Course introduction

Outline

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Algebra

$$x = \frac{-b \pm \sqrt{b^2 - 4ac}}{2a}$$

Hockey

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Outline

All living organisms are composed of cells

Steve Gschmeissner/Science Source

Figure 1.9b
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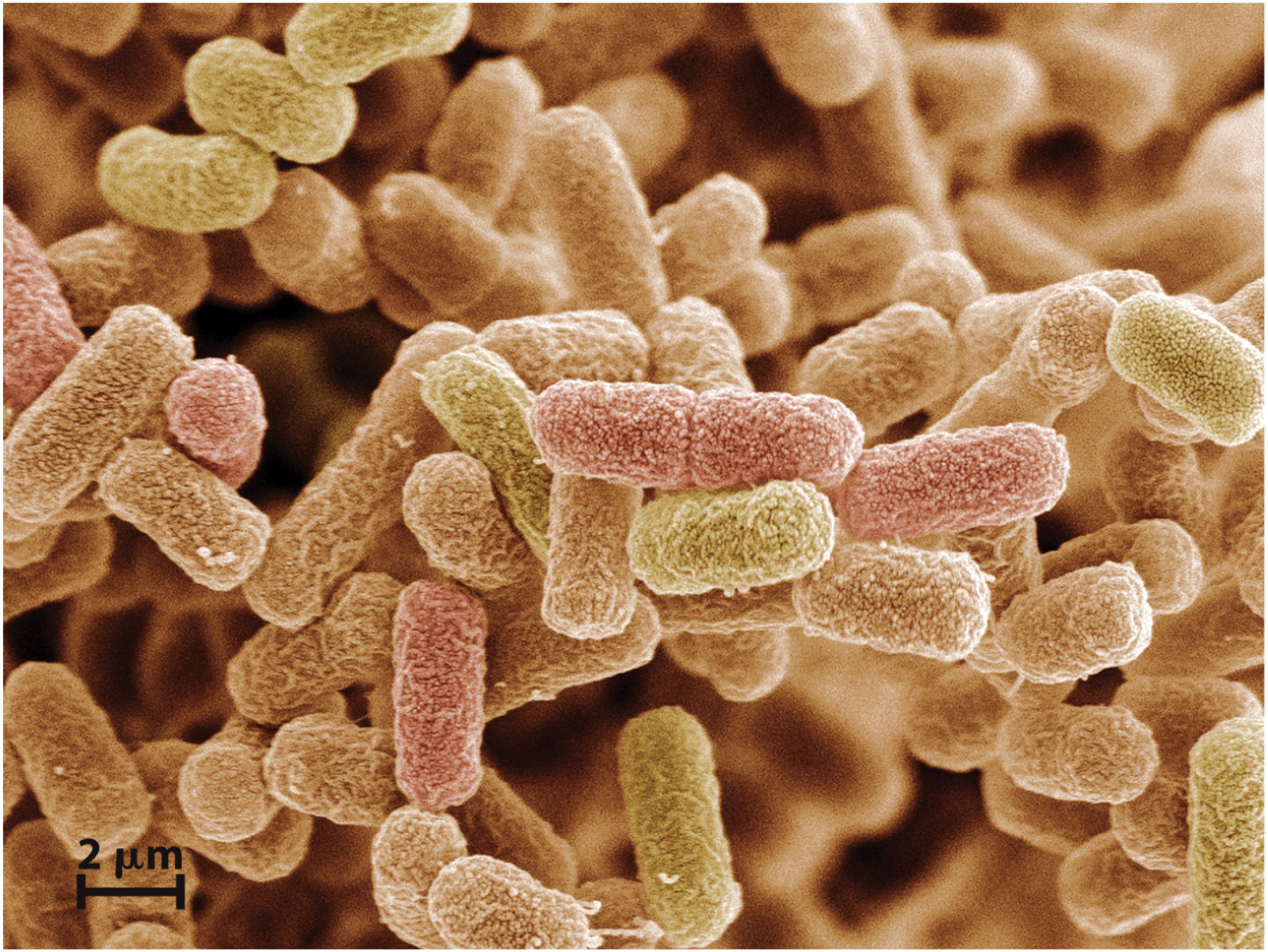

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Figure 1.9a
Biology: How Life Works

Cells (see textbook)

Figure 1.9d
Biology: How Life Works

Cells (see textbook)

