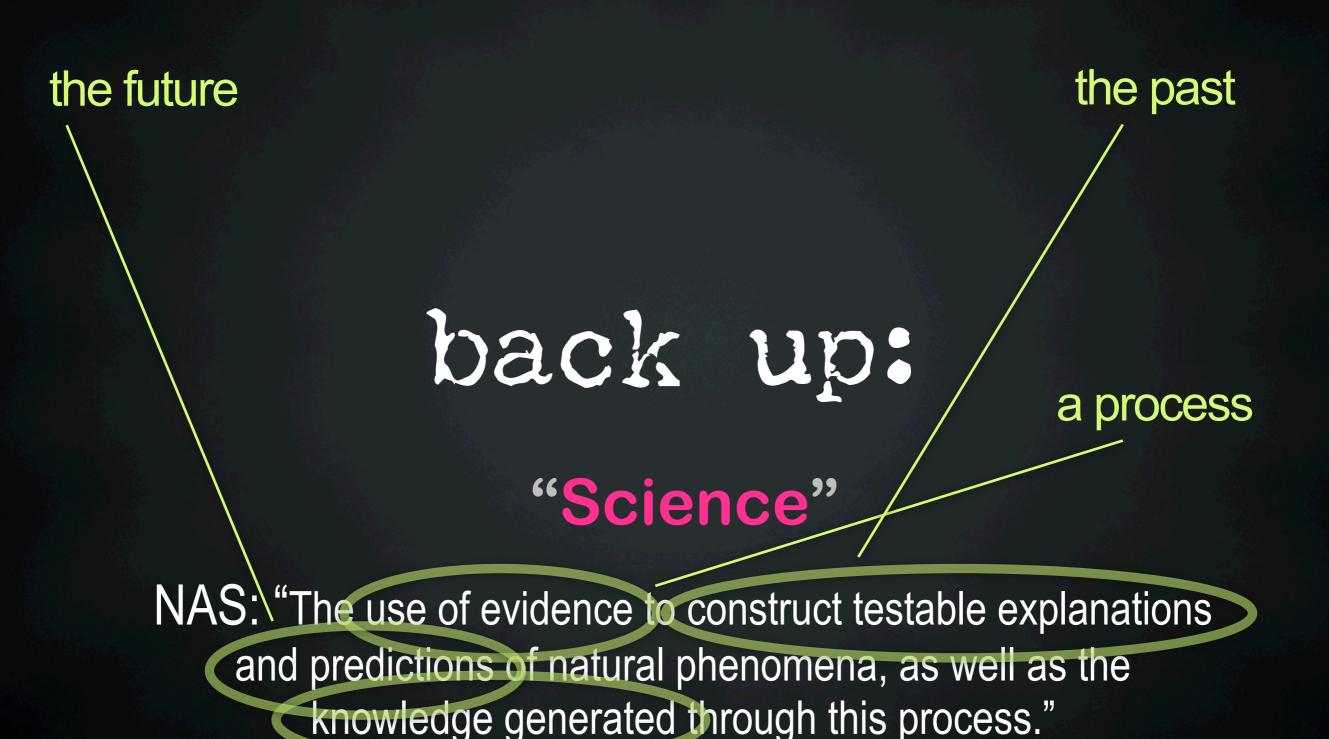




are there differences?

you betcha

big time



Science, Evolution, and Creationism

ISBN: 0-309-10587-0, 88 pages, 8 x 10, (2008)Science, Evolution, and Creationism Committee on Revising Science and Creationism: A View from the National Academy of Sciences, National Academy of Sciences and Institute of Medicine of the National Academies

