OFFICIAL SYLLABUS MATH 106 – DEDUCTIVE REASONING AND PROBLEM SOLVING

Adopted – Fall 2003

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Catalog Description. Theory and practice of reasoning, formal logic, elements of scientific method. Graduation credit may be earned for MATH 106 or PHIL 106 but not both. Prerequisite: two years of high school mathematics.

Textbook – *LOGIC*, by Robert Baum (Fourth Edition)

Course Outline and Topics

Chapter I – Introduction	Chapter 6 – Propositional Logic: Arguments
I.1 The Value and Uses of Logic	6.1 Truth-Functional Validity
I.2 What Can Be Learned about Logic and How Can It	6.2 Contradictory Premises and Tautological
Be Learned	Conclusions
Chapter 1 – Informal Analysis of Statements	6.3 Abbreviating Truth-Functional Arguments
1.1 Sentences	6.4 Shematizing Truth-Functional Arguments
1.2 Cognitive and Noncognitive Uses of Sentences	6.5 Testing Validity by Truth Tables
1.3 Statements	6.6 The Short Truth Table Method
1.4 Recognizing Sentences Used to Express Statements	6.7 Truth-Functional Arguments and Corresponding
1.5 Self-Evident and Supported Statements	Conditionals
1.6 Logical Relationships between Two (or More)	6.8 The Propositional Calculus
Propositions	6.9 Constructing a Formal Proof
Chapter 2 – Informal Analysis of Arguments	6.10 Inference Rules
2.1 Inferences and Arguments	6.11 Rules of Thumb for Proof Construction
2.2 The Logical Sense of 'Argument'	6.12 The Rule of Rigor
2.3 Premises and Conclusions	6.13 The Replacement Rule
2.4 Problems in Recognizing Intended Arguments	6.14 Conditional Proof
2.5 Supplying Missing Statements	Chapter 10 – Scientific Method
2.6 Deductive and Inductive Arguments	10.1 The Hypothetico-Deductive Method
2.7 Criteria for Good Arguments	10.2 Hypothetico-Deductive Method and Inductive
Chapter 5 – Propositional Logic: Statements	Generalization
5.1 Compound Propositions and Logical Operators	10.3 Crucial Experiments
5.2 Truth-Functional Operators	10.4 Scientific Method
5.3 Propositional Abbreviations and Schemas	10.5 Causal Explanations
5.4 Conjunction	10.6 Kinds of Cause
5.5 Truth Tables	10.7 Mill's Method
5.6 Negation	10.8 Replicability and Controls
5.7 Disjunction	Chapter 12 – Informal Fallacies
5.8 Material Implication	12.1 Disguised Nonarguments
5.9 Material Equivalence	12.2 Valid but Fallacious Arguments
5.10 Propositions with More Than One Logical Operator	12.3 Other Informal Fallacies
5.11 Truth Table Construction	
5.12 Logically Equivalent Statements	
5.13 Logical Equivalence and Material Equivalence	
5.14 Tautologies	
5.15 Contradictions	
5.16 Contingent Statements	

Any instructor should cover all of the material specified, additional sections are optional.