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Other Types of Syllogisms

- Three Types of Syllogisms:
 Categorical: "This is that"
 Hypothetical: "If this, then that"
- 3. Disjunctive: "Either this or that"
- **Hypothetical Syllogisms**
- 1. Modus Ponens = Affirming the Antecedent
- 2. Modus Tollens = Denying the Consequent

Example: If Jesus is God, then we should worship Him. Jesus is God.

Therefore, we should worship Him.



Hypothetical Syllogisms

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Symbolic Language:

- 1. $G \longrightarrow W$
- 2. G
- ... W

Modus Tollens = Denying the Consequent

If humans are perfect, then they do not need a Savior. They do not (not) need a Savior.

Therefore, humans are not perfect.

Hypothetical Syllogisms Modus Tollens = Denying the Consequent If humans are perfect, then they do not need a Savior. They do not (not) need a Savior. Therefore, humans are not perfect. 1. P → - S 2 S 3. ∴ - P If Bill is at work, then he will not be at the beach. Hypothetical Syllogism Fallacies > Denying the Antecedent "If" > Affirming the Consequent "then"
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> Denying the Antecedent "If"
> Affirming the Consequent "then"
Hypothetical Fallacies
> Example: Denying the Antecedent
1. If Jesus is not human, then He is God.
2. Jesus is not (not) human.
3. Therefore, Jesus is not God.
Example: Affirming the Consequent
If reincarnation is true, then past- life regression
therapy will work.
2. Past-life regression therapy works.
3. Therefore, reincarnation is true.
Hypothetical Syllogism Examples
If God exists, then mankind has meaning in life.
Mankind has meaning in life.
3. Therefore, God exists.
If the Bible is the Word of God, then it is inerrant.
2. The Bible is the Word of God.
3. It is inerrant.
If Jesus did not rise from the dead, then we are lost in our sin. It is not the case that Christ did not rise from the dead.
It is not the case that Christ did not rise from the dead. We are not lost in our sins.
- Trous not not not in our onto.

Hypothetical Syllogism Examples If evolution is true, then the second law of thermodynamics is But the second law of thermodynamics is not wrong. Evolution is not true. **Exegetical Insight Using Logic** Deuteronomy 18:15-19 God will raise up a prophet like Deuteronomy 34:10 There has not yet been a prophet like Moses. If God has not yet raised up a prophet like Moses, then we should still expect a prophet like Moses. 1. If Y then M $(Y \longrightarrow M)$ 2. Y 3. Therefore M John 7:40 Some of the people therefore, when they heard these words, were saying, "This certainly is the Prophet." Bi-conditional 2nd Corinthians 5:17 Therefore if anyone is in Christ, (then) he is a new creature... Bill is a new creature.

Therefore, Bill is in Christ.

experiences.

creature.

Fallacy! People often make assertions about radical life

Bi-conditional allows for the affirming or the denial of

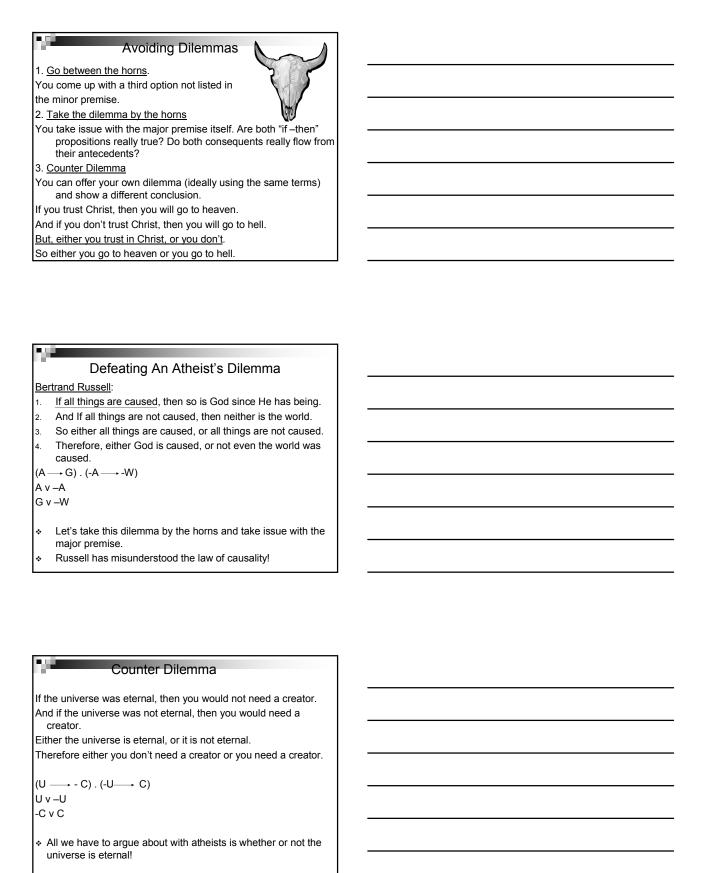
If and only if anyone is in Christ, (then) he is a new

