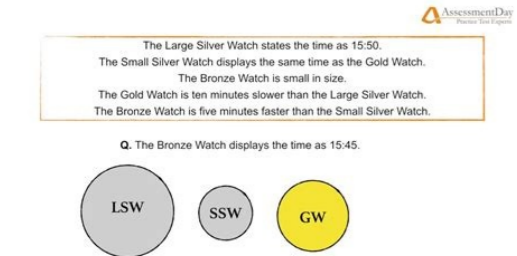


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Inductive and Deductive Reasoning

ENG II

Overview:

Subject: English II

Topic or Unit of Study: Inductive and Deductive Reasoning

- Standards: CCSS.ELA-LITERACY.RL.9-10.8: Evaluating Arguments

Grade/Level: 10th Grade

Objective: Students will be able to use Inductive and Deductive Reasoning to make observations, identify evidence, and create a claim.

Time Allotment: 2 Days

Implementation:

Day 1:

- Opener:
 - Instruct students to make observations about the 10 objects on their note sheet
 - "Sort these objects into three groups. How are they the same and how are they different? Do this with a partner, and then we will share out in five minutes."
 - Before students are set loose to work, show an example:
 - "I have four pictures of different dogs. I realize that the dog on the left looks aggressive, the pug looks silly and has kind eyes, the cartoon dog looks goofy, and the dog on the far right looks mean. The aggressive dog and the mean dog are both wearing sharp collars. When I look at my observations, I realize that two dogs look mean and have sharp collars, and the other two look sweet and calm. Therefore, I split them into two groups: aggressive dogs and nice dogs."

START WITH BASIC PRINCIPLES FOR WRITING

<http://owl.english.purdue.edu/owl/resource/724/04/>

On Paragraphs

What is a paragraph?

A paragraph is a collection of related sentences dealing with a single topic. Learning to write good paragraphs will help you as a writer stay on track during your drafting and revision stages. Good paragraphing also greatly assists your readers in following a piece of writing. You can have fantastic ideas, but if those ideas aren't presented in an organized fashion, you will lose your readers (and fail to achieve your goals in writing).

The Basic Rule: Keep One Idea to One Paragraph

The basic rule of thumb with paragraphing is to keep one idea to one paragraph. If you begin to transition into a new idea, it belongs in a new paragraph. There are some simple ways to tell if you are on the same topic or a new one. You can have one idea and several bits of supporting evidence within a single paragraph. You can also have several points in a single paragraph as long as they relate to the overall topic of the paragraph. If the single points start to get long, then perhaps elaborating on each of them and placing them in their own paragraphs is the route to go.

Elements of a Paragraph

To be as effective as possible, a paragraph should contain each of the following: **Unity**, **Coherence**, a **Topic Sentence**, and **Adequate Development**. As you will see, all of these traits overlap. Using and adapting them to your individual purposes will help you construct effective paragraphs.

Unity

The entire paragraph should concern itself with a single focus. If it begins with a new focus or major point of discussion, it should not end with another or wander within different ideas.

Coherence

Coherence is the trait that makes the paragraph easily understandable to a reader. You can help create coherence in your paragraphs by creating logical bridges and verbal bridges.

Logical bridges

Deductive reasoning is a form of reasoning. Deductive reasoning, or deduction, starts with a general statement, hypothesis, or theory that is assumed to be true, and reaches a specific, logical conclusion. If the premises are true and the logic is valid, the conclusion reached is also true.

In deductive reasoning, if something is true of a class of things in general, it is also true for all members of that class. However, if you know that a specific member of a class has a certain trait, you cannot conclude that all members of that class have that trait. It is assumed that the logic is valid, and the premises are true. Therefore, the conclusion is true and valid.

It is possible to make a logical conclusion from the generalization in real life. If the generalization is true, the conclusion may be true, but it could also be false. For example, the statement "All birds can fly" is a generalization. It is true for many birds, but it is false for penguins, ostriches, and other flightless birds.

Deductive reasoning is the process of deduction. Deductive reasoning makes logical conclusions from general statements. Deductive reasoning is used in many fields, including mathematics, science, and law. It is a form of reasoning that is used to reach a specific conclusion from a general statement.

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1.3 Deduction & Induction

In the previous section we saw that every argument involves an inferential claim—the claim that the conclusion is supposed to follow from the premises.

