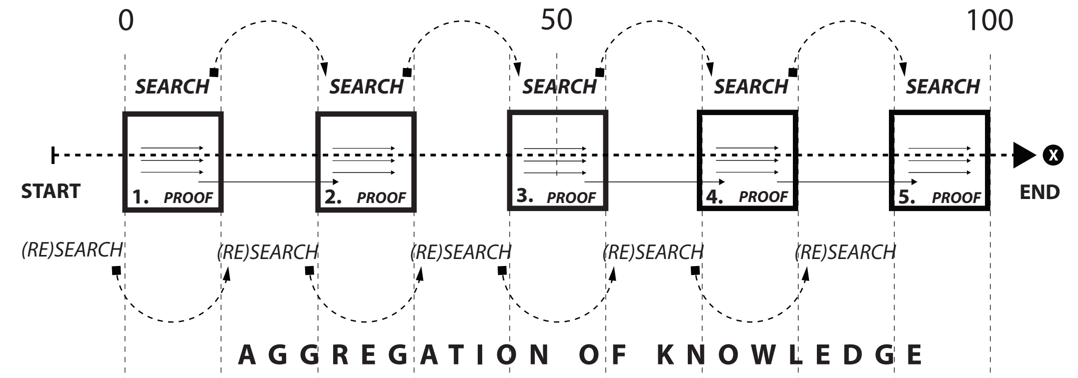
Dissertation "Core" Question: 10.03.13
Artificial Ecologies: Creating Algorithmic Behavioral Life Agent Models to formulate novel and speculative modalities of interaction and - ...

CLASSIFICATION:
(*CREATION OF CATEGORIES*)

Constructing an Algorithm of Search |
Algorithm of (Re)search | Forensic (Re)search

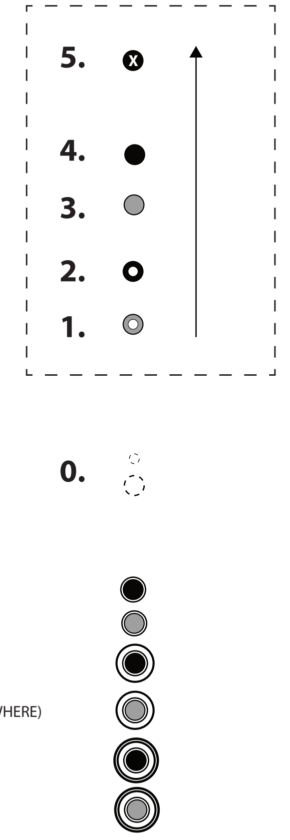
1. What are you looking for?
2. How will you search the space it might be found in?
3. How will you recognize it if you come across it?
4. How will you establish a gradient based on preliminary or partial results?
5. How will you follow that gradient to its source and explain what is important about it?

Search Method.

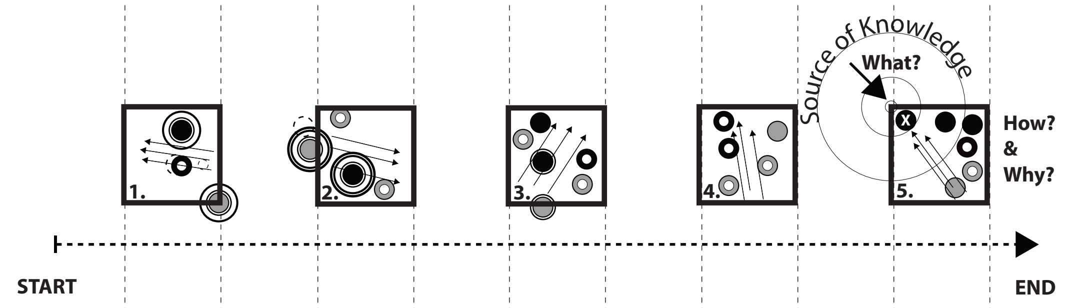


SYMBOLS:

