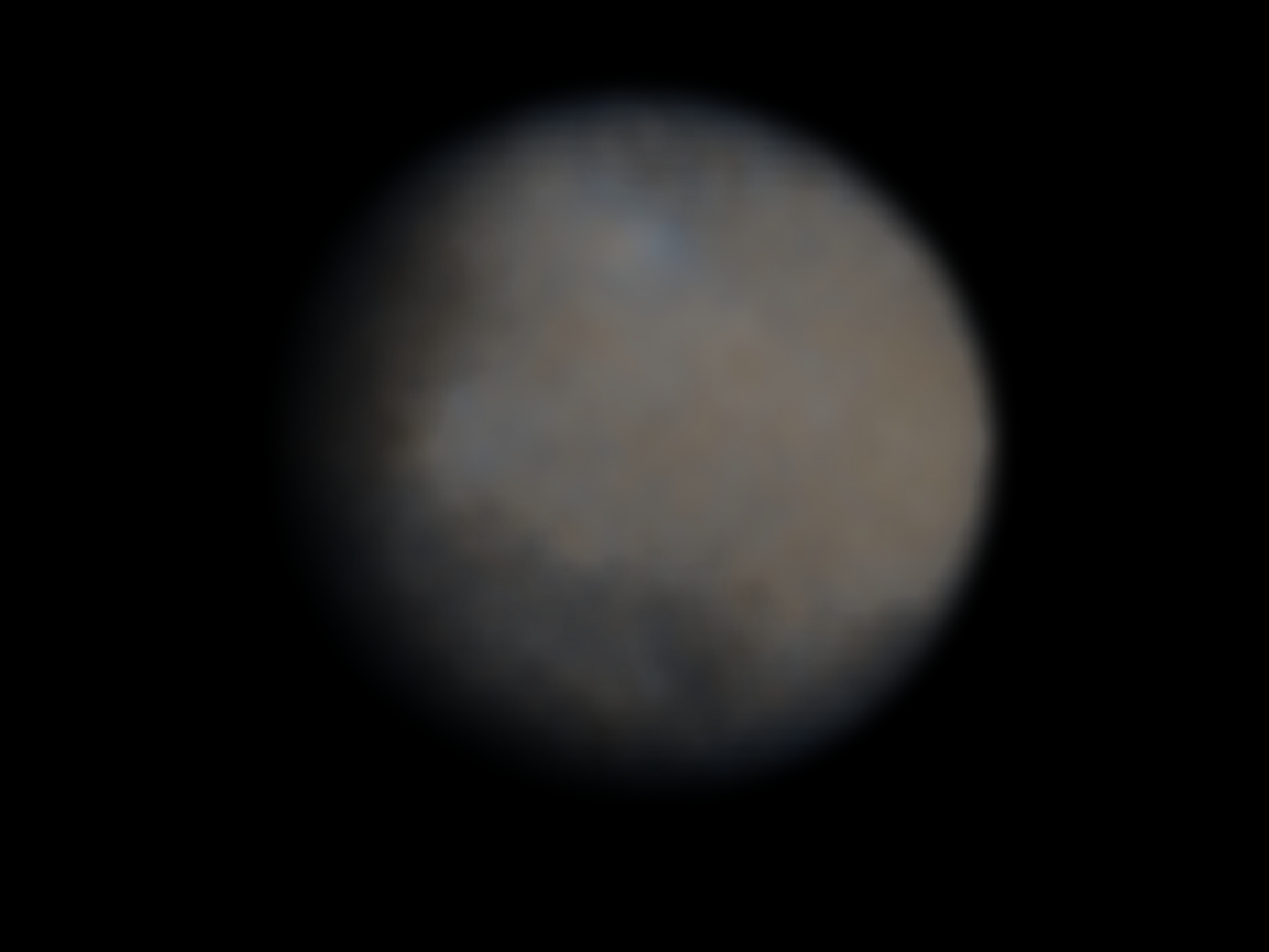
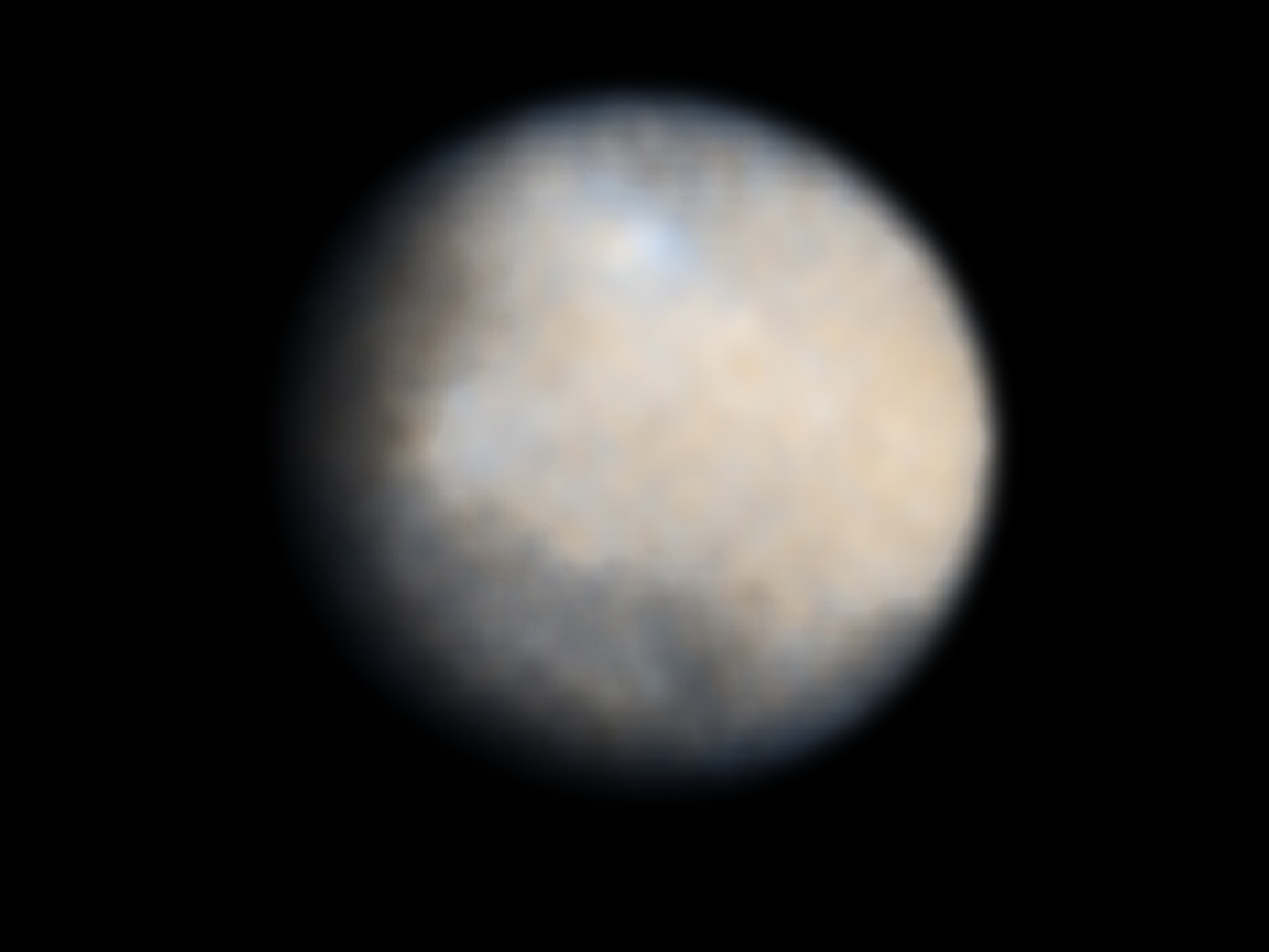
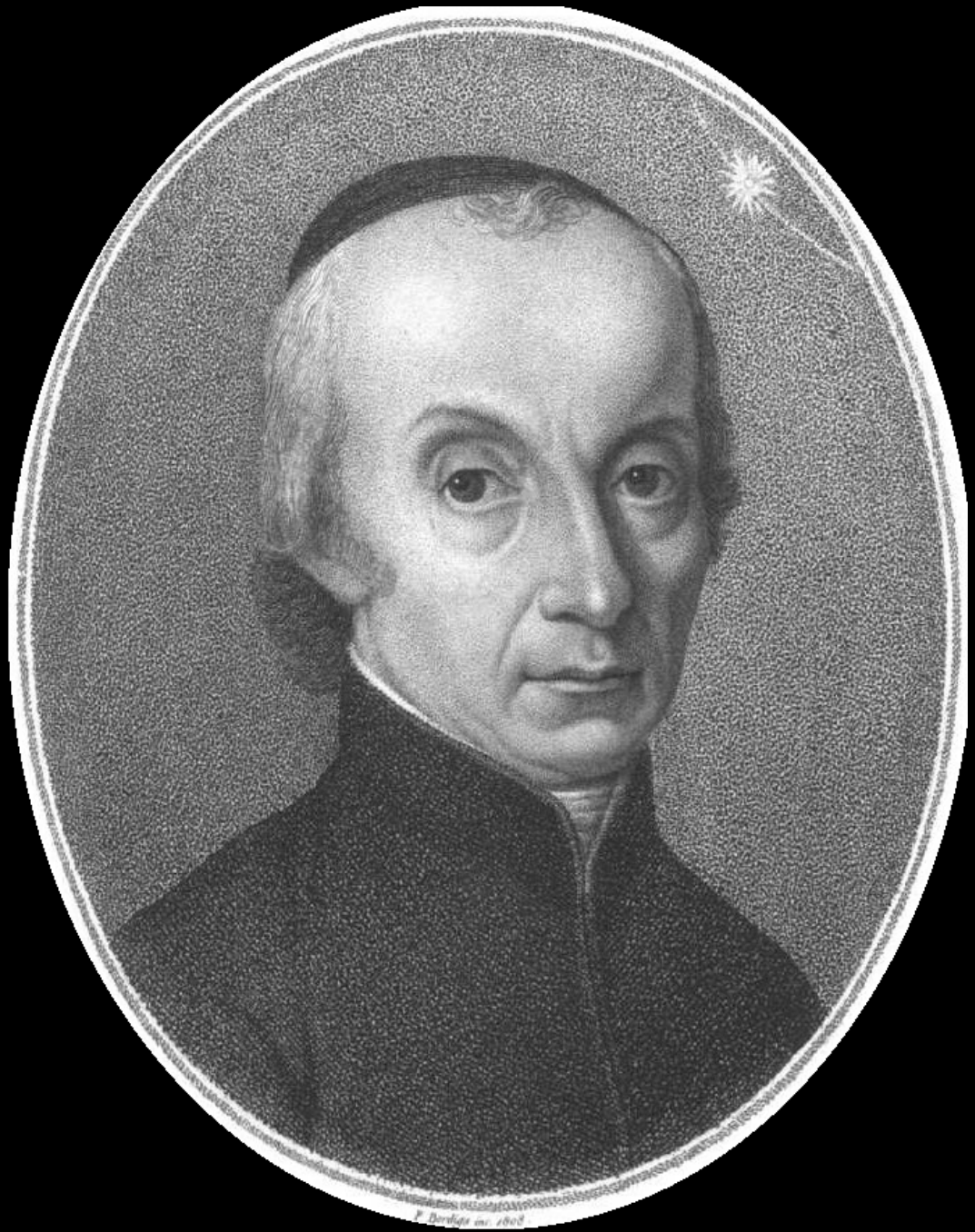
How the Planets Affect Our Daily Lives ...

... A Brief History of Uncertainty







Beobachtungen des zu Palermo d. 1 Jan. 1801 von Prof. *Piazzi* neu entdeckten Gestirns.

1801		Mittlere Sonnen-Zeit		Gerade Aufsteig in Zeit		Gerade Aufsteigung in Graden		Nördl. Abweich.		Geocentrische Länge		Geocentr. Breite		Ort der Sonne + 20″ Aberration		Logar. d. Distanz ☉ ♂
		St ′ ″		St ′ ″		° ′ ″		° ′ ″		♈ ° ′ ″		° ′ ″		♈ ° ′		
Jan.	1	8 43	17,8	3 27	11,25	51 47	48,8	15 37	43,5	1 23	22 58,3	3 6	42,1	9 11	1 30,9	9,9926156
	2	8 39	14,6	3 26	53,85	51 43	27,8	15 41	5,5	1 23	19 44,3	3 2	24,9	9 12	2 28,6	9,9926317
	3	8 34	53,3	3 26	38,4::	51 39	36,0	15 44	31,6	1 23	16 58,6	2 58	9,9	9 13	3 26,6	9,9926324
	4	8 30	42,1	3 26	23,16	51 35	47,3	15 47	57,6	1 23	14 15,5	2 53	55,6	9 14	4 24,9	9,9926418
	10	8 6	15,8	3 25	32,1::	51 23	1,5	16 10	32,0	1 23	7 59,1	2 29	0,6	9 20	10 17,5	9,9927641
	11	8 2	17,5	3 25	29,73	51 22	26,0	. . . . .		. . . . .		. . . . .		. . . . .		. . . . .
	13	7 54	26,2	3 25	30,30	51 22	34,5	16 22	49,5	1 23	10 37,6	2 16	59,7	9 23	12 13,8	9,9928490
	14	7 50	31,7	3 25	31,72	51 22	55,8	16 27	5,7	1 23	12 1,2	2 12	56,7	9 24	14 13,5	9,9928809
	17	. . . . .		. . . . .		. . . . .		16 40	13,0	. . . . .		. . . . .		. . . . .		. . . . .
	18	7 35	11,3	3 25	55,::	51 28	45,0	. . . . .		. . . . .		. . . . .		. . . . .		. . . . .
	19	7 31	28,5	3 26	8,15	51 32	2,3	16 49	16,1	1 23	25 59,2	1 53	38,2	9 29	19 53,8	9,9930607
	21	7 24	2,7	3 26	34,27	51 38	34,1	16 58	35,9	1 23	34 21,3	1 46	6,0	10 1	20 40,3	9,9931434
	22	7 20	21,7	3 26	49,42	51 42	21,3	17 3	18,5	1 23	39 1,8	1 42	28,1	10 2	21 32,0	9,9931886
	23	7 16	43,5	3 27	6,90	51 46	43,5	17 8	5,5	1 23	44 15,7	1 38	52,1	10 3	22 22,7	9,9932348
	28	6 58	51,3	3 28	54,53	52 13	38,3	17 32	54,1	1 24	15 15,7	1 21	6,9	10 8	26 20,1	9,9935062
	30	6 51	52,9	3 29	48,14	52 27	2,1	17 43	11,0	1 24	30 9,0	1 14	16,0	10 10	27 46,2	9,9936332
	31	6 48	26,4	3 30	17,25	52 34	18,8	17 48	21,5	1 24	38 7,3	1 10	54,6	10 11	28 28,5	9,9937007
Febr.	1	6 44	59,9	3 30	47,2::	52 41	48,0	17 53	36,3	1 24	46 19,3	1 7	30,9	10 12	29 9,6	9,9937703
	2	6 41	35,8	3 31	19,06	52 49	45,9	17 58	57,5	1 24	54 57,9	1 4	1,5	10 13	29 49,9	9,9938423
	5	6 31	31,5	3 33	2,70	53 15	40,5	18 15	1,0	1 25	22 43,4	0 54	23,9	10 16	31 45,5	9,9940751
	8	6 21	39,2	3 34	58,50	53 44	37,5	18 31	23,2	1 25	53 29,5	0 45	5,0	10 19	33 33,3	9,9943276
	11	6 11	58,2	3 37	6,54	54 16	38,1	18 47	58,8	1 26	26 40,0	0 36	2,9	10 22	35 11,4	9,9945823


1801/01/01
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1801/02/11

hier in der Nähe der Quadratur der Einfluſs der Sonnen-Länge geringer iſt, als in andern Lagen. Dr. *Gauſs* glaubt daher, daſs es nicht undienlich wäre, wenn man die Fehler der Sonnentafeln aus ſehr genauen Beobachtungen für dieſe Zeiten beſtimmte, und die Örter der Sonne hiernach verbeſſerte. Dieſe *vierten* Elemente ſind nun folgende:

Sonnenferne	. .	326°	27′	38″	Hieraus:
☊	. . . .	81	0	44	gröſste Mittelp. Gleichung . . . = 9° 27′ 41″
Neigung	. .	10	36	57	tägl. mittlere heliocentr.
Log. halb. gr. Axe		0,4420527			tropiſche Beweg. 770,″914
Excentricität	. .	0,0825017			
Epoche 1800 31 Dec.		77°	36′	34″	

Aus dieſen Elementen hat Dr. *Gauſs* folgende Örter der *Ceres Ferdinandea* im voraus berechnet. Die Zeit iſt mittlere für Mitternacht in *Palermo*.

1801		Geocentriſche Länge			Geocentriſche Breite nördl.		Logarith. des Abſtandes von der ♂	Logarith. des Abſtandes von der ☉	Verhältniſs der geſehenen Helligk.
		♌	°	′	°	′			
Nov.	25	5	20	16	9	25	0, 42181	0, 40468	0, 6102
Dec.	1	5	22	15	9	48	0, 40940	0, 40472	0, 6459
	7	5	24	7	10	12	0, 39643	0, 40479	0, 6855
	13	5	25	51	10	37	0, 38296	0, 40488	0, 7290
	19	5	27	27	11	4	0, 36902	0, 40499	0, 7770
	25	5	28	53	11	32	0, 35468	0, 40512	0, 8295
	31	6	0	10	12	1	0, 34000	0, 40528	0, 8869

Sollte man den Ort des Planeten nach dieſen Elementen genauer, oder auf eine längere Zeit berechnen wollen: ſo ſetzen wir zu dieſem Behufe noch folgende Formeln hierher:

1) *Zur*

Excentricität = ε = 0,0821307 | tropische Bewegung = 770, 914

Epoche 1800 31 Dec. 77° 36′ 34″

Aus dieſen Elementen hat Dr. *Gauſs* folgende Örter der *Ceres Ferdinandea* im voraus berechnet. Die Zeit iſt mittlere für Mitternacht in *Palermo*.

