Astronomy 301G Revolutionary Ideas in Science Section 1 Fall 2008

Instructor

Prof. Kurt S. J. Anderson Department of Astronomy Email: kurt@nmsu.edu Telephone: 646-1032 Office: Astronomy Building, Room 105 Office Hours: Monday 1:30 - 3:30 PM or by appointment

Teaching Assistant

Jeffery Coughlin Department of Astronomy Email: jlcough@nmsu.edu Telephone: 646-4813 Office: Astronomy Building, Room 111 (Hidden inside of 110) Office Hours: TBD

Texts

	What's the Matter? Readings in Physics
and	The Nature of Life: Readings in Biology

Web Page: <u>http://astronomy.nmsu.edu/kurt/Astronomy301G/</u>

Prerequisites: Any 100-level general education science course

Location & Time

Class meets in Biology Annex Room 102 (BX 102) Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays from 9:30 PM to 10:20 PM

Calendar

22 August: 1 September: 3 September: 26 September: 15 October: 31 October: 24-28 November: 5 December:	First Class Meets Labor Day Holiday (no class) Course addition deadline Examination #1 Drop date Examination #2 Thanksgiving Holiday (no classes) Examination #3
8 December:	Final Class Meeting (Official final exam date.)

Class Format

Lectures and Presentations Discussion (and occasional quizzes, exams, etc.)

Grades and Grading

- 30% Exams (3)
- 10% Quizzes
- 15% Class Projects
- 25% Homework
- 20% Attendance & Class Participation

...and what does "grading on a curve" really mean?

Evaluations

Now and then, and near the end of the semester...

Other Matters Arising

Resources Disabilities & Discrimination Misconduct

General Advice

Astronomy 301G: Revolutionary Ideas in Science Plan of Attack

...... Experimental Science: Galileo Mathematical Physics: Newton's Mechanics Forces of Nature: Newtonian Gravitation

The Nature of Matter

..... Atoms & Elements Atoms & Molecules: Chemistry Nuclear Physics & Radioactivity Mass Conservation

The Nature of Energy

..... Heat & Light Thermodynamics Energy Conservation

Electricity & Magnetism

..... Charges & Currents Maxwell's Electromagnetism Electromagnetic Waves & Light

The Nature of Life

..... Mendelian Genetics Darwinian Evolution The Origins of Life on Earth

Special Relativity

..... The Nature of Space and Time Foundations of Special Relativity Matter & Energy Revisited

General Relativity Space, Time, and Gravity General Relativity and Cosmology The Quantum World Waves and Particles Heisenberg's Uncertainty Principle Reprise: The Next Scientific Revolutions? Cosmology: Dark Matter & Dark Energy Particle Physics: Finding the Higgs? Biology: The Mechanisms of Life Astrobiology: Extraterrestrial Life Physics: Quantum Gravity and Grand Unification

Getting Started

What is Science?

Reading Assignment: What's the Matter? Readings in Physics

Foreword & Introduction

 Richard Feynman (1918-1988 CE) "The Uncertainty of Science"

 Aristotle (384-322 BCE) "The Science of Nature" and also take a first look at Aristotle's "Moving Things"

Make an effort to formulate answers to the "Discussion Questions" at the end of each selection. (Suggestion: Look at these questions before you first read the selections.)

What is Science?

Science is the systematic study of the physical world. (Qualification: "Science" = "Natural Science")

Science is based upon observations of that world. Science is empirical and progressive.

It involves the formulation and testing of hypotheses. Science attempts to explain phenomena.

Goals and Objectives

To gather information through observation and experiment

To organize and systematize that knowledge

To infer the the "laws of nature" which govern natural events

The Working Assumptions of Science

The Universe is <u>Causal</u>: Natural phenomena have natural causes which precede them.

(No magic!)

The Universe is <u>Rational</u>: Identical causes produce identical effects under identical conditions.

(The game rules don't change!)

The Universe is <u>Understandable</u>: The laws of nature can, in principle, be deduced from observations of nature. (Nature is not unreasonably complex!)

Note that these assumptions are themselves testable!