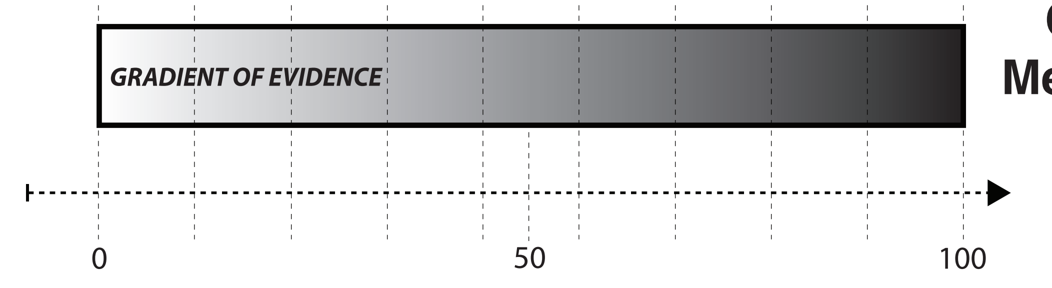
Origin (THE SOURCE) — 5.
Rare (LESS COMMON) — 4., 3.
Many (COMMON) — 2., 1.
Neutral (NOISE - BACKGROUND) — 0.
Other (DIFFERENT TYPES - EVERYWHERE)



Evaluation Criterion.



Gradient.

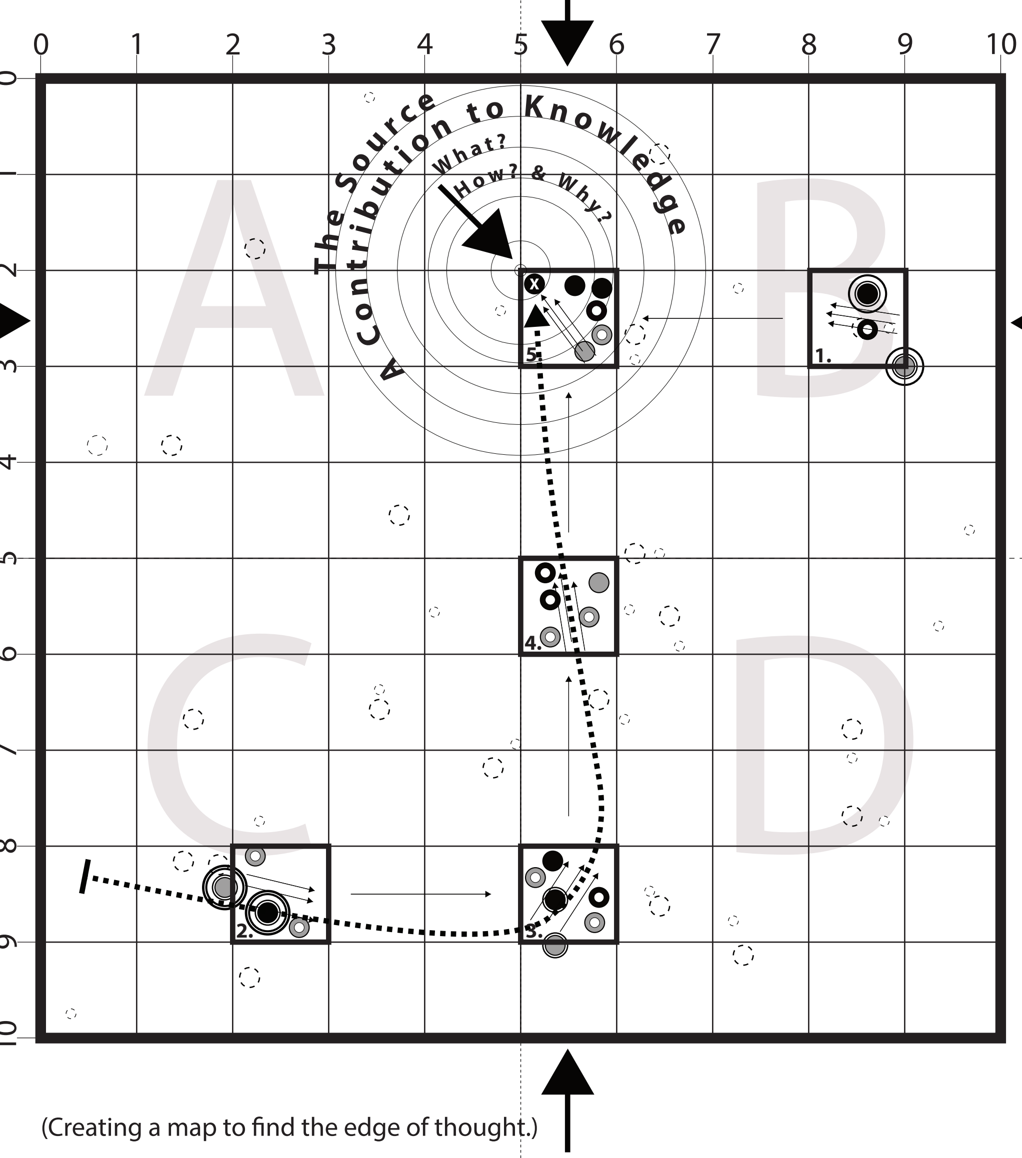


DESCRIPTIONS:

The What

SOLID W/ A SYMBOL	(GOAL)	X
SOLID W/ NO SYMBOL	(GOOD)	(POSITIVE) (+)
SOLID W/ A HOLE		*TYPE A. (SPECIES A)*
SOLID W/ DOTTED LINES		(NEUTRAL) ( ) *ENVIRONMENT.*
SOLID W/ RINGS	(BAD)	(NEGATIVE) (-) *TYPE B. (SPECIES B)*

Search Space.
(A systematic method of search for all cells.)



(Creating a map to find the edge of thought.)

COMPARATIVE
Method & Research

Socratic Method of Thought: (Logical Thinking) - Justice
(Thoughts / Ideas are as trustworthy and water tight like ceramic pots)
Questioning Definitions/ Statements to find "Truth"
Step 1. Identify an initial definition / statement (Identify)
Step 2. Try to find an exception to the initial definition / statement (Question)
Step 3. If an exception is found then its either false or imprecise (Test if T or F)
Step 4. Create a New refined Definition/Statement (Refine)
Step 5. Repeat Process until the statement is impossible to disprove (Repeat)
***steps 1 - 4** until ----> Alethia (Truth) or Aporia (Impasse)) - testing - opinions to make reason*

Territory

Plato
"The Symposium" Socrates ----> Diotama
Love of Wisdom -->"Ideal form of Beauty"
&
" The Republic" - Justice
Theory of Forms, - Allegory of the Cave

***Aristotle* RHETORIC**
"We do not have knowledge of a thing until we have grasped its why, that is to say, its explanation."

Writing Essay Strategy:
1. Drawing the Shape is the Topic Sentence
2. All of the supporting sides are the support
3. The front and back are the strongest points
4. The gaps are the transitional sentences in between paragraphs.

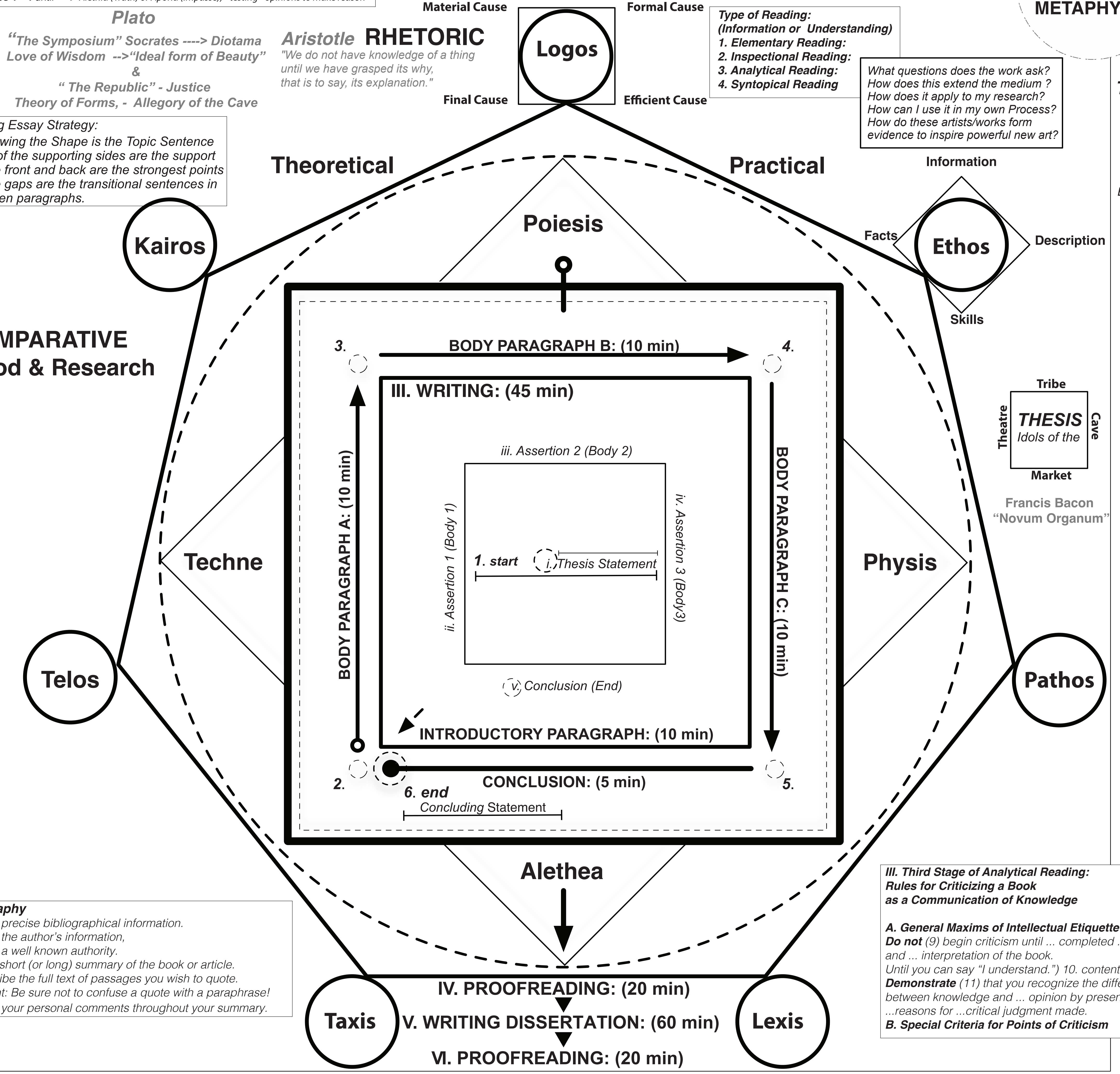
ANALYSIS | RESEARCHING | READING | WRITING : (120 min)
0. REVIEWING SUMMARY OUTLINE(S): (30 min)
I. WRITING THESIS QUESTION(S): (30 min)
II. CREATE DIAGRAM(S) & OUTLINE ANSWER(S): (30 min)