1801	Geocentriſche Länge			Geocentriſche Breite nördl.		Logarith. des Abſtandes von der ♁	Logarith. des Abſtandes von der ☉	Verhältniſs der geſehenen Helligk.
	♌	°	′	°	′			
Nov. 25	5	20	16	9	25	0, 42181	0, 40468	0, 6102
Dec. 1	5	22	15	9	48	0, 40940	0, 40472	0, 6459
7	5	24	7	10	12	0, 39643	0, 40479	0, 6855
13	5	25	51	10	37	0, 38296	0, 40488	0, 7290
19	5	27	27	11	4	0, 36902	0, 40499	0, 7770
25	5	28	53	11	32	0, 35468	0, 40512	0, 8295
31	6	0	10	12	1	0, 34000	0, 40528	0, 8869

Sollte man den Ort des Planeten nach dieſen Elementen genauer, oder auf eine längere Zeit berechnen wollen: ſo ſetzen wir zu dieſem Behufe noch folgende Formeln hierher:

DELLA SCOPERTA

DEL NUOVO PIANETA

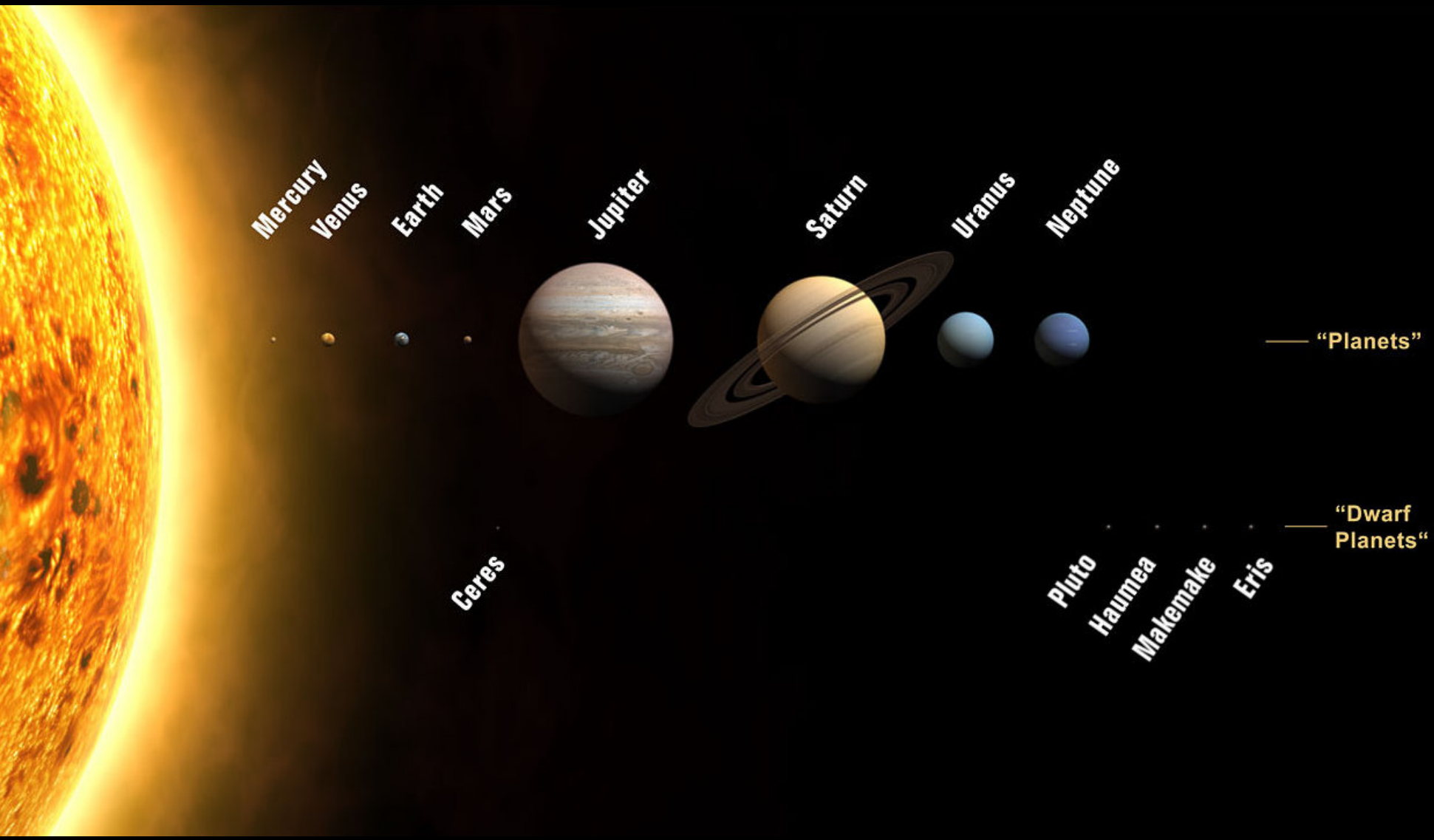
CERERE FERDINANDEA

OTTAVO TRA I PRIMARJ DEL NOSTRO SISTEMA SOLARE.

PALERMO

1802

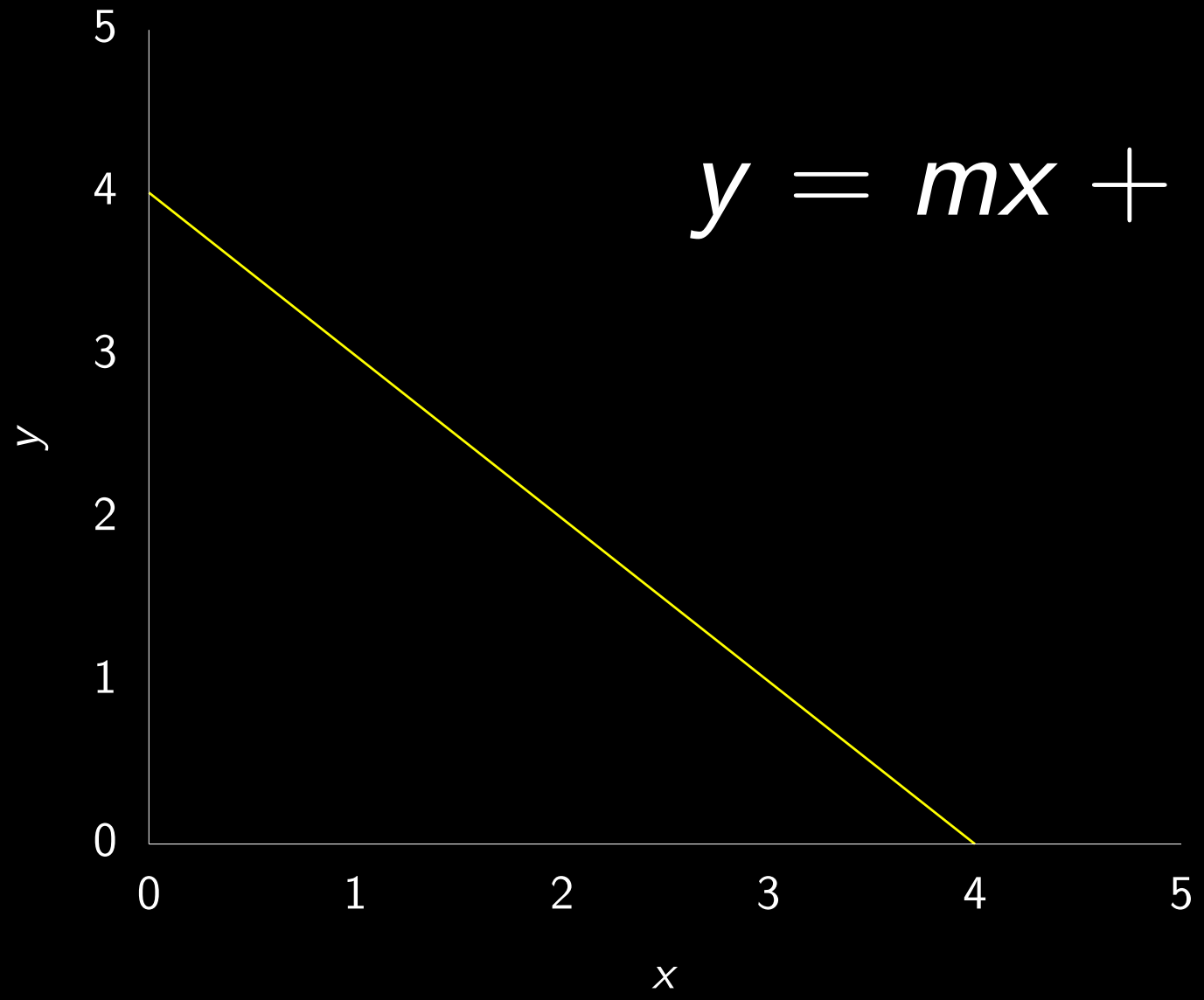
NELLA STAMPERIA REALE.


Mercury
Venus
Earth
Mars
Jupiter
Saturn
Uranus
Neptune
"Planets"
Ceres
Pluto
Haumea
Makemake
Eris
"Dwarf Planets"


I went to the
Sheffield Festival of
Science & Engine
and all
TONY RYAN


hot
100°
0°
cold
Sheffield Festival of
Science & Engineering

$$y = mx + c$$


$y = mx + c$
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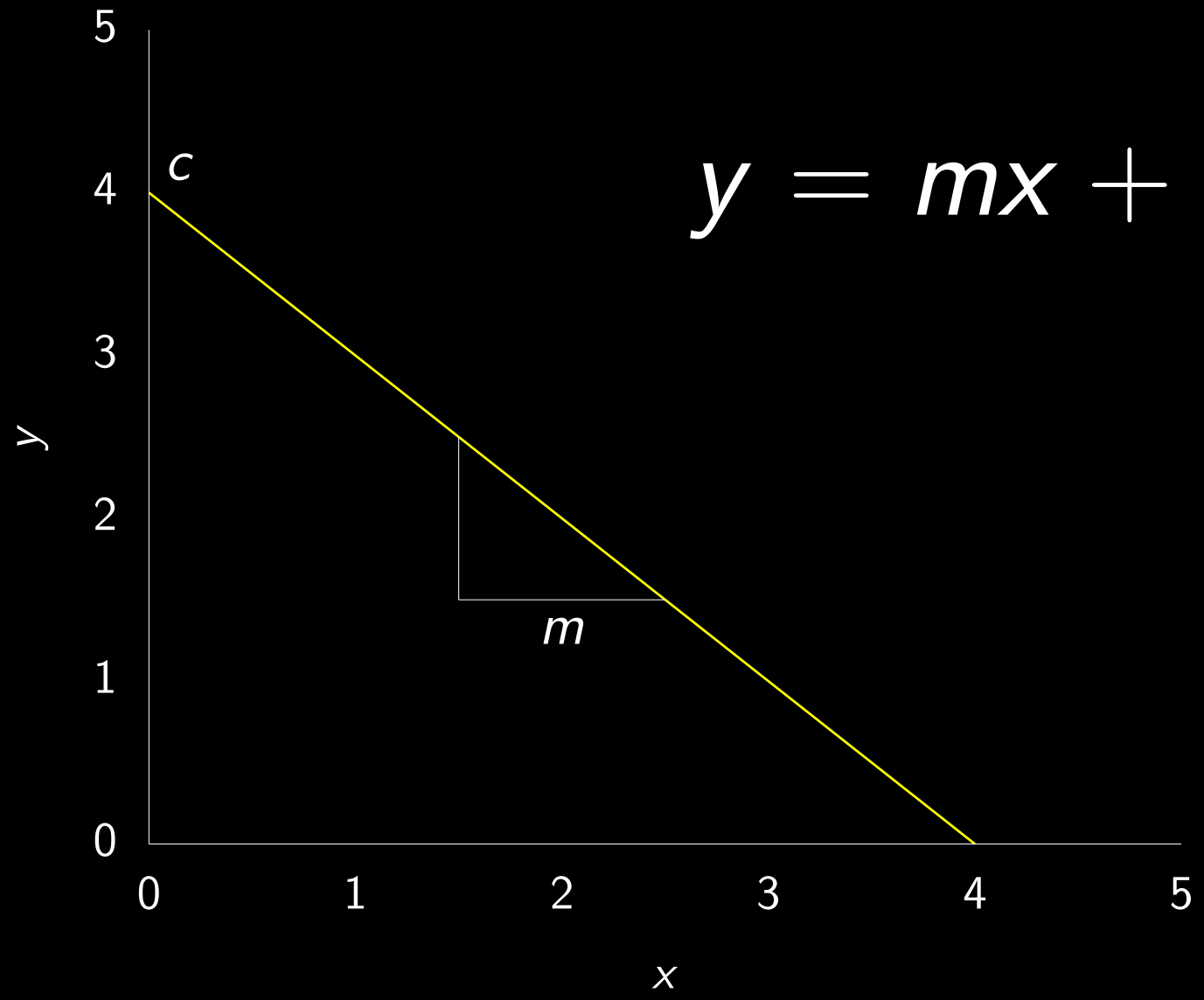
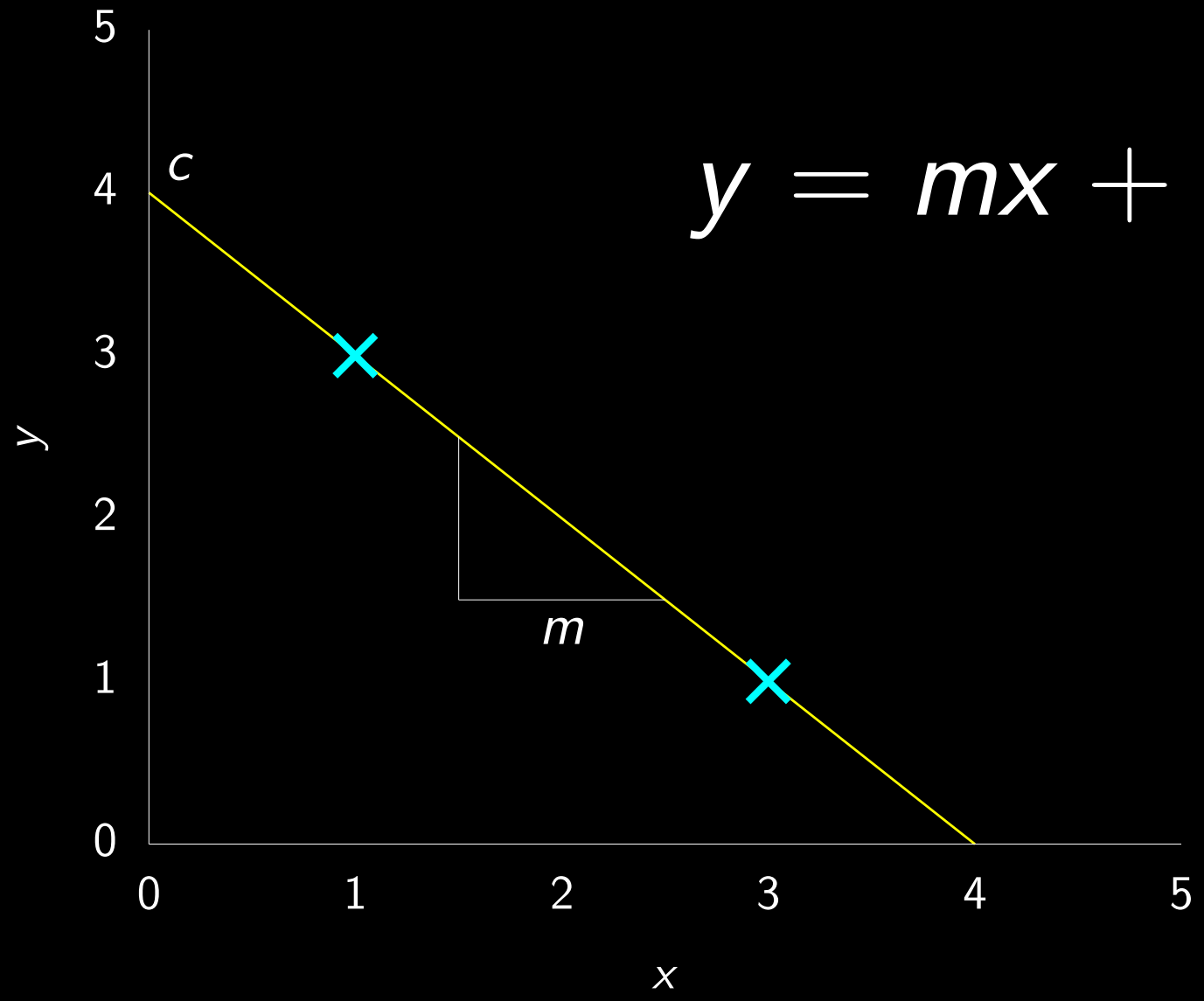