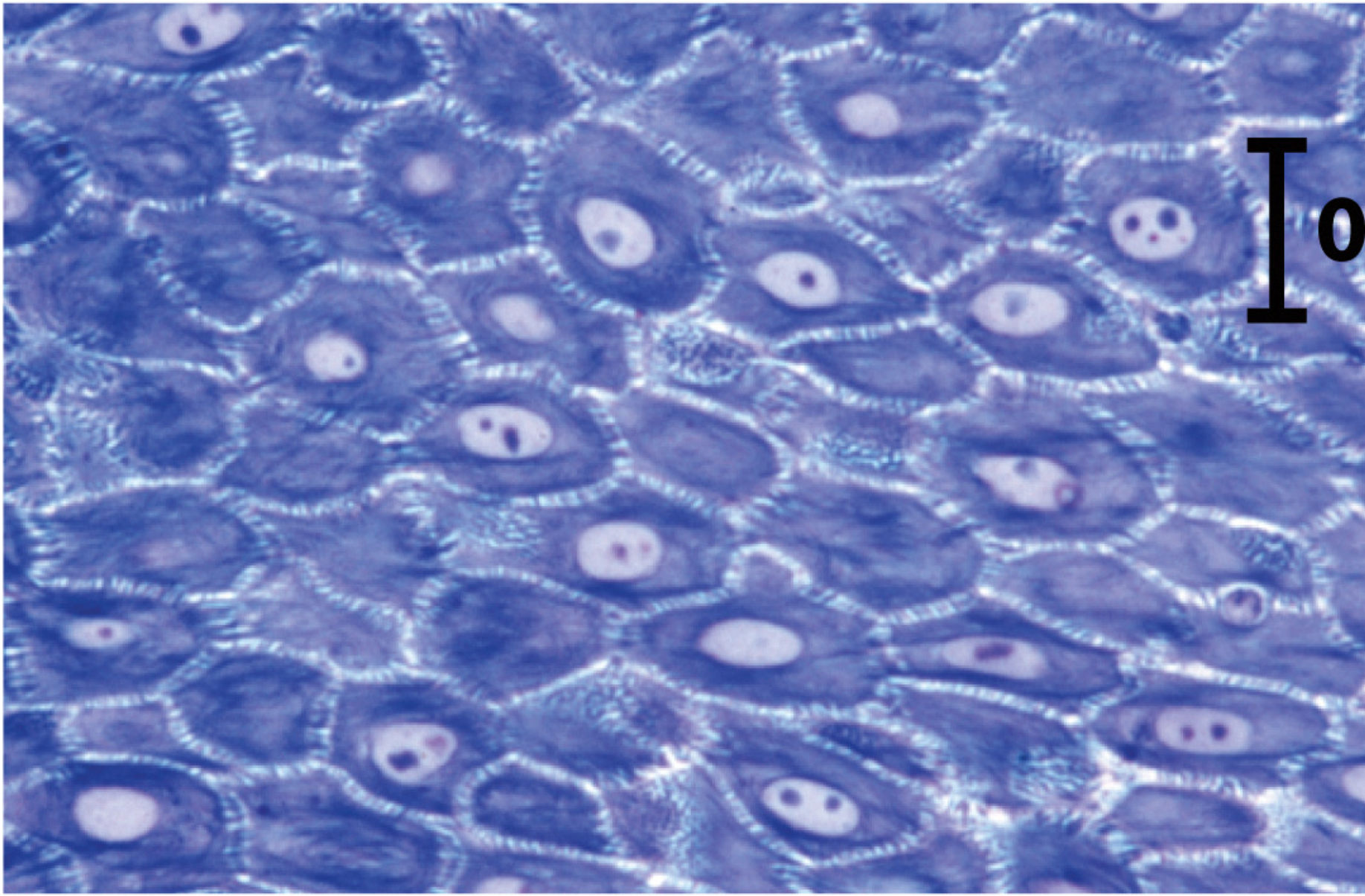

Figure 1.10a
Biology: How Life Works

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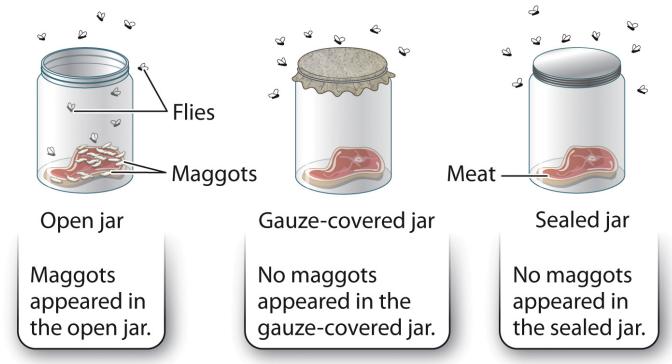

