Department of Logic and Philosophy of Science

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http://www.lps.uci.edu/
Kyle Stanford, Department Chair

The Department of Logic and Philosophy of Science (LPS) brings together faculty and students interested in a wide range of topics loosely grouped in the following areas: general philosophy of science; philosophy of the particular sciences; logic, foundations and philosophy of mathematics; and philosophy of mathematics in application. LPS enjoys strong cooperative relations with UCI’s Department of Philosophy; in particular, the two units jointly administer a single graduate program which offers the Ph.D. in Philosophy. LPS also has strong interconnections with several science departments, including Mathematics and Physics, as well as the Francisco J. Ayala School of Biological Sciences, the Donald Bren School of Information and Computer Sciences, the Departments of Cognitive Sciences and Economics, and the graduate concentration in Mathematical Behavioral Sciences.

Graduate Program

The Department of Logic and Philosophy of Science and the Department of Philosophy jointly administer a Ph.D. program in Philosophy with two independent tracks: the Philosophy track and the LPS track. Both tracks begin from a common core of requirements in standard philosophical fields (e.g., history of philosophy, logic, ethics, metaphysics/epistemology) and branch off thereafter; both tracks offer the Ph.D. degree in Philosophy. Applicants are advised to apply to the unit whose faculty, areas of specialization and curriculum correspond best with their interests. Students are expected to reside in the same unit as their primary advisor, but faculty in both units are available for all other academic purposes (course work, independent studies, committee membership, and more). See the Department of Philosophy (http://catalogue.uci.edu/previouseditions/2014-15/schoolofhumanities/departmentofphilosophy) in the School of Humanities for a description of the Philosophy track.

The M.A. degree in Philosophy may also be awarded to Ph.D. students who complete the necessary requirements.

Admissions

Applicants for the LPS track must have a bachelor’s degree, but there is no formal requirement as to the field of that degree. The most natural undergraduate majors for LPS graduate students would be philosophy, mathematics or the sciences, but those with other degrees who are interested in the LPS fields should feel free to apply.

Complete applications must include GRE scores, transcripts, letters of recommendation and a writing sample. The deadline for application is January 15.

Several forms of incoming fellowships are available on a competitive basis; these include a stipend, student fees, tuition and nonresident supplemental tuition (for out-of-state students). In subsequent years, some additional fellowship funding is available, but students in good standing are most often supported with teaching assistantships.

Requirements of the LPS Track

All required courses must be completed with a grade of B or better.

The History of Philosophy Requirement provides a broad perspective. Graduate courses in three out of the following four areas—Modern Rationalism, Modern Empiricism, Kant, and Twentieth Century—must be completed by the end of the seventh quarter in residence.

The Logic Requirement acquaints students with the fundamentals of modern logic: elementary set theory, metalogic, effective procedures and Gödel’s incompleteness theorems. LPS 205A, LPS 205B, and LPS 205C must be completed by the end of the seventh quarter in residence.

The Field Requirement provides exposure to a range of philosophical disciplines. One graduate course in moral philosophy and one graduate course in metaphysics/epistemology must be completed by the end of the seventh quarter in residence. (These courses may not also be used to satisfy the History Requirement.)

The Philosophy of Science Requirement provides exposure to a range of philosophy of science, from general philosophy of science to the philosophies of particular sciences (e.g., physics, biology), to the philosophies of mathematics and logic. Three selected courses from LPS 240–247 must be completed by the end of the seventh quarter in residence. (These courses may be repeated as topics vary.) Courses used to satisfy the Philosophy of Science Requirement may also be used to satisfy the History or Field Requirements.

