# Sciences can be distinguished by (a partial list):

- Subject/Object:
  - Natural sciences
    - Physical
      - o Physics
        - Astronomy
        - Cosmology
        - Solid State
        - Fluid Dynamics
        - Atomic/Nuclear
      - Chemistry
        - Organic
        - Non-organic
      - o Geology
      - o Oceanography
      - o Meteorology
    - Life
      - o Biology
        - Flora
        - Fauna
        - Micro
      - Ecology
    - Hybrid
      - o BioChemistry
      - o BioEngineering
      - o Chemical Physics

#### Social sciences

- Economics
  - o Macro
  - o Micro
- History

### Behavioral sciences

- Psychology
- Psychiatry

## Mathematical sciences, Data Science

### o Method

- Observation
  - In Situ
  - Abstractio
  - Separatio
- Theoretical Exploration
  - Mental models
  - Mathematical models
- Collecting data, Reducing/Analyzing data
- Experimentation
  - Non-destructive—some experiments fall into this category in the macro sense. Many experiments had to start out as destructive before they were improved enough to become non-destructive testing

- ➤ e.g., ultrasound, CAT Scans, MRI scans
- *Destructive*—the problem with destructive experiments is that once you ruin the subject of the experiment then you ruin the opportunity for reproducibility and further research using the exact same materials

 $\triangleright$  e.g. carbon dating

<u>Perturbation</u>—making a small change to discover the effect of that small change.

Systematic variation—conducting an experiment in such a way that things are done consistently and in equal amounts in order to discover how much should be added/subtracted/changed or how long the process needs to run/for how many iterations. Systematic is not synonymous with LINEAR VARIATION.

- Mathematical/Data modeling
  - Interpolation—I measure it here, and I measure it there, and I try to figure out what happened in between
  - Extrapolation—I measure it here and here and try to predict what will happen beyond the range of my measurements