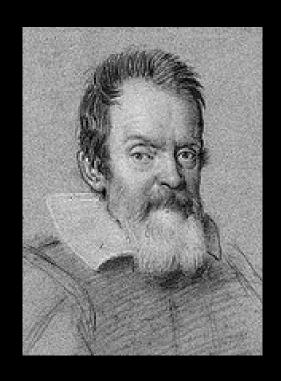
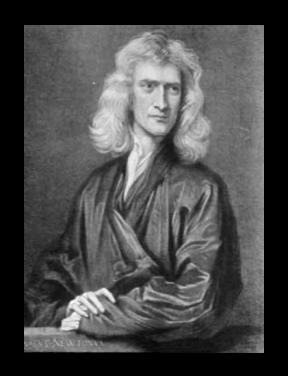
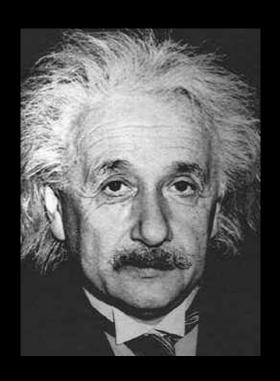


The Narrative









Two Instruments

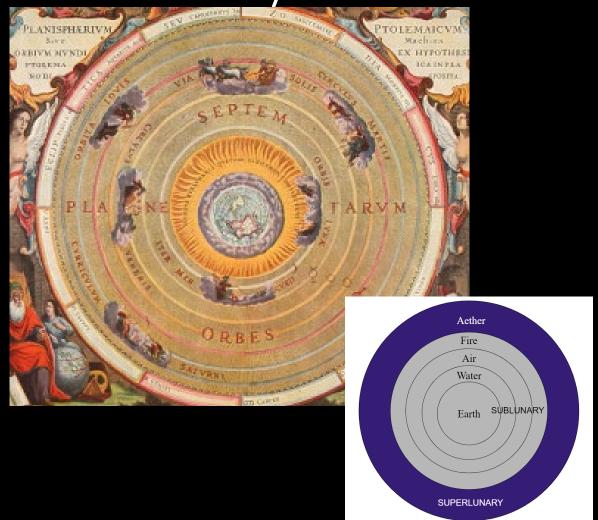


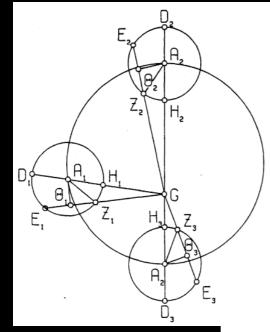




Case One:

First Theory – Aristotelian/Ptolemaic Cosmos





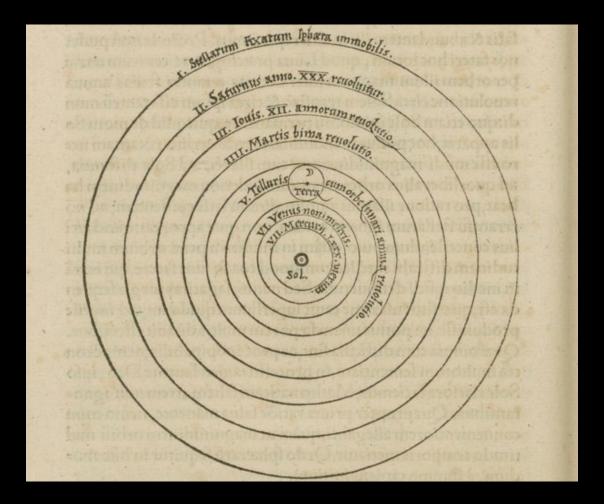
Deferen

Celestial

Earth

• Equant

Case One: Second Theory — Copernican Cosmology

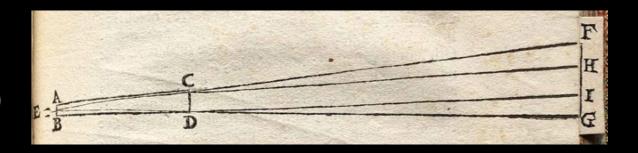


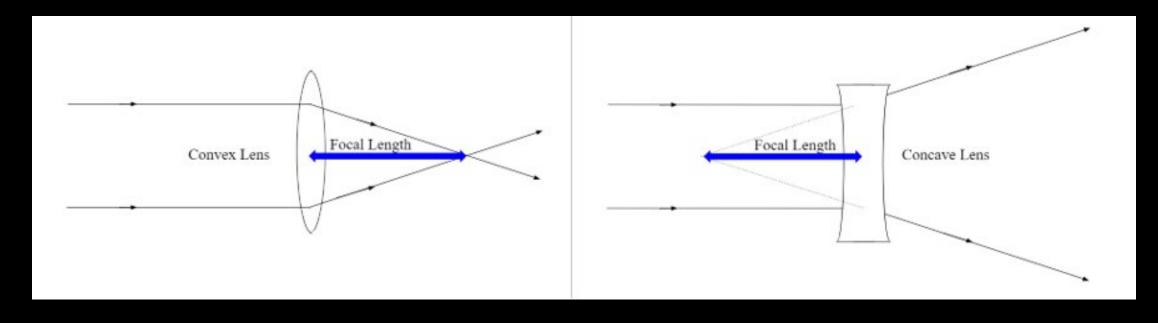


Case One: Technology

• Magnification:

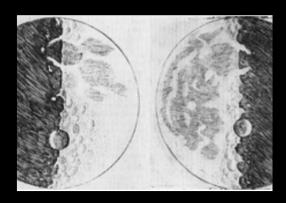
$$M = -\frac{f_{objective}}{f_{ocular}} = -\frac{980 \, mm}{-50mm} = 20$$