the body of knowledge

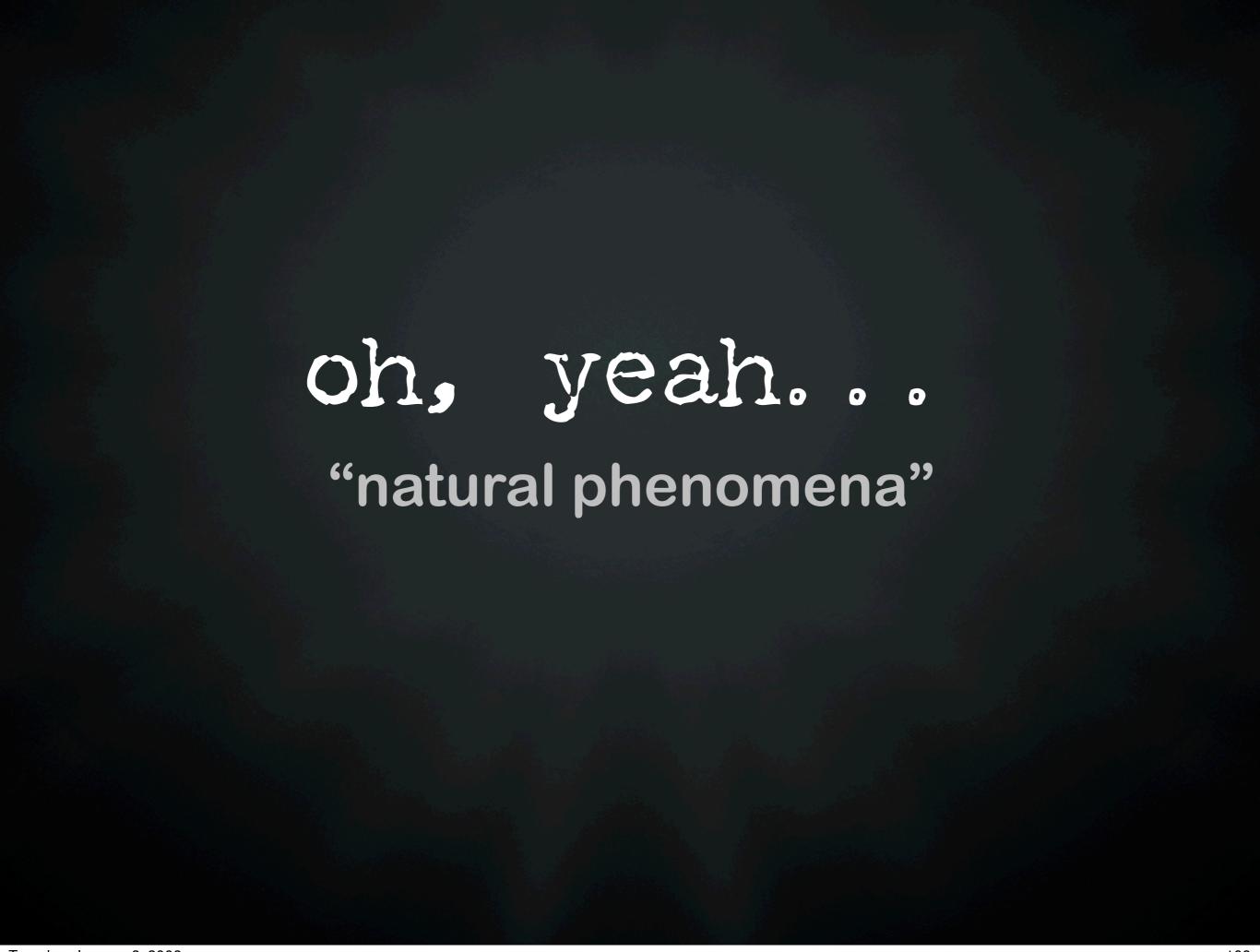
again:

evidence: not "belief"

testable: a standard

explanations/ predictions:

a consistent Whole



is science a faith? there are two faiths:

the universe is uniform and consistent: future-past, here-there

the universe is knowable

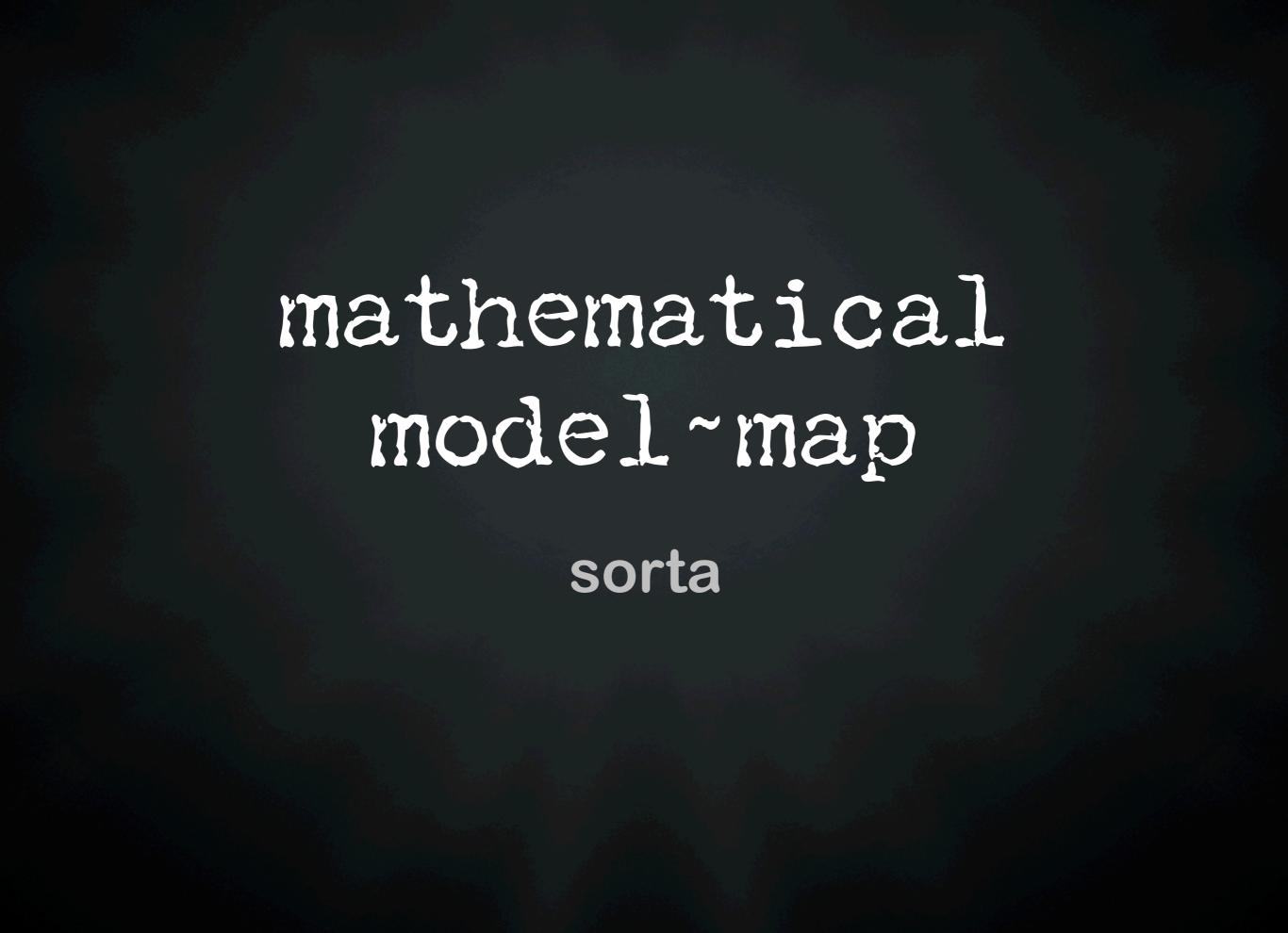
there is one doctrine:

a scientific argument is falsifiable in principle

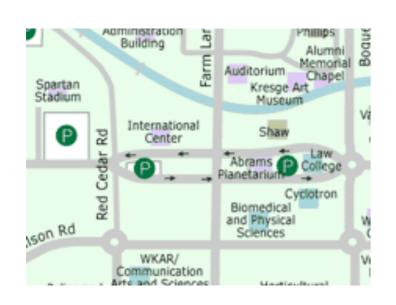
falsifiable "in principle"

it means that science is in-principle tentative

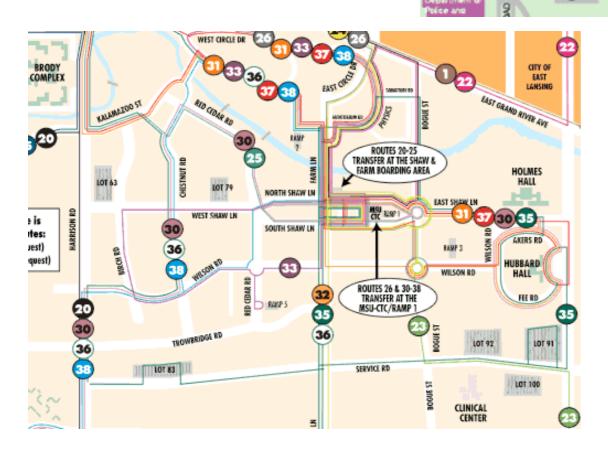
physics does this using a strict language mathematics

