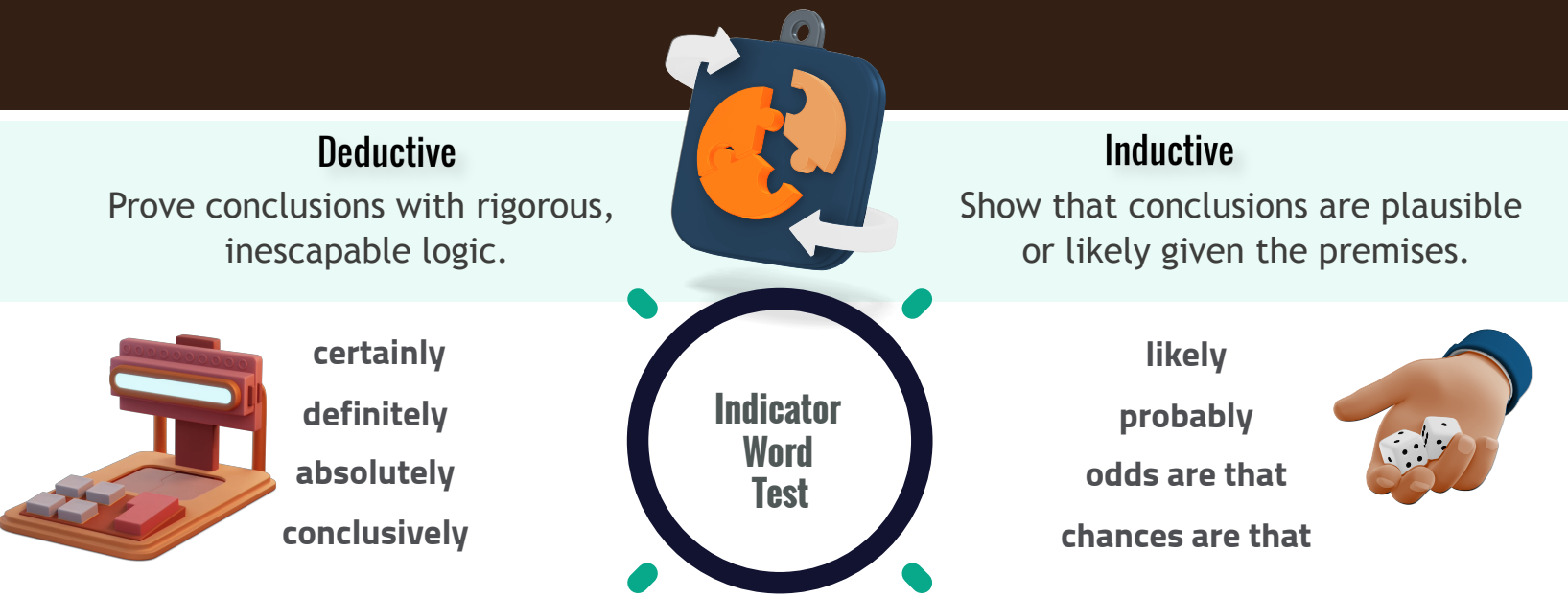


ARGUMENT TYPES



KEY DIFFERENCES

DEDUCTION:

If the premises are true, then the conclusion *must* be true.

The conclusion follows *necessarily* from the premises.

It is *impossible* for all the premises to be true and the conclusion false.

If you accept the premises, you *must* accept the conclusions.



INDUCTION:

If the premises are true, then the conclusion is *probably* true.

The conclusion follows *probably* from the premises.

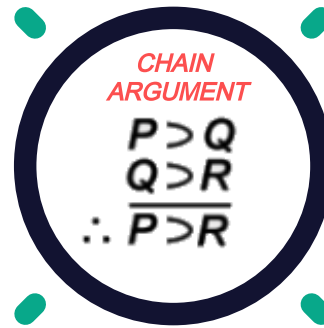
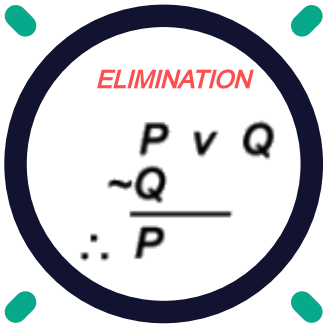
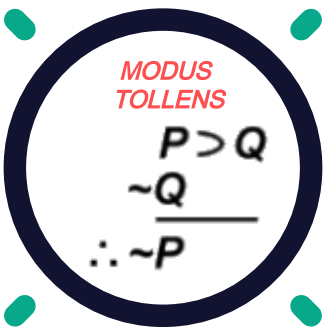
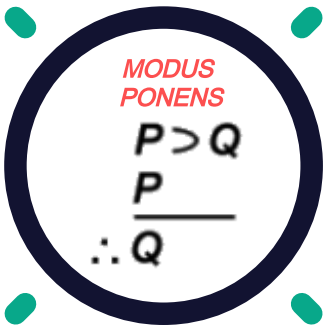
It is *unlikely* for all the premises to be true and the conclusion false.

If you accept the premises, the conclusion is *probably* true.

DEDUCTIVE

COMMON PATTERNS

INDUCTIVE



FALLACIES

01

DENYING THE ANTECEDENT
IF A THEN B
NOT A
THUS, NOT B

02

AFFIRMING THE CONSEQUENT
IF A THEN B
B
THUS, A



INDUCTIVE GENERALIZATION

A generalization that attributes some characteristic to all or most members of a set.



PREDICTIVE ARGUMENT

A prediction is defended with reasons.



ARGUMENT FROM AUTHORITY

Asserts a claim and then supports that claim by citing some presumed authority.



CAUSAL INFERENCE

Asserts or denies that something is the cause of something else (or vice versa)



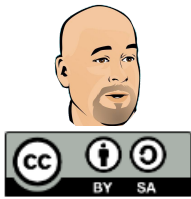
ARGUMENT FROM ANALOGY

Depends on the existence between two things or states of affairs.



ARGUMENT FROM SIGNS

Depends on the knowledge of a symbol and that which the sign symbolizes.



PROFESSOR STUKE