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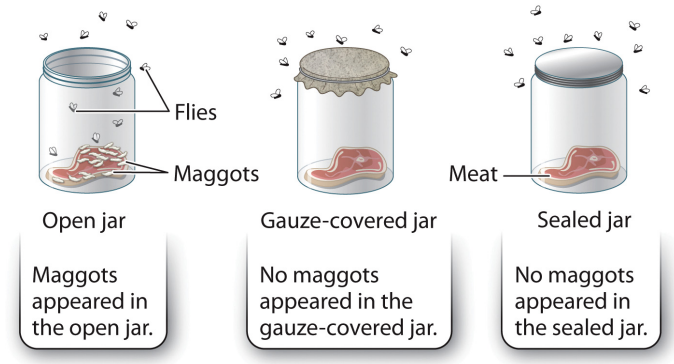

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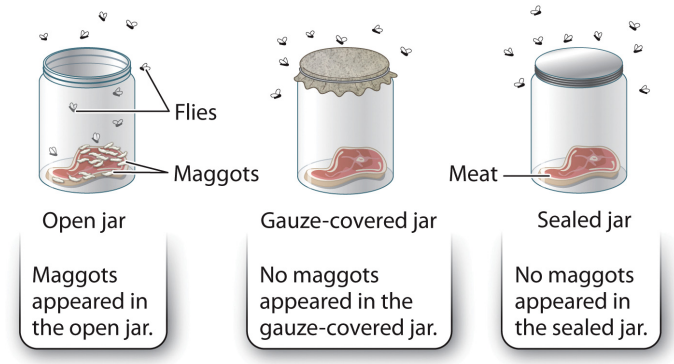

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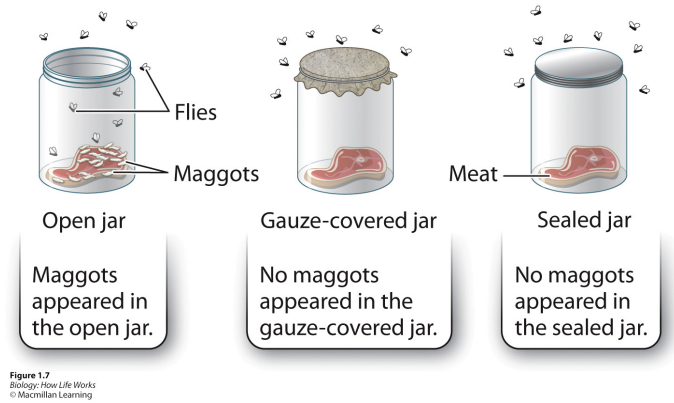

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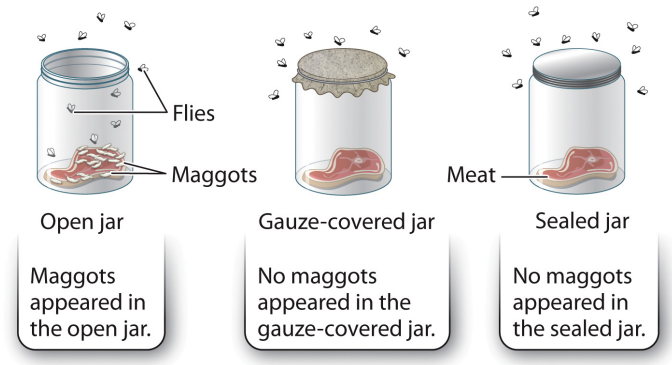

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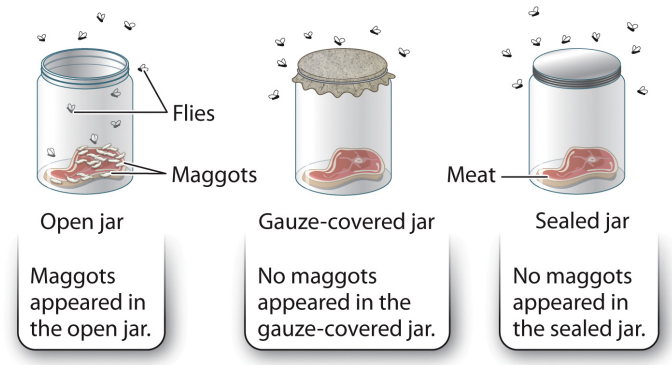

