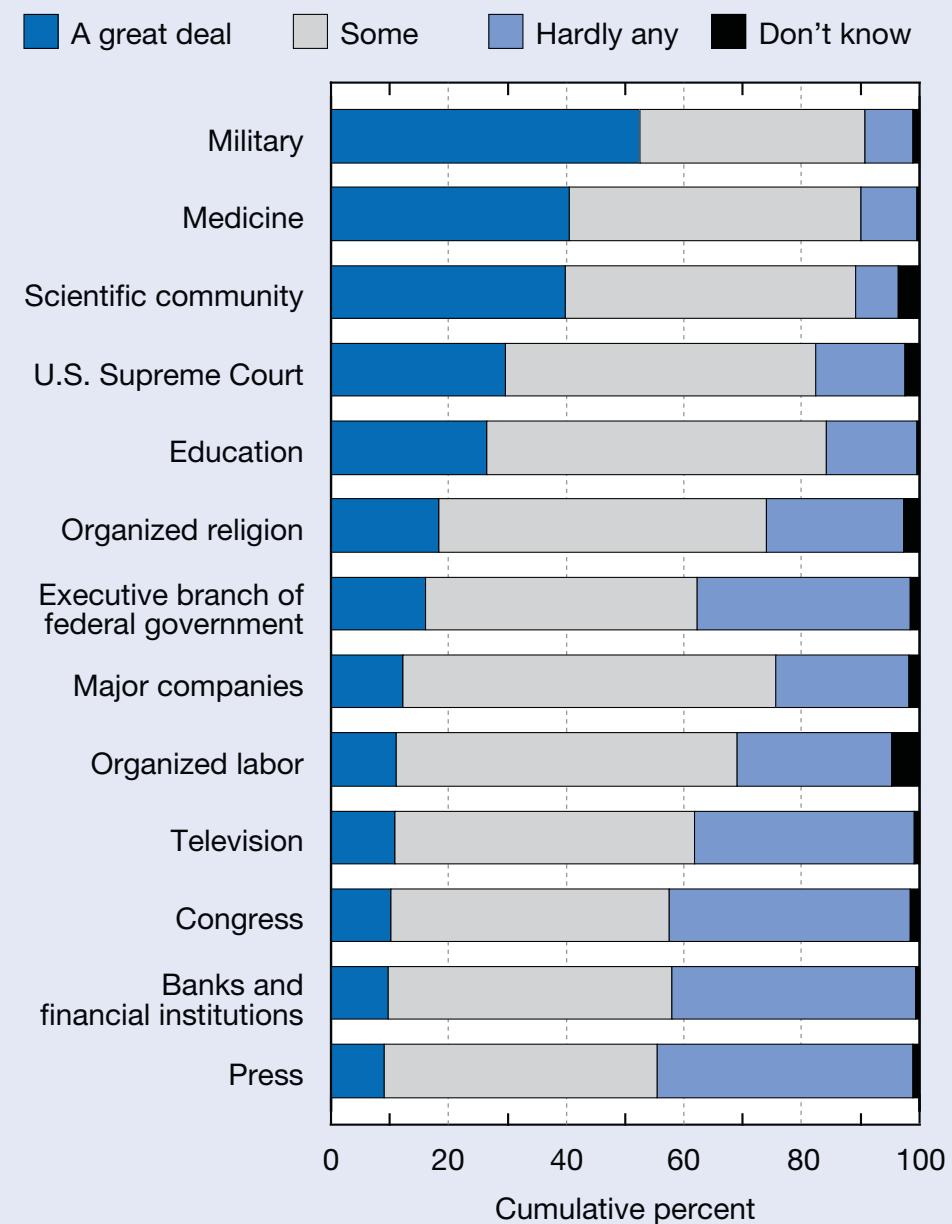


Public Trust in Science

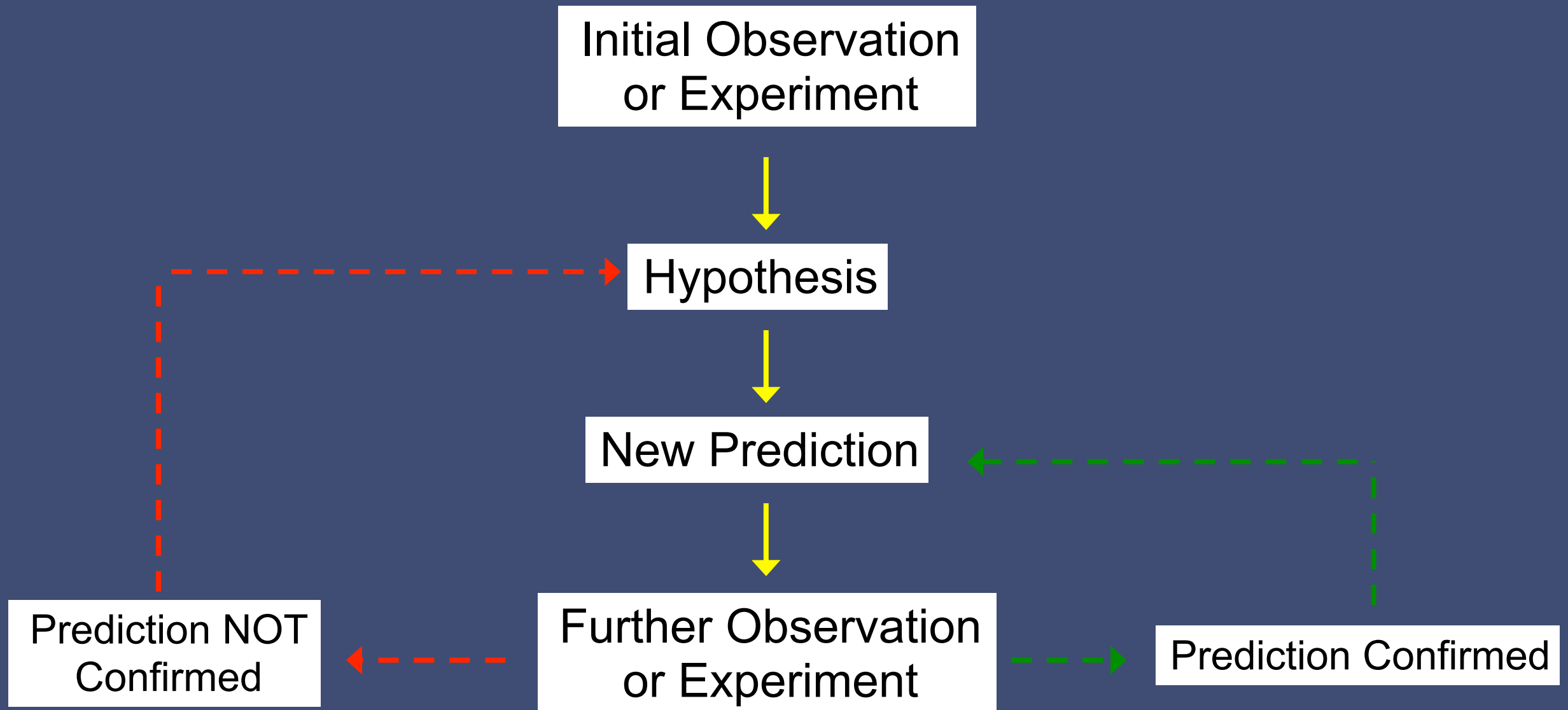
Figure 7-15
Public confidence in institutional leaders, by type of institution: 2010



NOTE: Responses to *As far as the people running these institutions are concerned, would you say that you have a great deal of confidence, only some confidence, or hardly any confidence at all in them?*

SOURCE: University of Chicago, National Opinion Research Center, General Social Survey (2010). See appendix table 7-27.

Scientific Method



If a ***single*** reliable, repeatable experiment disagrees with the predictions of a theory or hypothesis, then the theory or hypothesis ***must*** be discarded or modified