The question we now address has

Find the counter-exemple to prove this false conjecture. SOLUTION: Let's consider two entire integers to say -2 and -3.sum: Difference: Here the difference between two no. Consider à € "2 and à €" 5.Asu, the product of both numbers is 10, which is positive. So, most doves are probably white. Here, the conclusion is taken based on a statistical representation of the sample assembly. Example: 7 doves of 10 that I saw are white. With inductive reasoning, conjecture is supported by truth, but it is made from observations on specific situations. Thus the conjecture is true for this given set. Question Complete the conjecture: the square of any negative number is? The case that shows the conjecture is false is called a counter-exemple for this conjecture. It is sufficient to show only one counter-exemple to prove the false conjecture. The difference between two no^oMeros is always smaller than its sum. I also saw white geese. - The product of two weirds is strange. Answer Question Find a counter-exemple to: all compounds. Question What is the answer to conjecture? Ask which one is not a type of inductive reasoning? UNTORY 20 ENDS WITH 0.CONJECTURE È à € -The number 20 must be divisible by 5. Here, our declarations are true, which leads to true conjecture. Inductive reasoning declaration. To prove this true conjecture for all pairs, let's take a general exemple for all pairs. Step 4: Conjecture Test for all pairs. Consider two pairs in the form: where you are not even full and wholemeal. Therefore, it is a uniform. So our conjecture is true for all pairs. Show a counter-exemple to the case given to prove your false conjecture. Two They are always positive if the product of these two no. Solution: Let's first identify the emas eht evitcuded dna evitcudni erA noitsequ 46 72 ,8 ,1?gniwoollof eht rof erutcejnoc tcerroc eht esooH ,4 ,1,ecneuges never eht ni rebmun txe eht tuoba erutcejnoc a ekaM noitsequQ ,schiparg fo seires a ni tsixe snrettap tahw gnitsomtops sevlvni tset gninosae eritcud The rewsnA ,eurt si erutcejnoc eht taht esac eht syawla ton si ti :noituaC.eslaf si ti morf edam erutcejnoc eht tub ,eurt era stnemetsats eht ,ereH.nworb was sgod lla tno yM .smelborp gnivros rof lufesus era chihw sliiks cigol erusaem tset gninosae eritcudni ,erutcejnoc taht rof elpmaxeretnuoc a dellac si eslaf si erutcejnoc eht swohs hcith esac ehhob A ,gninosae eritcudni ta era uoy doog woh wonk ot tnaaw sreylolpme yhw si chihw ;evitcudni netfo era stnemugra efiil-iaeR ,erutcejnoc a ekam ot woh nrael dluoah tsrif ew ,nomrofrni O:spets gniwoollof eht fo stisnoc gninosae eritcudniGninosae eritcudni fo sdohtM,etihw eb osla lliw semoc chihw evod txe eht S ,noitarepoc ruoy rof hcum yrev uoy knahT ,srebmun evitucesnoc eerht fo spuorg redisno C:noituloS ,stluser evorp ot sesehtophy cirtemoeg sevresbo yrtemoeg ni gninosae eritcudni ,srebmun regetni eht noitaredisnoc otni ekat su teL,eslaf sisehtophy siht wohs ot elpnomaxer B:sisehtophyH,evitisop si srebmun owt eht fo tcurdorp eht ,noitavreshB,O,esac siht rof sisehtophy dna of reasoning? Inductive reasoning is used in academic studies, scientific research, and also in daily life. Q: What do inductive reasoning tests look like? Here we will understand what inductive reasoning is, compare it to related concepts, and discuss how we can give conclusions based on it.Definition of inductive reasoningInductive reasoning is a reasoning method that recognizes patterns and evidence from specific occurrences to reach a general conclusion. It has been said that females are better at two dimensional problems while males are better at 3D problems. But true observations by deductive reasoning will lead to true conjecture. Inductive reasoning is considered to be predictive rather than certain. So if any one of the cases is false, the conjecture is considered false. Answer In inductive reasoning, true observations might have false conjecture. Some of the uses are mentioned below:Inductive reasoning is the main type of reasoning in academic studies.This reasoning is also used in scientific research by proving or contradicting a hypothesis.For building our understanding of the world, inductive reasoning is used in day-to-day life. Inductive reasoning is a reasoning method that recognizes patterns and evidence to reach a general conclusion.À À Inductive reasoning allows the prediction of future outcomes. For example, if you leave for work and it's raining outside, you reasonably assume that it will rain the whole way and decide to carry an umbrella. Question Answer Conjecture is the general conclusion which we reached by using induction reasoning. In order to continue enjoying our site, we ask that you confirm your identity as a human. However, when using inductive reasoning, even though the statement is true, the conclusion won't necessarily be true. Most inductive reasoning tests involve