$$y = mx + c$$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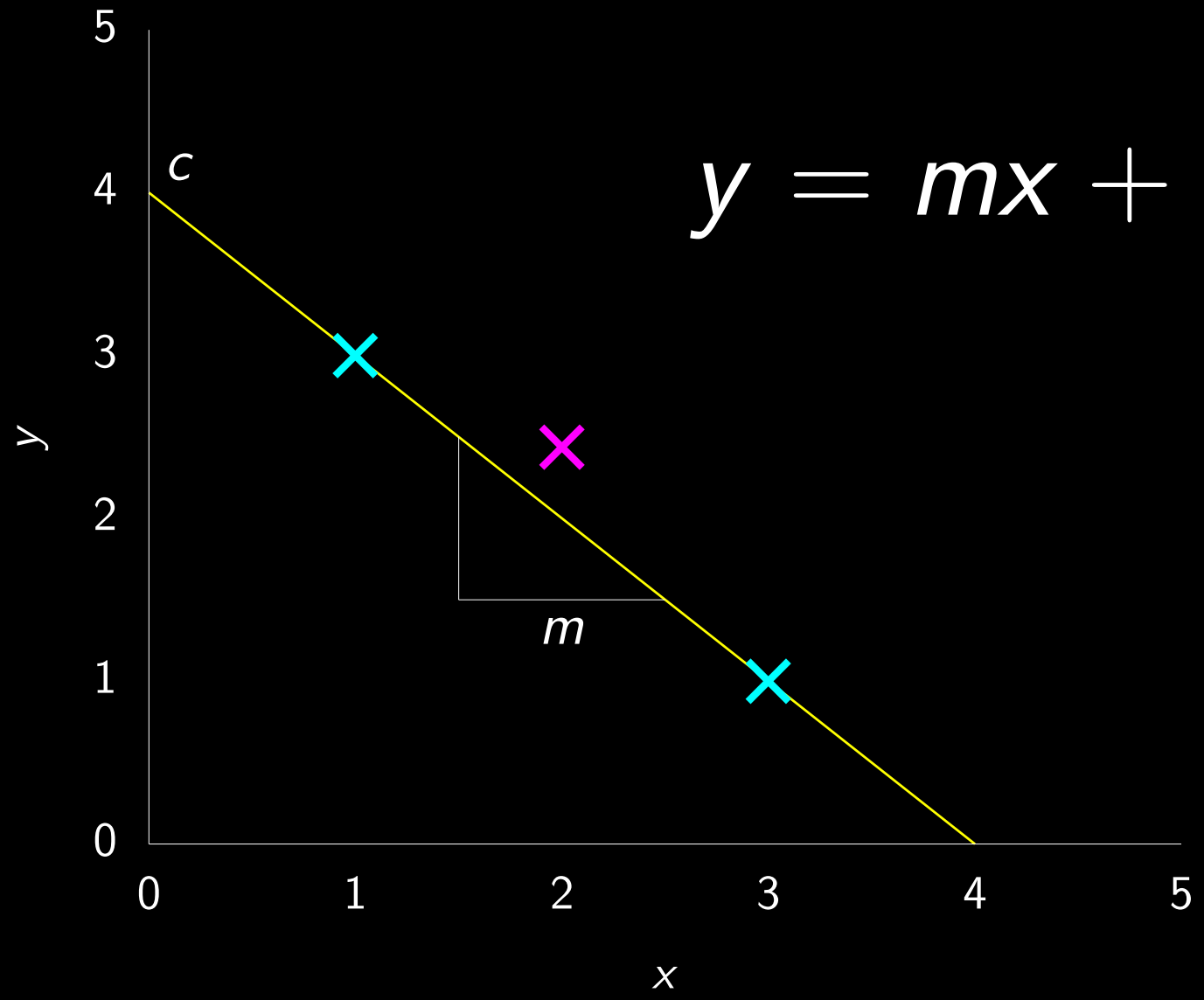
y = mx + c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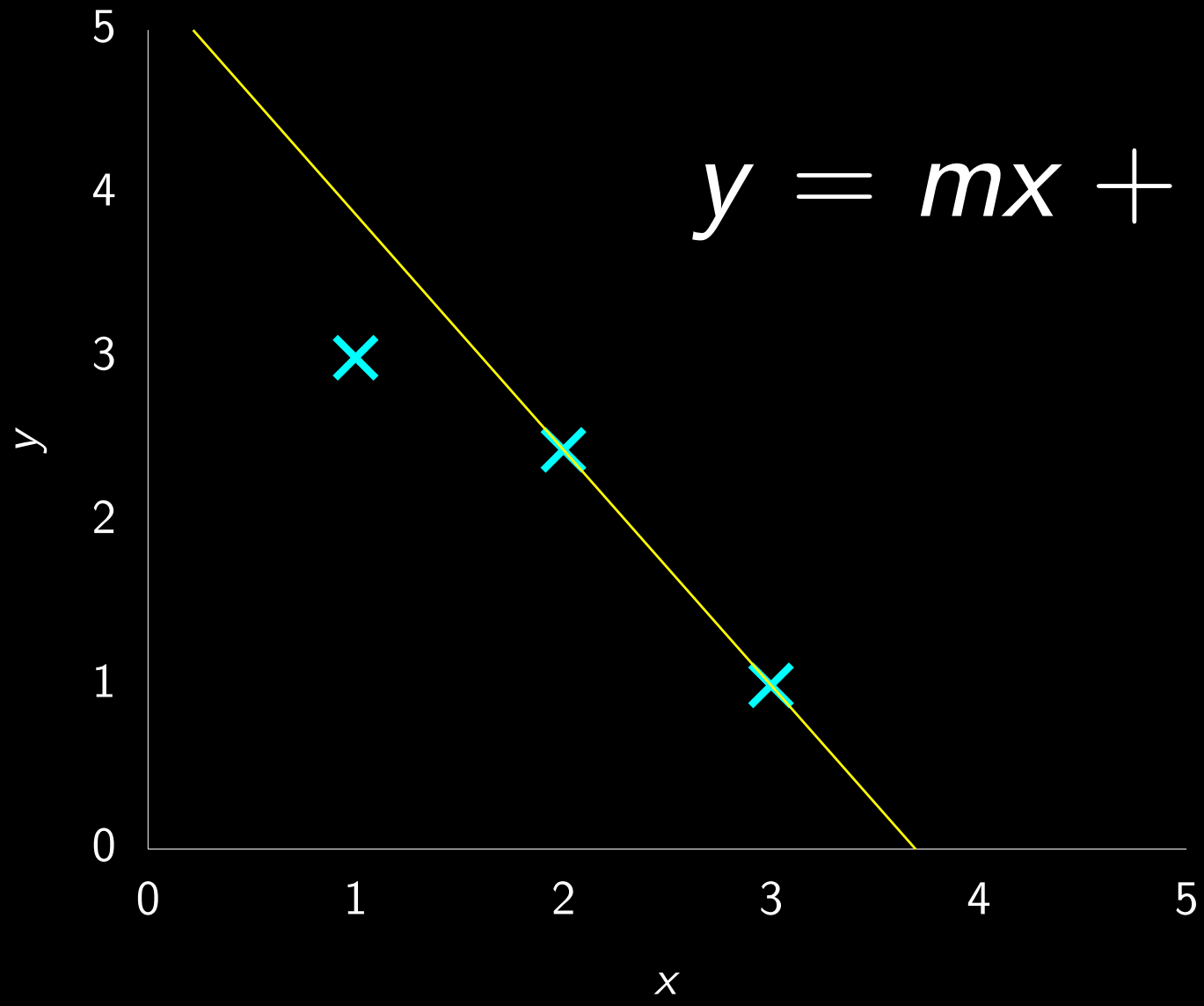
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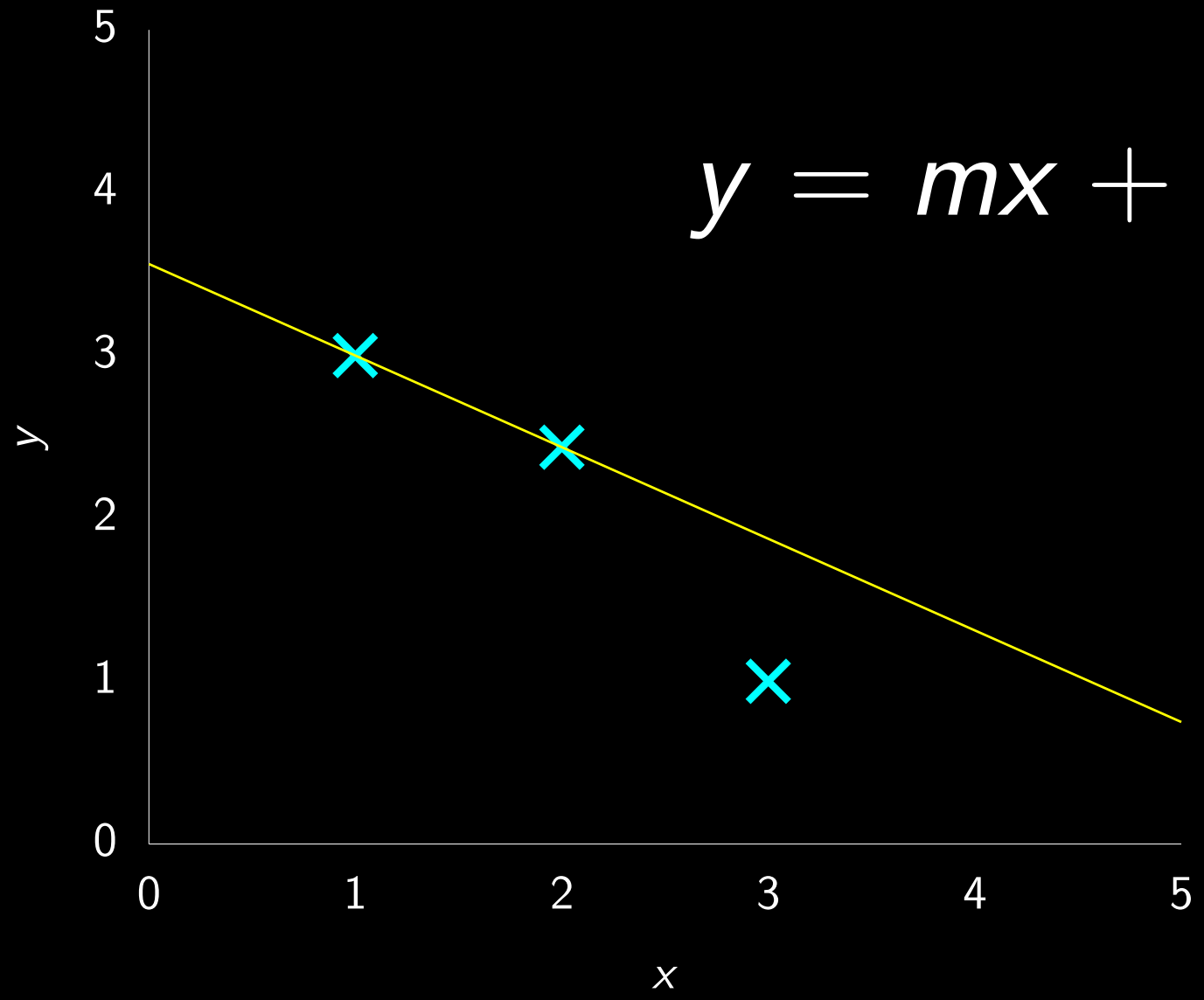
$y = mx + c$
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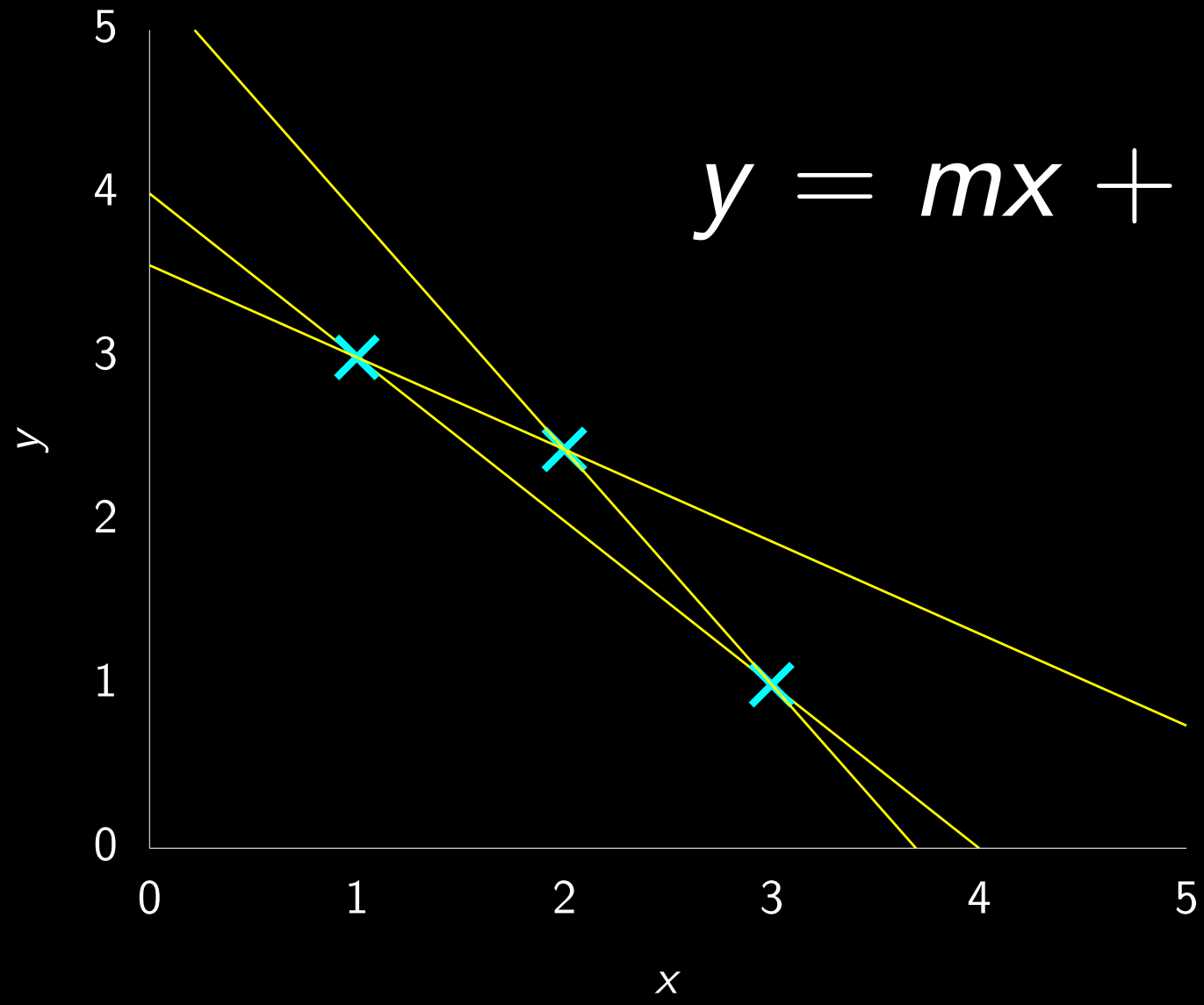
$y = mx + c$
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y
0
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2
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4
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x

$$y = mx + c$$

point 1: $x = 1$, $y = 3$

$$3 = m + c$$

point 2: $x = 3$, $y = 1$

$$1 = 3m + c$$

point 3: $x = 2$, $y = 2.5$

$$2.5 = 2m + c$$

$$y = mx + c + \epsilon$$

point 1: $x = 1$, $y = 3$

$$3 = m + c + \epsilon_1$$

point 2: $x = 3$, $y = 1$

$$1 = 3m + c + \epsilon_2$$

point 3: $x = 2$, $y = 2.5$

$$2.5 = 2m + c + \epsilon_3$$

other, we say that its choice is an effect without a cause. It is then, says Leibnitz, the blind chance of the Epicureans. The contrary opinion is an illusion of the mind, which, losing sight of the evasive reasons of the choice of the will in indifferent things, believes that choice is determined of itself and without motives.

We ought then to regard the present state of the universe as the effect of its anterior state and as the cause of the one which is to follow. Given for one instant an intelligence which could comprehend all the forces by which nature is animated and the respective situation of the beings who compose it—an intelligence sufficiently vast to submit these data to analysis—it would embrace in the same formula the movements of the greatest bodies of the universe and those of the lightest atom; for it, nothing would be uncertain and the future, as the past, would be present to its eyes. The human mind offers, in the perfection which it has been able to give to astronomy, a feeble idea of this intelligence. Its discoveries in mechanics and geometry, added to that of universal gravity, have enabled it to comprehend in the same analytical expressions the past and future states of the system of the world. Applying the same method to some other objects of its knowledge, it has succeeded in referring to general laws observed phenomena and in foreseeing those which given circumstances ought to produce. All these efforts in the search for truth tend to lead it back continually to the vast intelligence which we have just mentioned, but from which it will always remain infinitely removed. This tendency, peculiar to the human race, is that which renders it superior to animals; and their progress

choice is determined of itself and without motives.

