Logic

- **Definition**: [definition]
- **Goal**: [definition]
- **Purpose**: [definition]

Arguments, etc.

- **Argument**: [definition]
- **Premises**: [definition]
- **Conclusion**: [definition]

Reasoning

- **Inference**: [definition]
  - **Style**: [definition]
  - **Efficacy**: [definition]
  - **Justification**: [definition]
- **Rationality**: [definition]
  - **Rational**: [definition]
  - **Irrational**: [definition]

Statements

- **Content**: [definition]
- **Force**: [definition]
- **Expression**: [definition]

Styles of Inference

Deductive:

Inductive:

Deduction

Induction

Dimensions of Reasoning

- **Inferential**: the varying inferential relations premises and conclusions stand in when connected together via reasoning
- **Representational**: the varying degrees of accuracy statements exhibit when connected with reality via assertion and belief

Norms of Reasoning

Rationality: norm for evaluating the inferential dimension of arguments

Rational: premises successfully justify the inferred conclusion
[*positive* inferential "value"]

Irrational: premises fail to justify the inferred conclusion
[*negative* inferential "value"]

Accuracy: norm for evaluating the representational dimension of arguments

True: *positive* inferential "value"

Irrational: *negative* ver "value"

Inaccurate: statement successfully

[*positive* representational "value"]

False: statement fails to veridically represent the actual facts

[*negative* representational "value"]

Recognizing Statements

1. Indicator Words

2. Common Types of Non-Statement

- · Commands
- · Proposals
- · Requests

Recognizing Arguments

1. Indicator Words

2. Logical Order

3. Background Context

4. Common Types of Argument

5. Common Types of Non-Argument

Assessing Validty

Form & Substitution

Assessing Validity, Pt. 2

Conditional Statements

Common Non-Arguments

- [definition]
  - • Advice
  - • Assertion
  - • Description
  - • Explanation
  - • Exposition
  - • Illustration
  - • Reporting
  - • Quotation
  - • Warning

Validity vs. Strength: Similarities

1. Both depend on whether the truth-conditions of the premises and the truth-conditions of the conclusion are correctly related.

2. Neither depend on the actual true-value of the premises or the conclusion.

Validity vs. Strength: Differences

1. Only deductive inferences can be valid/-invalid, and only inductive inferences can be strong/weak.

2. When the premises in a valid argument are all true, it's *impossible* the conclusion is false. When the premises in a strong argument are all true, it's only *improbable* the conclusion is false.

3. Validity is all-or-nothing, but strength is a matter of degree.

1.

For strong arguments, when

it is still For strong arguments, even if the premises are true, the conclusion can s9ll be false.