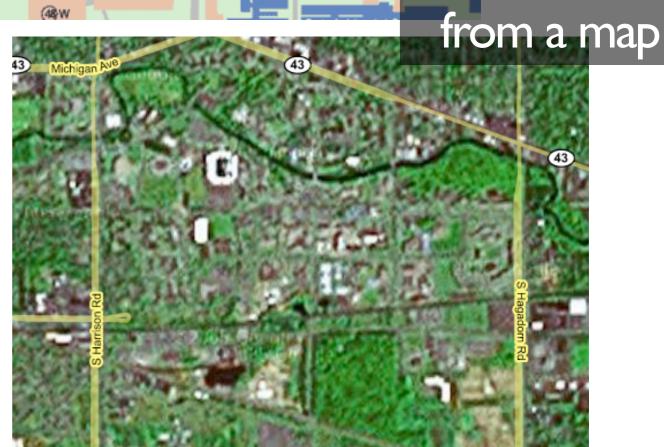


the map is not the thing





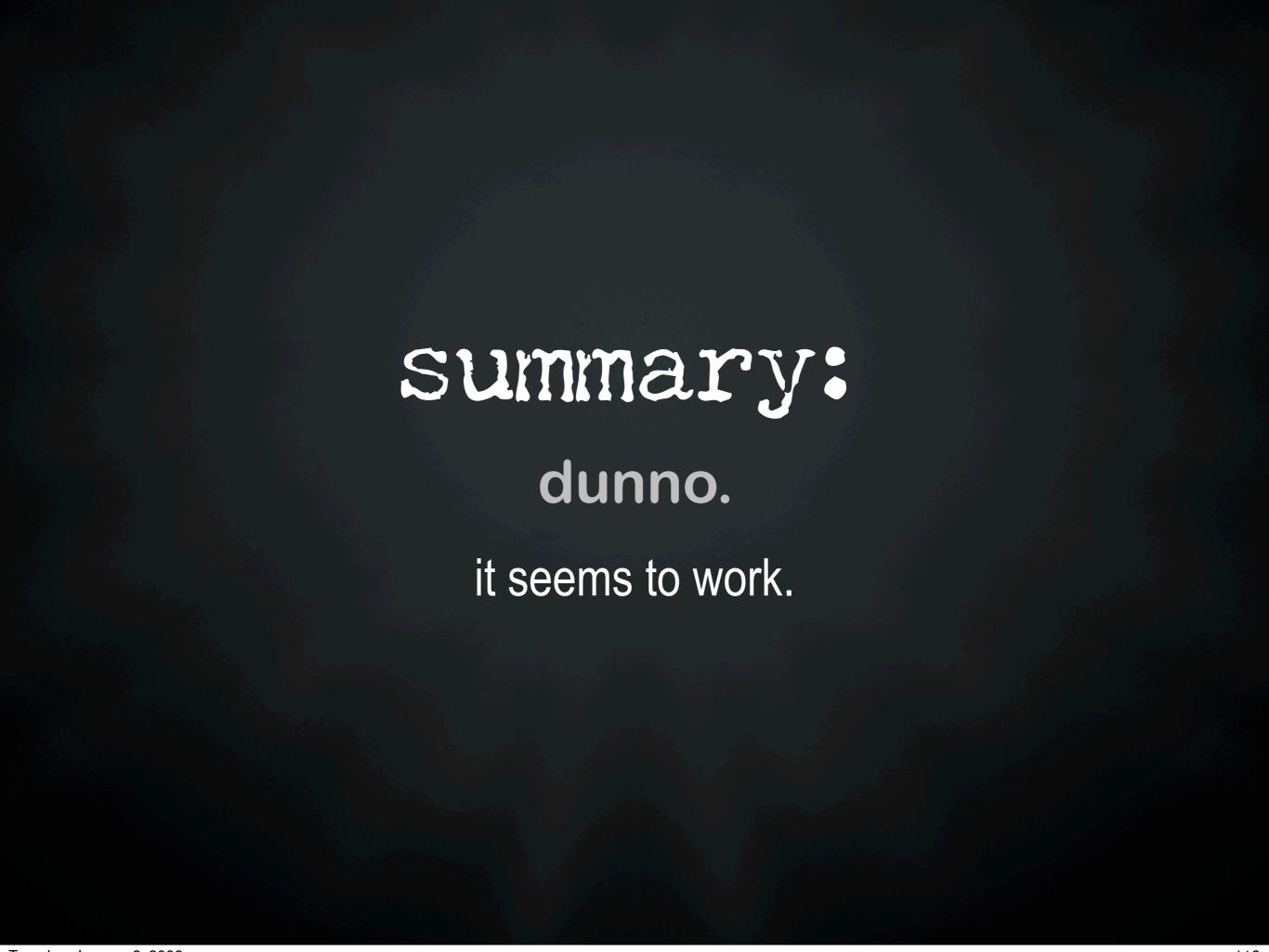




why does this work? probably something about Nature, right?

Eugene Wigner, famous paper, 1960:

"The Unreasonable Effectiveness of Mathematics in the Natural Sciences"



The reason that such a situation is conceivable is that, fundamentally, we do not know why our theories work so well.

