

# filosofi, etik og videnskabsteori

F2023



## De næste to uger

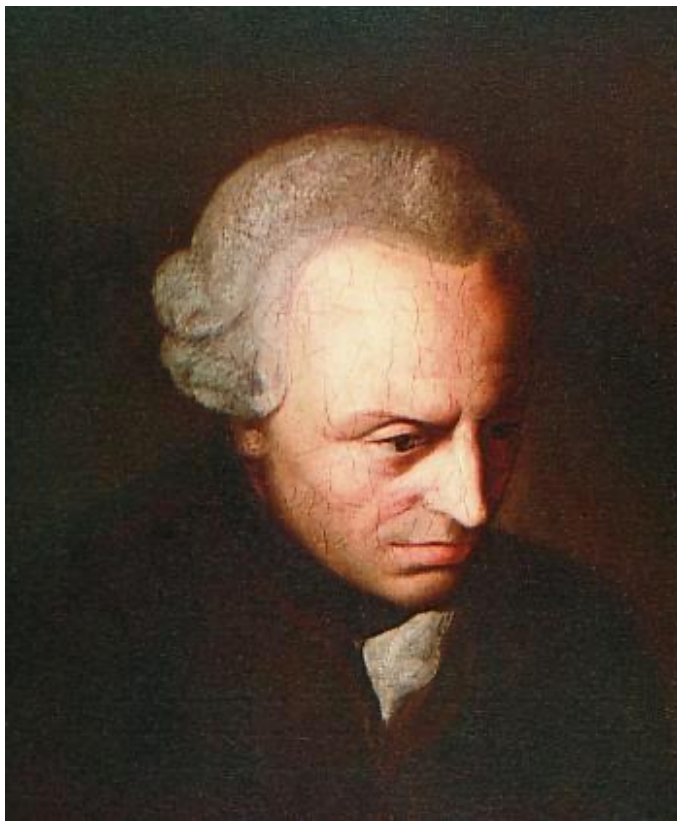
- Etik
- Videnskabsteori
- Fodbold & Køn: Statsbomb

# Dagen

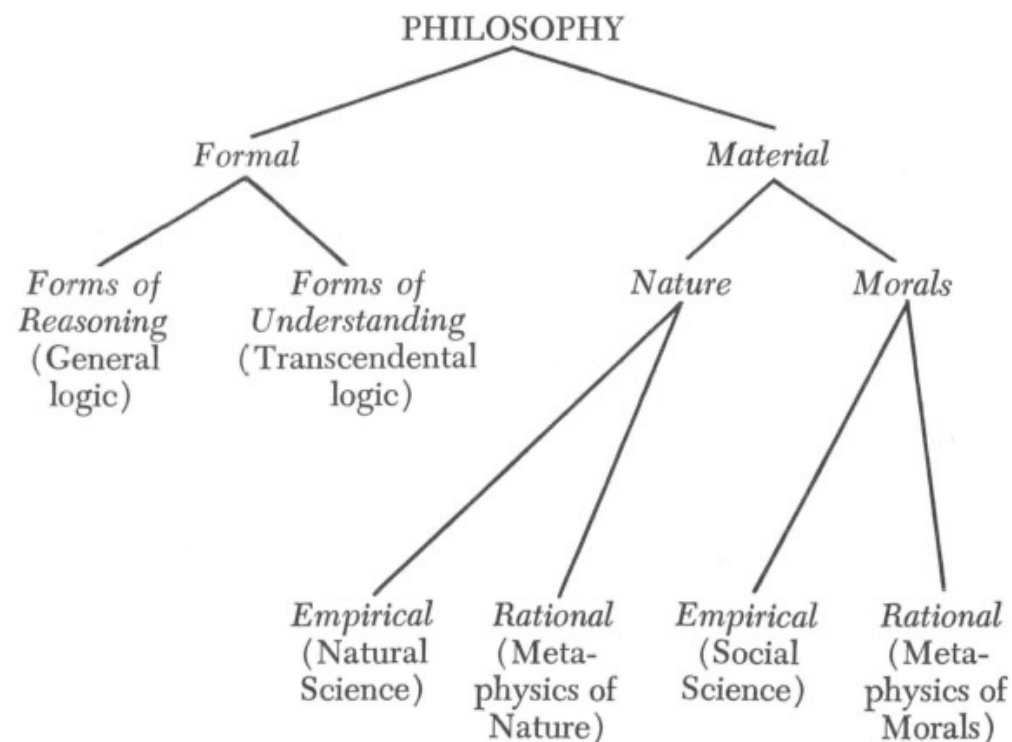
- Hvad er filosofi – Intro
  - Monty Python
  - Kants opdeling
  - Hvad var der før?
    - Grækerne
      - Det gode, det sande og det skønne
    - De Kristne
      - Den gode Gud
    - Renæcanssen
      - Sandhedens lys
    - Oplysningstiden
      - Det gode – for os
      - Det sande – for evigt
      - Det smukke – for os/evigt?
- Hvad er Etik?
  - Actions and events
  - Trolley problemet i filosofi
  - Trolley problemet i Titanic



