Research Methods

American Debate

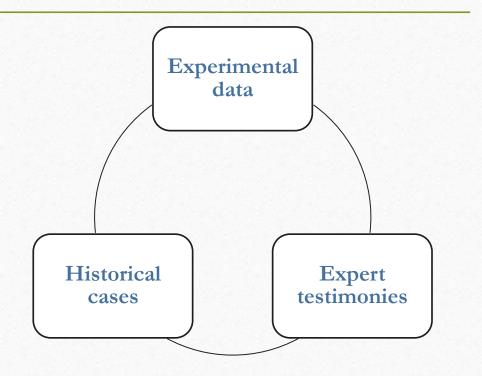
2020.09.15

Research Methods



Public Speaking

What is the **purpose** of doing research for a debate?

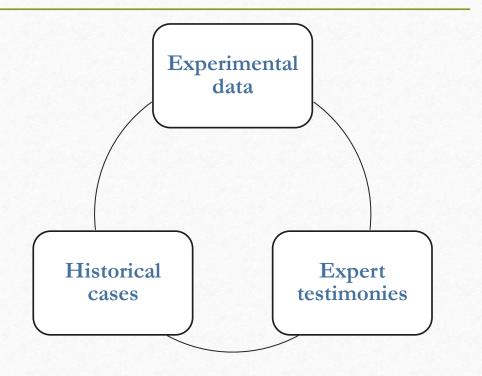


Know something of everything and everything of something.

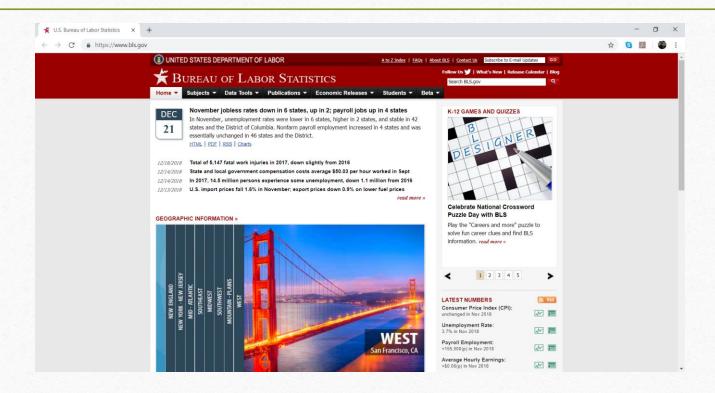
How to locate information

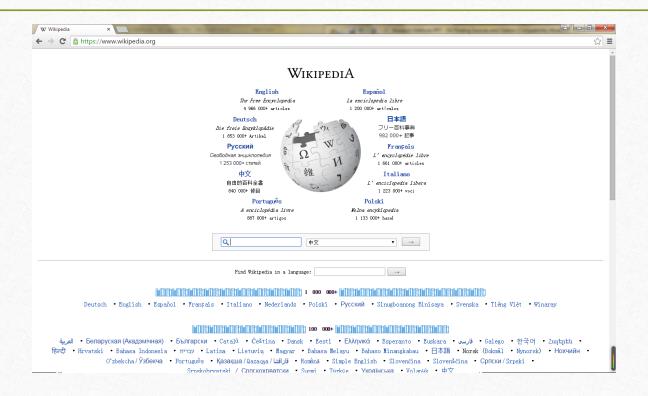
How to use information

Where can we find good sources?









See also [edit]

- Dynamical systems
- · History of classical mechanics
- · List of equations in classical mechanics
- List of publications in classical mechanics
- Molecular dynamics

- Newton's laws of motion
- · Special theory of relativity
- Quantum Mechanics
- · Quantum Field Theory

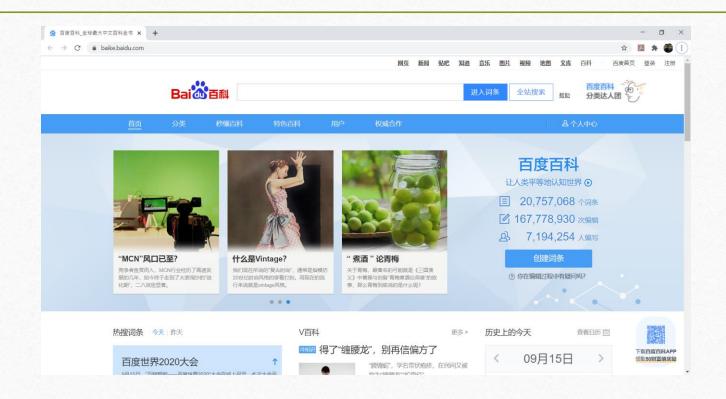
Notes [edit]

