Sciences

Explains different types of sciences—inductive, deductive, and reductive—and their respective logical methods. It highlights how these approaches are applied in fields like physics, mathematics, and technical sciences.

Scientific method

Outlines the steps of the scientific method: observation, defining the problem, formulating a hypothesis, making predictions, conducting experiments, and verifying results. It emphasizes the importance of falsifiability, reproducibility, and empirical verification in scientific progress

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Basic model of Communication

Explains the basic model of communication, involving multiple participants exchanging information. The process starts with the sender encoding a message, then transmitted through a communication channel that may introduce noise.

Basic communication structures

Describes four basic communication structures: Point to Point, Star, Bus, and Tree.

Information

Page explains the concept of information, describing it as a fundamental scientific idea. It presents a multi-level model for understanding information through various approaches: statistical, syntactical, semantic, pragmatic, and apobetical.

Description of Information

Provides an overview of how information is described through mathematical sets, including defining set elements, their relationships, and cardinality. It introduces both classical sets and fuzzy sets

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System

What is a system and modeling? RS memory. Simple Turing machine. Four types of signals.

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