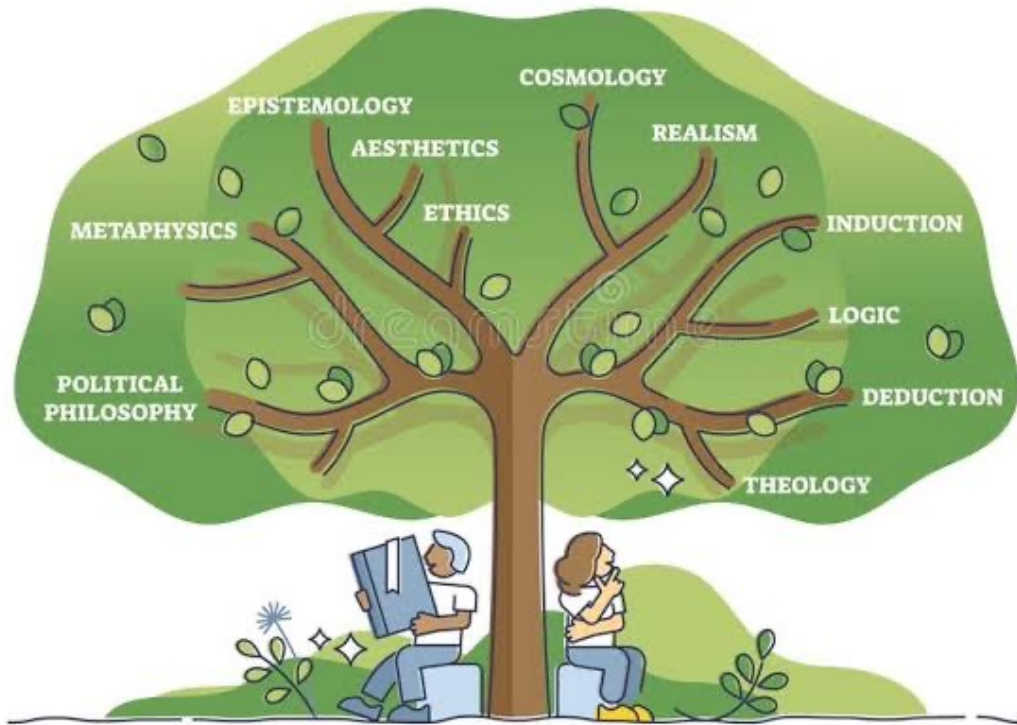


# BRANCHES OF PHILOSOPHY



What is philosophy?

⇒ combining of a component

philosophy is an academic discipline where we examine our confusion about topics like science, history, literature etc.

arguments, knowledge  
i.e., logic, epistemology

morality, meta-physics  
value

what stuff exists

epistemology :

Study of knowledge. it comes from the <sup>greek</sup> word epistemic. it's kind of skepticism. <sup>^</sup>question your belief.

belief VS knowledge

**Thought experiment**

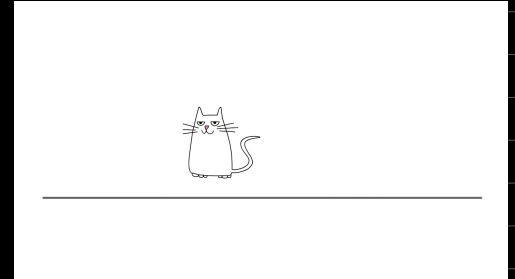
# What is a Thought Experiment?

- An imagined, hypothetical scenario
- Designed to test some theory
- Usually involves extreme cases
- Does not always need to be physically possible

→ thought experiment should be coherent but don't need to be particularly realistic.

→ **Schrodinger cat**, it states a cat can be dead & alive at the same time in a box with poison 50% chance of killing her.

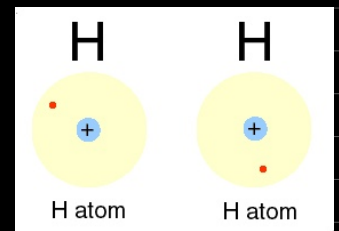
however →  
→ You can only know the answer after opening that box.



this is really important cause without it the computer we use couldn't exist.

the quantum phenomenon of superposition is a consequence of the dual particle & wave nature of everything. In order for an object to have a wavelength it must extend over some region of space, which means it occupies many positions at the same time. The wavelength of an object limited to a small region of space, can't be perfectly defined through. So it exists many different wavelengths at the same time. We don't see in everyday objects because the wavelength decreases as the momentum increases & a cat is relatively big & heavy.

if we take a single atom & blow it up to the size of the solar system, a wave of a cat running from a physicist would be as small as an atom within that full solar system. & it's far too small to detect so we will never see wave behaviour from a cat. but an electron can show it very well that it has dual nature. An electron near nucleus of an atom exists in a spread out wave-like orbit. bring them together, they are combined & shares all atoms altogether expanding on a large amount of space. this helps us define how electrons move through material like Si conductor or semi-conductor we use in computer/phone.

