

PHYSICS

(203, at John Jay College,

is about, among other things, ...

1. That which might seem obviously *true*, yet which somehow seems *not* to seem truly *obvious*.
2. That which might seem extraordinarily *simple*, and the management of which, therefore, will turn out to be proven anything *but* extraordinarily *easy*.
3. That which is invariably found to consist, ultimately and entirely, of some kind of *thing* traversing some kind of *space* and/or *time*.
4. That which seems able to extract something new from something known by means of a cognitive tool known as *induction*:
I *observed* the sun rise in the East yesterday; I *observed* the sun rise in the East the day before yesterday, . . . *therefore* . . .
I *induce* that the sun will rise in the East tomorrow.
5. That which seems able to excavate something surprising from something stale by means of an analytical technique known as *deduction*:
All wave-like things wiggle; this particular thing is wave-like, . . . *therefore* . . .
I *deduce* that this particular thing will wiggle.
6. That which seems to do what it does and mean what it means by means of no more know-how than the two schemes underscored above.
7. That difference which makes a difference.
8. Regarding '*classical physics*' (approx. western Europe, 1610 – 1905): A system of principles and practices by which to facilitate *prediction*, i.e.:

Where *will* some *thing* *be* when?

Regarding '*forensic physics*' (approx. here and now): A set of principles and practices by which to facilitate *retrodiction*, i.e.:

Where *was* some *thing* when?