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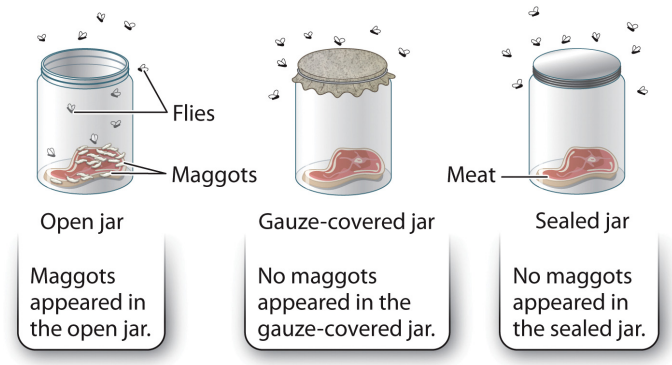

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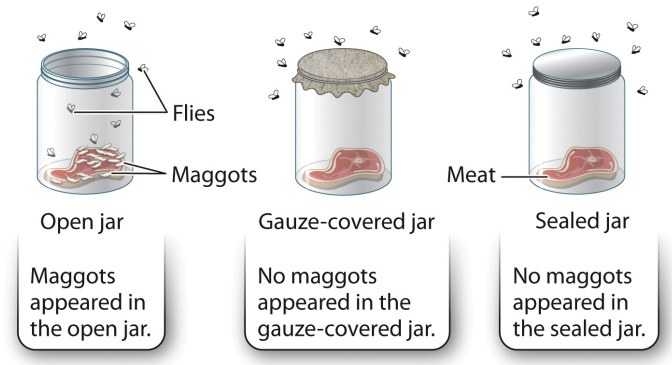

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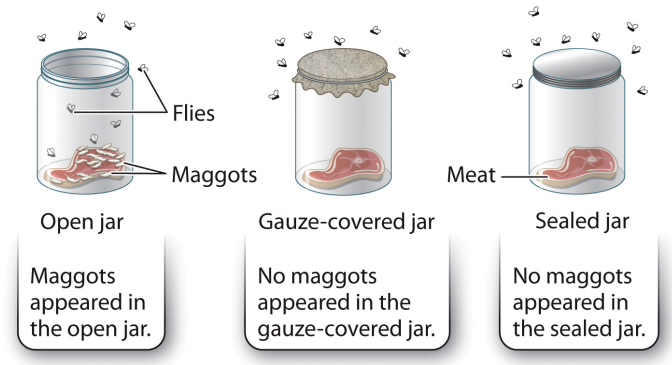

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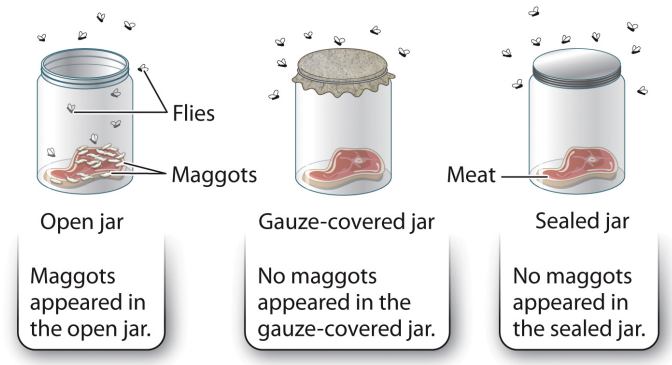