We ought then to regard the present state of the universe as the effect of its anterior state and as the cause of the one which is to follow. Given for one instant an intelligence which could comprehend all the forces by which nature is animated and the respective situation of the beings who compose it—an intelligence sufficiently vast to submit these data to analysis—it would embrace in the same formula the movements of the greatest bodies of the universe and those of the lightest atom; for it, nothing would be uncertain and the future, as the past, would be present to its eyes.

ww.ted.com/talks/neil_burgess_how_your_brain_tells_you_where_you

height: "The day will come when, by study pursued through several ages, the things now concealed will appear with evidence; and posterity will be astonished that truths so clear had escaped us." Clairaut then undertook to submit to analysis the perturbations which the comet had experienced by the action of the two great planets, Jupiter and Saturn; after immense calculations he fixed its next passage at the perihelion toward the beginning of April, 1759, which was actually verified by observation. The regularity which astronomy shows us in the movements of the comets doubtless exists also in all phenomena.

The curve described by a simple molecule of air or vapor is regulated in a manner just as certain as the planetary orbits; the only difference between them is that which comes from our ignorance.

Probability is relative, in part to this ignorance, in part to our knowledge. We know that of three or a greater number of events a single one ought to occur; but nothing induces us to believe that one of them will occur rather than the others. In this state of indecision it is impossible for us to announce their occurrence with certainty. It is, however, probable that one of these events, chosen at will, will not occur because we see several cases equally possible which exclude its occurrence, while only a single one favors it.

The theory of chance consists in reducing all the events of the same kind to a certain number of cases equally possible, that is to say, to such as we may be equally undecided about in regard to their existence, and in determining the number of cases favorable to the event whose probability is sought. The ratio of

shows us in the movements of the comets doubtless exists also in all phenomena.

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DANIEL BERNOVLLIVS
Med. D. Professor honorarius Academiæ Imper.
Petropolitanæ, Anatomiæ et Botanices P.P.O. in
Academiæ Basileensi.
Nat. d. 29. Ian. A.S.R. MDCC.
I. Rudolph. Huber Senat. Basil. pinx.
Dec. III.
C. Jacob. Haid sculp. et excud. Aug. Vind.

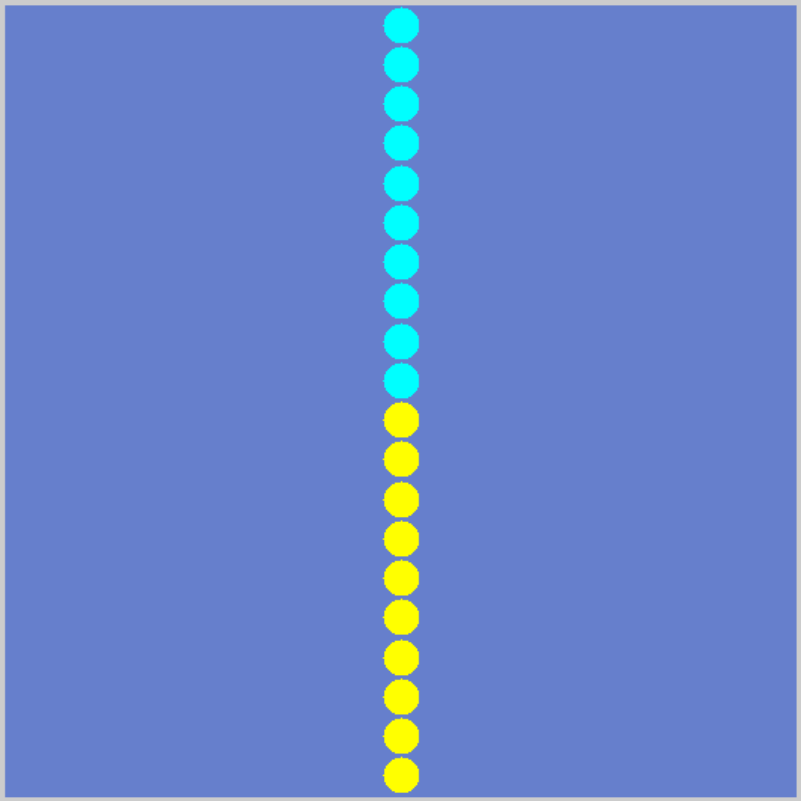
y Billiards

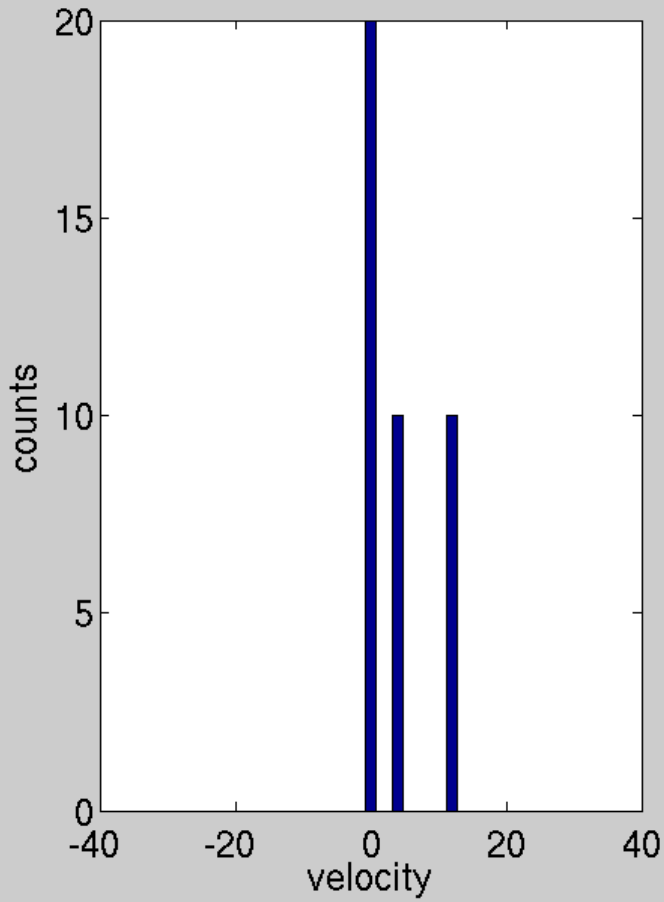
21:37 Neil Lawren

neil@stefano: ~

neil@stefano: ~

Entropy Billiards





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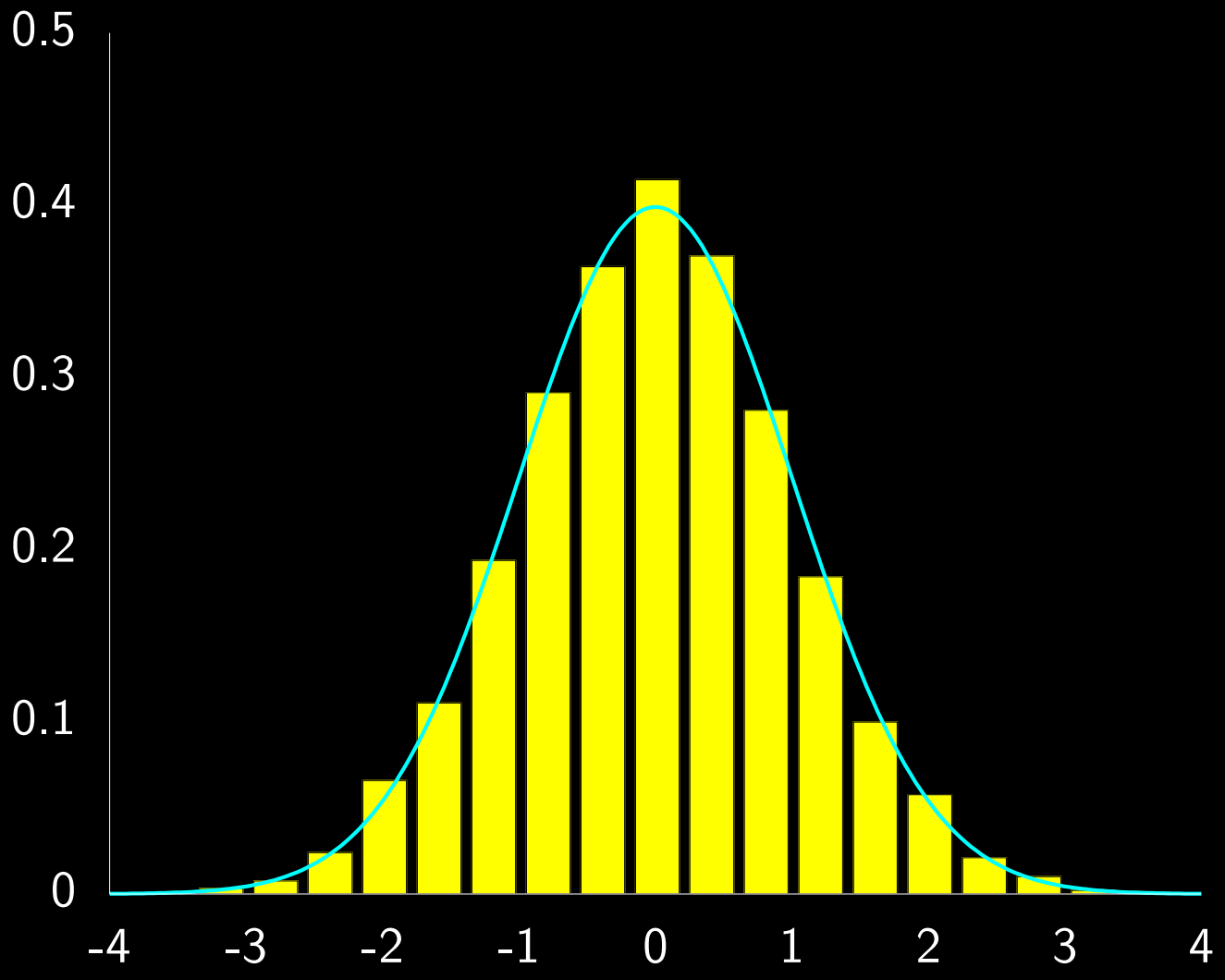
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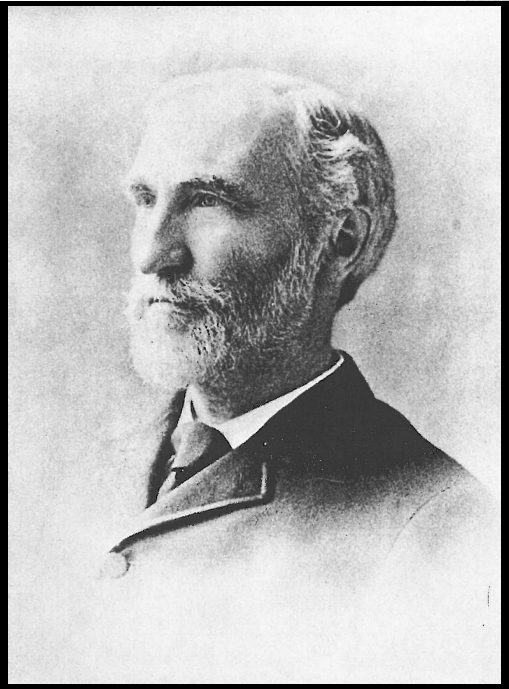
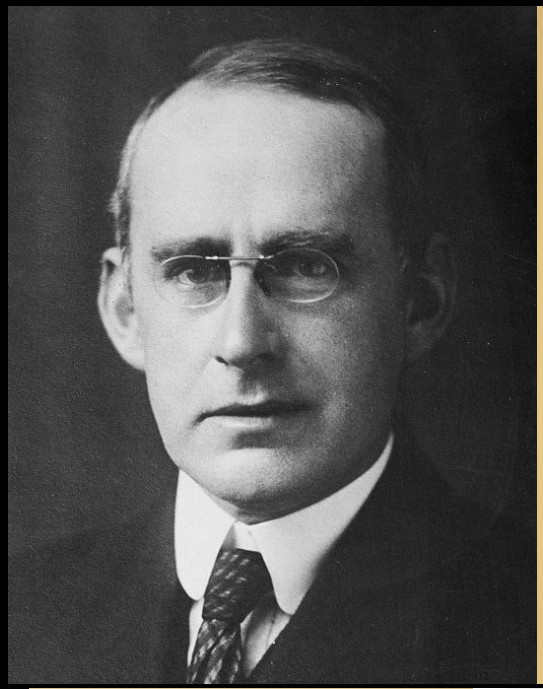




THE NATURE
OF THE
PHYSICAL WORLD

by

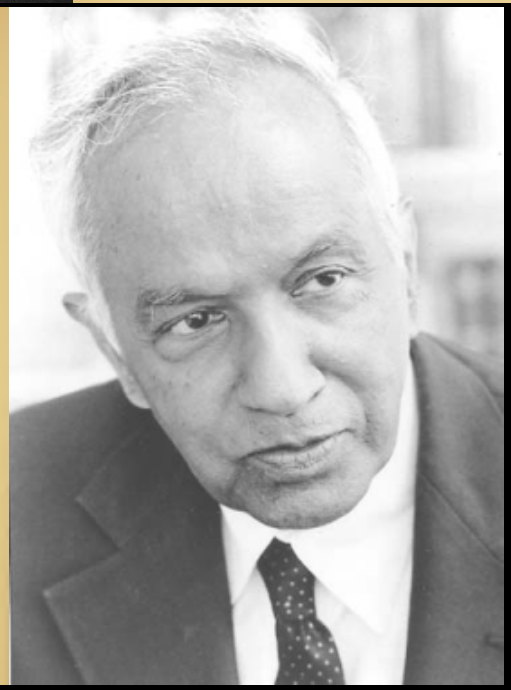
A. S. EDDINGTON
M.A., LL.D., D.Sc., F.R.S.
Plumian Professor of Astronomy
in the
University of Cambridge

THE
GIFFORD LECTURES
1927

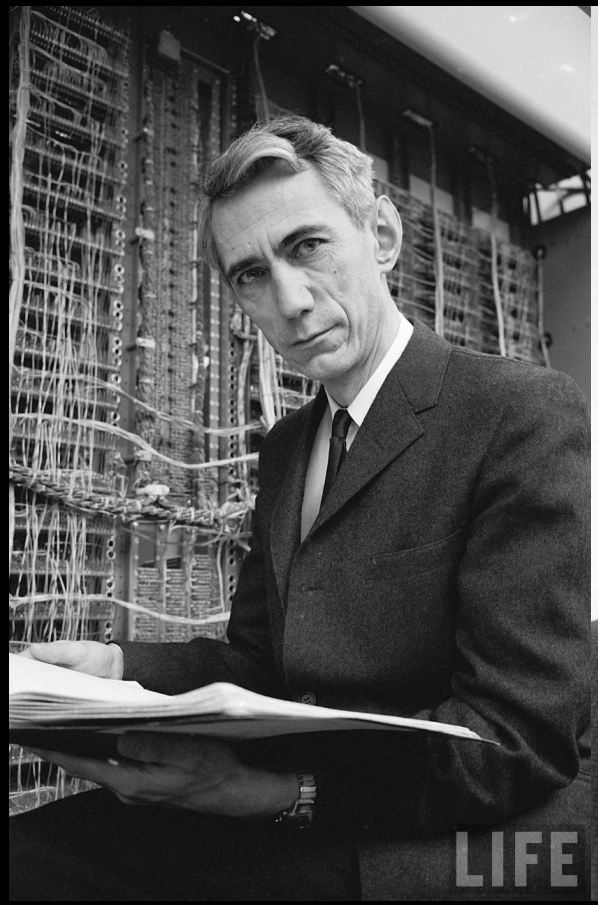
NEW YORK:
THE MACMILLAN COMPANY
CAMBRIDGE, ENGLAND:
AT THE UNIVERSITY PRESS
1929

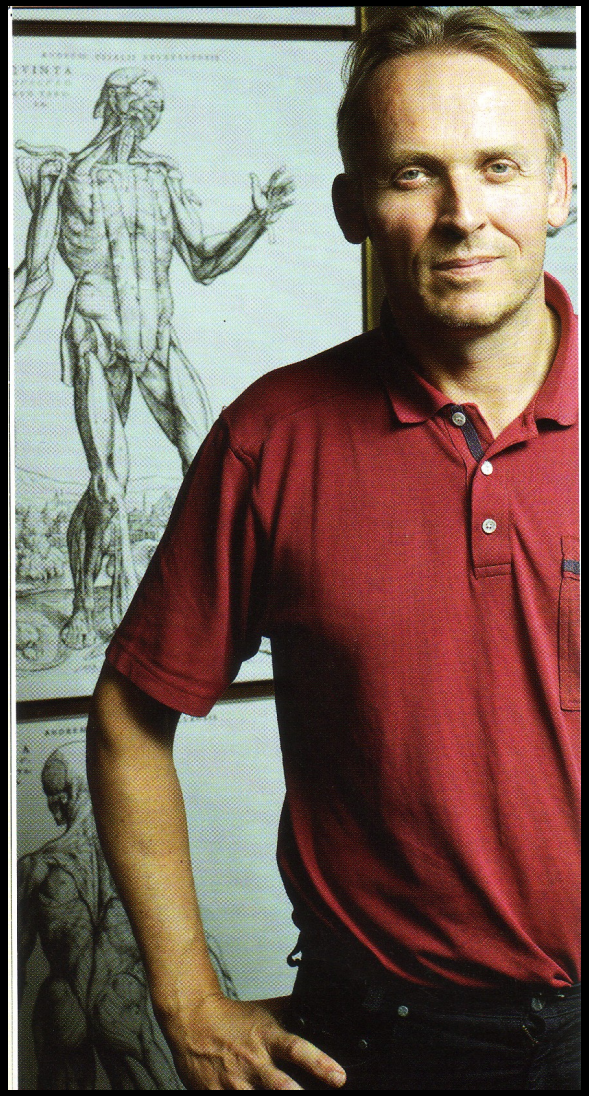
The uniform march of a regiment is not the only form of organised motion; the organised evolutions of a stage chorus have their natural analogue in sound waves. A common measure can now be applied to all forms of organisation. Any loss of organisation is equitably measured by the chance against its recovery by an accidental coincidence. The chance is absurd regarded as a contingency, but it is precise as a measure.