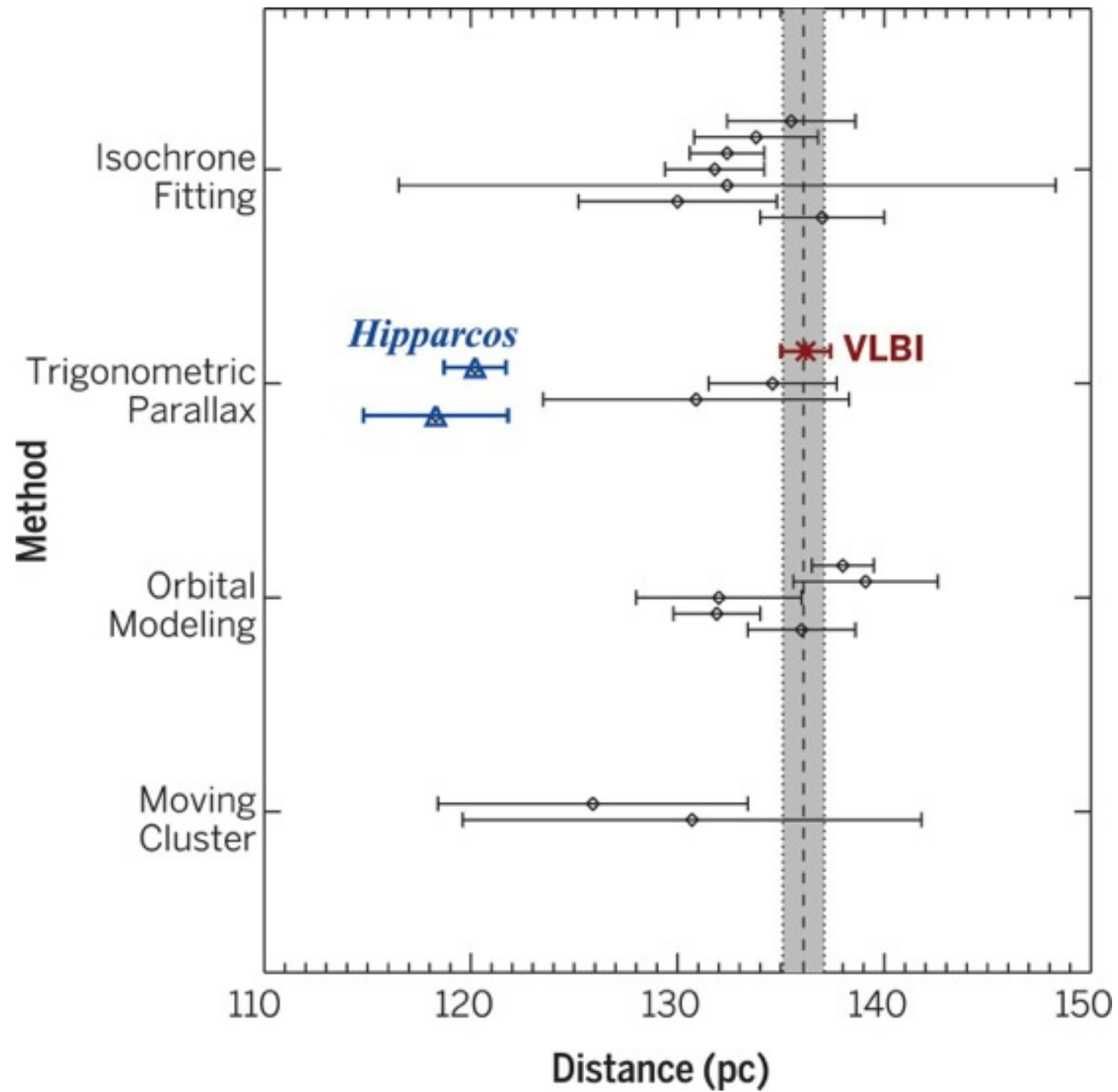
Scientific Method

- A scientist observes a new phenomenon that disagrees with her explanation or hypothesis. Following the scientific method, she should
 - A) Reject the observation since it does not agree with the theory.
 - B) Wait until someone develops an adequate explanation before announcing her observation.
 - C) Do more experiments until she finds one that agrees with the theory.
 - D) Modify her hypothesis.

