TRUTH IN MICROSCOPY

ARGUMENT FROM COINCIDENCE

P1: Process 1 shows X
P2: Process 2 shows X
P3: Process 1 and process 2 use completely different methods/physics
P4: If 1,2,3 are true, then X is not a coincidence
P5: If X is not a coincidence, then X exists
P6: X is not a coincidence

C: X exists.

Process 1 = Electron transmission
Process 2 = Fluorescent re-emission
X = dense bodies in red blood platelets

ERIN
SCOTT
BRIAN
KIRA
The argument of the grid

P1. We are able to construct objects that are observable and shrink them so they're microscopic and then observe them through a microscope and see what we expect to see.

P2. When we use different types of microscopes that use different principles to create an image we see the same thing repeatedly.

P3: You need conceptions & theory to bring meaning into what you see.

C: What we see in the microscope without theory is meaningless.

- Andy, Max, Steve, Ivona
A = spatiotemporal proximity
B = any other tests
C = observable

\[
\text{IF } [\text{AV} - A] \quad \text{\&} \quad B \rightarrow C \\
\text{\&} \quad [\text{AN} - A] \quad \text{\&} \quad B \rightarrow -C
\]

\[\text{EXP. EASY TO } \Delta A \text{ FOR } B \]
\[\Delta \text{ CAN NOT } \Delta A\]

(1) OBSERVABLE BY UNAIDED S
(2) OBSERVABLE BY S BUT NOT OBSERVED
(3) NOT OBSERVABLE BY S.

VF SAYS -3
CH SAYS 1, 2 = 3, 4 :\ IF -3 \rightarrow -2

QUCR MARK
Colin
Versna
P1 microcomputer man has had his human senses removed and replaced by environmentally sensitive transducers.

P2 These provide him with "intellectual intuitions".

P3 According to van Fraassen his observable world is an empty set.

P4 However, he can create predictive scientific theories about his preceptsies.

C They could learn as much as as (so van Fraassen's theory does not work)

Catherine
Roger
Brandon
Sebastian
IN THE WORLD OF THE EXPERIMENT:

1. THERE ARE HUMANOIDZ WITH MICROSCOPE EYES AND NORMAL HUMANS.

2. BOTH HAVE A DIFFERENT PERCEPTUAL EXPERIENCE OF THE PHYSICAL WORLD.

3. NORMAL HUMANS CAN DUPLICATE HUMANOID VISION WITH MICROSCOPES AND THEREFORE ARE ABLE TO SHARE THE HUMANOIDS NATURAL PERCEPTION OF THE PHYSICAL WORLD.

4. BOTH PERSPECTIVES ARE ACHIEVED THROUGH NATURAL MEANS (GENETICS/THOUGHT).

5. BOTH ARE EQUALLY TRUSTWORTHY.

: THERE SHOULD BE NO DIFFERENCE IN THE ATTITUDE OF THE TWO GROUPS TOWARDS THEIR SHARED EXPERIENCE OF THE MICROSCOPIC WORLD.

Brandon
Eric
Souninthone (Sou)
Robert
Tristan