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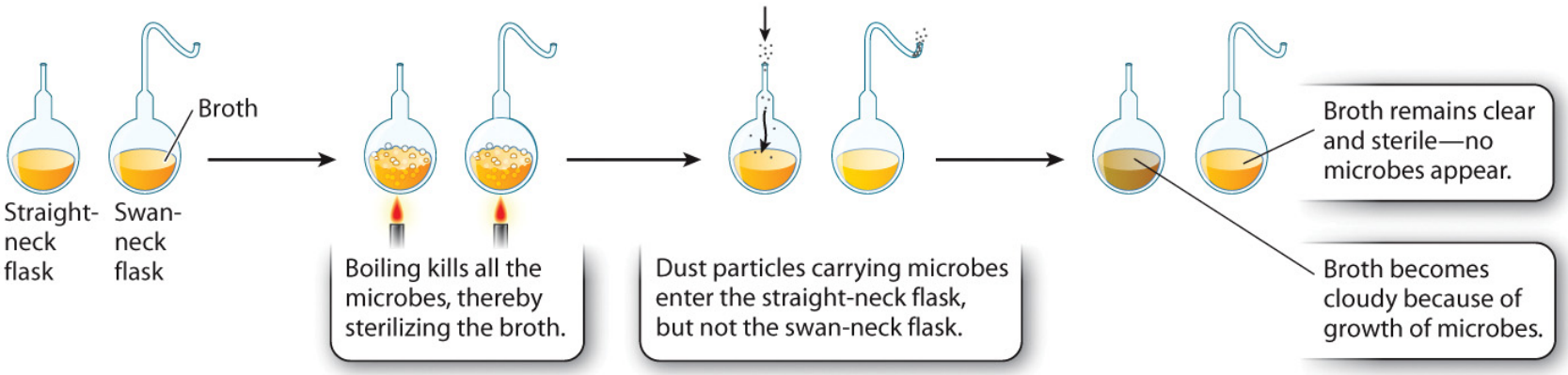

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Scientific inquiry (see textbook)

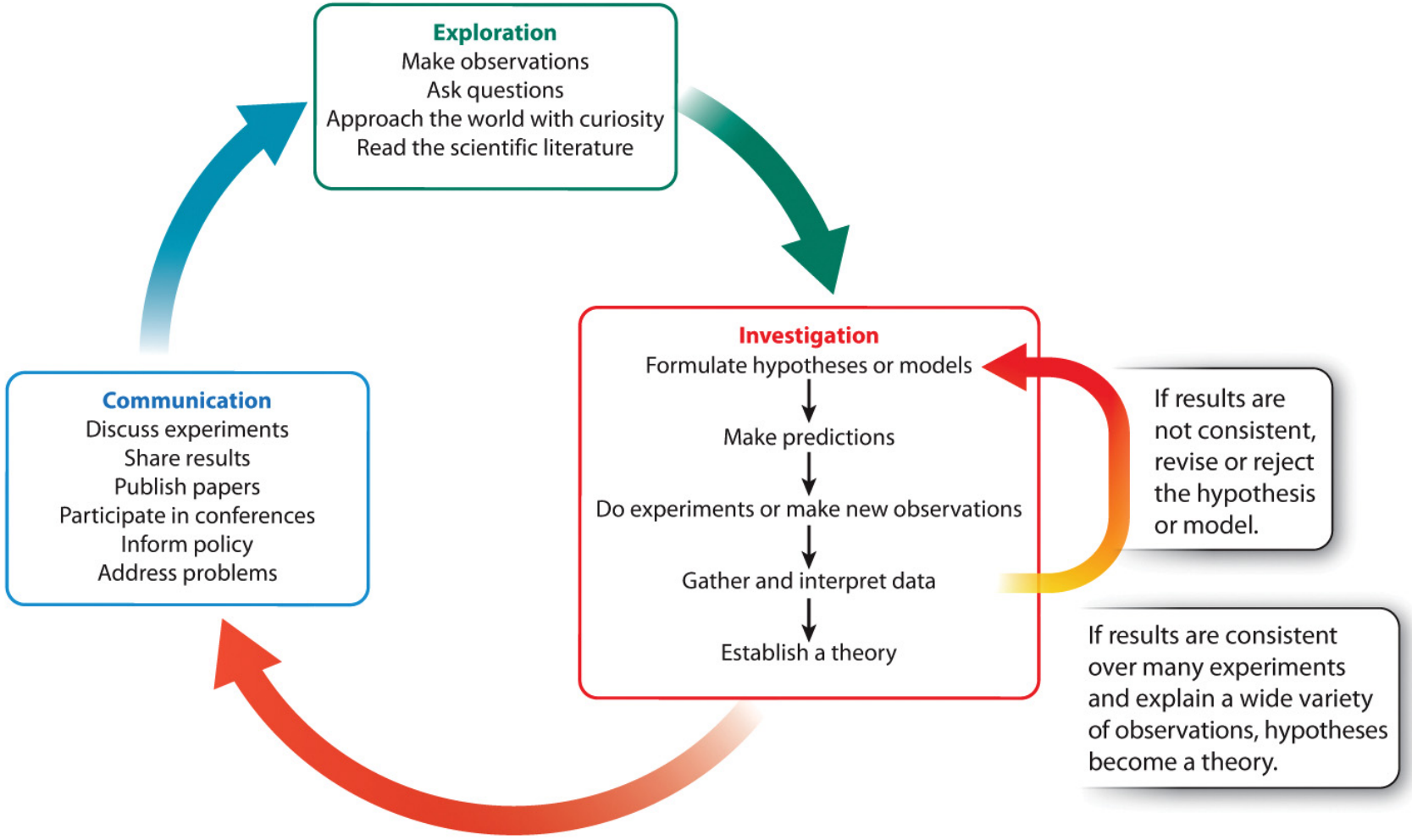

Figure 1.2
Biology: How Life Works

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    - e.g., a mouse, a troop of baboons, a flask

