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Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series 1965: July-December Copyright Office, Library of Congress Includes Part 1, Number 2: Books and Pamphlets, Including Serials and Contributions to Periodicals July - December) Problems in Argument Analysis and Evaluation Walter de Gruyter GmbH & Co KG Aristotelian Logic SUNY Press Proceedings of an international research and development conference, Tuscon, Arizona, October 1985. One hundred and twenty-eight papers are presented in this hefty volume. They are grouped into chapters covering climate, underutilized plants, irrigation and water management, biosphere reserves, water policy, animal resources, desert ecology, crop physiology and agronomy, urban environments, desertification, land intensification, and other topics related to the economy and management of arid lands. Provides detailed treatment of topics in traditional logic: theory of terms, theory of definition, informal fallacies, and division and classification. Advances in Computers Academic Press Advances in Computers Mental Logic Psychology Press Over the past decade, the question of whether there is a mental logic has become subject to considerable debate. There have been attacks by critics who believe that all reasoning uses mental models and return attacks on mental-models theory. This controversy has invaded various journals and has created issues between mental logic and the biases-and-heuristics approach to reasoning, and the content-dependent theorists. However, despite its pertinence to current issues in cognition, few cognitive scientists really know what the mental-logic theory is, and misapprehensions are prevalent. This volume is a comprehensive presentation of the theory of mental logic and its implications for cognition and development, including the acquisition of language. The theory offered here has three parts. Part I is the mental

logic per se that contains a set of inference schemas. Part II is a reasoning program that applies the schemas in lines of reasoning, including a direct-reasoning routine and more sophisticated indirect-reasoning strategies. Part III of the theory is pragmatic, proposing that the basic meaning of each logic particle is in the inferences that are sanctioned by its inference schemas. Logic, Probability, and Presumptions in Legal Reasoning Routledge At least since plato and Aristotle, thinkers have pondered the relationship between philosophical arguments and the "sophistical" arguments offered by the Sophists -- who were the first professional lawyers. Judges wield substantial political power, and the justifications they offer for their decisions are a vital means by which citizens can assess the legitimacy of how that power is exercised. However, to evaluate judicial justifications requires close attention to the method of reasoning behind decisions. This new collection illuminates and explains the political and moral importance in justifying the exercise of judicial power. Study Guide for Irving M. Copi's Introduction to Logic, Sixth Edition Weidenfeld & Nicolson Essentials of Logic Prentice Hall In a republican nation, whose citizens are to be led by reason and persuasion and not by force, the art of reasoning becomes of the first importance. — Thomas Jefferson Since the publication of the first edition in 1949, Irving M. Copi's Introduction to Logic has served thousands of instructors and students in both teaching and studying the fundamentals of classical and modern logic. In response to numerous instructors' requests for a truly concise introductory logic text for use in their courses, Prentice Hall is proud to present Essentials of Logic. Redacted from Copi & Cohen's Introduction to Logic, Eleventh Edition, this new concise edition provides a reliable, rigorous treatment of logic concepts as in the comprehensive version, but in a manner and style that is simpler, leaner, and with numerous aids for students to ensure their comprehension of the material. Virtually all of the topics covered in the Eleventh Edition find expression within Essentials of Logic. We are confident that the material covered and explication presented in Essentials of Logic will satisfy the needs of many instructors of logic who are seeking a more circumscribed treatment of logic for their students. Features ofEssentials of Logic Chapter/section reduction and coverage.The number of chapters has been reduced from 14 to 9, and the number of sections within chapters has been reduced from 85 to 62. Most topics from Introduction to Logic were retained and many were merged in this text. Exercise sets.The exercise sets include over 800 exercises, including new, simpler exercises for this concise version, coupled with a generous selection of exercises from the Introduction to Logic. Together, the exercises offer students an extensive array of problems with levels of difficulty that move from simpler to more complex in order to help students learn how to apply what they've learned at first more easily, so that they have the confidence to tackle more demanding problems as they progress through the exercise sets. Increased use of charts, tables, and illustrated examples.In addition to new exercises, there are new charts, tables, and