The Tools of Research Requirement provides some flexibility for students with various levels of interest in pursuing the philosophy of a particular science. So, for example, a student most interested in historical issues in the philosophy of mathematics might benefit most from the study of German, while a student most interested in the philosophy of quantum mechanics should take a series of graduate courses in physics. (Students wishing to specialize further in the philosophy of a particular science might wish to pursue more demanding options; see the Mathematics and Physics emphases, below.) To satisfy this requirement, a student must pass an examination on an appropriate foreign language or receive a grade of B or better in three appropriate graduate courses in a discipline or disciplines outside philosophy by the end of the ninth quarter in residence. Though the discipline(s) here must be outside philosophy, they might be taught by Philosophy or LPS faculty. The two-hour language examination will be administered by an LPS faculty member and will require the student to translate (with the aid of a dictionary) a passage or passages from philosophical or scientific authors.
The Portfolio Requirement ensures that students have acquired dissertation-level skills in the writing of philosophy: e.g., the ability to isolate, understand and evaluate arguments in the philosophical literature; the ability to assimilate secondary literature; the ability to formulate and defend an original philosophical thesis. The portfolio is designed to display these skills. To satisfy this requirement, a student must submit an extended writing sample, most often consisting of several individual papers, that demonstrates the skills necessary to write a Ph.D. dissertation. (A successful portfolio typically consists of several papers totaling around 80 pages. These may be revisions of term papers. Each paper should present and defend a definite thesis and should be accessible to faculty members unfamiliar with the literature in question. The papers in the portfolio need not be of publishable quality, but they must, collectively, demonstrate the specified skills.) Portfolios will be evaluated by the entire LPS faculty. (LPS track students may request that relevant Philosophy Department faculty also be present at the evaluation meeting.) Portfolios must be submitted by the end of the fourth week of the seventh quarter.

The Candidacy Examination demonstrates that the student has a viable dissertation topic and an adequate grasp of related literature. To satisfy this requirement, a student must prepare and be examined on a reading list of canonical literature in the area of the dissertation and a brief (15–20 page) dissertation proposal. The reading list should in effect define the context of the proposed dissertation. The examination must be completed by the end of the tenth quarter in residence. The normative time for advancement to candidacy is 3.3 years.

Dissertation Defense. Students must pass a final oral examination focusing on the content of the dissertation administered by the Dissertation Committee. The normative time for completion of the Ph.D. is six years, and the maximum time permitted is seven years.

LPS Track Emphasis in Mathematics

In addition to the LPS track described above, students may elect to pursue the more demanding option of the Mathematics emphasis. Faculty in the UCI and UCLA Departments of Mathematics participate in the Mathematics emphasis. Students in the emphasis take courses and receive advising from these participating Mathematics professors, as well as from the faculty of LPS and the Philosophy Department. Mathematics emphasis students must satisfy the following requirement in addition to the usual LPS track requirements:

Mathematics Requirement. A student must receive a grade of B or better in six graduate courses in mathematics. (Some of these courses may also be used to satisfy the Tools of Research Requirement.)

LPS Track Emphasis in Physics

In addition to the LPS track described above, students may elect to pursue the more demanding option of the Physics emphasis. Physics emphasis students must satisfy the following requirement in addition to the usual LPS track requirements:

Physics Requirement. A student must receive a grade of B or better in three sections of LPS 241 whose topics are Philosophy of Quantum Mechanics, Geometry and Spacetime, and Probability and Determinism, as well as in three additional graduate courses in Physics or Mathematics. (Students in the Physics Emphasis may also use these courses to satisfy the Tools of Research Requirement, but not the Philosophy of Science Requirement.)

Salzburg Exchange Program

LPS and the Department of Philosophy jointly administer an Exchange Program with the University of Salzburg. The program has two parts. The Scholarly Exchange provides opportunities for faculty and graduate students in LPS and Philosophy to visit Salzburg and for faculty and graduate students from Salzburg to visit one or the other of the UCI units. The Program also sponsors joint conferences, held alternately in Irvine and in Salzburg; these are co-sponsored by Salzburg and the UCI Interdisciplinary Program in the History and Philosophy of Science.

To be eligible for the Salzburg Exchange, a graduate student must have advanced to candidacy. The selected student spends one semester in Salzburg, usually teaching one course in the general area of the thesis topic. An upper-division course may be taught in English, but lower-division courses must be taught in German. (Some previous visitors have learned serviceable German by attending a Goethe institute during the preceding summer.) Typically, a Salzburg visitor will receive a Salzburg Fellowship intended to cover travel expenses, and a stipend; those who teach while in Salzburg will also receive a salary intended to cover living expenses (including health and dental insurance).

Applications from LPS graduate students (including a curriculum vita and syllabi for courses that might be taught) should be sent to the LPS Salzburg Exchange Director by November 1.

Program in Law and Graduate Studies (J.D./Ph.D.)

Highly qualified students interested in combining the study of law with graduate research and/or professional qualifications in Logic and Philosophy of Science are invited to undertake concurrent degree study under the auspices of UC Irvine’s Program in Law and Graduate Studies (PLGS). Students in this program pursue a coordinated curriculum leading to a J.D. degree from the School of Law in conjunction with a Ph.D. degree in Logic and Philosophy of Science. Additional information is available from the PLGS Program Director’s office, (949) 824-4158, or by e-mail to plgs@law.uci.edu. A full description of the program, with links to all relevant application information, can be found at the School of Law Concurrent Degree Programs (http://www.law.uci.edu/plgs) website.