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Where do flies come from? (see textbook)

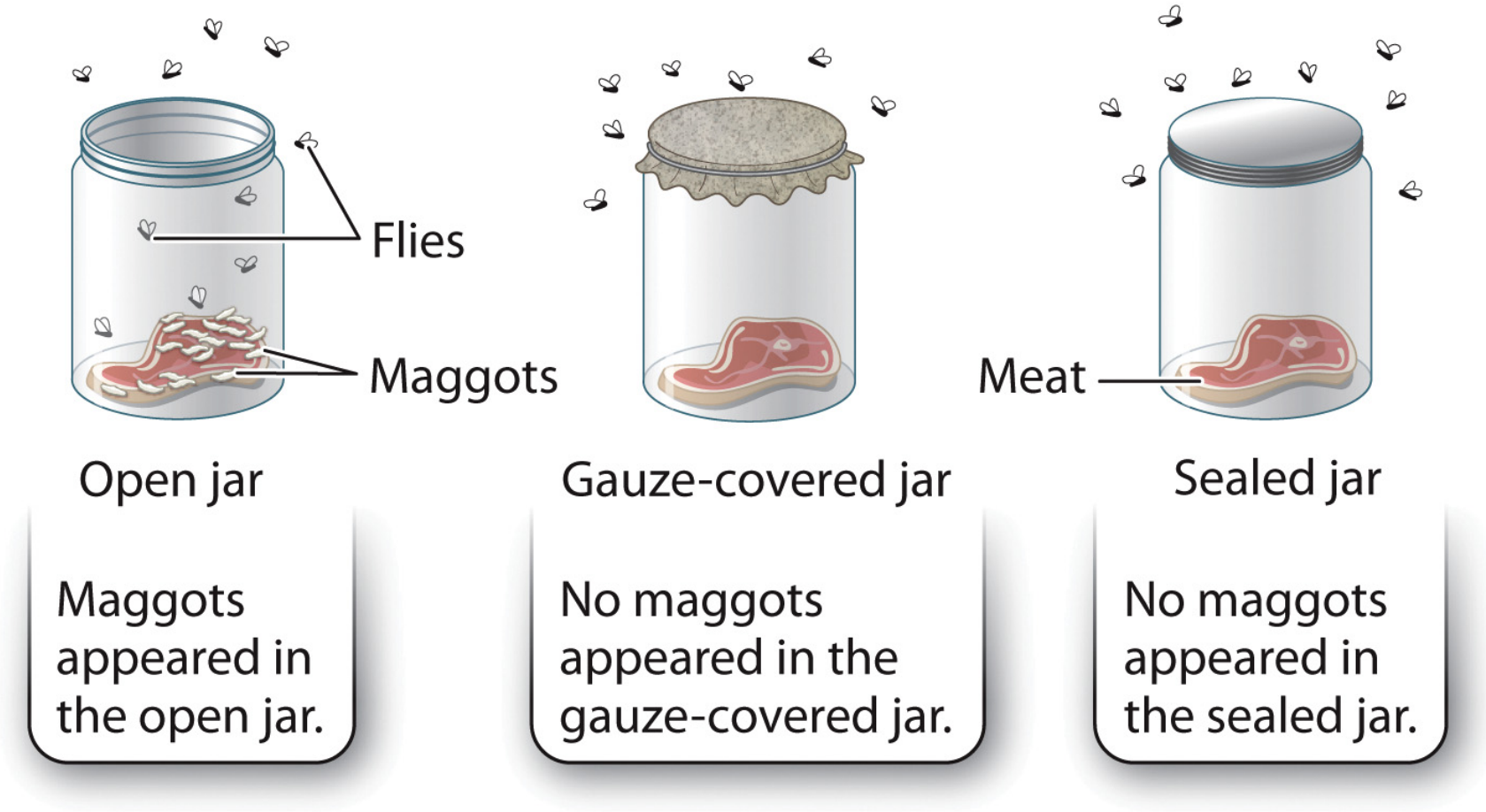

Figure 1.7
Biology: How Life Works

Where do microbes come from? (see textbook)