illustrated examples included in this concise edition. Former president Richard M. Nixon's appeal to authority during a news conference during Watergate is highlighted in Chapter 2's treatment of fallacies. A celebrity actor's likeness is used to explain the act of equivocation. A famous civil defense film's narration demonstrates propagandistic appeals better than any hypothetical illustration ever could! And a special flowchart, developed by Professor Dan Plage of James Madison University, helps walk students through the application of the six rules of validity for categorical syllogisms. These and other pedagogic aids help increase student comprehension, and enjoyment, of this challenging subject of logic. Instructor supplements.AccompanyingEssentials of Logicfor instructors are a solutions manual and an instructor's manual with sample test questions. The test questions are also available in a computerized test manager program to aid in the preparation of tests for students. Student supplements.There are two print supplements for students. These include a study guide and a new lecture notebook calledLogicNotes.This new notebook provides all relevant section headings inEssentials of Logicwith space for students to take notes, during their reading of the text and/or during lectures with their instructor on the material in the text. There is also a revision of Prentice Hall's groundbreaking logic tutorial,eLogic!This tutorial is now available exclusively on CD-ROM, and includes over 500 of the exercises inEssentials of Logicfor students to work electronically. Together with the exercises from the text,eLogicincludes the tools students need to solve logic problems. Students can work problems, including diagramming arguments, creating Venn diagrams, constructing truth tables, and building proofs, and students receive constant feedback to guide them through solutions. Students can submit their work via email or hardcopy to their instructors, together with a Log Book showing how well they did. The following walkthrough provides an initial introduction to what awaits students in their use ofeLogic! After students enter their own username and email address, they will decide which exercises they need to work by locating the appropriate chapter, and entering into the appropriate section where the exercises reside. Numerous navigation links are always available on the main screen, including help and access to the Log Book, where students can see which exercises they've worked on and how well they've done! NOTE that students can always refresh their understanding on how to useeLogicthrough the help link! Students select exercises by chapter section, and have ready at their command all necessary toolkits to solve logic problemsincluding diagramming arguments, Venn diagrams, truth tables, proof checkers, and a symbolic notation editor. Additionally, rules and a glossary are available for student reference. Logic: A History of its Central Concepts Newnes The Handbook of the History of Logic is a multi-volume research instrument that brings to the development of logic the best in modern techniques of historical and interpretative scholarship. It is the first work in English in which the history of logic is presented so extensively. The volumes are numerous and

large. Authors have been given considerable latitude to produce chapters of a length, and a level of detail, that would lay fair claim on the ambitions of the project to be a definitive research work. Authors have been carefully selected with this aim in mind. They and the Editors join in the conviction that a knowledge of the history of logic is nothing but beneficial to the subject's present-day research programmes. One of the attractions of the Handbook's several volumes is the emphasis they give to the enduring relevance of developments in logic throughout the ages, including some of the earliest manifestations of the subject. Covers in depth the notion of logical consequence Discusses the central concept in logic of modality Includes the use of diagrams in logical reasoning Reflections on Theoretical Issues in Argumentation Theory Springer This volume presents a selection of papers reflecting key theoretical issues in argumentation theory. Its six sections are devoted to specific themes, including the analysis and evaluation of argumentation, argument schemes and the contextual embedding of argumentation. The section on general perspectives on argumentation discusses the trends of empiricalization, contextualization and formalization, offers descriptions of the analytical and evaluative tools of informal logic, and highlights selected principles that argumentation