

# ① What is <sup>proper</sup> science?

1. Any doctrine whose principles constitute a system. Science proper contains

2. <sup>Principles of</sup> ~~Princip~~ Transcendental ontology

- Principles of rational method
- With The general purpose of obtaining knowledge, a science has a specific object - a <sup>specified</sup> particular class of phenomena - that its knowledge pertains to.
- An applied metaphysic consisting of rational principles which regulate the kinds of empirical principles the science may posit
- The empirical part of a science is constituted by empirical principles of experience
- Experience leads science to the conceptualization of <sup>empirical</sup> ideas of supersensible objects. ~~It is~~ this is the rational element of science.
- The degree to which scientific knowledge is certain depends upon the degree to which its empirical ideas have ~~objective validity~~ transcendental objective validity. Every idea of a supersensible object is transcendent - beyond the boundaries of a possible experience - when such an object is thought of in terms of being a thing-in-itself. It is only when supersensible objects are regarded in terms of sensible appearances that objective validity in such ideas is possible.

~~So long as we lack a doctrine for completing Kant's transcendental philosophy, as~~

## §8 The Ideal Science