### WHAT IS A LAW OF NATURE?

### Edward Feser

# I. Introduction

- A. The notion of a law of nature is central to modern science but often left ill-defined
- B. Five main philosophical accounts of what a law is:
  - 1. The theological account
  - 2. Regularity theory
  - 3. Platonic view
  - 4. Instrumentalist view
  - 5. Aristotelian view (this is the one I will be defending)
- C. Implications of the issue for the debate over scientism
- II. The theological account of laws of nature
  - A. Original conception of laws in modern science (Descartes, Newton)
  - B. Tends toward occasionalism, which implicitly undermines the very idea of a natural order
- III. The regularity theory of laws
  - A. Origins in modern empiricism (Hume)
  - B. Regularity is not *sufficient* for something's being a law of nature
    - 1. Counterexamples (gold versus uranium-235 example)
    - 2. Artificial predicates (Goodman's "All emerires are grue" example)
  - C. Regularity is not necessary for something's being a law of nature
    - 1. Probabilistic laws
    - 2. Other counterexamples (e.g. laws governing artificially produced elements)
  - D. Laws and counterfactuals
  - E. David Lewis's emendation to the regularity theory
  - F. Main problem: Laws qua regularities would lack explanatory power
- IV. Excursus on laws and explanation
  - A. Sean Carroll on laws and regularities
    - 1. Carroll's rejection of the principle of sufficient reason (PSR)
    - 2. In defense of PSR

- B. Lee Smolin on the evolution of laws
  - 1. The "meta-laws dilemma"
  - 2. Failure of Smolin's proposed solution

# V. The Platonic view of laws

- A. Laws as necessary connections between properties (conceived of e.g. as Platonic Forms)
- B. Entails either a vicious regress or a collapse into one of the other accounts of laws

# VI. The instrumentalist view of laws

- A. Scientific realism vs. instrumentalism
- B. "No miracles" objection

### VII. The Aristotelian view of laws of nature

- A. Laws as a reflection of essences and causal powers
- C. Molière's "dormitive power" objection
- D. If universal, not true; if true, not universal (Nancy Cartwright)
- E. Laws and ultimate explanation: contra scientism

# RECOMMENDED READING:

Alexander Bird, *Philosophy of Science* (McGill-Queen's University Press, 1998)

Nancy Cartwright, How the Laws of Physics Lie (Oxford University Press, 1983)

Nancy Cartwright, *The Dappled World: A Study of the Boundaries of Science* (Cambridge University Press, 1999)

Stephen Mumford, Laws in Nature (Routledge, 2004)

Walter Ott, Causation and Laws of Nature in Early Modern Philosophy (Oxford University Press, 2009)