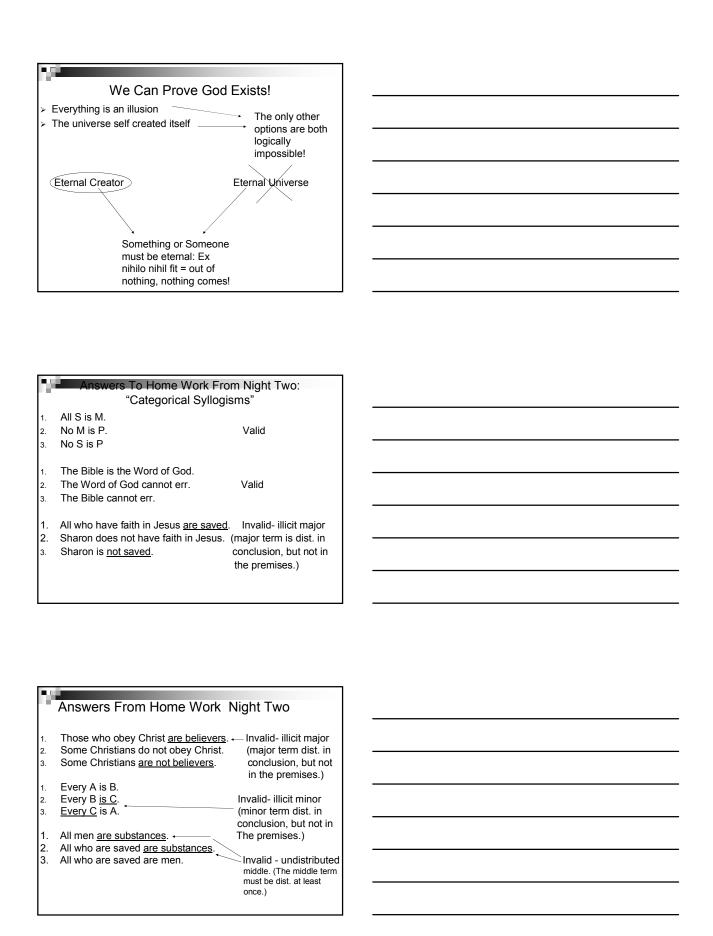
changing events through various religious

either the antecedent or the consequent.

Disjunctive Syllogisms	
Disjunctive Syllogisms	
> Either Jesus is the way of salvation, or there are other	
ways.	
There are no other ways of salvation. (John 14:6)	
(Acts 4:12)	
Therefore, Jesus is the only way of salvation.	
❖ Disjunctive Syllogisms must have one alternant	
denied.	
 Affirming either alternate leads to a fallacy because it does not negate the possibility of both alternants being 	
true.	
District of Order in 5	
Disjunctive Syllogism Examples	
• Deuteronomy 30:15-19 Moses says:	
Either follow the LORD and live, or worship other gods	
and die.	
• Three Alternant Example:	
1. God is either uncaused, <u>self caused</u> , or <u>caused by</u>	
another.	
2. Nothing can self-create itself.	
3. God can't be caused by another because He is the	
first cause.	
4. Therefore, God is uncaused – "I Am"	
Disjunctive Fallacies	
How not to do it!	
Bertrand Russell:	
Life was caused by either evolution or by God.	
Life was caused by entire evolution. Life was caused by evolution.	
3. Therefore, God is not necessary.	
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INVALID! Russell affirmed an alternant which is a	
formal fallacy. It does not account for the possibility	
of both alternants being true.	
♦ Note: Remember that we are merely checking for	
formal validity, not soundness. Soundness requires that the premises are true as well	

Disjunctive Syllogism Examples Either God exists, or He doesn't exist. It is not the case that He doesn't exist. God exists. 1. Either God exists or evil exists. 2. Evil exists. God doesn't exist. Either the law of entropy is not true, or the universe had a beginning The law of entropy is not 'not true.' The universe had a beginning. Summary Of Hypothetical And Disjunctive Syllogisms Valid Deductions: Fallacies: Hypothetical Syllogisms Hypothetical Syllogisms If...., then.... If...., then.... Affirm the antecedent · Denying the antecedent Deny the consequent · Affirming the consequent **Disjunctive Syllogisms Disjunctive Syllogisms** Either...., or...... Either...., or..... Must deny one alternant · Affirming one alternant **Dilemmas** Dilemmas force people to choose between two options, and therefore makes them realize the consequence of their ideas. Fallacies: Same as (E___ → G) . (-E — -L) hypothetical syllogisms. Ev-E 1. Denying Antecedent . . . G v –L 2. Affirming the Consequent Pascal's Wager: If God exists, I have everything to gain. And if God does not exist, I have nothing to lose. Either God exists or He does not exist. Therefore, I have either everything to gain or nothing to lose.





Answers From Home Work Night Two No P is Q. Some S is P. Valid Some S is not Q. Some believers are Americans. Invalid Some church attenders <u>are not</u> American. Some believers <u>are</u> church attenders. Weaker Premise, All Bible manuscripts $\underline{\text{have}}$ errors. Invalid All Bible manuscripts <u>nav</u> Some errors <u>are</u> certain. No negative 3. No manuscripts are certain. Conclusions from two affirmative premises. (also four term fallacy.)