theorists do and do not agree upon. In turn, the section on linguistic approaches to argumentation focuses on the problem of distinguishing between explanation and argument, while also elaborating on the role of verbal indicators of argument schemes. All essays included in this volume point out notable recent developments in the study of argumentation. Reasoning, Necessity, and Logic Developmental Perspectives Psychology Press A presentation of current work that systematically explores and articulates the nature, origin and development of reasoning, this volume's primary aim is to describe and examine contemporary theory and research findings on the topic of deductive reasoning. Many contributors believe concepts such as "structure," "competence," and "mental logic" are necessary features for a complete understanding of reasoning. As the book emanates from a Jean Piaget Symposium, his theory of intellectual development as the standard contemporary treatment of deductive reasoning is used as the context in which the contributors elaborate on their own perceptions. Philosophy of Logics Cambridge University Press Publisher Description Logic Identity and Consistency] Allied Publishers Deviant Logic, Fuzzy Logic Beyond the Formalism University of Chicago Press Introduction, 1996 Note on Notation Deviant Logic Preface and Acknowledgements Ch. 1 'Alternative' in 'Alternative Logic' Ch. 2 Reasons for Deviance Ch. 3 Deviance and the Theory of Truth Ch. 4 Future Contingents Ch. 5 Intuitionism Ch. 6 Vagueness Ch. 7 Singular Terms and Existence Ch. 8 Quantum Mechanics Deduction and Logical Truth The Justification of Deduction Dummett's Justification of Deduction Analyticity and Logical Truth in The Roots of Reference Fuzzy Logic Do We Need 'Fuzzy Logic'? Is Truth Flat or Bumpy? Supplementary Bibliography of Selected Recent Material Works Cited Index. Deviant Logic Some Philosophical

Issues CUP Archive Informal Logic Issues and Techniques McGill-Queen's Press - MQUP Grennan bases his evaluation of arguments on two criteria: logical adequacy and pragmatic adequacy. He asserts that the common formal logic systems, while logically sound, are not very useful for evaluating everyday inferences, which are almost all deductively invalid as stated. Turning to informal logic, he points out that while more recent informal logic and critical thinking texts are superior in that their authors recognize the need to evaluate everyday arguments inductively, they typically cover only inductive fallacies, ignoring the inductively sound patterns frequently used in successful persuasion. To redress these problems, Grennan introduces a variety of additional inductive patterns. Concluding that informal logic texts do not encourage precision in evaluating arguments, Grennan proposes a new argument evaluation procedure that expresses judgments of inferential strength in terms of probabilities. Based on theories of Stephen Toulmin, Roderick Chisholm, and John Pollock, his proposed system allows for a more precise judgment of the persuasive force of arguments. LOGICS FOR COMPUTER SCIENCE, SECOND EDITION PHI Learning Pvt. Ltd. Designed primarily as an introductory text on logic for computer science, this well-organized book deals with almost all the basic concepts and techniques that are pertinent to the subject. It provides an excellent understanding of the logics used in computer science today. Starting with the logic of propositions, it gives a detailed coverage of first order logic and modal logics. It discusses various approaches to the proof theory of the logics, e.g. axiomatic systems, natural deduction systems, Gentzen systems, analytic tableau, and resolution. It deals with an important application of logic to computer science, namely, verification of programs. The book gives the flavour of logic engineering through computation tree logic, a logic of model checking. The book concludes with a fairly detailed discussion on nonstandard logics including intuitionistic logic, Lukasiewicz logics, default logic, autoepistemic logic, and fuzzy logic. The Second Edition includes applications of compactness theorem to many interesting problems relevant to mathematics and computer science. It also presents the undecidability of first order logic, inexpressibility of truth, and incompleteness of Peano's Arithmetic in a comprehensive and lively manner. Besides students of Computer Science, those offering courses in Mathematics and Philosophy would greatly benefit from this study. KEY FEATURES • Provides numerous worked-out examples which not only illustrate the concepts and theory developed, but also give a lead to the succeeding notions. • Exercises at the end of each section aim at reinforcing and mastering the techniques, raising issues and preparing background for further development of the subject. • Problems of theoretical nature, which are important for learning the subject, are included at the end of each chapter. • The reader is constantly provoked toworkout the details, promoting interactive learning. Dictionary of Logic as Applied in the Study of Language Concepts/Methods/Theories Springer