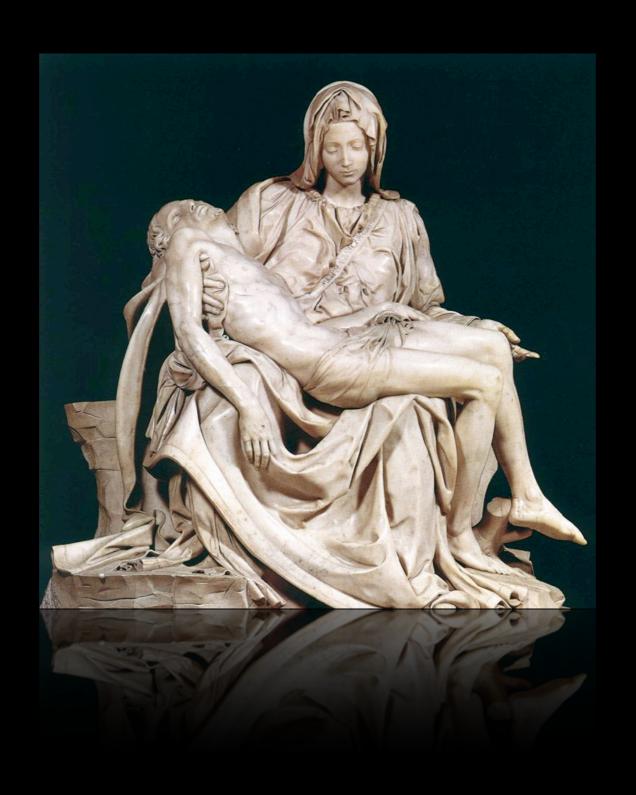
Eugene Wigner, 1960

physics creates knowledge

does art?

art conveying knowledge:

called "cognitivism"



Food for thought? Michelangelo transmitted information

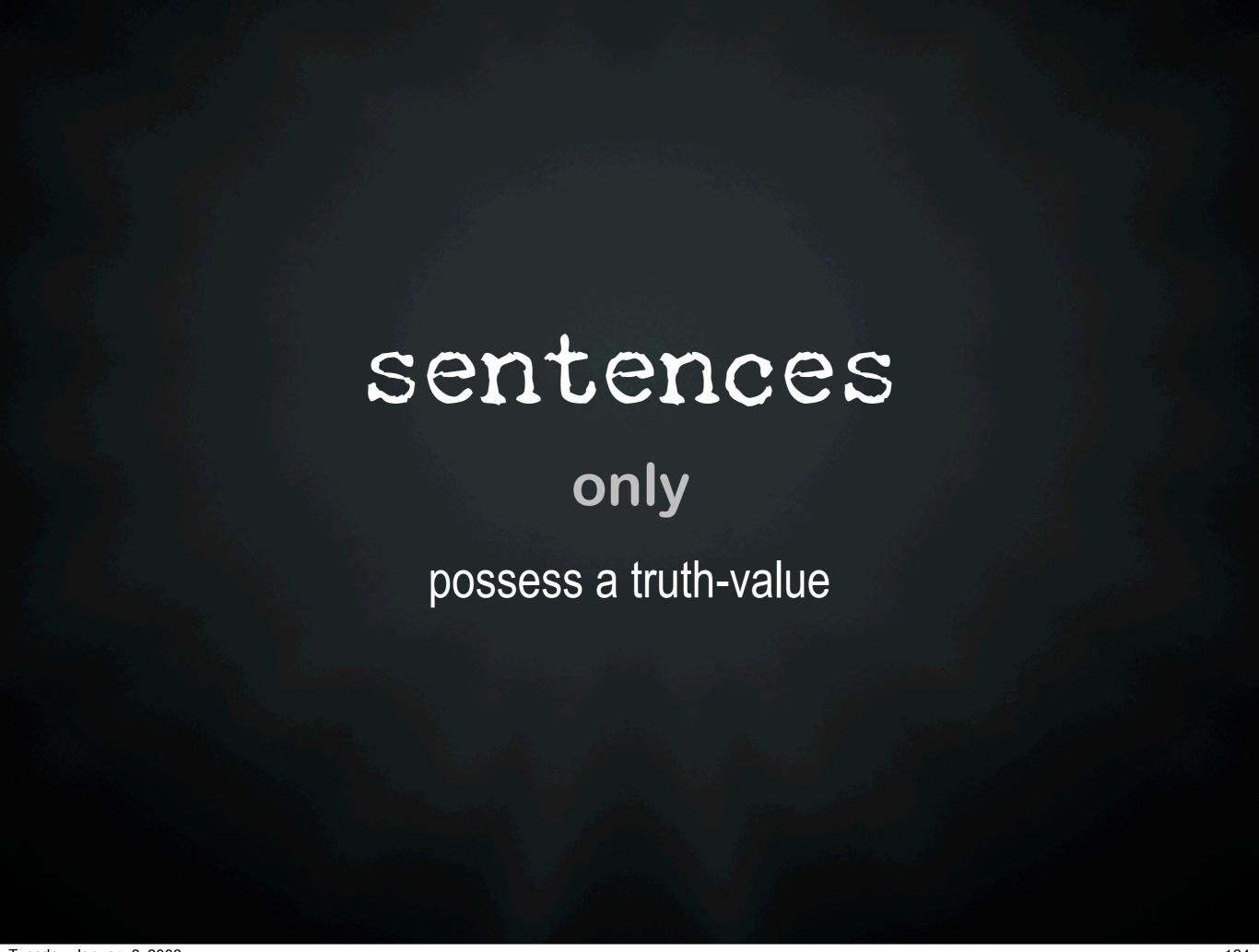
he knew it and he conveyed it.

