

Inductive (Inferencial) logic:

- ✓ premise one
- ✓ premise two
- ✓ premise three
- ✓ ...

Inference: conclusion

- The realm of informal fallacies
- Empiricism, scientific method
- Conclusion adds something new to the premises

INDUCTION: argument in which the premises are intended to provide *strong* support or reasoning for the conclusion; argument in which the premises make a good case for the truth of the conclusion.

INFORMAL FALLACIES (categories):

- ◆ EMOTIVE LANGUAGE
- ◆ FALLACIES OF IRRELEVANCE
- ◆ FALLACIES OF INSUFFICIENT EVIDENCE
- ◆ FALLACIES OF AMBIGUITY
- ◆ FOLK FALLACIES

Deductive (Sylogistic) logic:

- premise one (major premise)
- premise two (minor premise)

Therefore: conclusion

- The realm of soundness, validity, and proof
- Idealism, ideal language
- Conclusion is contained in the premises or restates the premises – tautology

DEDUCTION: argument that is intended to be valid – by definition.

VALIDITY: an argument in which it is impossible that both the premises are true and the conclusion false (i.e., if the premises are true, then the conclusion must be true).

SOUNDNESS: a valid argument with true premises.

CONDITIONAL PROOF: **if** the premise(s) are true, **then** the conclusion is true.

TAUTOLOGY: the conclusion simply restates the premise (A=A).