The practical measure of the random element which can increase in the universe but can never decrease is called *entropy*. Measuring by entropy is the same as measuring by the chance explained in the last paragraph, only the unmanageably large numbers are transformed (by a simple formula) into a more convenient scale of reckoning. Entropy continually increases. We can, by isolating parts of the world and postulating rather idealised conditions in our problems, arrest the increase, but we cannot turn it into a decrease. That would involve something much worse than a violation of an ordinary law of Nature, namely, an improbable coincidence. The law that entropy always increases—the second law of thermodynamics—holds, I think, the supreme position among the laws of Nature. If someone points out to you that your pet theory of the universe is in disagreement with Maxwell's equations—then so much the worse for Maxwell's equations. If it is found to be contradicted by observation—well, these experimentalists do bungle things sometimes. But if your theory is found to be against the second law of thermodynamics I can give you no hope; there is nothing for it but to collapse in deepest humiliation. This exaltation of the second law is not unreasonable. There are other laws which we have strong reason to believe in, and we feel that a hypothesis which violates them is highly



ordinary law of Nature, namely, an improbable coincidence. The law that entropy always increases—the second law of thermodynamics—holds, I think, the supreme position among the laws of Nature. If someone points out to you that your pet theory of the universe is in disagreement with Maxwell's equations—then so much the worse for Maxwell's equations. If it is found to be contradicted by observation—well, these experimentalists do bungle things sometimes. But if your theory is found to be against the second law of thermodynamics I can give you no hope; there is nothing for it but to collapse in deepest humiliation. This exaltation


LIFE



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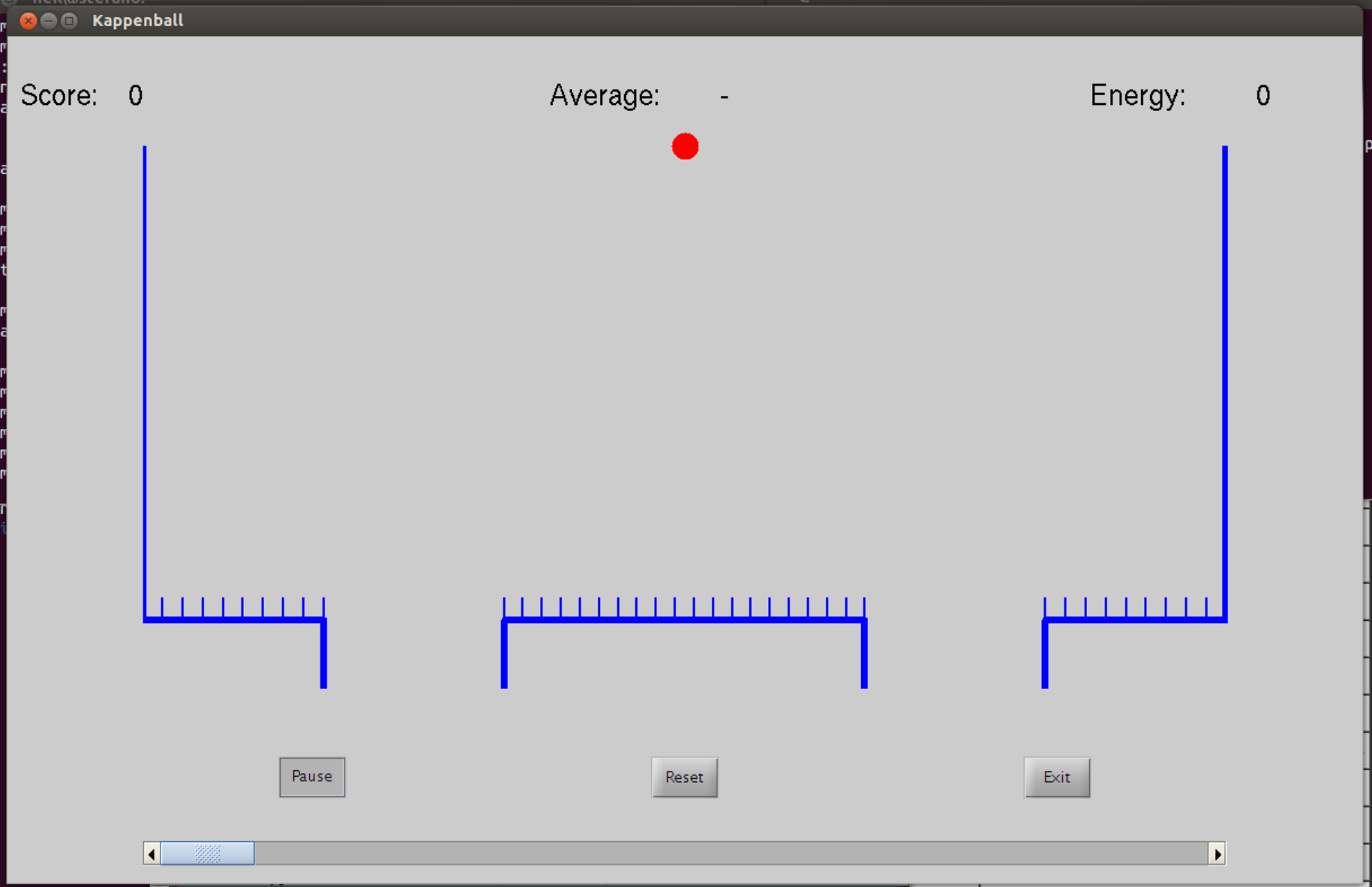


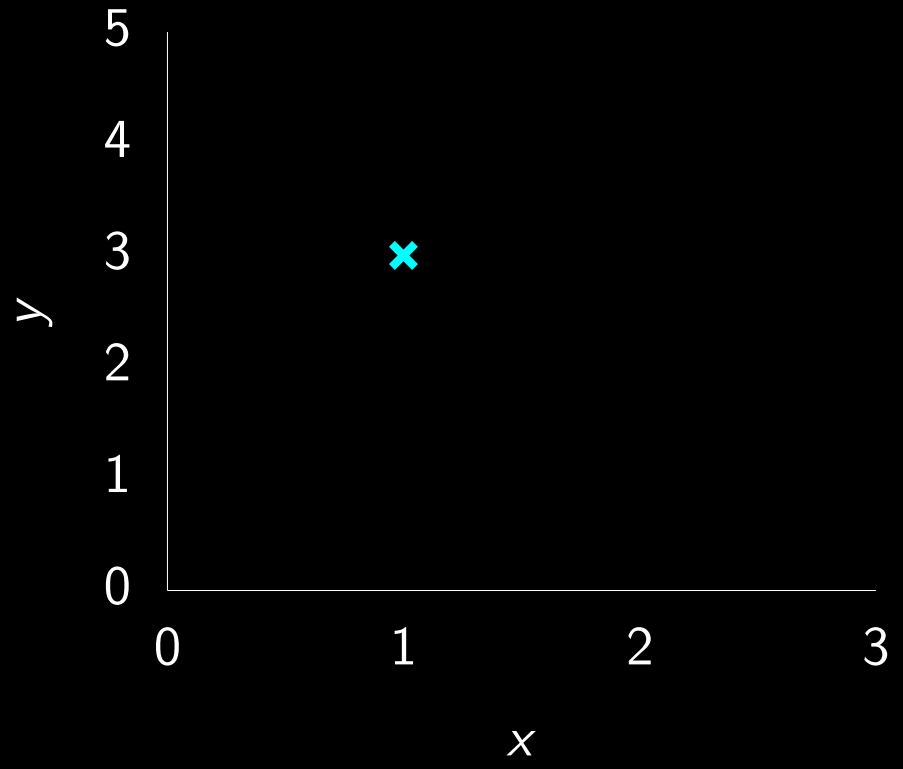
	Class of graphics object
UIContextMenu	Uicontextmenu object associated with the uicontrol


eve ryday health insur ance
GMI CONSTRUCTION
EAST MIDLANDS
PYRAMID CARE

Underdetermined System

What about two unknowns and *one* observation?

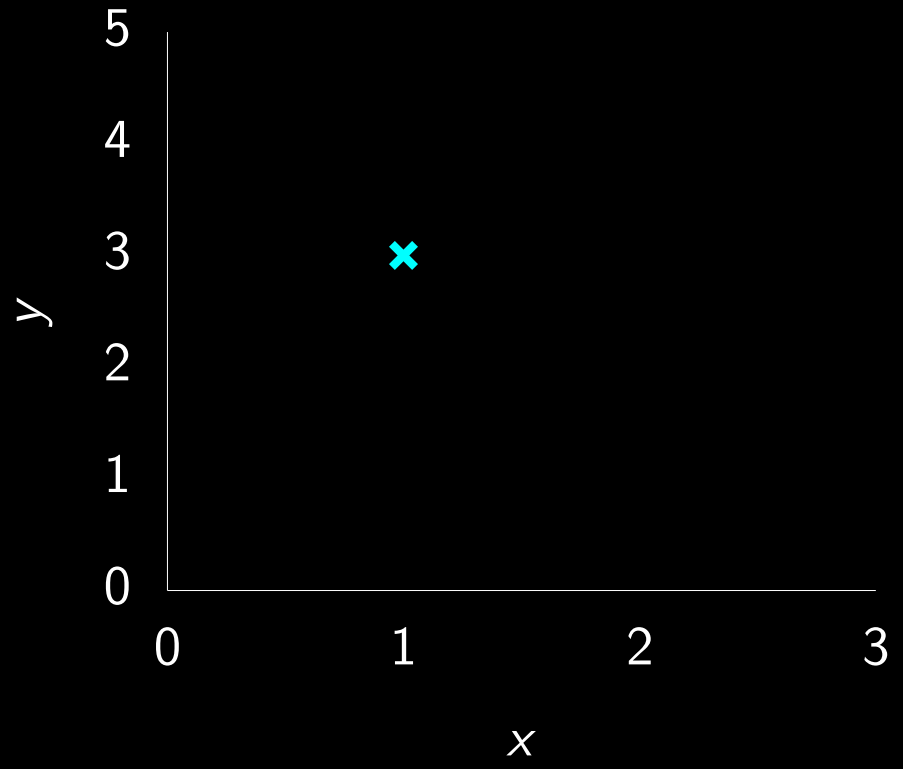
$$y_1 = mx_1 + c$$



Underdetermined System

Can compute m given c.

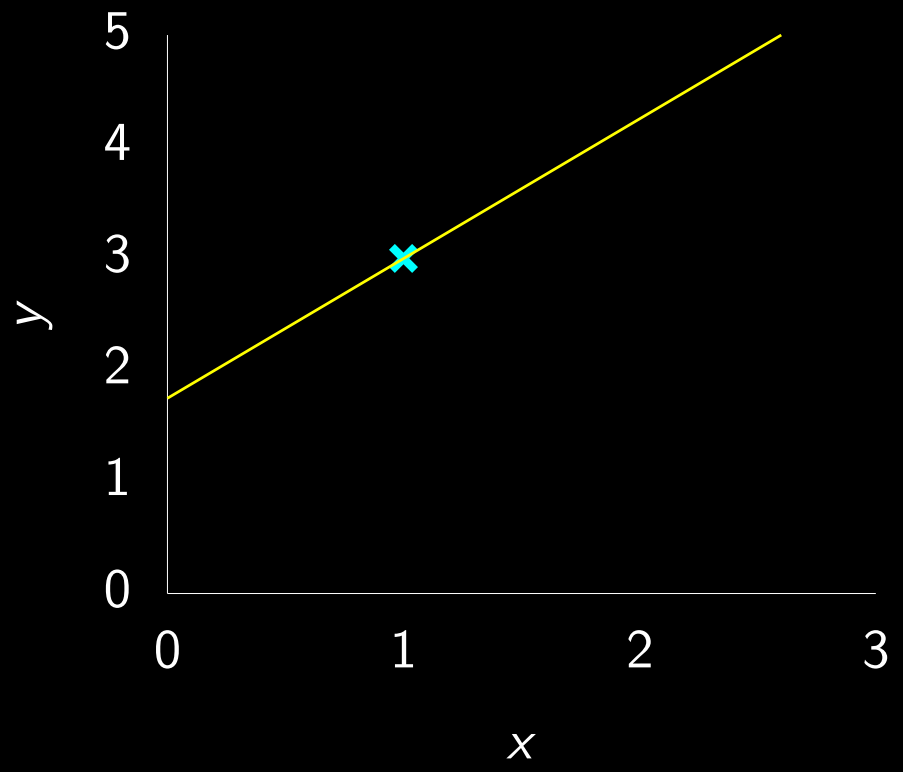
$$m = \frac{y_1 - c}{x}$$



Underdetermined System

Can compute m given c.

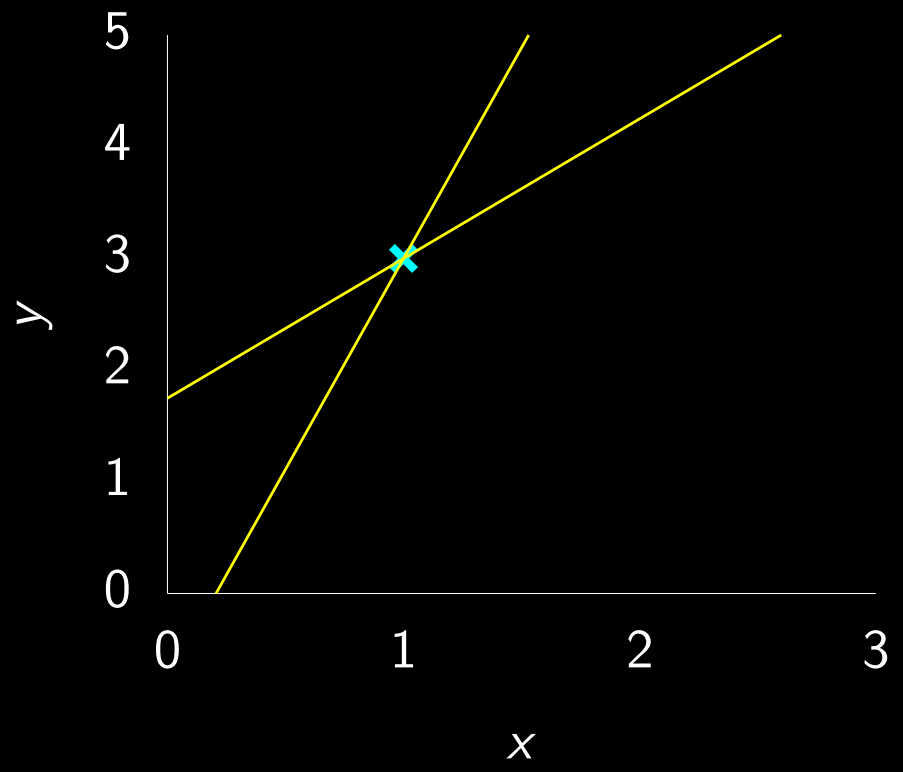
$$c = 1.75 \Longrightarrow m = 1.25$$



Underdetermined System

Can compute m given c.

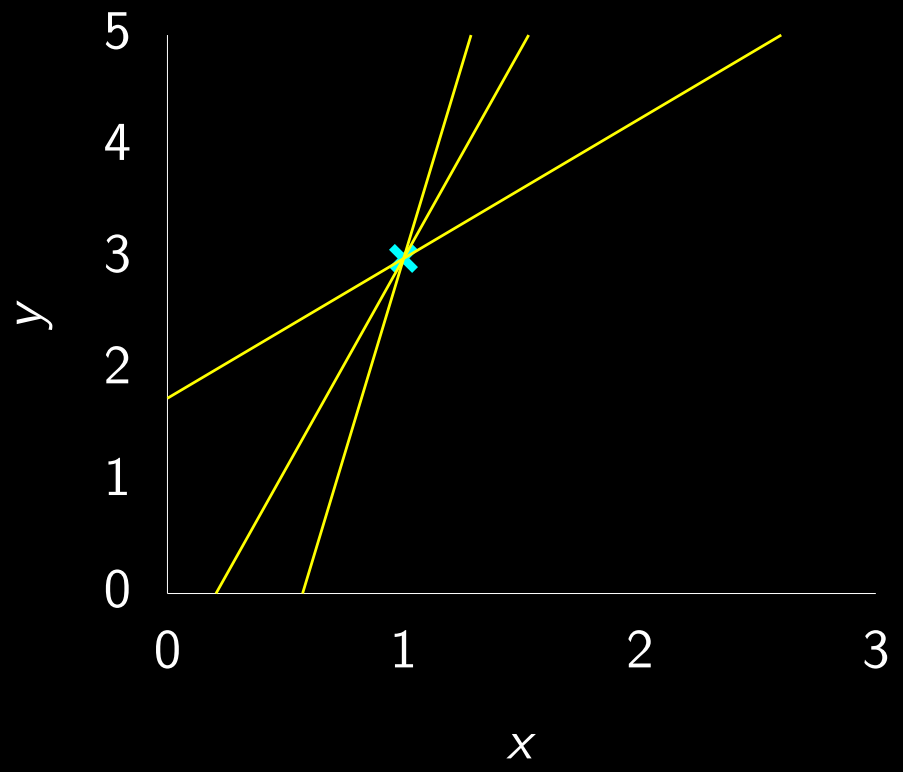
$$c = -0.777 \Longrightarrow m = 3.78$$



Underdetermined System

Can compute m given c.