And I learned something

truth or dare

artists speak of telling the truth

science is reputed to tell the truth

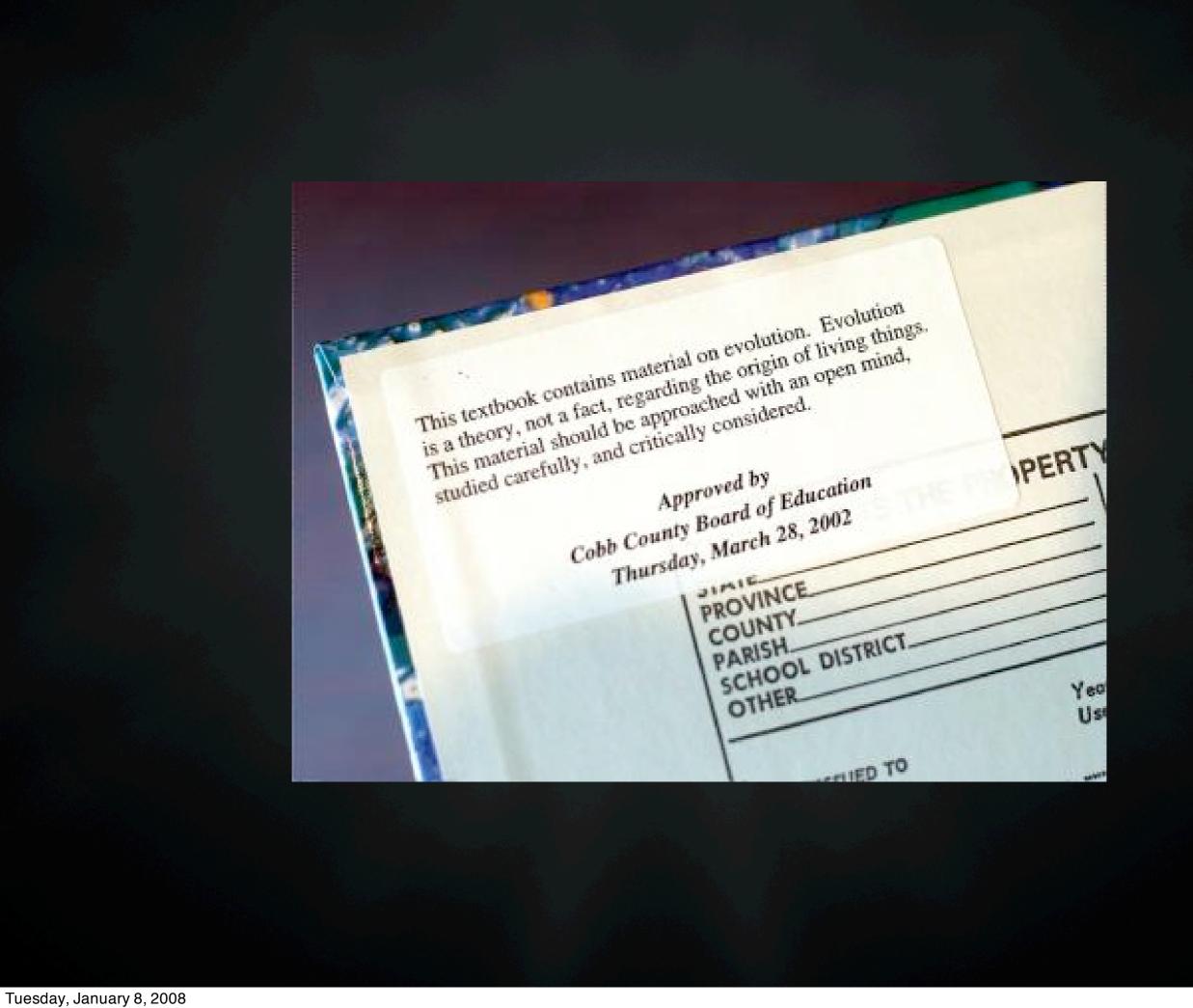




"Laws" of Physics?