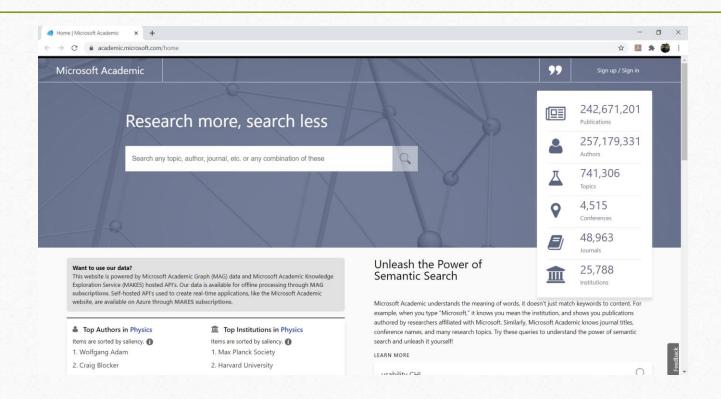
- 1. The notion of "classical" may be somewhat confusing, insofar as this term usually refers to the era of classical antiquity in European history. While many discoveries within the mathematics of that period are applicable today and of great use, much of the science that emerged then has since been superseded by more accurate models. This in no way detracts from the science of that time because most of modern physics is built directly upon those developments. The emergence of classical mechanics was a decisive stage in the development of science, in the modern sense of the term. Above all, what characterizes it is its insistence that the descriptions of the behavior of bodies be placed on a more exacting basis that could only be provided by a mathematical treatment and its reliance on experiment, rather than speculation. Classical mechanics established the means of predicting in a quantitative manner the behavior of objects, and how to test them by carefully designed measurement. The emerging globally cooperative endeavor increasingly provided for much closer scrutiny and testing, both of theory and experiment. This was, and remains, a key factor in establishing certain knowledge, and in bringing it to the service of society. History shows how closely the health and wealth of a society depends on nurturing this investigative and critical approach.
- 2. The displacement Ar is the difference of the particle's initial and final positions: $\Delta r = r_{\text{final}} - r_{\text{initial}}$.

Physics portal

References [edit]

- 1. * Knudsen, Jens M.; Hjorth, Poul (2012). Elements of Newtonian Mechanics ((illustrated ed.). Springer Science & Business Media. p. 30. ISBN 978-3-642-97599-8. Extract of page 30 (
- 2. MIT physics 8.01 lecture notes (page 12) [M] (PDF)
- 3. ^ Jesseph, Douglas M. (1998). "Leibniz on the Foundations of the Calculus: The Question of the Reality of Infinitesiaal Magnitudes". Perspectives on Science. 6.1&2: 6-40. Retrieved
- 4. Page 2-10 of the Feynman Lectures on Physics says "For already in classical mechanics there was indeterminability from a practical point of view." The past tense here implies that classical physics is no longer fundamental.
- 5. Complex Elliptic Pendulum &, Carl M. Bender, Daniel W. Hook, Karta Kooner in Asymptotics in Dynamics, Geometry and PDEs; Generalized Borel Summation vol. IS