INDUCTIVE and DEDUCTIVE REASONING

Proposal Strategy
EPISTEMOLOGY | METAPHYSICS

Type of Reading:
(Information or Understanding)
1. Elementary Reading:
2. Inspectional Reading:
3. Analytical Reading:
4. Syntopical Reading

What questions does the work ask?
How does this extend the medium ?
How does it apply to my research?
How can I use it in my own Process?
How do these artists/works form evidence to inspire powerful new art?



Francis Bacon
"Novum Organum"

Bibliography
1. Record precise bibliographical information.
2. Record the author's information,
if ... not a well known authority.
3. Write a short (or long) summary of the book or article.
4. Transcribe the full text of passages you wish to quote.
**Important: Be sure not to confuse a quote with a paraphrase!*
5. Record your personal comments throughout your summary.

III. Third Stage of Analytical Reading:
Rules for Criticizing a Book
as a Communication of Knowledge

A. General Maxims of Intellectual Etiquette
***Do not** (9) begin criticism until ... completed ... outline and ... interpretation of the book.*
Until you can say "I understand.") 10. contentiously.
***Demonstrate** (11) that you recognize the difference between knowledge and ... opinion by presenting ...reasons for ...critical judgment made.*
B. Special Criteria for Points of Criticism

Thinking
By Hand
By Computer
By Rhetoric
By Logic
By Will
Aristotle: Material, Formal, Efficient,,& Final + Telos, Kairos, Logos, Ethos, Pathos, Lexis,& Taxis
Hiedegger: Poiesis, Physis, Althea, & Techne I Adler I Eco I Waiiliman
PROOFREAD
PROOFREAD

Four Causes:	Project:	Details:
	Complexity, < ------------------------------------	Algorithm Development:
1. Material Cause:	VR/3D, HCI, Computational Geometry	
2. Formal Cause:	Immersive/Interactive Media Art Work < --- (AlloSphere/Installation/Objects)	Creating an Installation/AlloSphere - A 3D interactive media artwork
3. Efficient Cause:	√Artist/ Architect/ Researcher (SciViz) < ---- Conceptual Artist /Designer/ Researcher	(Decisions, Experiences, Instincts & Process)
4. Final Cause:	What is < ------------------------------------ Art/Architecture/Research (SciViz) 3D Immersive Media Works | Real/Virtual	What questions does it ask? (Each discipline) What is it for? What knowledge does it create?

