Week 2: How arguments function

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Lucas Veltka

27th October 2025

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I want your emails

Section 1

I want your emails

your emails, please

henri.lv/email

Week 2: How arguments function

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your emails, please

your emails, please

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Cool Week 2: How arguments function Under the technical stuff Cool Under the technical stuff

Section 2

The technical stuff

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The technical stuff

Definition (Inductive Reasoning)

Reasoning from the a series of premises to show a certain conclusion to be likely

Definition (Deductive Reasoning)

Reasoning from a series of premises to show a certain conclusion to follow logically from the premises

- Things to learn
 - Why is deductive reasoning more at home in philosophy?
 - ▶ Able to identify each when you see them

Week 2: How arguments function

The technical stuff

Inductive vs Deductive

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Definition (Inductive Researchy)

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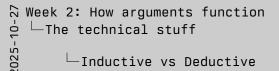
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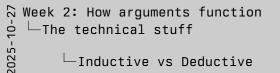
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Inductive vs Deductive: two examples

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Definition (Deductive Reasoning)

Reasoning from a series of premises to show a certain conclusion to follow logically from the premises

Example (no.1)

- All dogs are animals
- ② Brian is a dog
- Brian is an animal

₩ Week 2: How arguments function —The technical stuff 02 -Inductive vs Deductive: two examples

Inductive vs Deductive: two examples Reasoning from the a series of premises to sho

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Example (no.2)

Lucas Veltkamp

- All dogs I've met so far have been kind deep down
- ② Steevy is a dog
- Steevy is kind deep down

Week 2: How arguments function

The technical stuff

Inductive vs Deductive: two examples

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 Not types of arguments, but good qualities of arguments

Definition (Validity/Gültigkeit)

'If the premises are true, then the conclusion must also be true' or In every possible world where all the premises are true, then the conclusion is also true

Definition (Soundness/Schlüssigkeit

A valid argument where all the premises are true

- Weird consequences of this definition
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 - ▶ When a premise is always false

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Week 2: How arguments function

The technical stuff

Validity and Soundness

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Valid vs Sound: examples

- Valid, sound, or both?
- Trick questions?

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Valid vs Sound: examples

Valid, sound, or both?

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Valid vs Sound: examples

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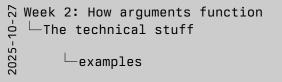
In every possible world where all the premises are true, then the conclusion is also true

Definition (Soundness/Schlüssigkeit)

A valid argument where all the premises are true

Example (no.1)

- All bachelors are male
- Socrates is a bachelor
- Socrates is male



examples

Definition (Validity/Gültickeit) In every possible world where all the premises are true, then the conclusion is also true

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Example (no.2)

- All things that are round are bouncy
- Chairs are round
- Chairs are bouncy

₩eek 2: How arguments function -The technical stuff -examples

examples

Definition (Validity/Gültigkeit) In every possible world where all the premises are true, then the conclusion is also true

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All things that are round are bouncy Chairs are round a Chairs are bouncy

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A valid argument where all the premises are true

Example (no.3)

- Today it is rainy
- 21+1=1
- I am the pope

Week 2: How arguments function \Box The technical stuff \Box examples

examples

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Lucas Veltkamp

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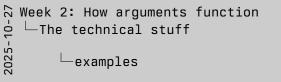
In every possible world where all the premises are true, then the conclusion is also true

Definition (Soundness/Schlüssigkeit)

A valid argument where all the premises are true

Example (no.4)

- Paris is in France
- ② The Louvre is in Paris
- ♠ The Louvre is in France



examples

Definition (Validity/Gültink

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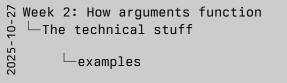
In every possible world where all the premises are true, then the conclusion is also true

Definition (Soundness/Schlüssigkeit)

A valid argument where all the premises are true

Example (no.5)

- Scunthorpe is in the UK
- Heidelberg is on the moon
- The UK is on earth
- Scunthorpe is on earth



examples

Definition (Validity/Gültickeit) In every possible world where all the premises are true, then the conclusion is also true

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Definition (Validity/Gültigkeit)

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A valid argument where all the premises are true

Example (no.6)

- I am wearing a fun hat
- Everyone loves my fun hat
- 1+1=1

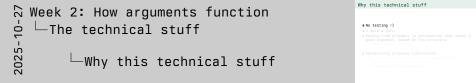
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examples Definition (Validity/Gültickeit)

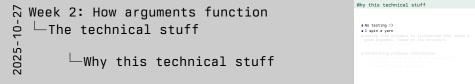
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- No testing :)
- I spin a yarn
- Coming from attempts to systematise what makes a good argument, based on its structure
 Using wacky symbols!
- Formalising produces limitations
 - ▶ 'The conclusion should be the result of the premises' is hard to formalise
 - ▶ A bunch of other good stuff

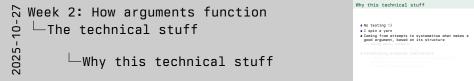


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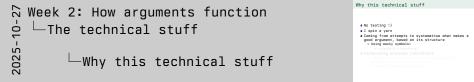


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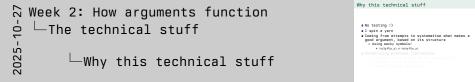
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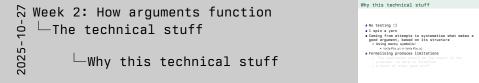
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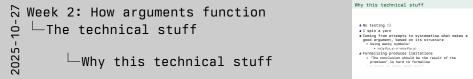
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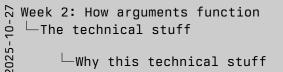
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Other virtues

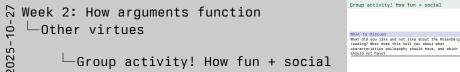
Section 3

Other virtues

Group activity! How fun + social

What to discuss

What did you like and not like about the Rosenberg reading? What does this tell you about what characteristics philosophy should have, and which it should not have?



1. Emphasise here about how we want to think about what other virtues there are in philosophical writing by looking at a practical example together. Emphasise that what good philosophy looks like is a philosophical question

Section 4

Any other business (questions on the text/lecture)

Section 4

Any other business (questions on the text/lecture) Section 5

Some exegesis

- 1) Paintings are sometimes forgeries
- :) it could be the case that paintings are always forgeries.

The premise of A3[above] is obviously, as a matter of fact, true. But the conclusion of A3 is just as obviously false. A forged painting is a copy of some origina painting, and it could not be the case that all paintings are copies. If no paintings were originals, there would be nothing for the supposed copies to be copies of.

- What are the premises, what the conclusion?
- If we wanted to criticise the premises, what

₩eek 2: How arguments function Some exegesis

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Week 2: How arguments function

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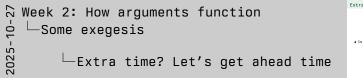
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Extra time? Let's get ahead time

• Is death bad?



Extra time? Let's get ahead time

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