PHI 103 - Inductive Logic
Lecture 1

Analogical Arguments
**Inductive Logic**
Part 1 - Analogical Reasoning

**Induction:** An argument who’s conclusion follows with a degree of probability from the premise(s).

**Evaluation** -
- Strong/Weak - the amount and relevance of evidence
- Cogent/Uncogent - are the premises true?

**Analogy:** Inferring unknown properties/facts from known similarities between cases.
I. Analogical Arguments -

A. Structure of an Analogy:

1. Case $A$ has a set of properties \{p, q, r, s, and t\}.
2. Case $B$ has a set of properties \{p, q, r, and s\}.
3. Therefore, because of the similarities between $A$ and $B$, $B$ will (probably) also have property $t$.

B. Elements of an Analogy:

1. **Analogate(s)** - the individual properties or characteristics being compared
2. **Analogue(s)** - the set of analogates shared between two cases.
I. Analogical Arguments -

A. *Structure* of an Analogy

B. *Elements* of an Analogy:

1. **Analogate(s)** - the individual properties or characteristics being compared

2. **Analogue(s)** - the set of analogates shared between two cases:
   a. **Primary Analogue** - the set of analogates *identical* between cases.
   b. **Secondary Analogues** - the analogate *supposed* to be shared based on the primary analogue(s).
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II. Evaluation of Analogical Arguments:
   A. the number of primary analogates
   B. the relevance of the analogates
   C. the degree of disanalogy
   D. the specificity of the conclusion

III. Applications of Analogical Arguments:
   A. Law
   B. Morality
   C. Personal Choice