# Immanuel Kant



Ancient Greek philosophy was divided into three branches of knowledge: •natural science, •ethics, and •logic.





“We feel that even if all possible scientific questions be answered, the problems of life have still not been touched at all.”

— Ludwig Wittgenstein, *Tractatus Logico-Philosophicus*

tags: [life](#), [philosophy](#), [science](#)

1

The world is everything that is the case. <sup>\*</sup>—

2

What is the case, the fact, is the existence of atomic facts.

3

The logical picture of the facts is the thought.

4

The thought is the significant proposition.

5

Propositions are truth-functions of elementary propositions.

(An elementary proposition is a truth-function of itself.)

6

The general form of truth-function is:  $[\bar{p}, \bar{\xi}, N(\bar{\xi})]$ .

This is the general form of proposition.

7

Whereof one cannot speak, thereof one must be silent.



## HAR VI BRUG FOR ETIK – I bachelor-opgaven?



In Counter-Strike: Global Offensive (CS:GO), an entry fragger is a player whose job is to be **the first to engage** the enemy and claim contested ground. Named for their **propensity to die**, a skilled entry fragger will not only be the first to kill an opposing player, but will also manage to not be killed in the process.

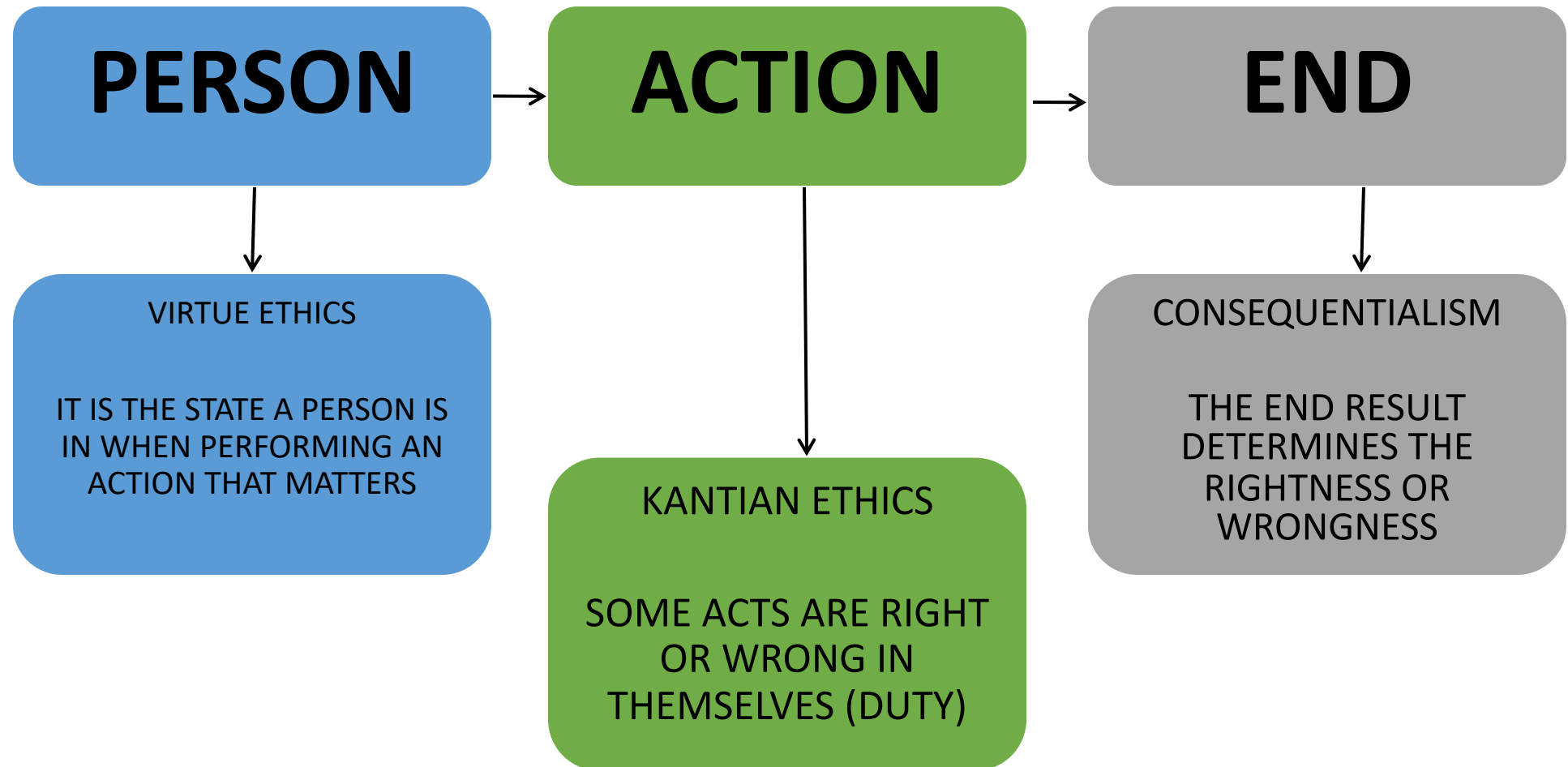


# MORAL

- SOM PROBLEM
  - Arm-øvelse
- SOM SYSTEM
  - Utilitarisme
  - Deontolog
- SOM LEVEMÅDE
  - Løgstrup