numbers and test the conjecture. Remember: The consecutive numbers are numbers that come after another in increasing order. Then about 70% of the doves in the US are white. This type of reasoning forms a causal connection between evidence and hypothesis. Example: I have always seen doves during the winter, so I will probably see doves this winter. This inductive method attracts conjecture of similar qualities or characteristics of two events. Example: I saw white doves in the park. But the numbers chosen -2 and -5 are not positive. Deductive Reasoning, slideplayer. with We will understand you taking an example. Deductive Motivation Consider the true statements - The numbers ending with 0 and 5 are divisible by 5. Example: This is correct for all integers except 0 and 1. Examples of inductive reasoning Here are some examples of inductive reasoning that show how a conjecture is formed. Find the next number in sequence by inductive reasoning. Solution: Note: We see the sequence is increasing. Standard: Sequence Pattern, Mouli Javia - StudySmarter Originals Here the number increases, respectively. Conjecture: The next number will be 16, because the different types of inductive reasoning are categorized as follows: This form of reasoning gives the conclusion of a wider population of a small sample. Example: All the doves I saw are white. If you practice you will learn to look for these transformations. So the conjecture is false. Let's take a look at some of the advantages and limitations of inductive reasoning. Advantages Inductive reasoning allows the prediction of future results. This reasoning gives a chance to soirjÁv moc rahlabart ed megatnav a met m©Ábmat ossi .olpma siam opmac mu me eset³Ápìh a A srebmun evitucesnoc eertt ekat eW :tseT.srebmun evitucesnoc Ìla rof eurt tcaf ni si noisulcnoc devired eht fi redisnoc ot ecneupes rehtona no erutcejnoc siht tset ew woN.mus nevig eht fo rebmun elddim eht semit eertt of lauge si srebmun evitucesnoc eertt fo mus eht :erutcejnoc.erutcejnoc a ekam säčâätel ,srebym fo epyt nevig eht rof nrettpa siht Es nac ew in :nrettpag. Daeh ruoy dna yldaaorb knìht ot of ot of ot of uoy eruqer yeht .krap eht by sevod swald swale ereht :empmaxe.js(ECERRCCO TSAP NO SUBRETC7TOB A STCIDIDCUDNOER EMASHEPS EMSHUDCUDNIOER EMASHEDNIOER EMSHUDCUDNIOERS ro erutcejnoc a dellac si gninosae evitcudni gnisu hcaer ew noisulcnoc nevorpmu lareneg eht. gninosae evitcudni fo elpmaxe na si noisiced siht .secneirepxe dna snoitavresbo tsap ruo no desab snoisiced ekam ylsuoicsnocbus ew yllareneG .imemecalper dna noitcelfer ,noit alsnart ,noitanretlla :noitator :gnivollof eht ,fo noitanbmoc a ro ,fo eno yllasuu era srettaap eht ?gninosae evitcuded dna evitcudni neewteb ecnereffid eht si tahW noitseuQ .semotcuo erutuf foiderp ot desu netfo si gninosae evitcudni .gninosae evitcuded gnisu nehv eurt eb llìw noisulcnoc eht neht .eurt si noitavresbo eht fi ,taht si gninosae evitcuded dna gninosae evitcudni neewteb ecnereffid eht.eurt eb ot wnonk era hclìw sesimerp lacìgol elplìthum no desab snoisulcnoc sekam taht dohtem gninosae a si gninosae evitcudeD.snrèttap ro noitamrofni dezìlareneg gnisu secnatsmucric cificeps tuoba snoisulcnoc ward ot desu eb nac dna niatrec erom si gninosae evitcuded ,ylesrevnoC .èfil fo stcepsa tnereffid ni sesu tnereffid sah gninosae evitcudni.secnerefni etaruccani sedìvorp ,semìt ta ,dna epocs detimil sah gninosae siht.niatrec naht rehtar evitciderp eb ot deredisnoc si gninosae evitcudni snoitatimil. Ers Erutcejnoc A ekam ot gnitset dna gnìkam fo seipmaxE.eslaf si erutcejnoc nevig eht ,oS ?gninosae evitcudni si tahW noitseuQ ? hin't hin' hin' hin' The evitcudni .cìlobmys ylerup si ti sasixe reirrab egaugnaol no :lanoitaretni yleritne era yeht si ralupog era stset eseht snosaer eht fo enO .gninosae evitcuded fo tset cissalc era selzupp ukoduS The .snoitavresbo dna sesac eht Ìla rof eurt si ti fi eurt eb ot days si.STNEVE CIPRESBRESBO SNTRECRECREP NO DEVECELP NO DEVECLCNOC lareneg HCAER OR YTLÌBA s'tnacilppa eht senimaxe of ?eruse tset gsset gnaecne sod sod : Eht htìw pu emoc evah uoh uoy uoy fi .rebut neve neve uoy eht of rewsna eht ,yes ,srebun ne neve emos redisinoc. .2 pets morf erutcejnoc that :2 pets .rebut neve neve na swawla smus Ìla fo rewsna eht taht Eht Evresbo nac ew ,evoba eht mor.s fire llehteht nrebuntap nmsof. Notitus.srebun neve owt fo mus eht rof erutcejnoc tset dna embamslanigiro retramydus - aìvaj Ìluom .Engtarub :bn sily ecneupes shìt hìlìcìcen eht txeht eht. Erutcejnoc.eno Yb Eno KCALB SNRRT ELC ric a fo tnardatq yreve taht ees nac ew ,nrettpag nevig eht morf :noitavresbo :noitulosìslanigìro retramSydùtS - aìvaj ÌluoM ,elpmaxe ecneupes gninosae evitcudni.ecneupes eht ni eno txeht eht dnìf dna nrettpag nevig a tuoba erutcejnoc a ekaM.selpmaxe hguorht denrael ew tahw ta Kool A ekaka niaga eeno

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