Scientific Method

- Science is *not* just a collection of facts & figures
- It is really a *process*
 - This is why astronomy (or any other hard science) is an important component of a liberal arts education
 - develop critical thinking and reasoning skills

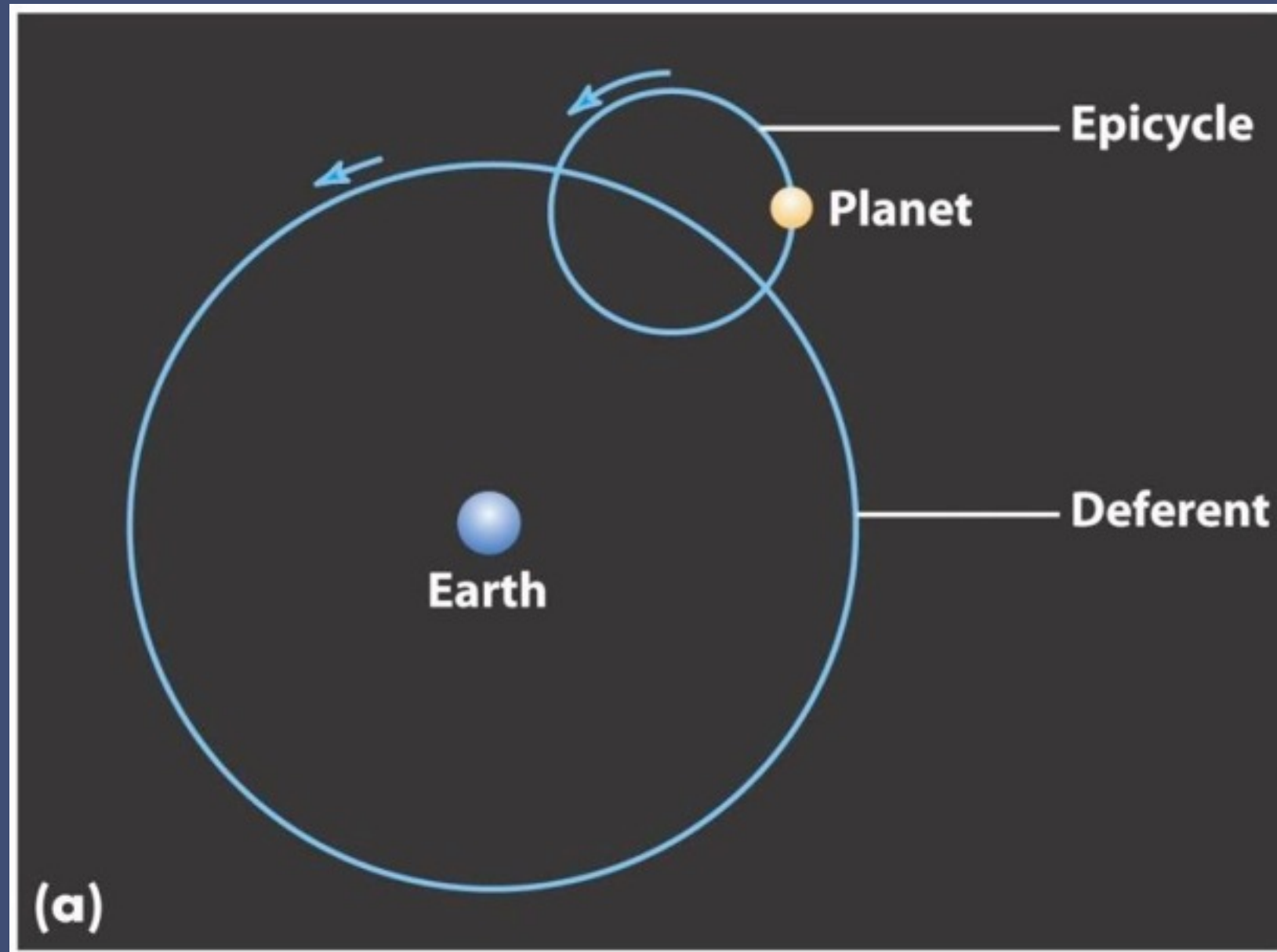
Fig. 1 Pleiades cluster distances. Summary of Pleiades distances obtained through various methods.



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Epicycles & Deferents



- Both models (Ptolemaic & Copernican) used epicycles & deferents
 - Needed in Ptolemaic model to explain retrograde motion and variable speed of planets across sky
 - Needed in Copernican model to explain variable speed of planets across sky