# Tre vinkler på MORAL





Deontic logic

Absolutist and universalist theories

Relativist theories

Consequentialism:  
\* Egoism  
\* Utilitarianism

Virtue ethics

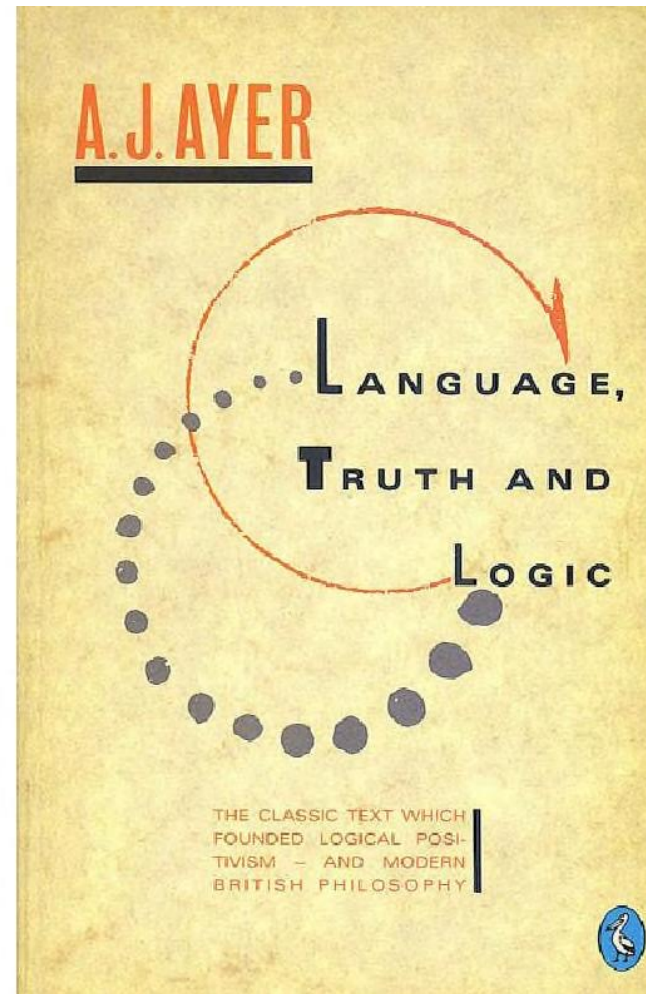
Post Modernist ethics

Deontology:  
\* Duty ethics  
\* Moral rights  
\* Equality

Relation ethics

Discourse ethics





## JJ Thomson



## The right to life



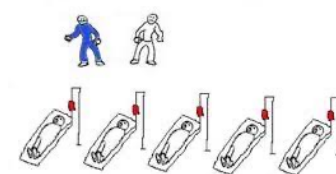
*The famous  
violinist*

**YOU!!!!**

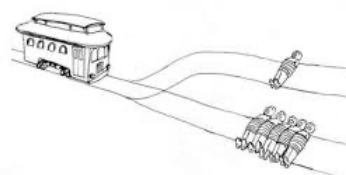


# The Trolley

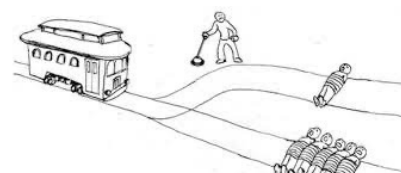
- Kap I
  - Foots problem
    - Trolley no breaks
      - ok to kill 1 to save 5
    - Surgeon
      - not ok kill 1 to save 5
- Kap II
  - Foots solution
  - JJT's challenge
    - The bystander
      - turn = kill 1
      - not turn = letting 5 die
- Kap III
  - Kill 5 > Kill 1 ?
    - Læge har forgiftet 5 -> ok at ofre 1?
      - ja iflg Foot
      - Nej iflg intuition
  - ok at NN gør A != A er bedre end B
- Kap IV - Kant
  - Kan ikke bruge kill != letting die
  - I stedet: not use as means to and end
    - test: if target goes away
- Kap V



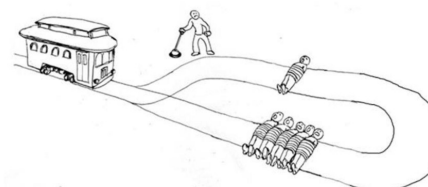
Killing one > letting five die



Killing five > killing one



Killing one != letting five die



not using any person as means

# The Trolley

## ■ Øvelse

- Tegn "The Trolley" (TT) og "The Surgeon" (TS)
  - Hvad er grundproblemet
  - Hvordan adskiller TT sig fra TS
- Hvad er Phillipa Foots teori?
  - Proposition I
  - Proposition II
- Hvad er JJT's indvendinger?
  - Beskriv "The Bystander" (BS) og hvordan den går imod prop I
  - Hvorfor kan hun ikke bruge Kant?
- Kan I oversætte TT, TS og BS til andre eksempler?
  - Kampvogn på afveje?
  - Medikament A redder 1 men B redder 10



# The Trolley and Titanic