- 00 - 05 Minutes: (05 Minutes)
I. Reading the Questions:
Read all three questions carefully.
Number each section of the questions
Choose the question on the basis of familiarity and knowledge.
Quickly answer Question: (1 paragraph)
- 05 - 25 Minutes: (20 minutes)
II. Diagram/mind map & Outline:
Circle all key terms.
Prioritize essay answers
Diagram thesis sentence. 1 sentence answer.
Create and outline
1. Introduction (Thesis)
Body paragraphs: Three Maximum
Conclusion
Check logical argument

Sketch, Whisper, Write, & Review

- 25 - 70 Minutes:
III. Writing: (45 minutes)
the format requires just six original sentences and the rest is nothing more but reiteration and support.
A. Thesis. This needs to specify and codify the hook in relation to the prompt/subject.
- One sentence laying foundation for first body paragraph. (These are mini-theses for each point you will argue.)
1. One sentence, laying foundation for body paragraph 1 assertion.
2. One sentence, laying foundation for body paragraph 2 assertion
3. One sentence, laying foundation for body paragraph 3 assertion
B. Restate the hook and thesis into a single transition sentence into the first paragraph.

II. Body paragraphs: Three Maximum
A. Body paragraph 1: Idea 1
B. Body paragraph 2: Idea 2
C. Body paragraph 3: Idea 3

Topic Sentence - (1 sentence)
Background Knowledge - (1 - 2 sentences)
Describe/ Define work - (1 – 2 sentences)
Analysis of work/process – (2 – 3 sentences)
Conclusion & Transition - (1- 2 sentences)
(Summation of analysis and Reaffirm essay topic)

III. Conclusion:
A. Restate hook/meta-theme.
Specify this with restatement of thesis once more.
1. One sentence, surmising body paragraph 1 assertion.
2. One sentence, surmising body paragraph 2 assertion
3. One sentence, surmising body paragraph 3 assertion
B. Concluding Statement:
Rewrite hook and thesis into a conclusion sentence.
Last sentence must transition to general statement about thesis statement.
- 70 - 90 Minutes:
IV. Proofreading: 20 minutes
Review all circled key terms.
Review Diagram thesis sentence. 1 sentence answers.
Review Outline
Skim Essay for Grammatical and Spelling Errors
Skim and Review essay for logical argument gaps

I . First Stage: Analytical Reading:
Rules for Finding What a Book Is About:
Teachability is a Virtue || (Practical vs. Theoretical)

The four questions every reader should be able to answer:
1. What is this book about as a whole? (Thesis)
(Questions: What does the title say?
How does the Table of Contents layout the thesis?)
2. What is being said in detail and How?
(Stating Unity of Book in a single sentence)
3. Is the book true. Whole or Part?
(Stating the Complexity of Book by listing the parts: FIRST, SECOND, THIRD)
4. What of It? If the book has given information, ...ask about its significance.

By Hand
By Computer
PROOFREAD
PROOFREAD

II. Second Stage of Analytical Reading:
Rules for Interpreting a Book's Contents:
5. Come to terms with the author by interpreting his keywords.
6. Grasp the author's leading propositions by dealing with his most important sentences.
7. Know the author's arguments, by finding them in, or constructing them out of, "sequences of sentences.
8. Determine which ... problems the author has solved, and which he has not; and of the latter, decide which the author knew he had failed to solve.

Xenophon's "Anabasis"
"It would be safer for us to march with the hoplites forming a hollow square, so that the baggage and the general crowd would be more secure inside. If, then, we are told now who should be in the front of the square and who organize the leading detachments, and who should be on the two flanks, and who should be responsible for the rear, we should not have to plan all this when the enemy is approaching but could immediately make use of those who have been specially detailed for the job."
...When you lay out the square in advance with clear, orderly lines, you insulate yourself from the chaos of improvisation. You mark the boundaries now so later you don't have to. Each paragraph is given a singular purpose and its only duty is to fulfill it. No longer is the task to figure out a direction and then go that way, for you've done the first part in advance. If it can work for a ten thousand man march through country after country of hostile territory, it can work for a paper or an article.
Xenophon found that as they traveled mountain passes–difficult subject matter–the square would come apart at the corners, or it would bend and gap. The solution then was to create small groups of auxiliary soldiers who occupied the middle. Their job was to fill these gaps, to fluidly go from one side to the other as needed. This is the role of transition sentences. They fill any holes that might arise where the paragraphs come together. They prevent doubt and danger from seeping in at your most vulnerable place–in between points.

