Film , A Beautiful Mind in the light of Psychology

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"A Beautiful Mind" is a story based on a fact at the life of mathematician John Nash, who receives the Nobel Prize in Mathematics in 1994. John Nash was the mysterious genius of Virginia. Actor Russell Crowe plays the role of Nash. John Nash is a teacher played by Rusell Crowe, he began as a student in Princeton, in 1947. He stands out for being a great mathematician, with the extraordinary ability to detect patterns both in nature and in various areas, for him, mathematics happens to Be a fundamental symbol in your life.

The story begins with a lonely young man locked in himself, whose best friend was the numbers. Besides, he believes that everything in life could be solved with mathematics. He strives to check everything with numbers, analyze and search for answers through formulas in the movement of the pigeons, of a football game, finally in everything.

When Nash was testing formulas and theories all the time, he didn't have much time to make friends, and his Princeton friends were usually passenger friends who didn't share much with him. When he suffered from schizophrenia, he created a roommate who helped him with his problems and shares with him, who happens to be excellent support for Nash in his awkward moments. "When a natural science makes developments, it only ever does so in the course of the real, and always in the direction of the unidentified" ( Mauss,1979).

Not having much contact with people was a failure with women. Every time he tried to approach a woman, he didn't know how to act, because Nash understood that just as the mathematics were accurate, he was exact and straight to the point. This offered the women with whom he tried to have something, go to bed and have an exchange of fluids and being too direct for his things, provoked rejections from the women until he met Alice, with whom he marries.

When Nash assumes, he is ill, he becomes aware and does everything possible to try to please his wife and that she no longer suffers for him. It was for his wife and son that he tries to ignore his hallucinations even though they are with him for the rest of his life. All the characters invented by Nash's mind give him everything he didn't have, Charles gives him a true friendship., Marcy gives him all the love and tenderness of a young girl of the opposite sex, which makes her have an affectionate relationship. Parker gave him all the thrills that Nash's dull life didn't have, making him work for the Department of Defense by cracking down enemy codes, which was related to what he liked, math. "I believe that to comprehend how scientific and technological information is shaped; we must comprehend what is unconcealed as well as what is challenged" ( Taylor, 2003).

While Nash was a graduate of Princeton University, he developed a theory that changed the focus of the "Game Theory" that would lead to one of the most significant developments in economic, political and biological approaches. The next stage of Nash's life that the film deals with shows how he relates to secret agents of the government, to help decipher the secret messages that, supposedly, the enemies of the nation (Russians) published in newspapers and magazines. At that time, Professor Nash met a student, a student of him with whom he would later marry. At the age of 30, he is diagnosed with schizophrenic paranoia and is admitted to a psychiatric hospital. Because of his illness, he loses his job at the university, and when he leaves the hospital, under treatment, he returns to the university to continue his research. The film ends when Nash is reintegrated into the university, and after five years of research, he is recognized and awarded the Nobel Prize in 1994.

This is how this story ends that could be sadder, but instead the character of Nash managed to become an example of self-improvement and personal, academic, scientific and family triumph. All this could be achieved thanks to his wife Alicia, with his dedication, dedication; but above all for the unconditional love he felt.

The film raises various problems such as:

Nash's social maladjustment due to her shyness and her obsession with mathematics. Besides the difficulty, he had to distinguish between reality and imagination after assuming he has paranoid hallucinations. On the other hand, the courageous and challenging decision of the committee that was to choose the Nobel Prize of that year to give it to a man who had made critical objective contributions in his area, and yet, who had always had a mental problem so serious and subject to So much social prejudice.

Another issue is related to this film is associated with ethics. "Ivy argued that Hippocrates had recognized experimental science on an ethical basis" (Weindling, 2001). According to Gardner's approaches to multiple intelligences, this character in the film and real-life has a highly developed logical-mathematical intelligence; However, his relational intelligence and linguistic intelligence were very lacking, adding that he agonized from schizophrenia, offering little or no development of the other types of intelligence, exactly interpersonal, intrapersonal, corporal and linguistic, which are what enable the development of skills aimed at strengthening the socialization process.( Milnor & Forbes, 1998).

Theories found in the movie

John was initially very frustrated at not creating something that was unique, while his companions advanced in their achievements. This led him to neglect his social life. In a moment of anger, Isaac Newton's theory could be proved by throwing the desk out of the window aided by his imaginary friend Charles.

One day his classmates and friends encourage him to disregard for a moment of homework and manage to conquer the most desired girl of the moment. However, thanks to this insistence, Nash discovers a theory that contradicts the postulates of one of the greatest economists in history, Smith. This brings him to the cusp of his career. "The story told here is about how controlling verdict making at the global level inspires the development of "local" experimental terrains whose ethics are practical and whose subjects can be" ( Petryna,2005,p.189)

Adan Smith Father of Political Economy said that in competition, individual ambition serves the common good. Nash exemplifies Smith's theory by observing the woman and says that the theory is incomplete. It should be "what is most productive, is that everyone in the group wants for them and also for the group.

Concludingly, the film, gives the expression of "physics-schizo" as literally. The biopic about the Beautiful mathematician John Forbes Nash, who received the Nobel Prize for developing game theory in 1994, was based on Sylvia Nazar's book, Beautiful Mind: The Life of the Mathematics Genius and Nobel Laureate John Nash. For distribution in the CIS countries, the film was called "The Mind Games" and, perhaps, this is one of the few cases when the distribution company hit the target. During the search for the missing protagonist, his demons torment him - memories of the Second World War, where he had to participate in the liberation of the concentration camp for interned Jews. It seems that gradually the hero himself is losing his mind, but the outcome is much more dramatic.

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