sloppy, anachronistic language

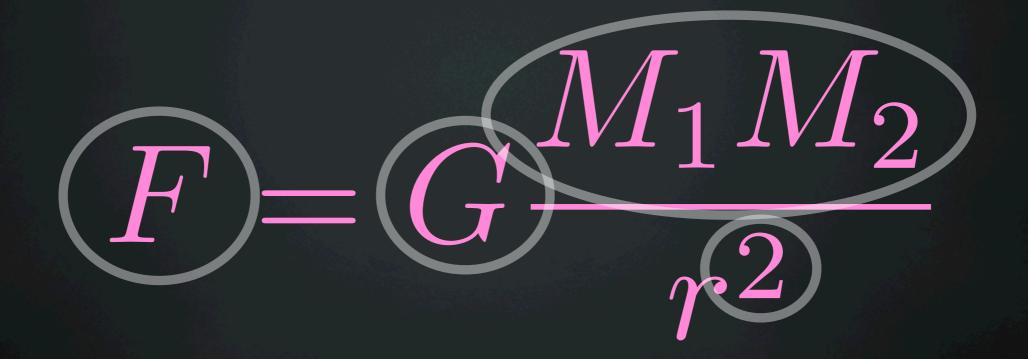




fact...

tend to suggest true scientific "Laws" are infallible and final

gimme a famous "law of physics"

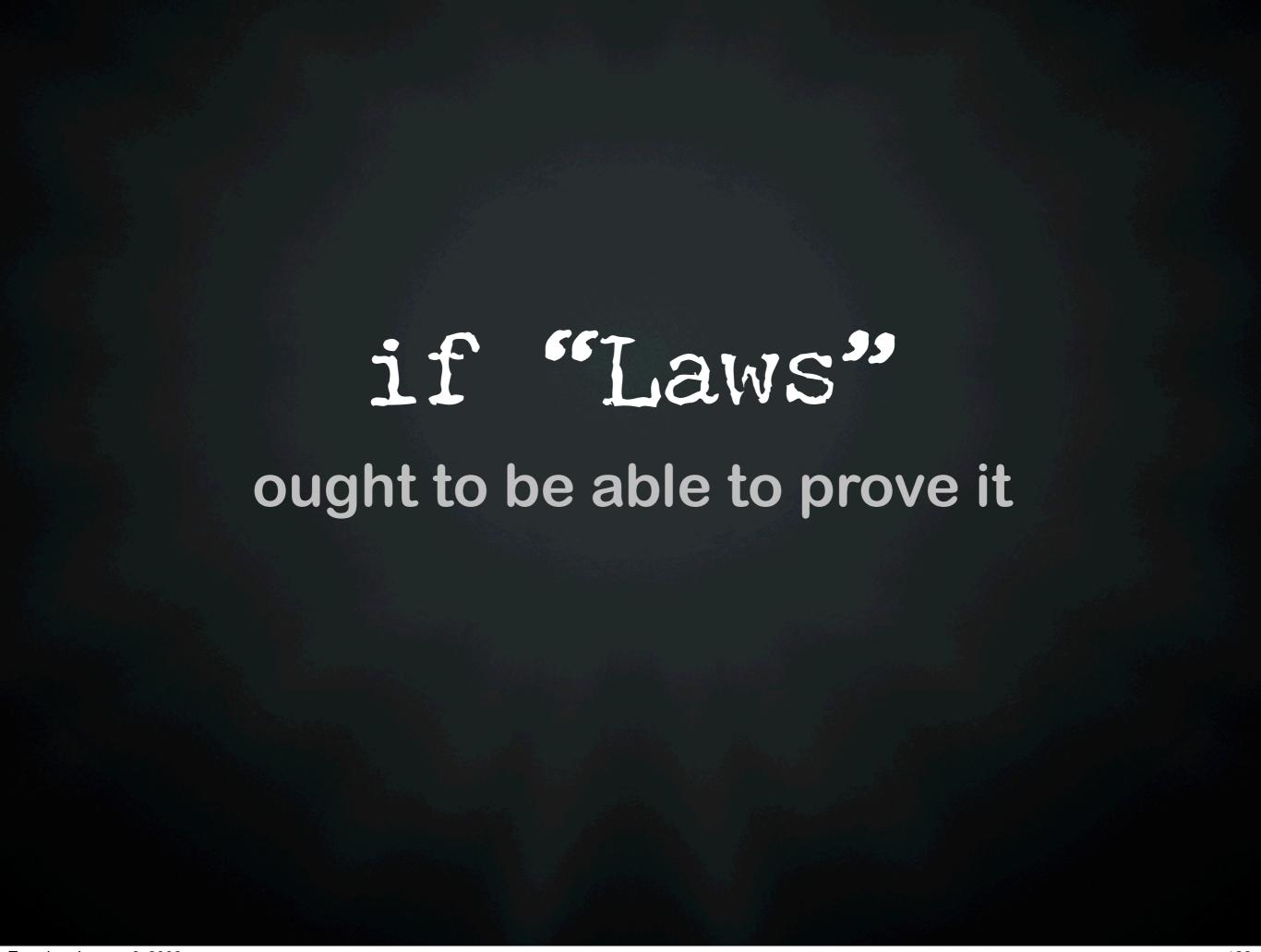


all are active areas of research in 2008

begin tested... "in principle, falsifiable"









measurement uncertainty

attaining truth?