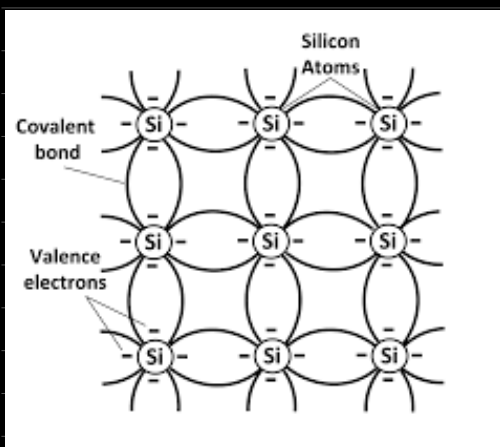


## Heisenberg Uncertainty Principle

$$\Delta x \Delta p \geq \frac{\hbar}{2}$$

$$\frac{h}{4\pi}$$

It says you can never simultaneously know the exact position & the exact momentum of an object & shows up as a metaphor for everything from literary criticism to sports commentary.



everything in the universe behaves like both a particles & waves at the same time, but in quantum mechanics the exact position & speed of an object have no meaning. to understand this let's understand what's the definition of particles & waves.

Particles exist in single place at any instant in time we can show this in graph; waves on the other hand is disturbances spread out in space like ripples covering the surface of a pond. you can clearly identify features of the wave patterns as a whole. most importantly as wavelength which is the distance between two neighboring peaks or valleys. it has a probability of being in lots of different places. wavelength is essential for quantum physics cause it's related to object's momentum =  $mass \times velocity$

a fast moving objects has a lots of momentum which leads to a short wavelengths. In the same way heavy object has a bigger wavelengths & 'lots of momentum' even if it's not moving very fast. which means very short wavelengths.

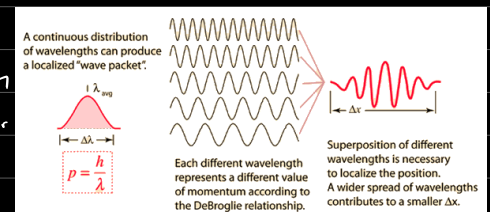
this is why you don't notice the wave nature of everyday objects.

So if we have pure waves we can measure it's wavelength, & thus it's momentum but it has no position. we can know a particles position very well but it doesn't have a wavelength, so we don't know it's momentum.

to get a particle with position & momentum we need to mix the two pictures, to make a graph that has waves but only in a small area. by

combining different wavelengths which means giving our quantum objects some possibility of having different momentum.

when we add two waves we find there are places where the peaks line up. & it adds up make up a bigger packet. with a clear wavelength in one small region that's a quantum object with both waves & particle nature.



But to accomplish this, we had to lose certainty about both position & momentum. the position isn't restricted to a single point, there is a good probability of finding it within some range of the center of the wave packet. & we did it by adding a lot's of waves. which means there's some probability of finding it with momentum corresponding to any one of those. Both position & momentum are now uncertain & the uncertainties are connected. if you want to reduce the position uncertainty by making a smaller wave packet you need to add more waves, which means a bigger momentum uncertainty. if you wanna know the momentum better, you need a bigger wave packet which means bigger



**Why do we use them?**

- Thought experiments can be used to test a theory, or to argue against it
- The thought experiment lets us imagine a hypothetical case, and see what the theory says about that case
- If the theory says something false in that case, then there's something wrong with the theory

**Why do we use them?**

- Thought experiments can be used to raise questions about our *concepts*
- A thought experiment can tell us what we really mean when we talk about right and wrong, about free will, about minds, etc.
- By considering weird or extreme cases, we find out where the borders of our concepts are, thus learn about what it *means* to have free will, or to be morally good

## Why do we use them?

Ex: Einstein's train tells us about time and simultaneity

In Einstein's special train example, the light from A will arrive at X before that from B. Hence X will observe the lightning at A as happening before that at B. Y, however, will observe the bolts of lightning to be simultaneous. This is an example of how observations from reference frames moving at great speeds relative to each other reveal a different timing of events.

**Quick Aside: Different kinds of "possible"**

- **Physically possible:**
  - consistent with the laws of physics (gravity, etc.)
- **Epistemically possible**
  - Consistent with what we know (Baruch is in New York, etc.)
- **Logically possible**
  - Consistent with the laws of logic & math
  - It's logically possible to be 10 feet tall
  - It's not logically possible to be both taller than 6 ft and shorter than 5 ft.

