

Theory of Probability: 1st & 2nd mathematical theory used by scientists but the basis of this theory

- 2^o Probabilism, historical questions, science,
- 3^o Probabilistic meaning for attitude

II Probability - mean between possibility and certainty - indefinite field - involves

certainty - necessary implication - lit. lang. -

has intellectual - has intellectual - vis

Plato's Eryximachus. Augustine memoria in practico. Thomas Aquinas ^{basis of his metaphysical theory} illuminatio

then no evidence is. no possible witness - Kant granted that there proceeded from intellectual wisdom accepted some & rejected others - ex. soul, God - [what it is that it is]

A former / probable & necessary understanding to other reality

11. 1888 entirely awake from his dogmatic slumbers.

possibility there is not a necessary contradiction - i.e. intelligible, illuminable.

III Probability 1^o At least possibility

2^o Relative to our knowledge - ^{know} No reason by head rather than tail - therefore even chance.

3^o 4^o 1^o Explorable - Scientific hypothesis - working hypothesis (Frankel) - then grasp (Mann)

A impulse to understand, 2^o Opposite is opposed to simple possibility of eye.

B order investigation - even if not right it gives us a starting point - something to work for

γ previous influence of ideas for originality - which is from post. pos.

δ more general form - ex. naturalist, rationalist, modernist - which is right is to

be decided by philosophy - not pre-scientific age - individual rather than general solution

ε Need of not jumping to conclusions - a probability is not a certainty - real point

of Descartes' aim. Rationalist solution valid if probabilities can converge