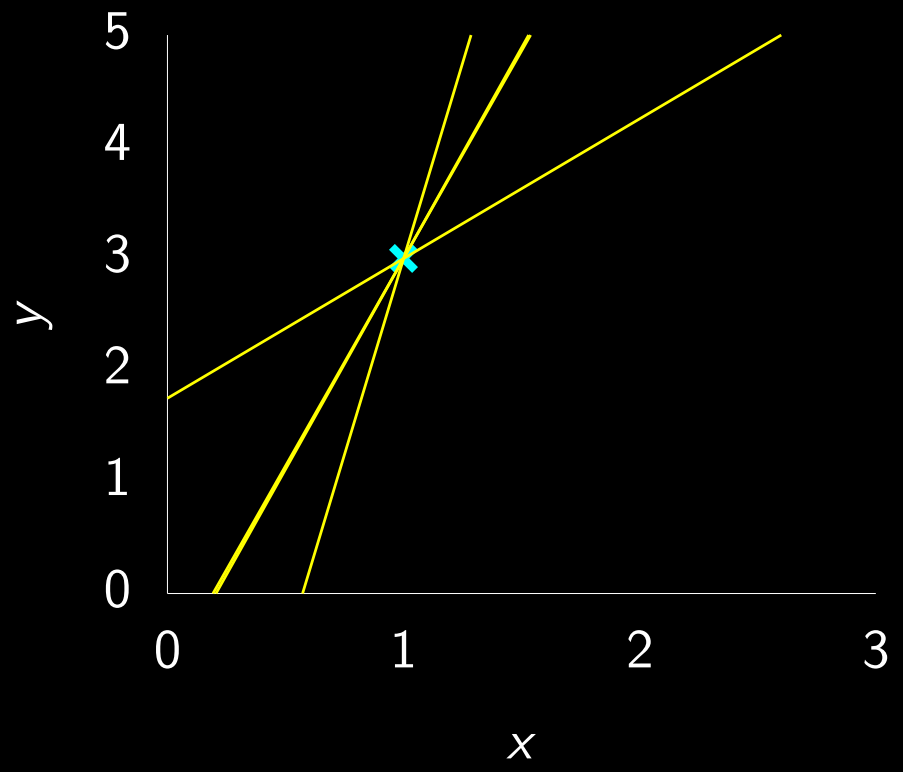
$$c = -4.01 \Longrightarrow m = 7.01$$



Underdetermined System

Can compute m given c.

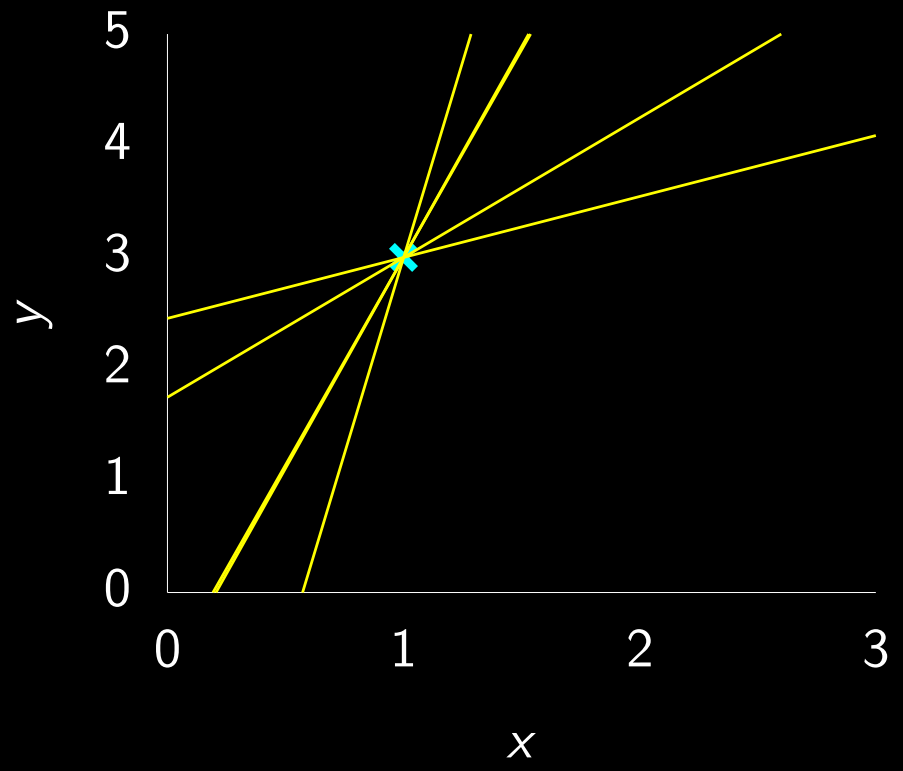
$$c = -0.718 \Longrightarrow m = 3.72$$



Underdetermined System

Can compute m given c.

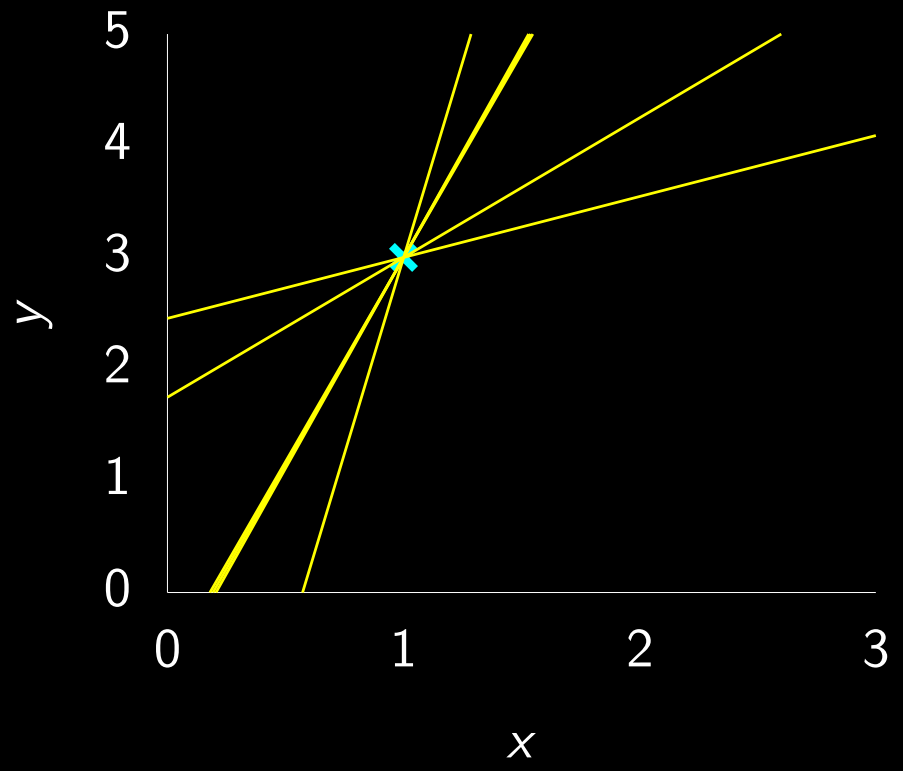
$$c = 2.45 \Longrightarrow m = 0.545$$



Underdetermined System

Can compute m given c.

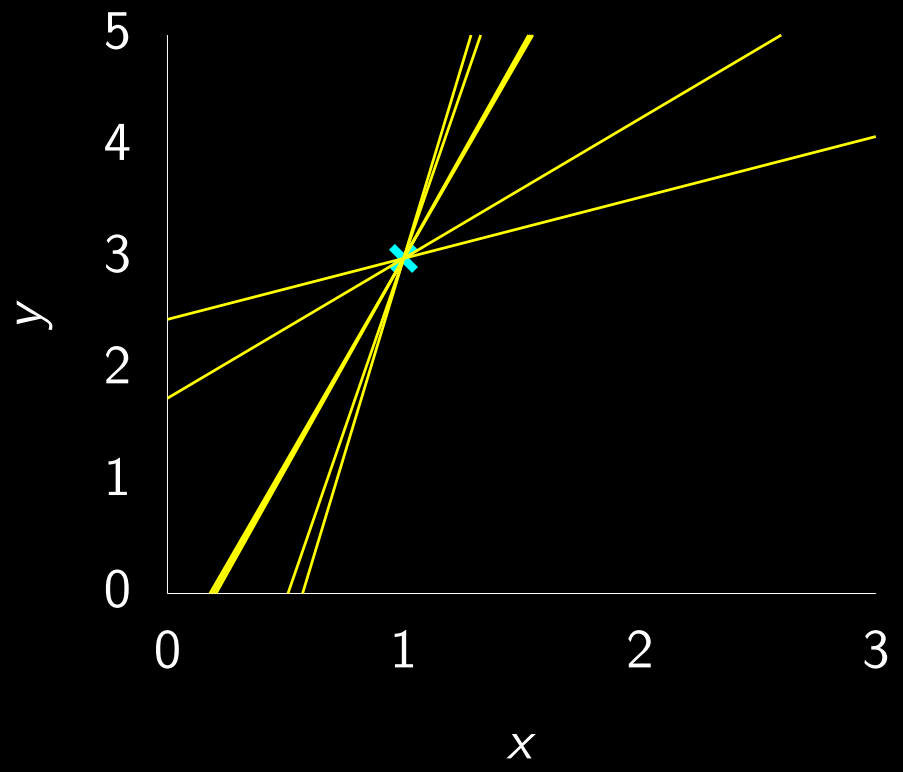
$$c = -0.657 \Longrightarrow m = 3.66$$



Underdetermined System

Can compute m given c.

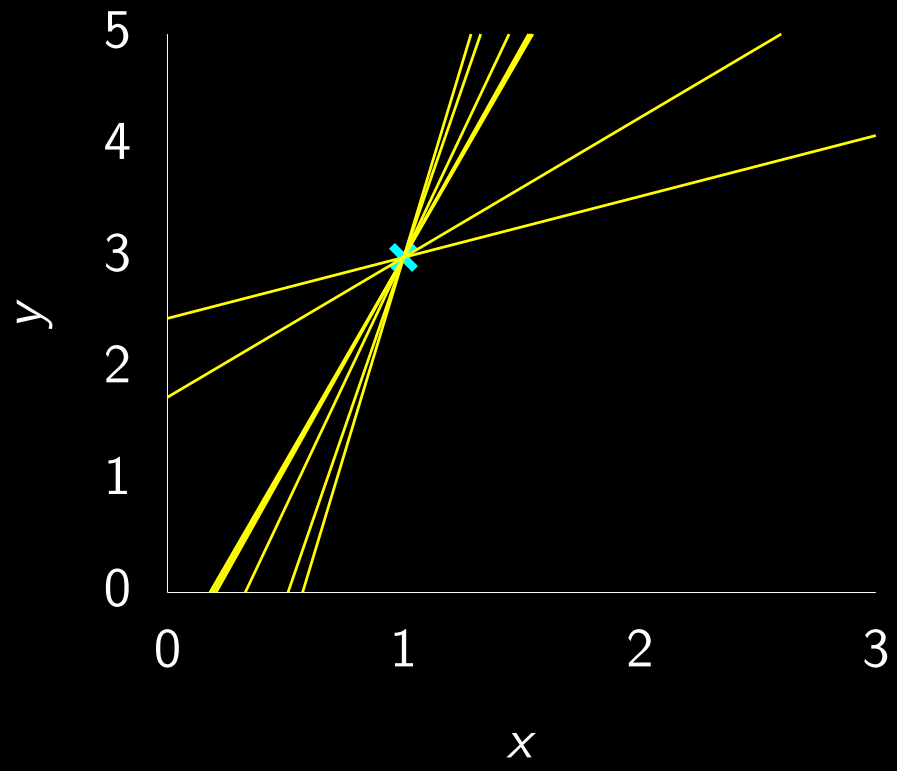
$$c = -3.13 \Longrightarrow m = 6.13$$



Underdetermined System

Can compute m given c.

$$c = -1.47 \Longrightarrow m = 4.47$$

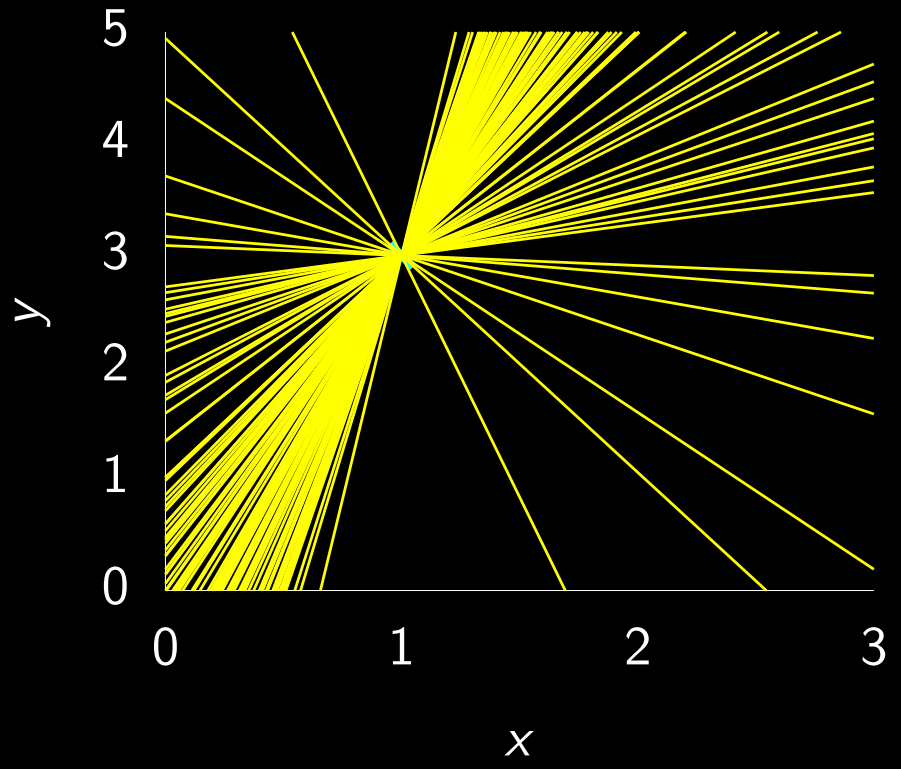


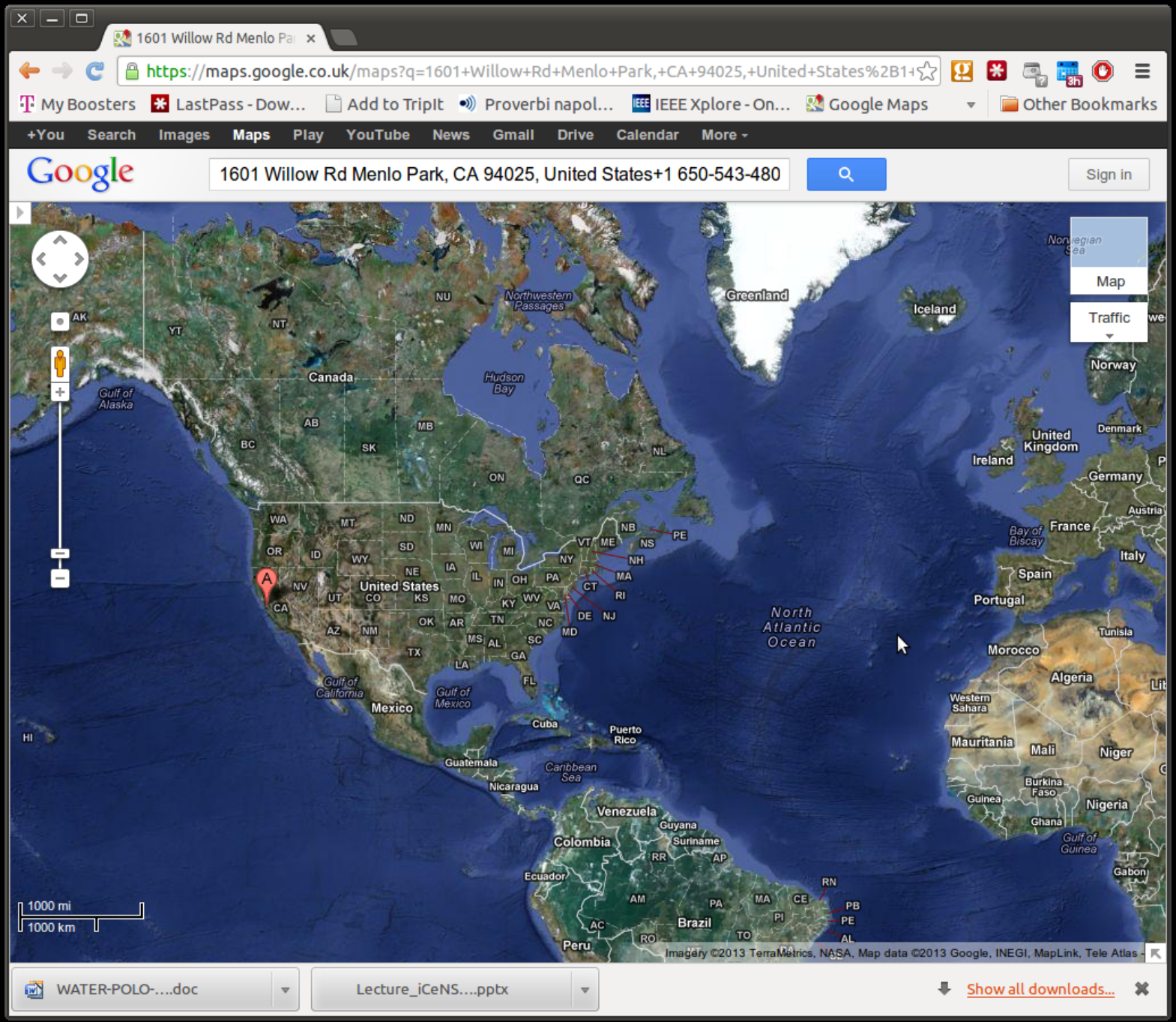
Underdetermined System

Can compute m given c.
Assume

$$c \sim \mathcal{N}(0, 4),$$

we find a distribution of solutions.