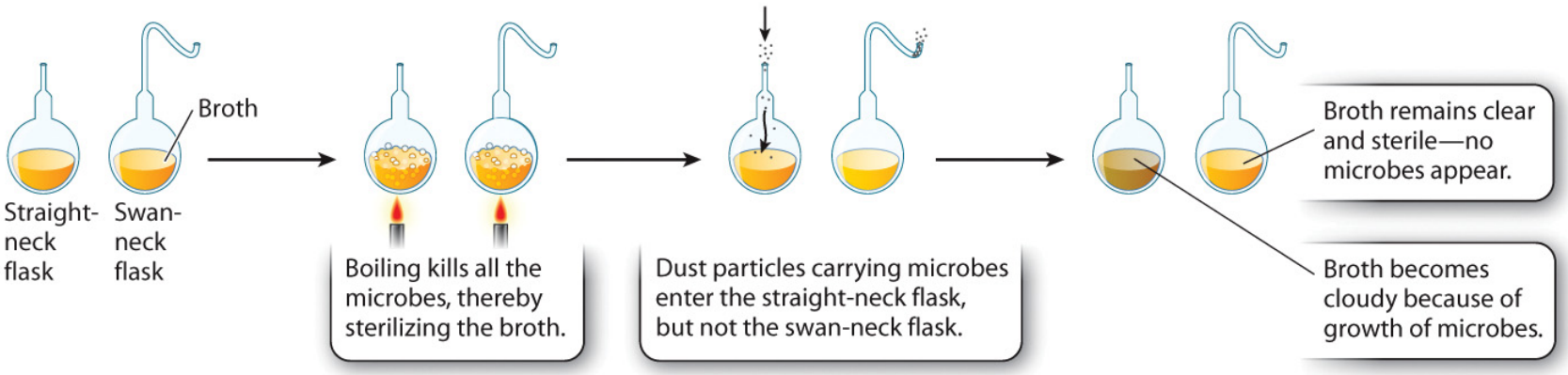

Figure 1.8
Biology: How Life Works

Outline

Observational studies

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Dinosaurs (see textbook)

At Gubbio, Italy, the recessed clay layer in the center of the photo (arrow) marks the end of the Cretaceous Period, when many species became extinct. As shown in the diagram on the right, this layer shows strong enrichment in iridium, rare in most rocks on Earth but relatively common in meteorites.

Andrew Knoll, Harvard University

Figure 1.3 (Part 1a)
Biology: How Life Works

Dinosaurs (see textbook)