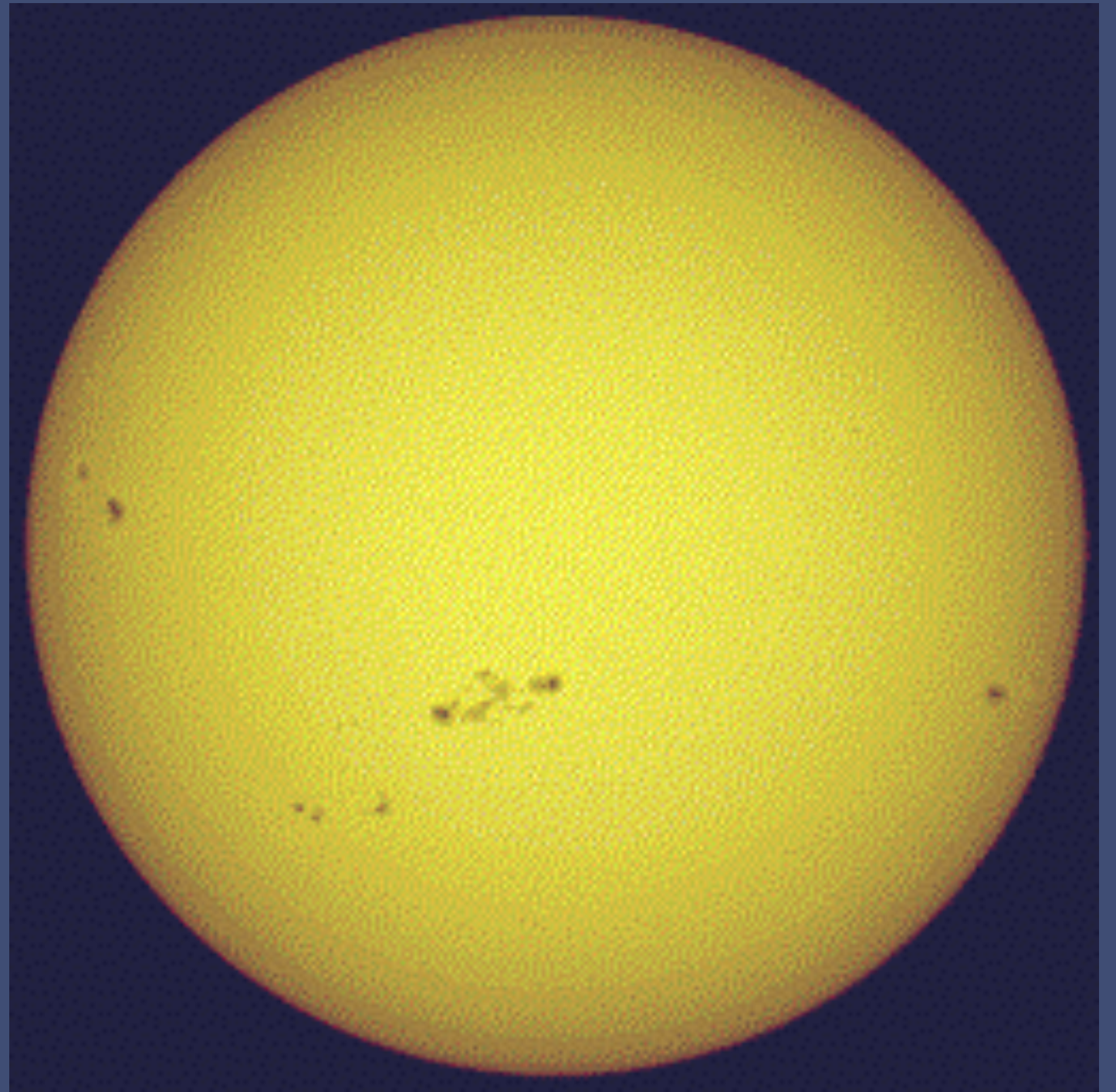
Galileo's discoveries

- Moon has mountains



Galileo's discoveries

- Sun has spots



Galileo's discoveries

- Saturn has rings



Galileo's discoveries

- Milky Way is a collection of stars



Galileo's discoveries

- Jupiter has 4 large moons

Observationes Jovitarum
1610

2. J. Jovis. mar. H. 12	○ * *
30. marc'	* * ○ *
2. Xbr.	○ * * *
3. marc'	○ * *
3. Ho. 5.	* ○ *
7. marc'	* ○ * *
6. marc'	* * ○ *
8. marc' H. 13.	* * * ○
10. marc'	* * * ○ *
11.	* * ○ *
12. H. 4. uel 5.	* ○ *
13. marc'	* * ○ *
14. Janē.	* * * ○ *