Faculty

Francisco J. Ayala, Ph.D. Columbia University, Donald Bren Professor and University Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology; Logic and Philosophy of Science
Jeffrey A. Barrett, Ph.D. Columbia University, Professor of Logic and Philosophy of Science; Philosophy
Jean-Paul Carvalho, Ph.D. Oxford University, Assistant Professor of Economics; Logic and Philosophy of Science
Matthew Foreman, Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley, Professor of Mathematics; Logic and Philosophy of Science (ergodic theory and dynamical systems, logic and foundations)
Steven A. Frank, Ph.D. University of Michigan, Professor of Ecology and Evolutionary Biology; Logic and Philosophy of Science
Jeremy Heis, Ph.D. University of Pittsburgh, Associate Professor of Logic and Philosophy of Science; Philosophy
Donald D. Hoffman, Ph.D. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Professor of Cognitive Sciences; Logic and Philosophy of Science
Simon Huttegger, Ph.D. University of Salzburg, UCI Chancellor's Fellow and Associate Professor of Logic and Philosophy of Science
Kent E. Johnson, Ph.D. Rutgers, The State University of New Jersey, Associate Professor of Logic and Philosophy of Science; Linguistics
Arthur D. Lander, Ph.D. University of California, San Francisco, Donald Bren Professor and Professor of Developmental and Cell Biology; Biomedical Engineering; Logic and Philosophy of Science; Pharmacology (systems biology of development, pattern formation, growth control)
Penelope J. Maddy, Ph.D. Princeton University, UCI Distinguished Professor of Logic and Philosophy of Science; Mathematics; Philosophy (philosophy of mathematics and logic, meta-philosophy)
David B. Malament, Ph.D. The Rockefeller University, Professor Emeritus of Logic and Philosophy of Science
Michael T. McBride, Ph.D. Yale University, Associate Professor of Economics; Logic and Philosophy of Science
James L. McGaugh, Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley, Research Professor and Professor Emeritus of Neurobiology and Behavior; Logic and Philosophy of Science
Richard Mendelsohn, Ph.D. Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Adjunct Professor of Logic and Philosophy of Science
Louis E. Narens, Ph.D. University of California, Los Angeles, Professor of Cognitive Sciences; Logic and Philosophy of Science
Riley D. Newman, Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley, Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy; Logic and Philosophy of Science; Physics and Astronomy
Cailin O'Connor, B.A. Harvard University, Assistant Professor of Logic and Philosophy of Science
Lisa Pearl, Ph.D. University of Maryland, College Park, Associate Professor of Cognitive Sciences; Linguistics; Logic and Philosophy of Science
Donald G. Saari, Ph.D. Purdue University, UCI Distinguished Professor of Economics; Logic and Philosophy of Science; Mathematics (ergodic theory and dynamical systems, mathematics of complex social phenomena)
Barbara W. Sarnecka, Ph.D. University of Michigan, Associate Professor of Cognitive Sciences; Logic and Philosophy of Science
Jonas Schultz, Ph.D. Columbia University, Professor Emeritus of Physics and Astronomy; International Studies; Logic and Philosophy of Science
Brian Skyrms, Ph.D. University of Pittsburgh, UCI Distinguished Professor of Logic and Philosophy of Science; Economics; Philosophy
P. Kyle Stanford, Ph.D. University of California, San Diego, Professor of Logic and Philosophy of Science; Philosophy
Sean P. Walsh, Ph.D. University of Notre Dame, Assistant Professor of Logic and Philosophy of Science; Mathematics (philosophy of mathematics, philosophy of logic and mathematical logic)
James O. Weatherall, Ph.D. Stevens Institute of Technology, Associate Professor of Logic and Philosophy of Science
Kai Wehmeier, Ph.D. University of Münster, Director, Center for the Advancement of Logic, Its Philosophy, History, and Applications and Professor of Logic and Philosophy of Science; Philosophy
Norman M. Weinberger, Ph.D. Case Western Reserve University, Professor Emeritus of Neurobiology and Behavior; Logic and Philosophy of Science
Daniel Whiteson, Ph.D. University of California, Berkeley, Associate Professor of Physics and Astronomy; Logic and Philosophy of Science
Martin Zeman, Ph.D. Humboldt University of Berlin, Professor of Mathematics; Logic and Philosophy of Science (logic and foundations)
Courses

LPS 29. Critical Reasoning. 4 Units.