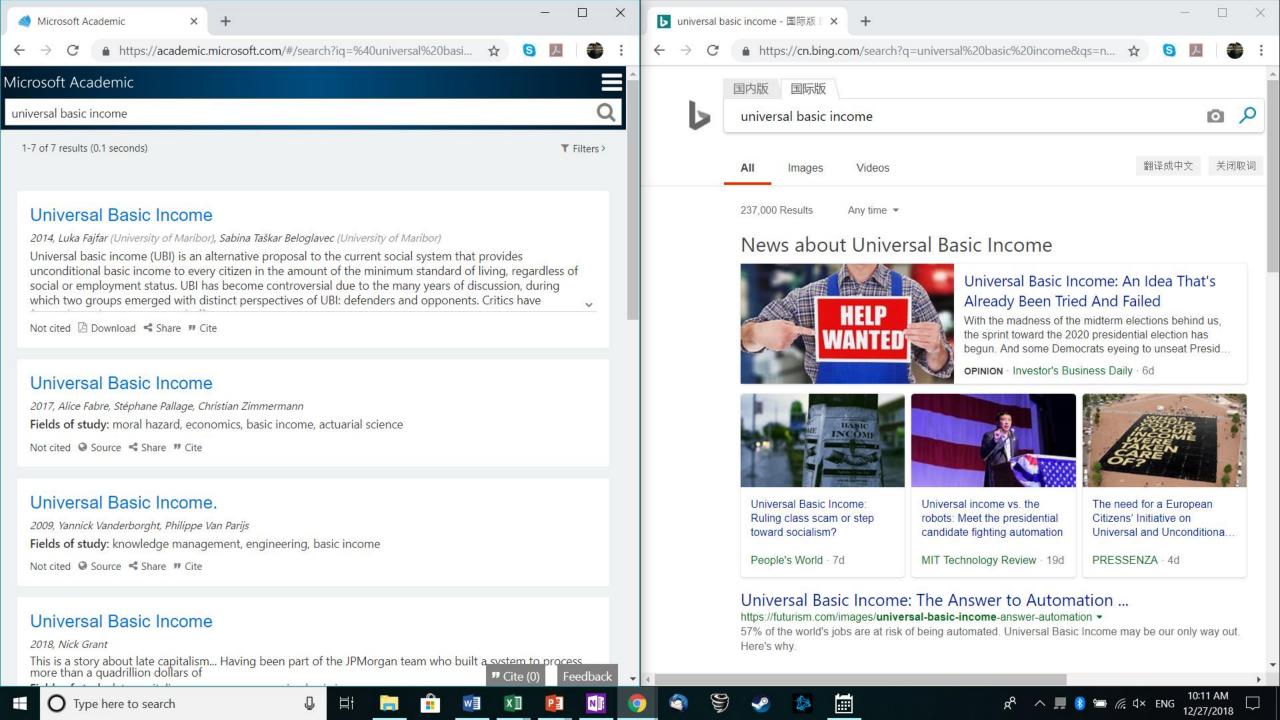


Good Resources

- Google Scholar
- Microsoft Academic
- Baidu Scholar*
- EBSCO
- JSTOR

Bad Resources

- Google
- Bing
- Baidu
- Wikipedia
- Social media



This is the abstract of an article about the effects of market regulations.

How long do you guess I spent to find this source?

How long did it take you to read this passage?

What did you learn from reading it?

Macroeconomic Effects of Regulation and Deregulation in Goods and Labor Markets Olivier Blanchard and Francesco Giavazzi NBER Working Paper No. 8120 February 2001 JEL No. 1224, L16, 159

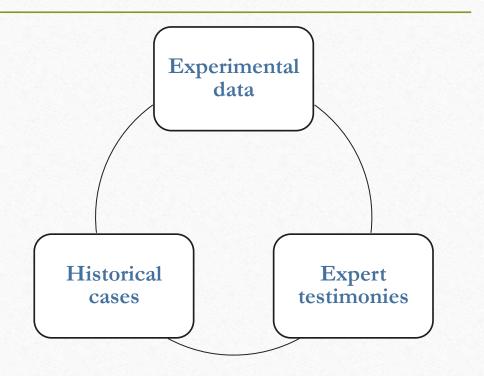
ABSTRACT

Product and labor market deregulation are fundamentally about reducing and redistributing rents, leading economic players to adjust in turns to this new distribution. Thus, even if deregulation eventually proves beneficial, it comes with strong distribution and dynamic effects. Bre transition may imply the decline of incumbent firms. Unemployment may increase for a while. Real wages may decrease before recovering, and so on. To study these issues, we build a model based on two central assumptions: Monopolistic competition in the goods market, which determines the size of rents; and bargaining in the labor market, which determines the distribution of rents between workers and firms. We then think of product market regulation as determining both the entry costs faced by firms, and the degree of competition between firms. We think of labor market regulation as determining power or workers. Having characterized the effects of labor and product market deregulation, we then use our results to study two specific issues. First, to shed light on macroeconomic evolutions in Europe over the last twenty years, in particular on the behavior of the labor share. Second, to look at political economy interactions between product and labor market deregulation.

Olivier Blanchard MIT Department of Economics Bldg. E52-373 Cambridge MA 02139 USA and NBER

Francesco Giavazzi Università Bocconi IGIER Via Salasco, 3/5 20136 Milano, Italy and NBER

What makes a good source good?



Reliable

Expert Author

Objectivity

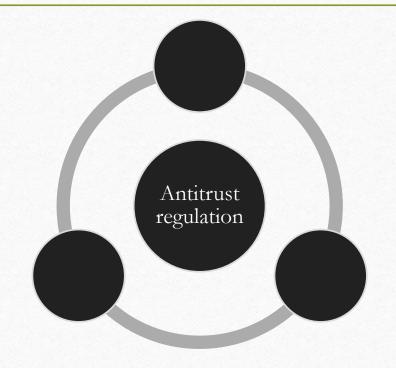
Peer Reviews

Published in a Scholarly Journal

References

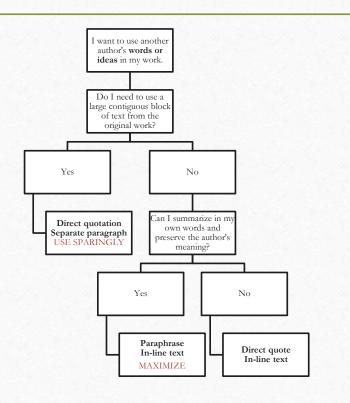
Use keywords to broaden your search.

Try using **keywords** related to the resolution or **synonyms** for those keywords.

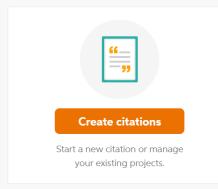


Be as conservative as possible when using direct quotes – especially for long passages.

Using paraphrasing as much as possible! This will force you to **fit** the author's ideas to your warrant.



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Citation Method – Summary

No matter pro or con, the focus of your research should be to **learn**.

A **good source** is reliable, credible, and scholarly.

Use a **research tool** – not a search engine – to find sources. Usually reading the abstract is enough to support a warrant.