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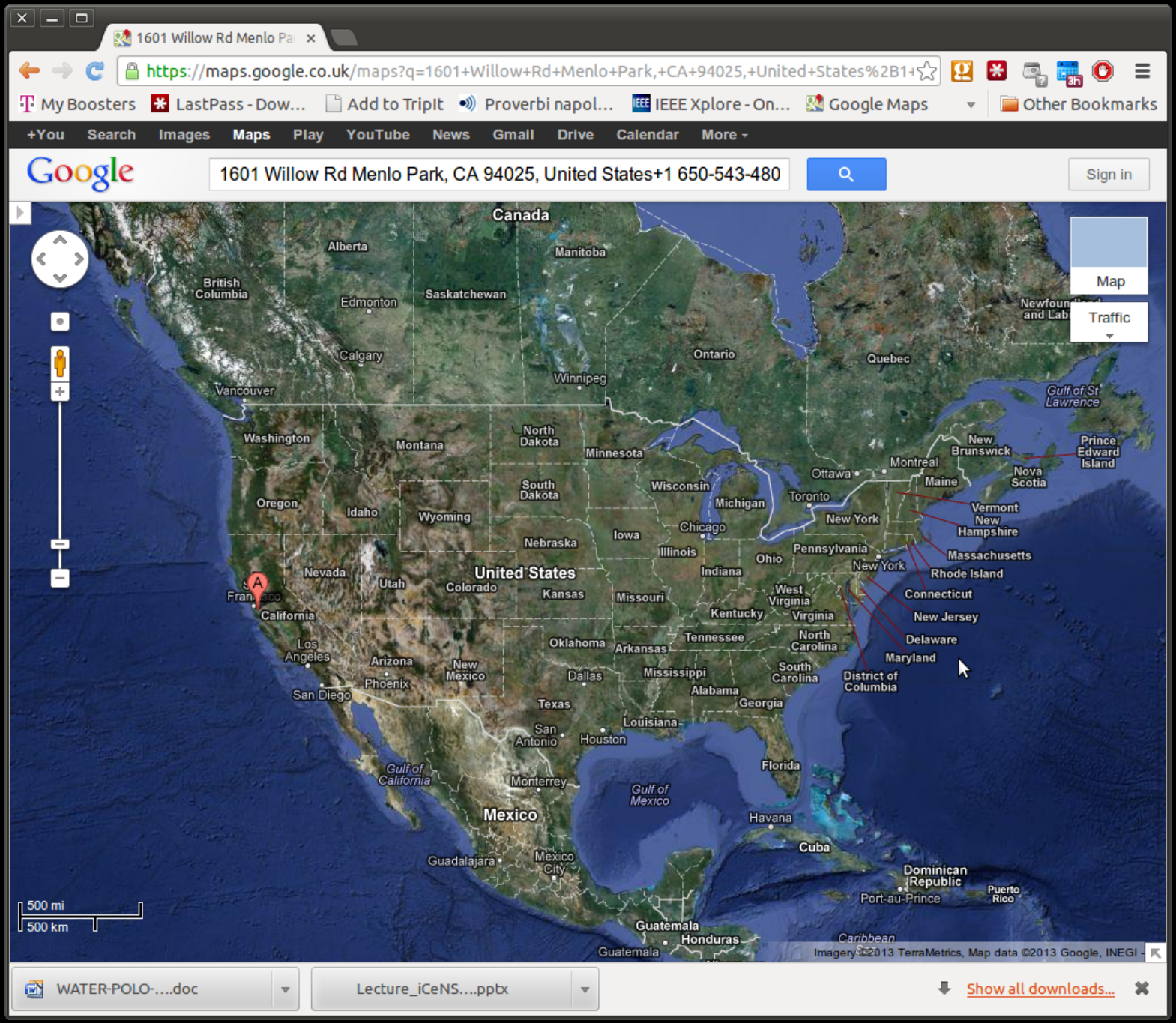
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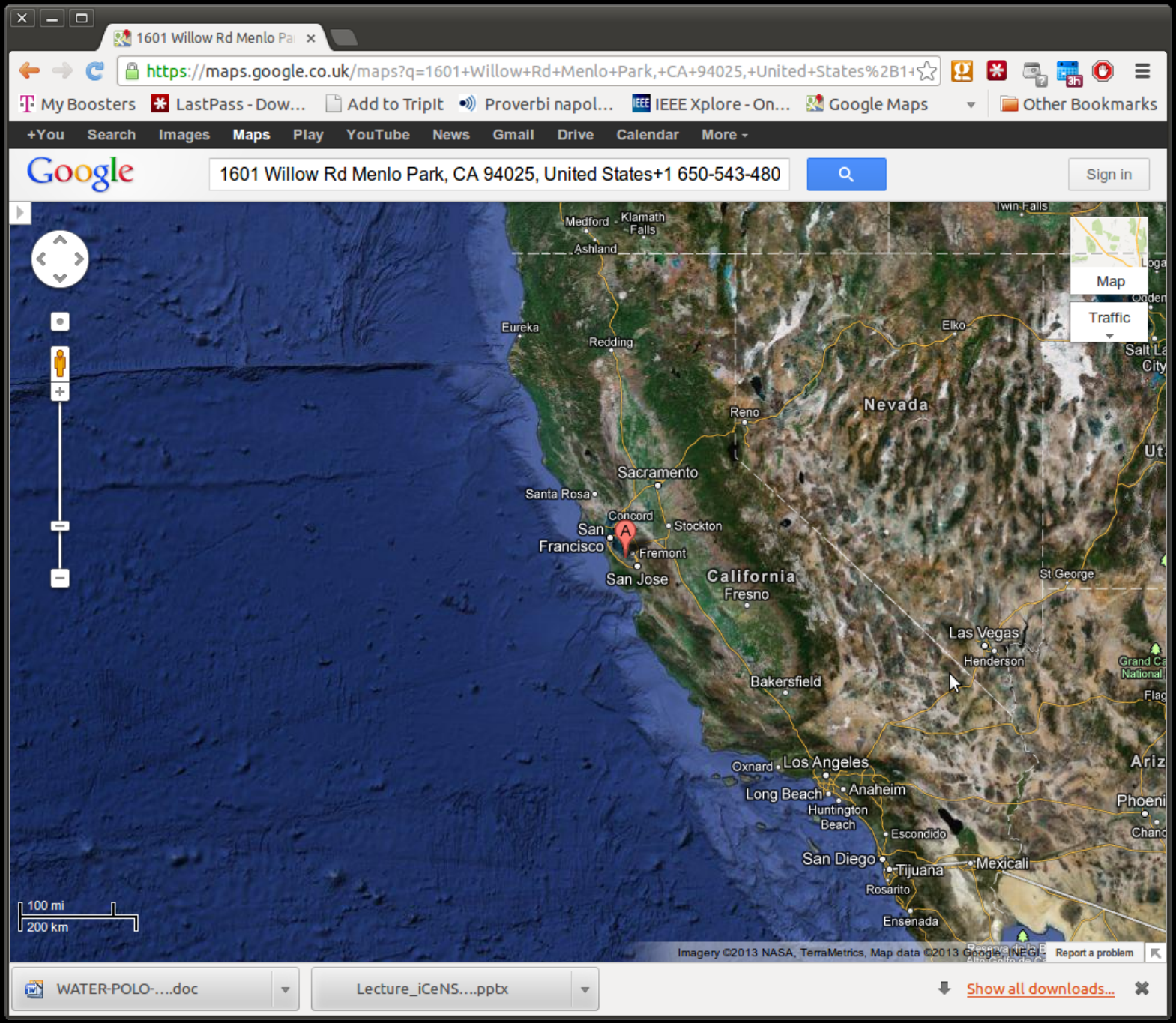
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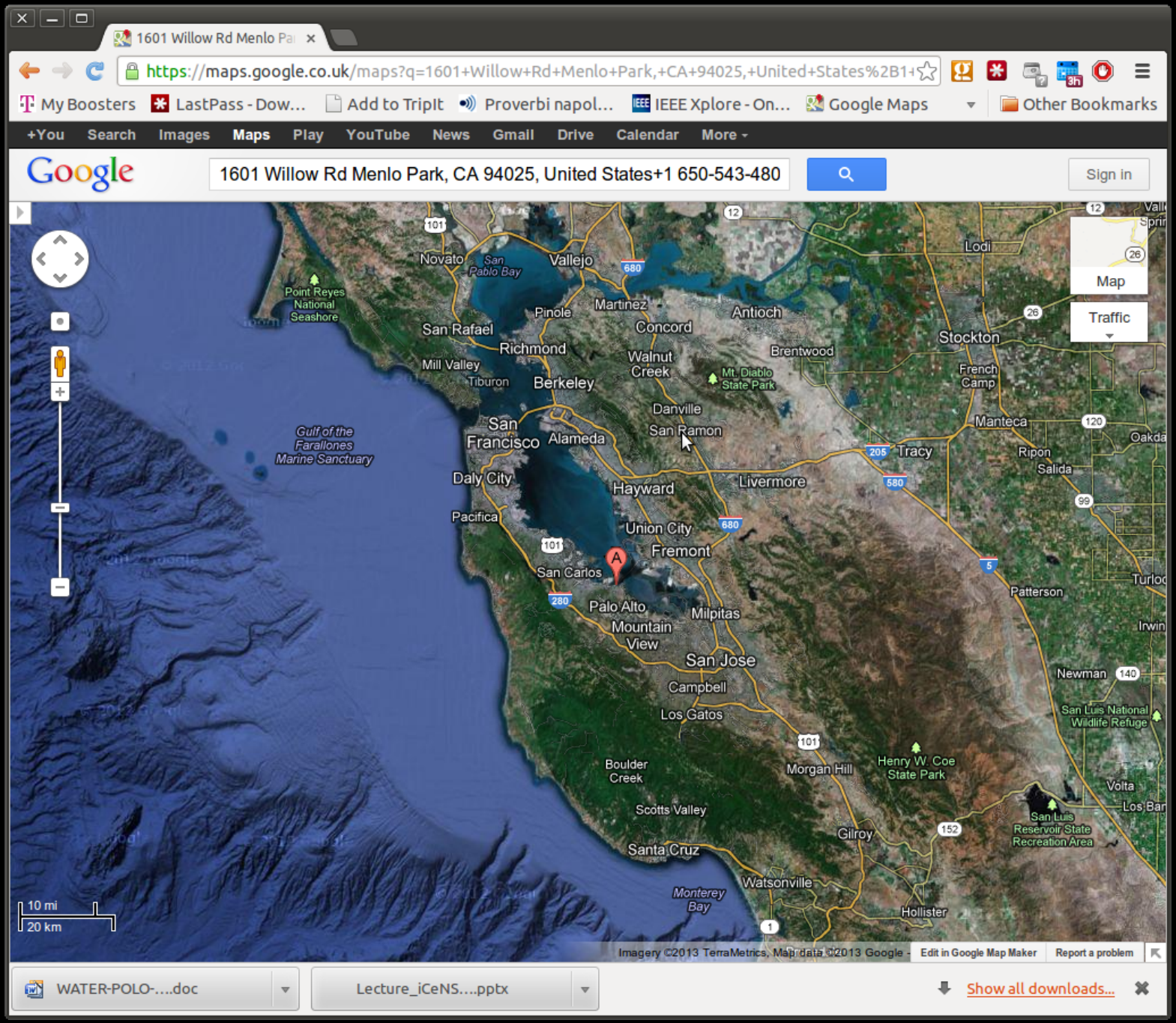
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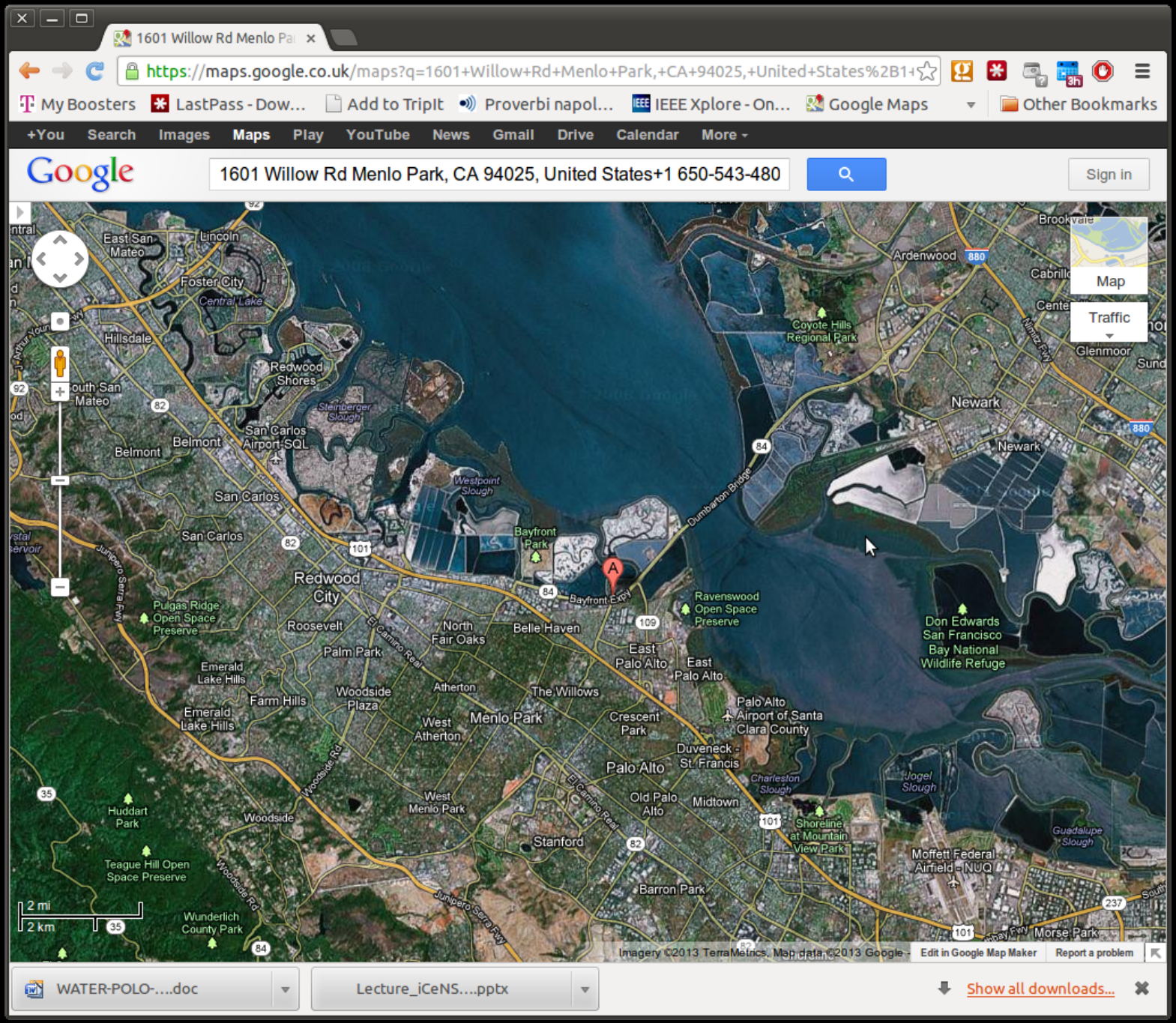
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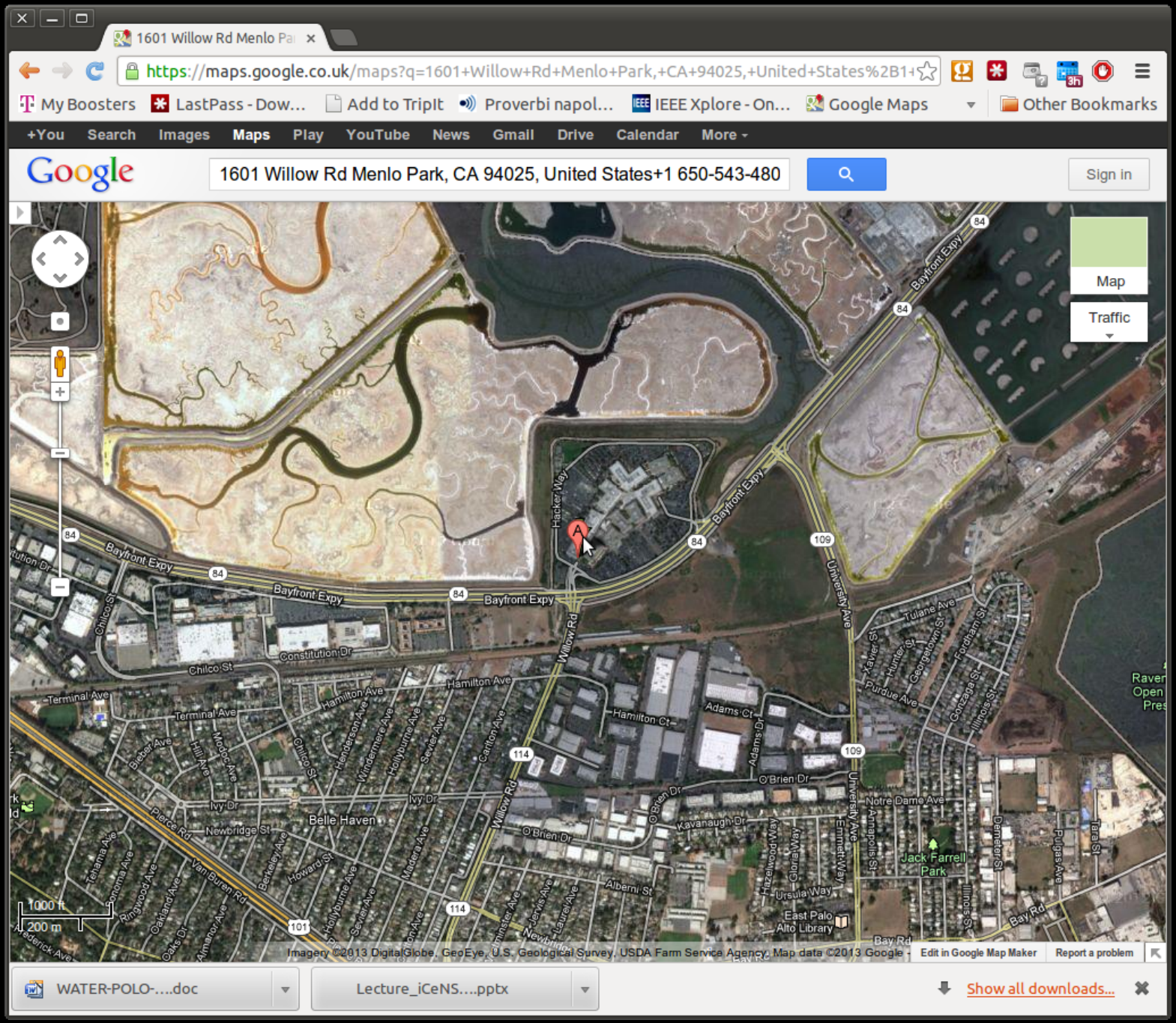
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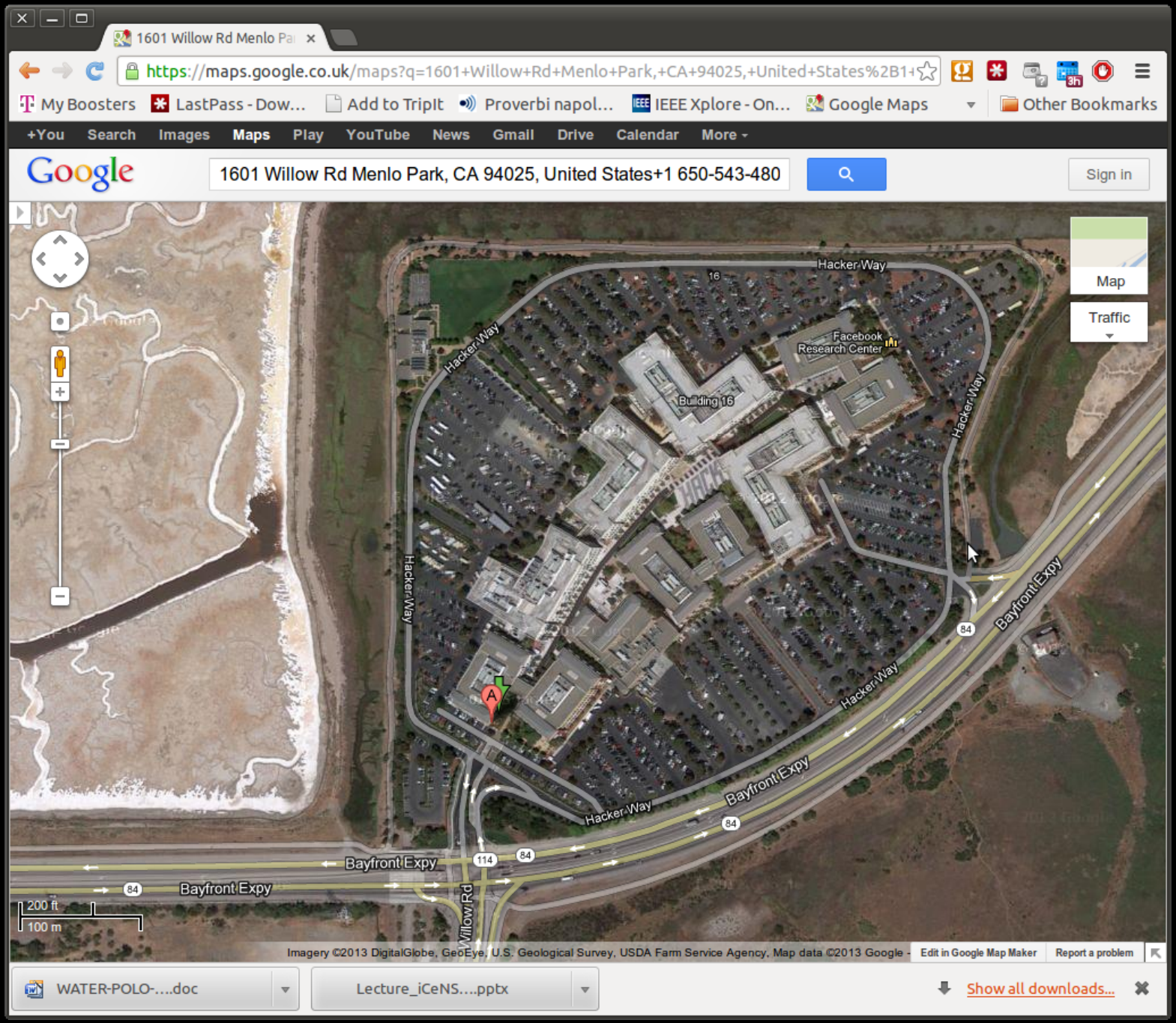
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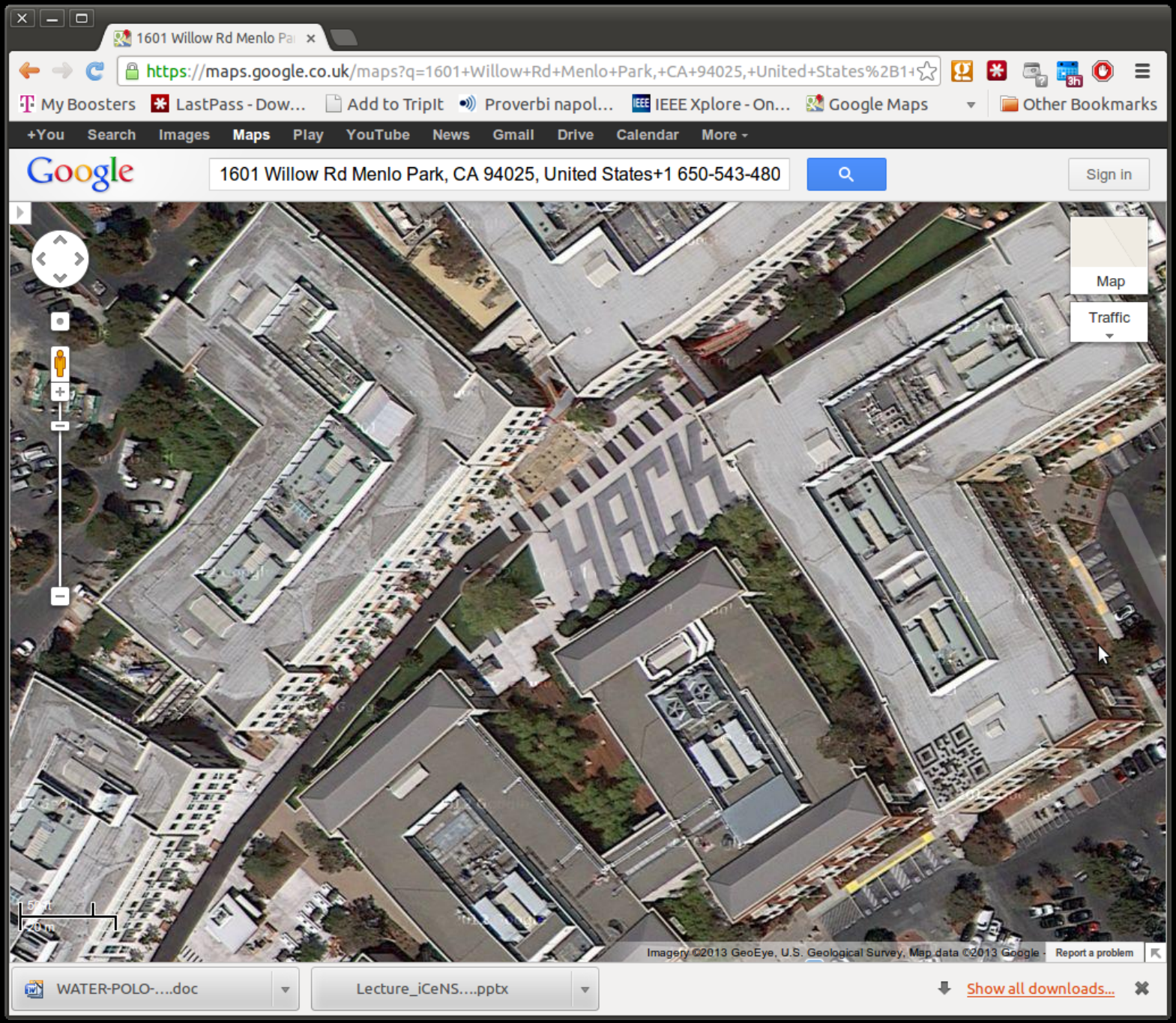
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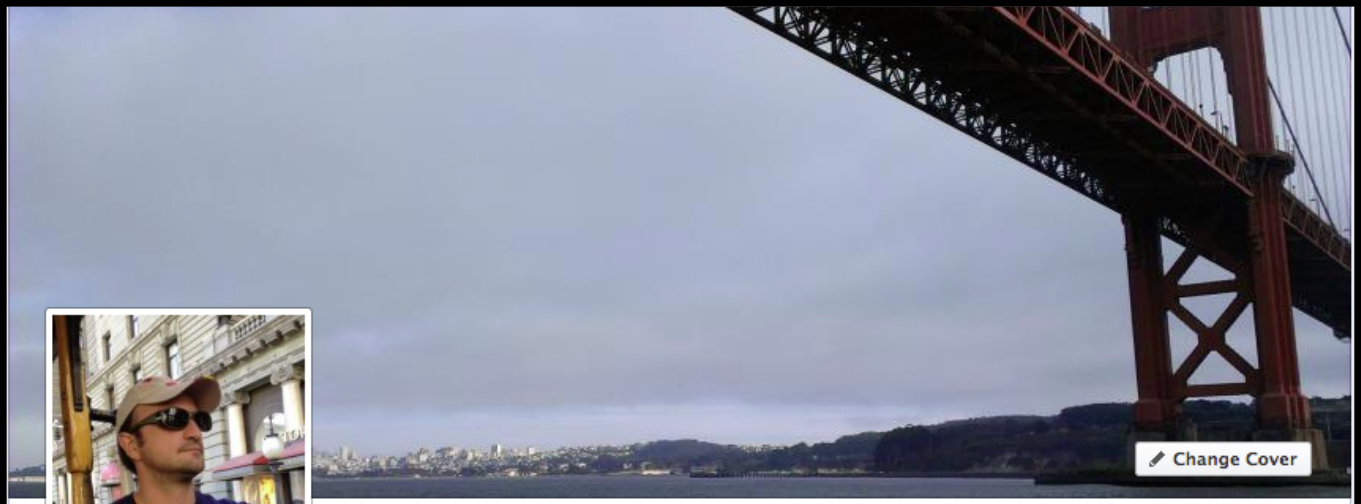