Same as PHILOS 29.

(II, Vb)

LPS 30. Introduction to Symbolic Logic. 4 Units.
An introduction to the symbolism and methods of the logic of statements, including evaluation of arguments by truth tables, the techniques of natural deduction and semantic tableaux.

Same as PHILOS 30.

(Vb)

LPS 31. Introduction to Inductive Logic. 4 Units.
Philosophical questions concerning the foundations of scientific inference, e.g., the traditional problem of induction, the Goodman paradox, the concept of cause, Mill's method of inductive reasoning, probability calculus, different interpretations of probability, and their interaction in inductive reasoning.

Same as PHILOS 31.

(II, Va)

LPS 40. The Nature of Scientific Inquiry. 4 Units.
Investigates the nature, scope, and status of scientific knowledge and the methods used to acquire it. Uses concrete historical examples from a variety of scientific fields to identify distinctive features of the scientific enterprise and explore their significance.

(Ii)

LPS 60. The Making of Modern Science. 4 Units.
Surveys the history of science and mathematics since the Scientific Revolution, examining central developments both chronologically and thematically, as well as investigating their significance for contemporary philosophical debates about the role and status of current scientific theories.

Same as HISTORY 60.

(IV)

LPS H80. Scientific Realism and Instrumentalism. 4 Units.
Explores competing views of the character and status of theoretical knowledge in science, including challenges to and defenses of the view that contemporary scientific theories offer straightforwardly accurate descriptions of how things stand in otherwise inaccessible domains of nature.

(Ii)

LPS 100W. Writing Philosophy. 4 Units.
Discussion of those aspects of writing of special importance in philosophy, e.g., philosophical terminology, techniques for evaluating arguments, philosophical definitions and theories. At least 4,000 words of assigned composition based on philosophical readings.

Prerequisite: Satisfactory completion of the Lower-Division Writing requirement.

Same as PHILOS 100W.

Restriction: Upper-division students only.

(Ib)

LPS 102. Introduction to the Theory of Knowledge. 4 Units.
A study of one or more of the basic issues in epistemology, e.g., the role of perception in the acquisition of knowledge, the nature of evidence, the distinction between belief and knowledge, and the nature of truth and certainty.

Same as PHILOS 102.
LPS 104. Introduction to Logic. 4 Units.
Introduction to sentence logic, including truth tables and natural deduction; and to predicate logic, including semantics and natural deduction.

Same as PHILOS 104.

LPS 105A. Elementary Set Theory. 4 Units.
An introduction to the basic working vocabulary of mathematical reasoning. Topics include: sets, Boolean operations, ordered n-tuples, relations, functions, ordinal and cardinal numbers.

Same as PHILOS 105A.

LPS 105B. Metalogic. 4 Units.
Introduction to formal syntax (proof theory) and semantics (model theory) for first-order logic, including the deduction, completeness, compactness, and Löwenheim-Skolem theorems.

Prerequisite: PHILOS 105A.

Same as PHILOS 105B.
Overlaps with MATH 150.

LPS 105C. Undecidability and Incompleteness. 4 Units.
Introduction to the formal theory of effective processes, including recursive functions, Turing machines, Church's thesis, and proofs of Gödel's incompleteness theorem for arithmetic, and Church's undecidability theorem for first-order logic.

Prerequisite: PHILOS 105B.

Same as PHILOS 105C.
Overlaps with MATH 152.

LPS 106. Topics in Logic. 4 Units.
Selected topics in mathematical or philosophical logic.

Prerequisite: LPS 105B or PHILOS 105B.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 106.

LPS 108. Topics in Induction, Probability, and Decision Theory. 4 Units.
Selected topics in induction, probability, and decision theory.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 108.

LPS 113. Topics in Modern Philosophy. 4 Units.
Focuses on the works of central philosophical figures of modern Philosophy (e.g., Descartes, Leibniz, Hobbes, Locke, Hume, Kant) or on the treatment of one or more central philosophical problems by a number of these figures.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 113.

LPS 115. Topics in History of Analytic Philosophy. 4 Units.
Review of central theories or figures in the history of analytic philosophy. Emphasis on writings of Frege, Russell, Schlick, Carnap, and Quine. Topics include the nature of meaning and truth, the synthetic/analytic distinction, and scientific knowledge.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 115.

LPS 120. Topics in Metaphysics. 4 Units.
Examines central philosophical questions concerning our own fundamental nature and that of the world around us (e.g., causation and necessity, determination, free will, personal identity, the mind-body problem).