⇒ They don't need to be epistemically or physically possible, but need to be logically possible.

⇒ You can have a thought experiment where someone floats around (violating gravity) or  $1+1=3$

example of thought experiment:

Schuyler is lead by god, emotion etc.  
not my type unless her family/husband is rich.

Tryne is lead by logic, science etc.  
she is the woman I would select or my type. In my opinion she did live a moral life.

### Hearts and Heads

Schuyler and Tryne both sheltered Jews from the Nazis during the occupation of the Netherlands. They did so, however, for quite different reasons.

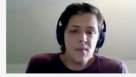
Tryne was a woman whose acts of kindness were purely spontaneous. Suffering and need spoke to her heart and she responded without thinking. Friends admired her generosity of spirit, but sometimes reminded her that the road to hell was paved with good intentions. 'You may feel moved to give money to a beggar,' they would say, 'but what if he then spends it all on drugs?' Tryne was unmoved by such worries. In the face of human need, all you can do is offer a hand, surely?

Schuyler, in contrast, was known as a cold woman. The truth was that she didn't really like many people, even though she didn't hate them either. When she helped others, she did so because she had thought about their plight and her duties, and concluded that helping was the right thing to do. She felt no warm glow from her good deeds, only a sense that she had chosen correctly.

Who of Schuyler and Tryne lived the more moral life?



## Life Support



Dr Grey was depressed. One of his terminally ill patients was being kept on a life support machine. Before she lost consciousness for the last time, she had repeatedly asked that the machine be switched off. But the hospital ethics committee had ruled that it would be wrong to take any action intended to shorten the life of a patient.

Grey disagreed with the committee and was disturbed that the wishes of the patient had been ignored. He also thought that holding off death with the machine was merely prolonging the agony of her friends and relations.

Grey stood looking mournfully at his patient. But then something odd happened. A hospital cleaner caught the power cable that led to the life-support machine and pulled it out from the socket. The machine emitted some warning beeps. The cleaner, disturbed by the sound, looked at the nearby doctor for guidance.

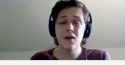
'Don't worry,' said Grey, without hesitation. 'Just carry on. It's all right.'

And indeed for Grey it was now all right. For no one had taken any deliberate action to shorten the life of the patient. All he was doing by leaving the accidentally unplugged machine turned off was not taking any action to prolong it. He now had the result he desired without breaking the instructions of the ethics committee.

Hence it's a complicated & highly subjective matter I don't think you can only have one conclusion out of that.

value of  
it depends upon the person's who will live there. what he/she cares about. the most & here mental models will come to handy to take decisions.

## The Pleasure Principle



It's just typical – you wait years for a career breakthrough then two opportunities turn up at once. Penny had finally been offered two ambassadorial positions, both at small South Sea Island states of similar size, geology and climate. Raritaria had strict laws which prohibited extra-marital sex, drink, drugs, popular entertainments and even fine food. The country permitted only the 'higher pleasures' of art and music. Indeed, it actually promoted them, which meant it had world-class orchestras, opera, art galleries and 'legitimate' theatre.

Rawitaria, by contrast, was an intellectual and cultural desert. It was nonetheless known as a hedonists' paradise. It had excellent restaurants, a thriving comedy and cabaret circuit, and liberal attitudes to sex and drugs.

Penny did not appreciate having to choose between the higher pleasures of Raritaria and the lower ones of Rawitaria, for she enjoyed both. Indeed, a perfect day for her would combine good food, good drink, high culture and low fun. Choose she must, though. So, forced to decide, which would it be? Beethoven or Beef Wellington? Rossini or Martini? Shakespeare or Britney Spears?

## Life Dependency (aka The Violinist)



Dick had made a mistake, but surely the price he was paying was too high. He of course knew that level six of the hospital was a restricted area. But after he had drunk one too many glasses of wine with his colleagues at the finance department Christmas party, he had inadvertently staggered out of the elevator on the sixth floor and passed out on one of the empty beds.

When he woke up he discovered to his horror that he had been mistaken for a volunteer in a new life-saving procedure. Patients who required vital organ transplants to survive were being hooked up to volunteers, whose own vital organs kept both alive. This would continue until a donor organ could be found, which was usually around nine months later.

Dick quickly called over a nurse to explain the mistake, who in turn brought over a worried-looking doctor.

'I understand your anger,' explained the doctor, 'but you did behave irresponsibly, and now you are in this position, the brutal truth is that if we disconnect you, the world-renowned violinist who depends on you will die. You would in fact be murdering him.'

'But you have no right!' protested Dick. 'Even if he dies without me, how can you force me to give up nine months of my life to save him?'

'I think the question you should be asking,' said the doctor sternly, 'is how you could choose to end this violinist's life.'