PROJECT WORK | REFINEMENT (240 min)
HYPOTHETICODEDUCTIVE REASONING OR SCIENTIFIC METHOD

Cognitive Processes
Theory — **Practice**
Perception · Communication · Association · Reasoning
acknowledgment in human beings
PHILOSOPHY
Ancient Greek φιλοσοφία (philosophia), "love of wisdom"
is the study of general & fundamental problems
Reality, Existence, Knowledge, Values, Reason, Mind, Language

Theory of Knowledge
Nature · Scope of Knowledge

acquiring New Knowledge or **correcting & integrating Previous Knowledge**

a body of techniques for investigating phenomena

"To be termed scientific, a method of inquiry must be based on empirical & measurable evidence subject to specific principles of reasoning."

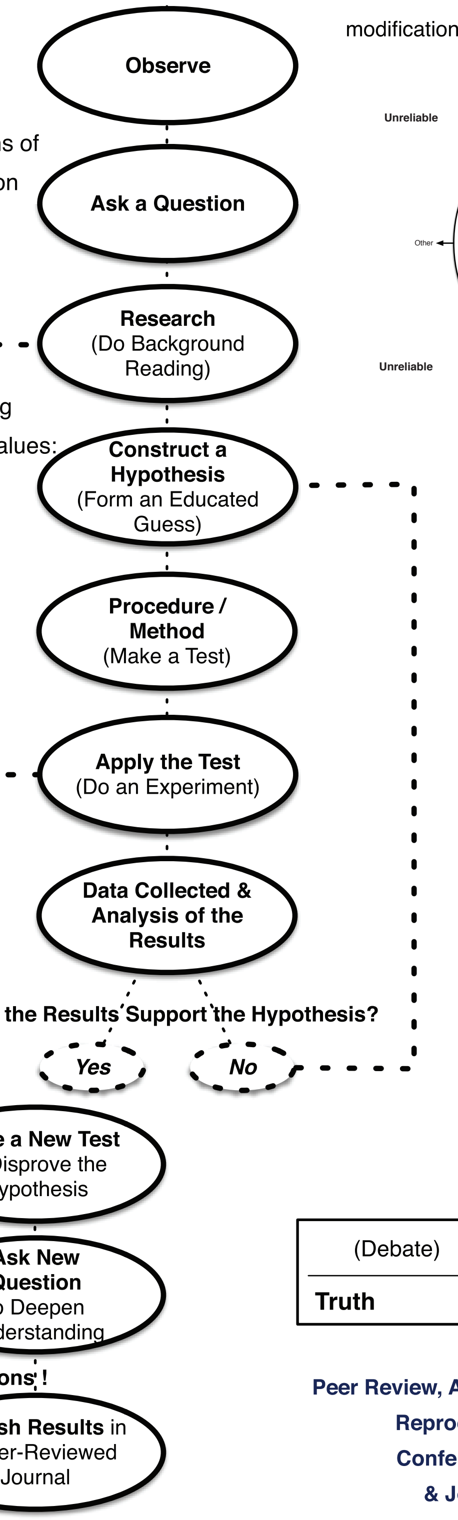
SCIENTIFIC
Method & Research

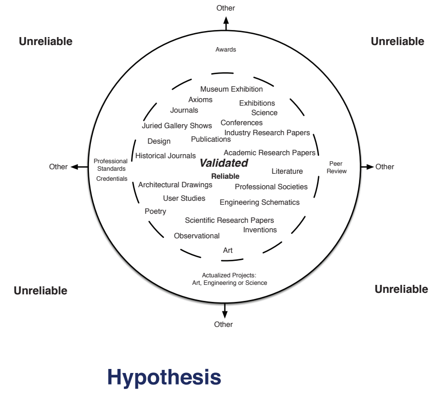
"a method or procedure that has characterized natural science since the 17th century, consisting in systematic observation, measurement, & experiment, & the formulation, testing, & modification of hypotheses."

Empirical evidence
knowledge acquired by means of observation or experimentation

+

Measureable evidence
can be judged by the following meta-measurement criteria values:
level of measurement
(which includes magnitude),
dimensions (units),
& uncertainty.





Hypothesis
Commitment,

Experimental
Design,

(Debate) **Analysis**		
Truth	**Belief**	**Justification**

Peer Review, Adversarial Review,
Reproduction of Results,
Conference Presentation
& Journal Publication.