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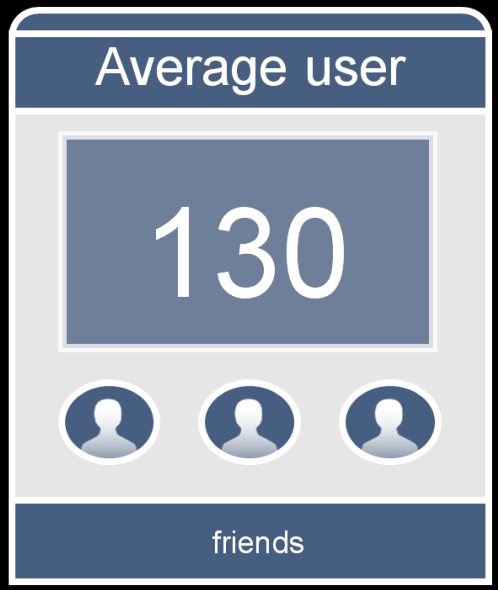
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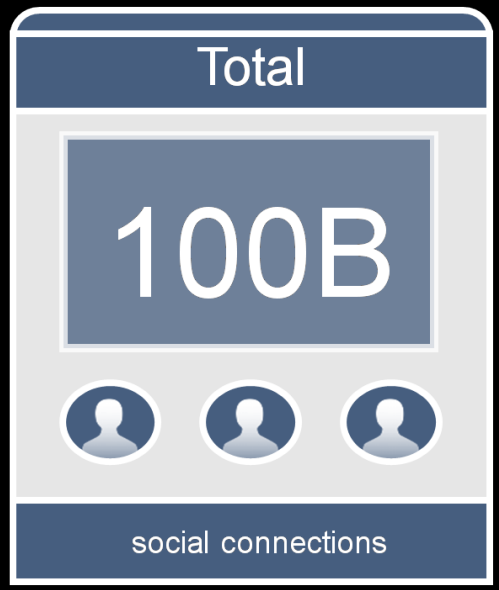
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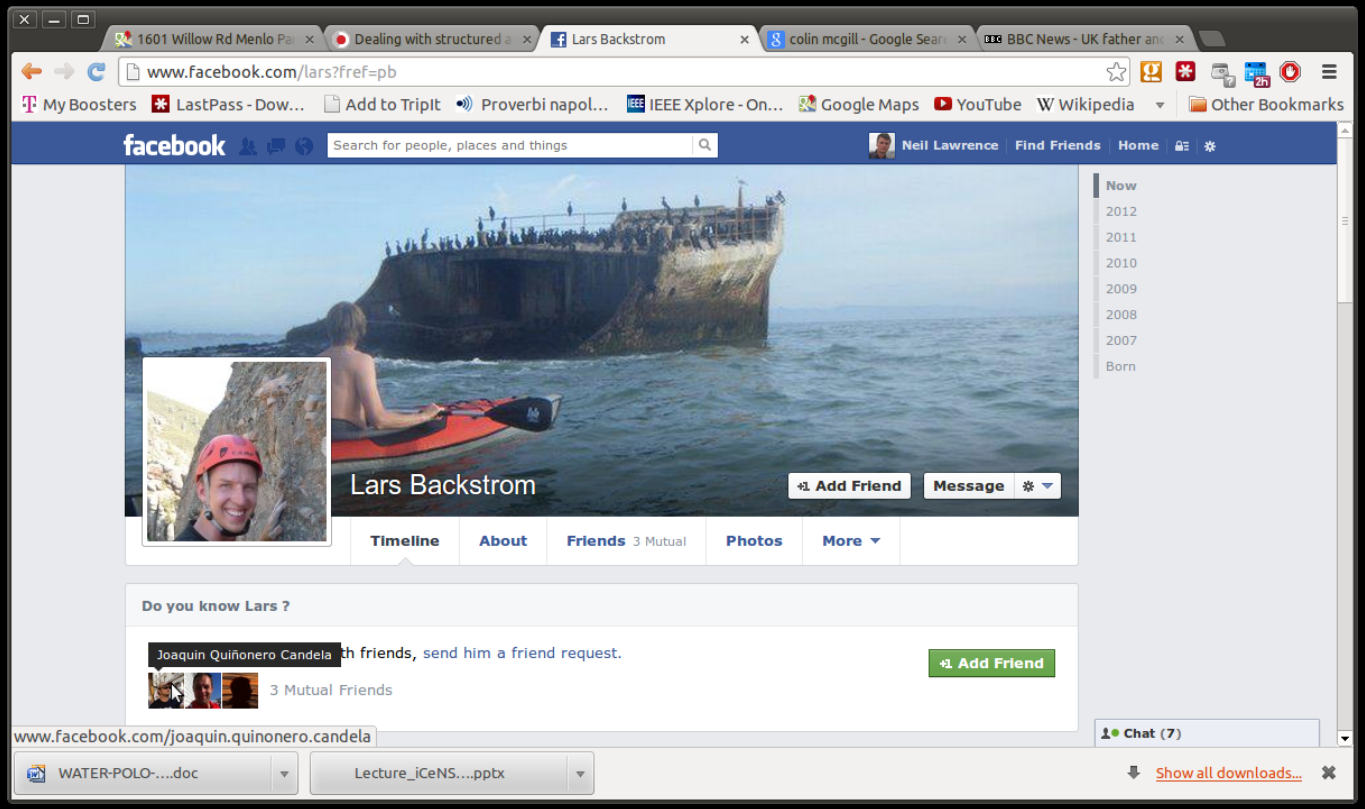

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