Science & Business Media 1. STRUCTURE AND REFERENCES 1.1. The main part of the dictionary consists of alphabetically arranged articles concerned with basic logical theories and some other selected topics. Within each article a set of concepts is defined in their mutual relations. This way of defining concepts in the context of a theory provides better understand ing of ideas than that provided by isolated short defmitions. A disadvantage of this method is that it takes more time to look something up inside an extensive article. To reduce this disadvantage the following measures have been adopted. Each article is divided into numbered sections, the numbers, in boldface type, being addresses to which we refer. Those sections of larger articles which are divided at the first level, i.e. numbered with single numerals, have titles. Main sections are further subdivided, the subsections being numbered by numerals added to the main section number, e.g. I, 1.1, 1.2, ... , 1.1.1, 1.1.2, and so on. A comprehensive subject index is supplied together with a glossary. The aim of the latter is to provide, if possible, short defmitions which sometimes may prove sufficient. As to the use of the glossary, see the comment preceding it. Introduction to Logic and Logical Discourse Springer Nature This book focuses on logic and logical language. It examines different types of words, terms and propositions in detail. While discussing the nature of propositions, it illustrates the procedures used to determine the truth and falsity of a proposition, and the validity and invalidity of an argument. In addition, the book provides a clear exposition of the pure and mixed form of syllogism with suitable examples. The book encompasses sentential logic, predicate logic, symbolic logic, induction and set theory topics. The book is designed to serve all those involved in teaching and learning courses on logic. It offers a valuable resource for students and researchers in philosophy, mathematics and computer science disciplines. Given its scope, it is an essential read for everyone interested in logic, language, formulation of the hypotheses for the scientific enquiries and research studies, and judging valid and invalid arguments in the natural language discourse. The De-Mathematisation of Logic Polimetrica s.a.s. Philosophy of Science Volume 1, From Problem to Theory Routledge Originally published as Scientific Research, this pair of volumes constitutes a fundamental treatise on the strategy of science. Mario Bunge, one of the major figures of the century in the development of a scientific epistemology, describes and analyzes scientific philosophy, as well as discloses its philosophical presuppositions. This work may be used as a map to identify the various stages in the road to scientific knowledge. Philosophy of Science is divided into two volumes, each with two parts. Part 1 offers a preview of the scheme of science and the logical and semantical took that will be used throughout the work. The account of scientific research begins with part 2, where Bunge discusses formulating the problem to be solved, hypothesis, scientific law, and theory. The second volume opens with part 3, which deals with the application of theories to explanation, prediction, and action. This section is graced by an outstanding discussion of the

philosophy of technology. Part 4 begins with measurement and experiment. It then examines risks in jumping to conclusions from data to hypotheses as well as the converse procedure. Bunge begins this mammoth work with a section entitled "How to Use This Book." He writes that it is intended for both independent reading and reference as well as for use in courses on scientific method and the philosophy of science. It suits a variety of purposes from introductory to advanced levels. Philosophy of Science is a versatile, informative, and useful text that will benefit professors, researchers, and students in a variety of disciplines, ranging from the behavioral and biological sciences to the physical sciences. Einführung in Die Symbolische Logik Courier Corporation A clear, comprehensive, and rigorous treatment develops the subject from elementary concepts to the construction and analysis of relatively complex logical languages. It then considers the application of symbolic logic to the clarification and axiomatization of theories in mathematics, physics, and biology. Hundreds of problems, examples, and exercises. 