



Subject card

Subject name and code	Methodology of scientific research, PG_00052048						
Field of study	Nanotechnology						
Date of commencement of studies	October 2024	Academic year of realisation of subject			2024/2025		
Education level	second-cycle studies	Subject group			Optional subject group Humanistic-social subject group		
Mode of study	Full-time studies	Mode of delivery			at the university		
Year of study	1	Language of instruction			English		
Semester of study	2	ECTS credits			1.0		
Learning profile	general academic profile	Assessment form			assessment		
Conducting unit	Instytut Nanotechnologii i Inżynierii Materiałowej -> Faculty of Applied Physics and Mathematics						
Name and surname of lecturer (lecturers)	Subject supervisor		prof. dr hab. inż. Jarosław Rybicki				
	Teachers		prof. dr hab. inż. Jarosław Rybicki				
Lesson types and methods of instruction	Lesson type	Lecture	Tutorial	Laboratory	Project	Seminar	SUM
	Number of study hours	15.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	0.0	15
	E-learning hours included: 0.0						
Learning activity and number of study hours	Learning activity	Participation in didactic classes included in study plan		Participation in consultation hours		Self-study	SUM
	Number of study hours	15		0.0		0.0	15
Subject objectives	The students of exact and technical sciences in a natural, intuitive way "think/reason logically". The course is intended to systematise and order the knowledge on "contemporary methods of thinking" on phylisofical basis.						
Learning outcomes	Course outcome		Subject outcome		Method of verification		
	[K7_K71] is able to explain the need to apply knowledge from humanistic, social, economic or legal sciences in order to function in a social environment		The strength of formal (semiotic/formal) methods in resolving of various problems is discussed		[SK4] Assessment of communication skills, including language correctness		
	[K7_U71] is able to apply knowledge from humanistic, social, economic or legal sciences in order to solve problems		Examples of applications of formal/theoretical methodology in practical thinking and formulation of ideas are given		[SU4] Assessment of ability to use methods and tools		
	[K7_W71] has general knowledge in humanistic, social, economic or legal sciences, including their fundamentals and applications		General rules of methodology, understood as "a theory of method" are presented		[SW1] Assessment of factual knowledge		

Subject contents	<p>1. INTRODUCTION. Ontological, psychological, semiotic, theory-cognitive terminology. Formal logic. Philosophy of logic. Methodology vs. science. Science vs. logic.</p> <p>2. PHENOMENOLOGICAL METHOD. Objectivity of phenomenologists. Return to "issue in itself", intuitive cognition.</p> <p>3. SEMIOTIC METHODS. Sign and its three dimensions. Formalism. Essence of formalism - calculation. Application of calculation to non-mathematical subjects. Validation of formalism. Eidetic and operational sense. Models. Artificial language. Syntactic rules of sense. Construction of language. Atomic and molecular expressions. Notion of syntactic category.</p> <p>Functors and arguments. Examples of syntactic nonsense. Semantic functions and levels</p> <p>Two semantic functions of sign. Designation and significance. Semantic levels. Language and meta-language. Semantic meaning and verifiability. Rule of verifiability. Verification levels: technical possibility, physical possibility, logical possibility, transempirical possibility. Principle of intersubjectivity. Verifiability of general clauses.</p> <p>4. AXIOMATIC METHOD. Structure of indirect cognition. Law and rule. Two basic forms of inference: deduction and reduction. Reliable and unreliable rules of inference. Concept of axiomatic system. Structure of axiomatic clause system. Requirements for axiomatic system. Constitutional system. Progressive and regressive deduction. Mathematical logic. Methodological significance. Implication and derivability. Definition and creation of concepts. Basic types of definition. Real and nominal definitions. Syntactic and semantic definitions. Analytical and synthetic definitions. Types of syntactic definitions: clear definitions, contextual definitions, recursive definitions, definitions by axiomatic system. Semantic deictic definitions. Real definitions. Application of axiomatic method. Axiomatization of logic of Hilbert-Ackermann clauses.</p> <p>5. REDUCTION METHODS. Historical introductory remarks. Concept and division of reduction. Concept of verification and explanation. Regressive reduction. Reduction sciences. Structure of natural sciences. Observation clauses. Progress in natural sciences. Verification of hypotheses. Experience and thinking. Types of explanatory sentences. Causal explanation and teleological explanation. Co-occurrence laws and functional laws. Deterministic laws and statistical laws. Authentic and non-authentic induction. Division of induction. Primary and secondary induction. Qualitative and quantitative induction. Deterministic and statistical induction. Enumerative and eliminatory induction. Postulates of determinism, closed system, relationship between laws, simplicity.</p> <p>6. SELECTED TOPICS (VARIA). Analogy as a research tool. Nonclassical logics. Mathematical definitions of the truth. Gödel theorems and their philosophical implications. Bertrand-Russel mathematics. Mathematicity of nature. Geometricity of the Universe. Structure of pseudo-science.</p>											
Prerequisites and co-requisites												
Assessment methods and criteria	<table border="1"> <thead> <tr> <th data-bbox="453 1756 794 1787">Subject passing criteria</th> <th data-bbox="799 1756 1141 1787">Passing threshold</th> <th data-bbox="1145 1756 1485 1787">Percentage of the final grade</th> </tr> </thead> <tbody> <tr> <td data-bbox="453 1794 794 1823">Written test</td> <td data-bbox="799 1794 1141 1823">51.0%</td> <td data-bbox="1145 1794 1485 1823">100.0%</td> </tr> </tbody> </table>			Subject passing criteria	Passing threshold	Percentage of the final grade	Written test	51.0%	100.0%			
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Example issues/
example questions/
tasks being completed

1. The two conditions for inference are:

- first a statement which

- second which allows us to recognize another statement as true on the basis of this statement.

2. The given statements are called; the derived statement is called a

3. It is possible to divide all methods of inference into two principal classes, namely and

4. A rule of inference is infallible when, and only when, if the, the derived with the help of this rule is also true.

5 The word "axiom" comes from the Greek, where it indicates

In Aristotle "axiom" always means a statement which serves as a

6. In modern times with formalization all three conditions imposed on the axioms by Aristotle, i.e.,, and become untenable.

7. The nominal definitions may be either or

The latter is again sub-divided into two types - analytic or and or stipulative definitions.

8. A syntactic definition becomes a semantic definition when the system to which it belongs

9. There are four basic types of syntactic definition: ,
..... ,
..... ,

	af:.....
Work placement	Not applicable

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