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Titolo	The Abductive Structure of Scientific Creativity : An Essay on the Ecology of Cognition // by Lorenzo Magnani
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Descrizione fisica	1 online resource (XVIII, 230 p.)
Collana	Studies in Applied Philosophy, Epistemology and Rational Ethics, , 2192-6255 ; ; 37
Disciplina	120
Soggetti	Epistemology Cognitive psychology Computational intelligence Logic Cognitive Psychology Computational Intelligence
Lingua di pubblicazione	Inglese
Formato	Materiale a stampa
Livello bibliografico	Monografia
Nota di contenuto	Enhancing Knowledge: Tracking the External World -- Distributed Model-Based Science: Scientific Models Are Not Fictions -- Not Everything in Scientific Cognition Is Evidence-Based: The Epistemology of Evidentially Inert Knowledge Enhancing -- Epistemic Warfare: Are Scientific Models Fictions or Epistemic Weapons? -- The Genealogy of Abduction: Geometry, and Logic Intertwined -- Maximizing Cognition in Science: Irrelevance and Implausibility Exculpated -- Science Maximizes Abducibility: The Optimization of Eco-Cognitive Situatedness in Ampliative Inferences -- Human Creative Abduction Assaulted: Impoverishing Epistemological Niches.
Sommario/riassunto	This book employs a new eco-cognitive model of abduction to underline the distributed and embodied nature of scientific cognition. Its main focus is on the knowledge-enhancing virtues of abduction and on the productive role of scientific models. What are the distinctive features that define the kind of knowledge produced by science? To provide an answer to this question, the book first addresses the ideas

of Aristotle, who stressed the essential inferential and distributed role of external cognitive tools and epistemic mediators in abductive cognition. This is analyzed in depth from both a naturalized logic and an ecology of cognition perspective. It is shown how the maximization of cognition, and of abducibility – two typical goals of science – are related to a number of fundamental aspects: the optimization of the eco-cognitive situatedness; the maximization of changeability for both the input and the output of the inferences involved; a high degree of information-sensitiveness; and the need to record the “past life” of abductive inferential practices. Lastly, the book explains how some impoverished epistemological niches – the result of a growing epistemic irresponsibility associated with the commodification and commercialization of science – are now seriously jeopardizing the flourishing development of human creative abduction.