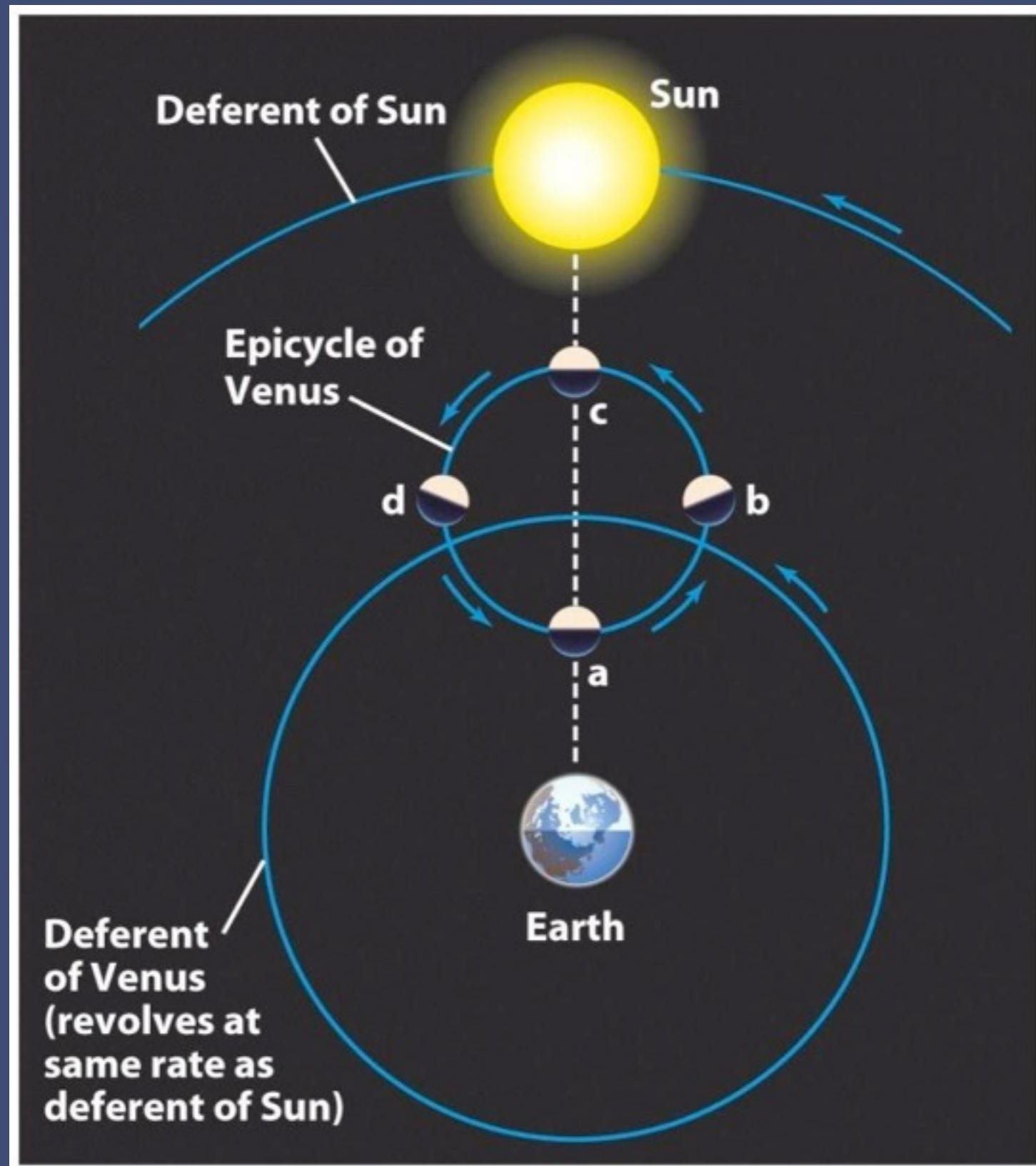
Galileo's discoveries

- Venus experiences phases like Moon



Phases of Venus

- Geocentric Model
 - Venus is always found close to the Sun in the sky
 - Sun & Venus must move along deferents at the same rate
 - Can never observe “full” Venus



Phases of Venus

- Heliocentric Model
 - Venus is always found close to the Sun in the sky
 - Venus must be an inferior planet