we'll speak of a journey toward seeking it

A measurement of the mass of the W boson is presented which is based on a sample of 5982 $W \rightarrow e \nu$ decays observed in $p\bar{p}$ collisions at $\sqrt{s}=1.8$ TeV with the DØ detector during the 1992–1993 run. From a fit to the transverse mass spectrum, combined with measurements of the Z boson mass, the W boson mass is measured to be $M_W=80.350$:

GeV/ c^2 . Detailed discussions of the determination of the absolute energy scale, the measured efficiencies, and all systematic uncertainties are presented. [S0556-2821(98)01613-0]

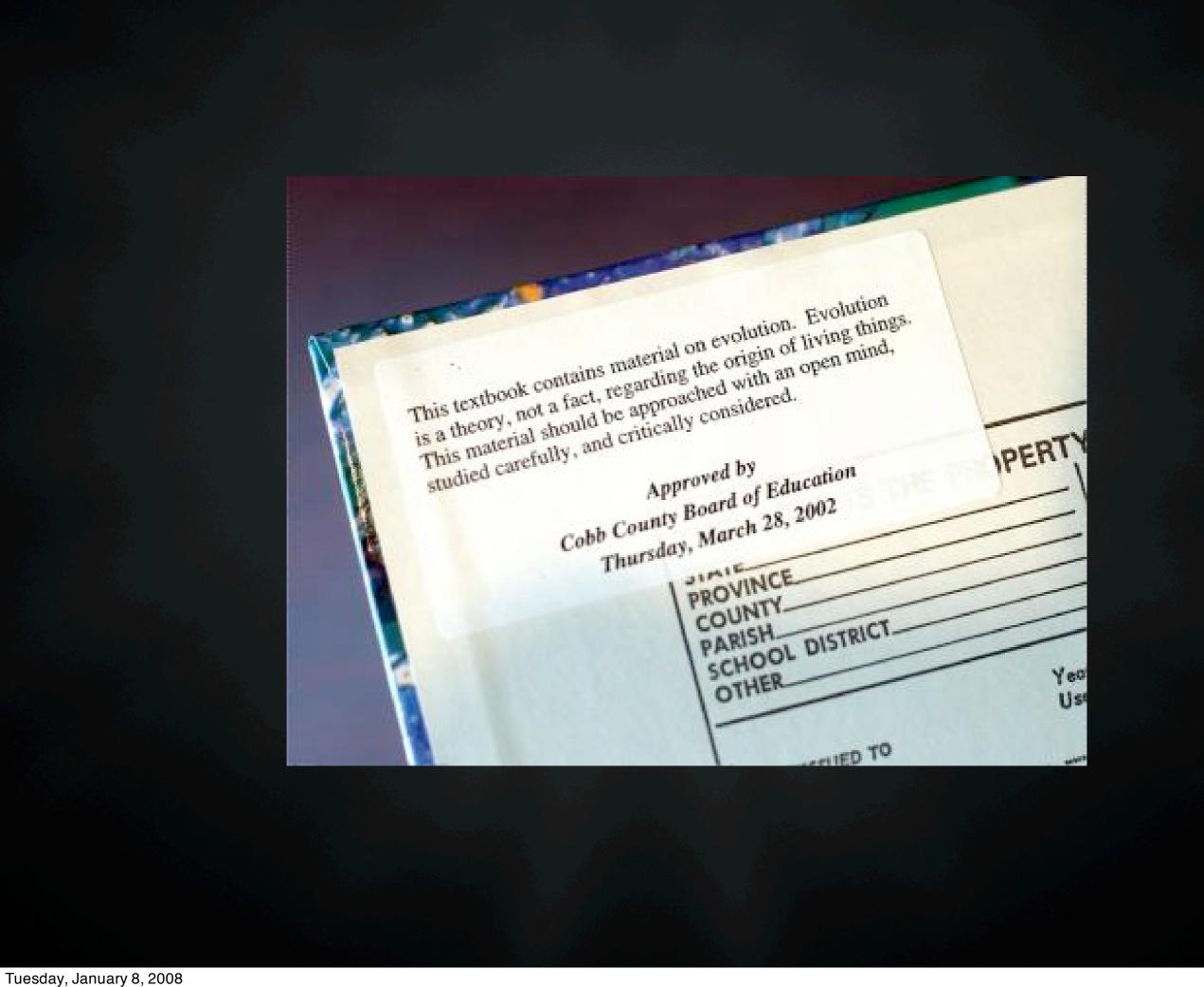
never measure with infinite precision can't know with infinite precision

the uncertainty principle

even fundamentally limited in ways having nothing to do

with measuring tools





it's all theories this had to be learned

keep in mind: $F = G \frac{M_1 M_2}{r^2}$

That's my story and I'm sticking to it.