

m
by S N

Submission date: 25-Jun-2021 06:39AM (UTC-0500)

Submission ID: 1611998253

File name: Inductive_Arguments.edited.docx (12.29K)

Word count: 346

Character count: 1925

Inductive Arguments

Name

Institution

Course

Instructor

Date

Inductive Arguments

Informal inductive ideas are expressed in ordinary speech and designed for use in daily conversation. Formal inductive arguments are investigated scientifically, known as modular arithmetic, and are represented precisely (Van Cleave, 2016). It focuses on the study of reasoning, whereas informal inductive argument focuses on interpretation and deduction. A solid inductive argument is one in which the outcome is unlikely to be incorrect provided that the hypothesis is accepted. A dull inductive argument is one in which the inference would not follow logically from the antecedents even if they are accurate.

Two types of inductive arguments include; the generalized inductive argument that draws inferences about a total sample based on assumptions of a sample population. For instance, when one says, "all the birds I have seen are white." The second predictive inductive argument presents a verdict of the future based on a historic trial (Hayes et al., 2019). For instance, swans are always present in the lake during the last summer; thus, they will be in the lake in the coming summer.

Furthermore, the types of population sampling methods used to create inductive arguments include; generality that leads from a sampling hypothesis to a demographic inference. The second is a statistical generalization, where a claim about a demographic is deduced from a statistical sample. In addition, the anecdotal sampling method occurs when a statement about a demographic is drawn from a non-statistical sampling, like empirical evidence.

Slanted questions are biased and can negatively affect the outcome of a public poll. For instance, these questions are not intended to solicit accurate responses from the population. In the end, it will be impossible to draw logical conclusions from the answers given by the respondents, hence skewing the outcome of a public poll exercise.

References

- Hayes, B. K., Navarro, D. J., Stephens, R. G., Ransom, K., & Dilevski, N. (2019). The Diversity Effect In Inductive Reasoning Depends On Sampling Assumptions. *Psychonomic Bulletin & Review*, 26(3), 1043-1050.
- Van Cleave, M. (2016). *Introduction to Logic and Critical Thinking*. Matthew J. Van Cleave.

m

ORIGINALITY REPORT

0%

SIMILARITY INDEX

0%

INTERNET SOURCES

0%

PUBLICATIONS

0%

STUDENT PAPERS

PRIMARY SOURCES

Exclude quotes Off

Exclude matches Off

Exclude bibliography On