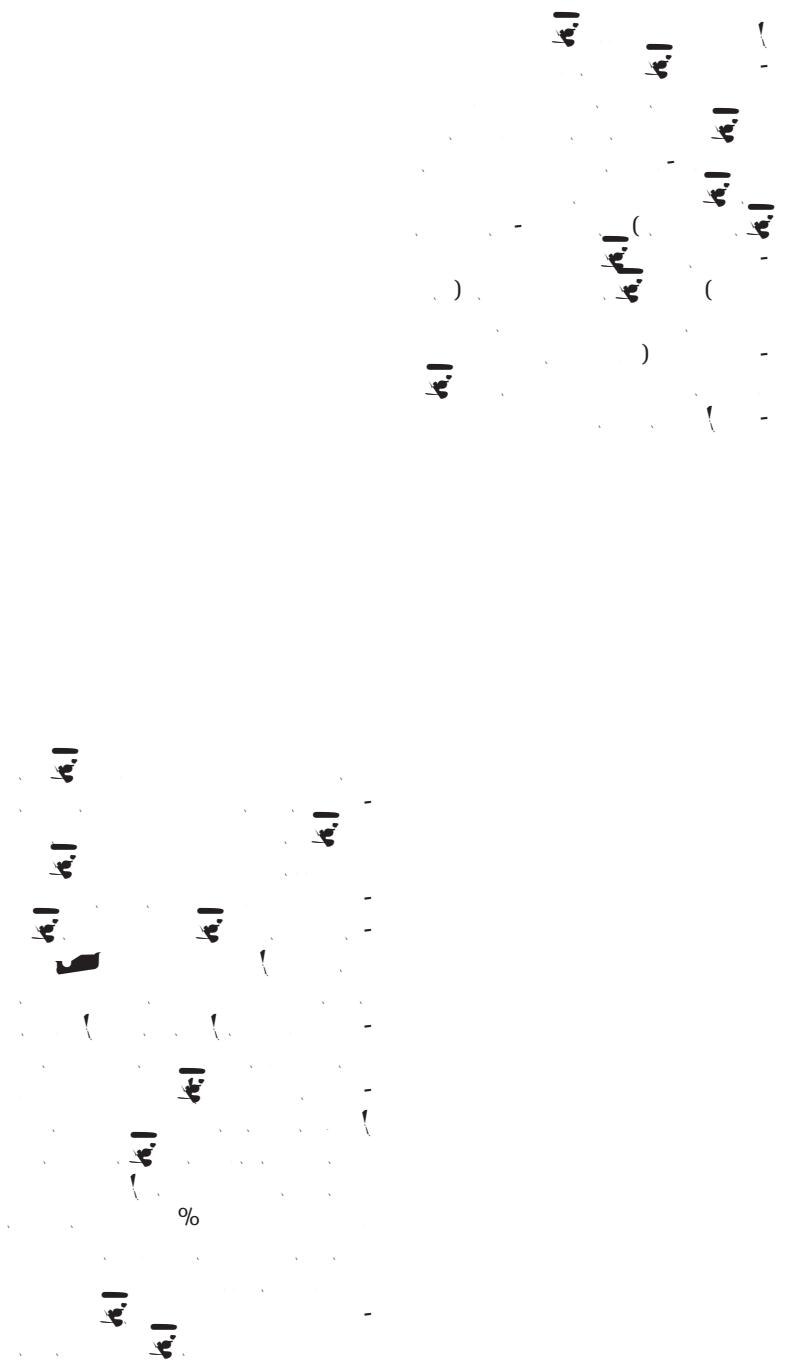


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1. *The first point is that contingent knowledge is not just a matter of having more information. It is a matter of having information that is relevant to a particular situation. For example, a doctor who knows that a patient has a rare disease may have contingent knowledge that is not shared by other doctors who do not know of the disease.*

2. *The second point is that contingent knowledge can be shared. For example, a doctor who knows that a patient has a rare disease can tell other doctors about the disease. However, contingent knowledge can also be lost. For example, a doctor who knows that a patient has a rare disease may forget about the disease over time.*