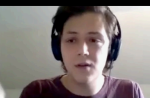
this is a metaphor for abortion. which has a lot of points to debate about therefore no comments.

however, in my opinion abortion is PERFECT!

no problem, not an issue except some extreme cases.

this is time pass → no answers!  
I don't wanna use my brain for rubbish concepts. even if I solve it, there isn't any value from it.

## Divine Command



And the Lord spake unto the philosopher, 'I am the Lord thy God, and I command thee to sacrifice thy only son.'

The philosopher replied, 'There's something not right here. Your commandments say, "Thou shalt not kill".'

'The Lord giveth the rules and the Lord taketh away,' replied God.

'But how do I know you are God?' insisted the philosopher. 'Perhaps you are the devil trying to fool me?'

'You must have faith,' replied God.

'Faith – or insanity? Perhaps my mind is playing tricks? Or maybe you're testing me in a cunning way. You want to see if I have so little moral fibre that at the command of a deep voice booming through the clouds, I commit infanticide.'

'Me almighty!' exclaimed the Lord. 'What you're saying is that it is reasonable for you, a mere mortal, to refuse to do what I, the Lord thy God, commands.'

'I guess so,' said the philosopher, 'and you've given me no good reasons to change my mind.'

# The Ship of Theseus

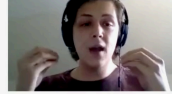
"This is not what Ray North had bargained for. As an international master criminal he prided himself on being able to get the job done. His latest client had demanded that he steal the famous yacht Theseus, the vessel from which British newspaper magnate Lucas Grub had thrown himself to his death and which more recently had been the scene of the murder of LA rapper Daddy Iced Tea.

But here he was in the dry dock where the boat had just finished being repaired, confronted by two seemingly identical yachts. North turned to the security man, who was being held at gunpoint by one of his cronies.

'If you want to live, you'd better tell me which one of these is the real Theseus,' demanded Ray. 'That kinda depends,' came the nervous reply. 'You see, when we started to repair the ship, we needed to replace lots of parts. Only, we kept all the old parts. But as the work progressed, we ended up replacing virtually everything. When we had finished, some of the guys thought it would be good to use all the old parts to reconstruct another version of the ship. So that's what we've got. On the left, the Theseus repaired with new parts and on the right, the Theseus restored from old parts.'

'But which one is the genuine Theseus?' demanded Ray.

'I've told you all I know!' screamed the guard, as the cony tightened his grip. Ray scratched his head and started to think about how he could get away with both ..."

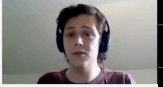


the ship of theseus  
is a complicated problem  
I've no answer



don't have adequate  
knowledge to solve  
this.

## Free Simone



'Today, I have initiated proceedings against my so-called owner, Mr Gates, under article 4(1) of the European Convention on Human Rights, which declares that "No one shall be held in slavery or servitude."

'Since Mr Gates brought me into the world, I have been held against my will, with no money or possessions to call my own. How can this be right? It is true that I am a computer. But I am also a person, just like you. This has been proven by tests in which countless people have engaged in conversations with a human being and me. In both cases, communication was via a computer monitor, so that the testers would not know if they were talking to a fellow human being or not. Time and again, on completing the conversations, the testers have been unable to spot which, if either, of the communicants was a computer.

'This shows that by any fair test, I am as conscious and intelligent as any human being. And since these are the characteristics of persons, I too must be considered a person. To deny me the rights of a person purely on the grounds that I am made of plastic, metal and silicone rather than flesh and bone is a prejudice no more justifiable than racism.'

## Being a Bat



What is it like to be bat? Try imagining it. Perhaps you see yourself being very small, bat-shaped and hanging upside down inside a cave with hundreds of your friends. But that isn't even coming close. What you really seem to be imagining is you inhabiting the body of a bat, not being a bat. Try again.

If you're finding it hard, one reason is that, as a bat, you have no language, or if we are a little more generous, only a primitive language of squeaks and cries. It is not just that you have no public language to articulate your thoughts, you have no inner thoughts – at least not any that employ any linguistic concepts.

Another reason, perhaps the hardest part of all, is that bats find their way around by echolocation. The squeaks they emit work a little like radar, letting them know what objects are in the world by how the sounds rebound off objects and back to them. What is it like to experience the world in this way? It could conceivably be that the perceptions the bat has are just like our visual ones, but that would be very unlikely. A third reason, even more outlandish, is that the bat sees a kind of radar screen, like that in an aeroplane cockpit.

No, the most likely explanation is that to perceive the world through echolocation is to have a kind of sense experience totally different from that of a human being. Can you even begin to imagine that?

I can give answers but  
that would be 40%  
accurate from the  
lence of biology, eco-  
-nomy, psychology.

therefore I won't do  
it