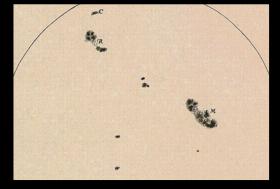




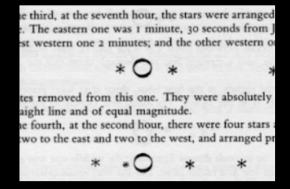
Case One: Observations



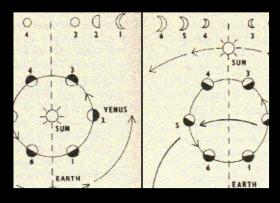
The Moon's Craters



Sunspots



Galilean Moons



Phases of Venus

Sources: Galileo 1609-1642



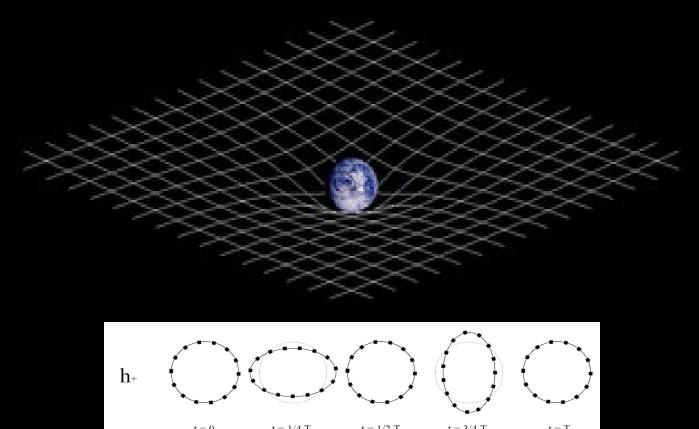
Case Two: First Theory – Newton's Law of Universal Gravitation

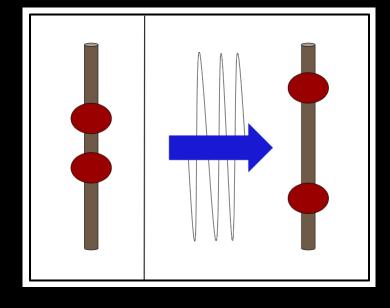


$$F = -\frac{G m_1 m_2}{r^2}$$



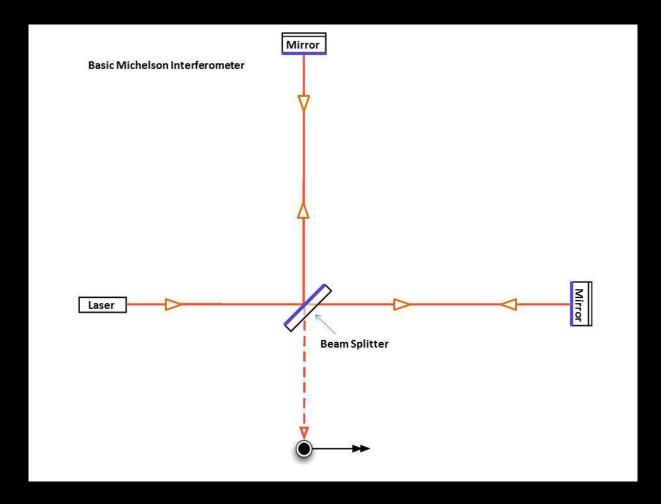
Case Two: Second Theory — Einstein's General Theory of Relativity



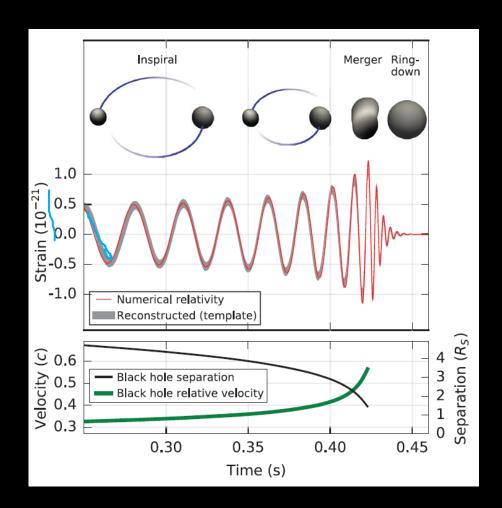


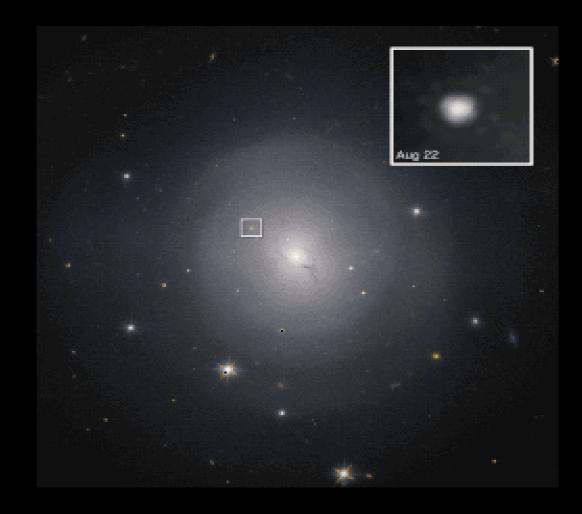


Case Two: Technology



Case Two: Detections



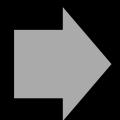


Analysis Re-Evaluating Frameworks

Inductive & Deductive

Or

Experimental & Theoretical



Curiosity-Driven Research



Acknowledgements



This work was supported by funding from the Undergraduate Research Opportunities Program at the University of Utah awarded to Maria Stokes.

This work was preformed under the mentorship of Professor Hugh Cagle, PhD and Professor Yue Zhao, PhD.

