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1

As mentioned in the question, the free software movement are advocates for software being free. This doesn't refer to free as in goods being "free of charge", but rather as in "free speech". I think that one can give an argument both for and against the free software movement from a utilitarian perspective. The utilitarian argument centers around us making ethical decisions that increase the amount of happiness in the world. Thus, depending on what the consequences we believe that free software would have on society one would argue both against and for this movement. To begin with, one could argue that more free software would increase happiness in the world, since free software would enable us to share knowledge more widely and learn more effectively about technology. Assuming that spreading knowledge more widely would result in technological innovation, which in return would result in economic growth and thus give the world more prosperity, one could finally argue that this would result in increased happiness. The free software movement could from this utilitarian point of view be seen as ethical.

However, if we take it one step further, and assume that free software would not only be advocated for, but enforced by law, one could easily argue against this movement from an utilitarian point of view as well. If the principles of free software was enforced, it should be allowed to copy and distribute others software. Assuming that this would make it difficult to profit from software we can easily conclude that this would disincentivize technological innovation, which in return could lead to economic stagnation and eventually decreasing happiness in the world. From a utilitarian point of view, one could from this perspective view the free software movement as unethical.

2

A realist would argue that our theory of consciousness is connected to reality, and that it probably could be accurately described by science, only if we had the capacity to gather enough data. An anti-realist would believe that consciousness probably is a fiction made up by us, but that we cannot really say if the theory is true or false, we can only speak confidently about what we can observe. In this sense, the Turing test is an idea connected to anti-realism since in the test, if we cannot distinguish the computer from being human through observation, it might as well be conscious. Furthermore, behaviorists like Skinner would argue that discussions about consciousness could only be done from a perspective of medical behavioral observations, and in this sense the test is also inspired by Behaviorism.

3

Assuming that we have a known distribution, we can use the student t test to calculate a p-value, and thus determine if the means from these two data sets are significantly different from each other on a 95% level. Generating a p-value $\leq$ 0.05, would indicate that the hypothesis test is statistically significant on a 95% level. Another alternative would be to compute a confidence interval with 95% accuracy and investigate if our mean belongs to this confidence interval.