

# Introduction to Logical Reasoning

## *Review Session for Exam #2*

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# The Skills You Have Practiced...

1. Constructing valid or invalid arguments,
2. Translating English into the language of logic,
3. Assessing arguments with truth tables, and
4. Natural deduction.

# Constructing Arguments

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Constructing arguments requires using a pre-defined list of facts to construct valid or invalid arguments with true and/or false premises and conclusions.

# Common Problems

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The most common issue is confusing the difference between valid and invalid, and not being clear how these two concepts differ from truth and falsity.

# Example

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City	Latitude
Evanston, USA	42°2'28"N
Pittsburgh, USA	40°26'26"N
Doha, Qatar	25°17'12"N
Key West, USA	24°33'19"N

Use these facts to create a valid argument with two false premises and a false conclusion.

# Translating English to Logic

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Translating English to the language of logic requires determining the logical form of a statement, or a series of statements.

# Common Problems

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In general, remember the indicator words. But don't get complacent (you are not a robot)!

## **Common Conjunctive Indicators**

and	but	while
both ... and ...	yet	however
also	though	furthermore

## **Common Disjunctive Indicators**

or	either ... or ...	unless
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## **Common Hypothetical Indicators**

if ... then ...	if [vs.] only if	necessary [vs.] sufficient
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# Common Problems

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There are still some tricky patterns to remember:

- “not both” vs. “both not”,
- “sufficient” vs. “necessary”,
- “if” vs. “only if”, and
- the use of commas to distinguish sub-statements with parentheses.



# Two Examples

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## Statement 1

Getting straight A's is sufficient for making the Dean's list.

## Statement 2

Getting an A in logic is necessary for getting straight A's.

# Truth Table Argument Assessment

When assessing the validity of an argument with a truth table, you are doing the following:

1. Translating the argument (if it is in English) into the language of symbolic logic,
2. Putting the argument into argumentative form,
3. Constructing a complete truth table that includes columns for each premise and the conclusion, and
4. Seeing if the conclusion is always true when the premises are true.

# Common Problems

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People often get confused about setting up the rows of the truth table. Remember that there will be  $2^n$  lines, where  $n$  is the number of simple positive statements involved. Then, do not forget how to fill in the initial T's and F's for these simple positive statements.

People also get confused about which lines to look at for checking validity once the table is filled in.

# Example

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If I study hard then I will pass logic. Furthermore, if I pass logic then I will make the Dean's list. Therefore, if I study hard then I will make the Dean's list.

# Natural Deduction

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When assessing the validity of an argument with natural deduction, you are doing the following:

1. Translating the argument (if it is in English) into the language of symbolic logic,
2. Putting the argument into argumentative form, and
3. Using the nine rules of inference to derive the conclusion from the premises.

# Common Mistakes

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People tend to have a variety of distinct problems when doing natural deduction:

1. Forgetting or mixing up the nine rules of inference,
2. Not recognizing the simpler patterns when they appear,
3. Not keeping track of “what I need” and “what I can get”,
4. Not putting the numbers in the right order when stating the rule used,
5. Forgetting the last line is always the argument’s conclusion, and
6. Panicking and/or giving up.

# Next Class...

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**Exam #2** will begin promptly at 8:00AM,  
so show up and be seated by that time.

Be aware that you will be asked to put anything  
you bring (including cell phone) in the aisle.  
Plan accordingly.

You will be provided with two pencils, one pen,  
and plenty of scratch paper.