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 120.
LPS 121. Topics in the Theory of Knowledge. 4 Units.
One or more topics in the theory of knowledge, e.g., the nature of rational justification, of perceptual knowledge, of a priori knowledge.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 121.

LPS H125. What Is Time? . 4 Units.
Engages the question "what is time?" by drawing on physics, philosophy, fiction, film, and psychology. The course is organized around understanding and addressing the tension between time as represented in physics and our immediate temporal experience.

Restriction: Campuswide Honors Program students only.

LPS 140. Topics in Philosophy of Science. 4 Units.
Selected topics in contemporary philosophy of science, e.g., the status of theoretical entities, the confirmation of theories, the nature of scientific explanation.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 140.

LPS 140B. Science and Religion II. 4 Units.
The development of genomics, stem-cell research, robotics, nanotechnology, neuropharmacology raises difficult religious and philosophical questions. Examines interdisciplinary approaches that cut across institutional boundaries, cultural borders, religious traditions. Focuses on relationship between religion and cognitive/affective/social neuroscience. Course may be offered online.

Same as REL STD 112B, PSYCH 172S, SOC SCI 130B.

LPS 141A. Topics in Philosophy of Physics. 4 Units.
Selected topics in the philosophy of physics, e.g., the interpretation of quantum mechanics, the nature of spacetime, the problem of quantum field theories.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 141A.

LPS 141B. Geometry and Spacetime. 4 Units.
An examination of the foundations of the special theory of relativity, with emphasis on the geometry of Minkowski spacetime, and its relation to both Euclidean and non-Euclidean (hyperbolic) plane geometries.

Prerequisite: MATH 2D and (MATH 3A or MATH 6G).

Same as PHILOS 141B.

LPS 141C. Philosophy of Quantum Mechanics. 4 Units.
An examination of the standard von Neumann-Dirac formulation of quantum mechanics. The quantum measurement problem is discussed along with several proposed solutions, including GRW, many-worlds, man-minds, and Bohm's theory.

Same as PHILOS 141C.

LPS 141D. Probability and Determinism. 4 Units.
An examination of a cluster of interrelated issues concerning probability, determinism, logic, and the foundations of quantum mechanics.

Prerequisite: MATH 2D and (MATH 3A or MATH 6G).

Same as PHILOS 141D.

LPS H141. Honors Philosophy of Quantum Mechanics. 4 Units.
An examination of the standard von Neumann-Dirac formulation of quantum mechanics. The quantum measurement problem is discussed along with several proposed solutions, including GRW, many-worlds, man-minds, and Bohm's theory.

Overlaps with LPS 141C.

Restriction: Campuswide Honors Program students only.

LPS 142. Writing/Philosophy of Biology. 4 Units.
Philosophy of biology, e.g., scientific method in biology, the structure of evolutionary theory, teleology, ethics, and evolution. Course work includes one 4,000-word and four 1,000-word papers.
LPS 142W. Writing/Philosophy of Biology. 4 Units.
Philosophy of biology, e.g., scientific method in biology, the structure of evolutionary theory, teleology, ethics, and evolution. Course work includes one 4,000-word and four 1,000-word papers.

Prerequisite: Satisfactory completion of the Lower-Division Writing requirement.

Same as PHILOS 142W, BIO SCI E142W.

Restriction: Juniors only.

LPS 143. Topics in Philosophy of Psychology. 4 Units.
Selected topics in the philosophy of psychology, e.g., the nature of psychological explanation, reductionism, issues in cognitive, behavioral, and neuroscience.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 143, PSYCH 123P.

Restriction: Psychology and Philosophy majors have first consideration for enrollment.

LPS 144. Topics in Philosophy of Social Science. 4 Units.
Selected topics in the philosophy of the social sciences, e.g., is their goal to understand behavior or to predict and control it?; are they normative and the natural sciences not?; do they incorporate philosophical doctrines about language and mind?.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 144.

LPS 145. Topics in Philosophy of Language. 4 Units.
Selected topics in the philosophy of language, e.g., the nature of meaning, mechanisms of reference, speech acts.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 145, LINGUIS 141.

LPS 146. Topics in Philosophy of Logic. 4 Units.
Selected topics in the philosophy of logic, e.g., the nature of logical truth and our knowledge of it, the status of propositions, definite descriptions, and existential presuppositions.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 146.

LPS 147. Topics in Philosophy of Mathematics. 4 Units.
Selected historical and contemporary topics in the philosophy of mathematics, e.g., mathematical truth and ontology, mathematical knowledge, the nature and role of proof, the workings of mathematics in application.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 147.