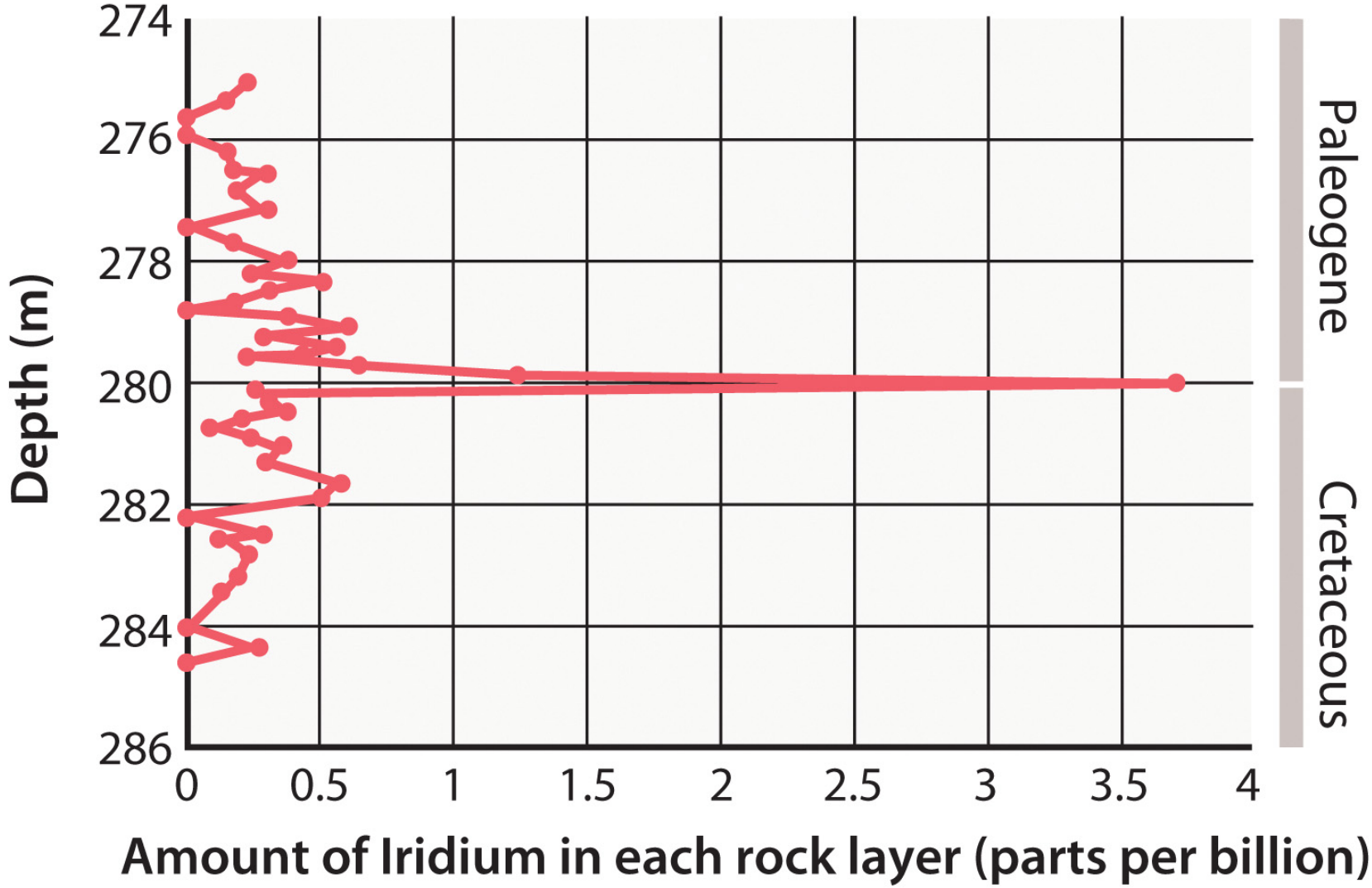
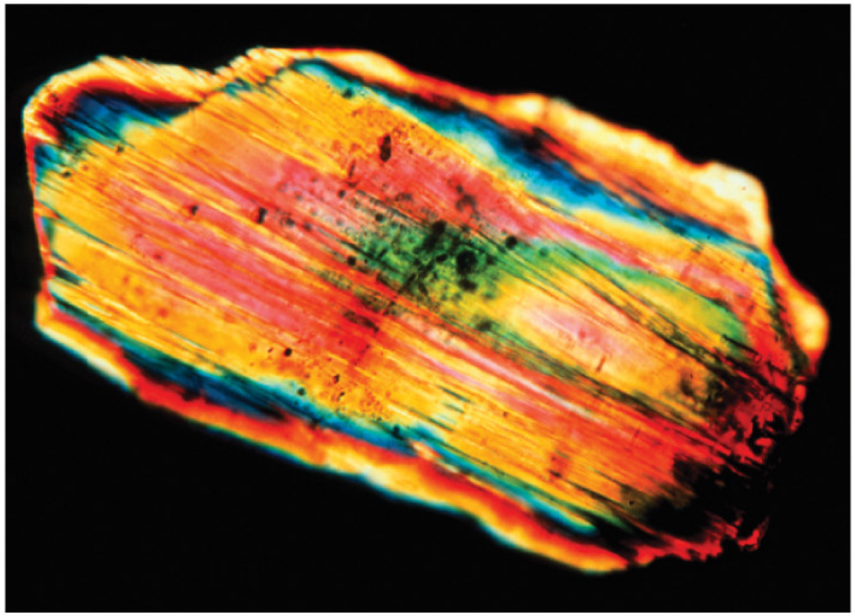


Figure 1.3 (Part 1b)
Biology: How Life Works

Dinosaurs (see textbook)

Quartz crystals that form only at high temperature and pressure—conditions met by giant meteors as they crash into Earth—occur abundantly in rock layers dated to the time of the extinction.



Dr. David Kring/Science Source

Figure 1.3 (Part 2a)
Biology: How Life Works

Dinosaurs (see textbook)

By 1990, geologists had located a crater of just the right size and age in the Yucatan Peninsula, Mexico (image to the right created by mapping subtle variations in Earth's gravitational field).

Figure 1.3 (Part 2b)
Biology: How Life Works

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