LPS 199. Independent Study. 1-4 Units.
Independent research with Logic and Philosophy of Science faculty.

Repeatability: May be taken for credit for 12 units.

LPS 200. Topics in Logic and Philosophy of Science. 4 Units.
Studies in selected areas of Logic and Philosophy of Science. Topics addressed vary each quarter.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

LPS 205A. Set Theory. 4 Units.
The basic working vocabulary of mathematical reasoning. Topics include: sets, Boolean operations, ordered n-tuples, relations, functions, ordinal and cardinal numbers.

Same as PHILOS 205A.
LPS 205B. Metalogic. 4 Units.
Formal syntax (proof theory) and semantics (model theory) for first-order logic, including the deduction, completeness, compactness, and Loewenheim-Skolem theorems.

Prerequisite: PHILOS 205A or LPS 205A.

Same as PHILOS 205B.

LPS 205C. Undecidability and Incompleteness. 4 Units.
Formal theory of effective processes, including recursive function, Turing machines, Church's thesis, and proofs of Goedel's incompleteness theorem for arithmetics, and Church's undecidability for first-order logic.

Prerequisite: PHILOS 205B or LPS 205B.

Same as PHILOS 205C.

LPS 206. Topics in Logic. 4 Units.
Studies in selected areas of logic. Topics addressed vary each quarter.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 206.

LPS 213. Topics in Modern Philosophy. 4 Units.
Studies in selected areas of modern philosophy. Topics addressed vary each quarter.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 213.

LPS 215. Topics in Analytic Philosophy. 4 Units.
Studies in selected areas of analytic philosophy. Topics addressed vary each quarter.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 215.

LPS 220. Topics in Metaphysics. 4 Units.
Studies in selected areas of metaphysics. Topics addressed vary each quarter.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 220.

LPS 221. Topics in Epistemology. 4 Units.
Studies in selected areas of epistemology. Topics addressed vary each quarter.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 221.

LPS 232. Topics in Political and Social Philosophy. 4 Units.
Studies in selected areas of political and social philosophy. Topics addressed vary each quarter.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 232.

LPS 240. Topics in Philosophy of Science. 4 Units.
Studies in selected areas of philosophy of science. Topics addressed vary each quarter.

Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.

Same as PHILOS 240.
LPS 241. Topics in Philosophy of Physics. 4 Units.
Studies in selected areas of philosophy of physics. Topics addressed vary each quarter.
Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.
Same as PHILOS 241.

LPS 242. Topics in Philosophy of Biology. 4 Units.
Studies in selected areas of philosophy of biology. Topics addressed vary each quarter.
Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.
Same as PHILOS 242.

LPS 243. Topics in Philosophy of Psychology. 4 Units.
Selected topics in the philosophy of psychology, e.g., the nature of psychological explanation, reductionism, issues in cognitive, behavioral, and neuroscience.
Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.
Same as PHILOS 243, PSYCH 231P.

LPS 244. Topics in Philosophy of Social Science. 4 Units.
Studies in selected areas of philosophy and social science. Topics addressed vary each quarter.
Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.
Same as PHILOS 244.

LPS 245. Topics in Philosophy of Language. 4 Units.
Studies in selected areas of philosophy of language. Topics addressed vary each quarter.
Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.
Same as PHILOS 245.

LPS 246. Topics in Philosophy of Logic. 4 Units.
Studies in selected areas of philosophy of logic. Topics addressed vary each quarter.
Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.
Same as PHILOS 246.

LPS 247. Topics in Philosophy of Mathematics. 4 Units.
Studies in selected areas of philosophy of mathematics. Topics addressed vary each quarter.
Repeatability: Unlimited as topics vary.
Same as PHILOS 247.

LPS 289. Logic and Philosophy of Science Workshop. 1-4 Units.
A two- or three-quarter-long workshop on selected topics in logic and philosophy of science.
Grading Option: Satisfactory/unsatisfactory only.
Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.

LPS 298. Independent Study. 4-12 Units.
Independent research with Logic and Philosophy of Science Faculty.
Repeatability: May be taken for credit for 12 units.

LPS 299. Directed Research. 1-12 Units.
Directed study with Logic and Philosophy of Science Faculty.
Repeatability: May be repeated for credit unlimited times.
LPS 399. University Teaching. 4-12 Units.
Required of and limited to Teaching Assistants.
Repeatability: May be taken for credit for 12 units.