1958 edition. Dictionary of Logical Terms and Symbols Van Nostrand Reinhold Company Alternative notational forms; Quantification theory notation; Set theory notation; Boolean algebra notation; Two-termed relational notation; Logical gate notation; Program flow chart symbols; Categorical statement forms; Immediate inferences; Euler and venn diagrams; Squares of opposition; Truth tables; Formal arguments; Consistency trees; Formal fallacies; Valid equivalent forms; Principles of logic; Tense logic notation; Epistemic logic notation; Doxastic logic notation; Deontic logic notation; Rules of punctuation. The Psychology of Proof Deductive Reasoning in Human Thinking MIT Press In this provocative book, Lance Rips describes a unified theory of natural deductive reasoning and fashions a working model of deduction, with strong experimental support, that is capable of playing a central role in mental life. Rips argues that certain inference principles are so central to our notion of intelligence and rationality that they deserve serious psychological investigation to determine their role in individuals' beliefs and conjectures. Asserting that cognitive scientists should consider deductive reasoning as a basis for thinking, Rips develops a theory of natural reasoning abilities and shows how it predicts mental successes and failures in a range of cognitive tasks. In parts I and II of the book Rips builds insights from cognitive psychology, logic, and artificial intelligence into a unified theoretical structure. He defends the idea that deduction depends on the ability to construct mental proofs - actual memory units that link given information to conclusions it warrants. From this base Rips develops a computational model of deduction based on two cognitive skills: the ability to make suppositions or assumptions and the ability to posit sub-goals for conclusions. A wide variety of original experiments support this model, including studies of human subjects evaluating logical arguments as well as following and remembering proofs. Unlike previous theories of mental proof, this one handles names and variables in a general way. This capability enables deduction to play a

crucial role in other thought processes,such as classifying and problem solving.In part III Rips compares the theory to earlier approaches in psychology which confined the study of deduction to a small group of tasks, and examines whether the theory is too rational or too irrational in its mode of thought.Lance J. Rips is Professor of Psychology at Northwestern University. Symbolic Logic University of Michigan Official Publication UM Libraries The Interpretation of International Agreements and World Public Order Principles of Content and Procedure Martinus Nijhoff Publishers CONTENTS. Modern Logic — A Survey Historical, Philosophical and Mathematical Aspects of Modern Logic and its Applications Springer Science & Business Media Logic has attained in our century a development incomparably greater than in any past age of its long history, and this has led to such an enrichment and proliferation of its aspects, that the problem of some kind of unified recom prehension of this discipline seems nowadays unavoidable. This splitting into several subdomains is the natural consequence of the fact that Logic has intended to adopt in our century the status of a science. This always implies that the general optics, under which a certain set of problems used to be con sidered, breaks into a lot of specialized sectors of inquiry, each of them being characterized by the introduction of specific viewpoints and of technical tools of its own. The first impression, that often accompanies the creation of one of such specialized branches in a diSCipline, is that one has succeeded in isolating the 'scientific core' of it, by restricting the somehow vague and redundant generality of its original 'philosophical' configuration. But, after a while, it appears that some of the discarded aspects are indeed important and a new specialized domain of investigation is created to explore them. By follOwing this procedure, one finally finds himself confronted with such a variety of independent fields of research, that one wonders whether the fact of labelling them under a common denomination be nothing but the contingent effect of a pure historical tradition. Weyl and the Problem of Space From Science to Philosophy Springer Nature This book investigates Hermann Weyl's work on the problem of space from the early 1920s onwards. It presents new material and opens the philosophical problem of space anew, crossing the disciplines of mathematics, history of science and philosophy. With a Kantian starting point Weyl asks: among all the infinitely many conceivable metrical spaces, which one applies to the physical world? In agreement with general relativity, Weyl acknowledges that the metric can quantitatively vary with the physical situation. Despite this freedom, Weyl "deduces", with group-theoretical technicalities, that there is only one "kind" of legitimate metric. This construction was then decisive for the development of gauge theories. Nevertheless, the question of the foundations of the metric of physical theories is only a piece of a wider epistemological problem. Contributing authors mark out the double trajectory that goes through Weyl's texts, from natural science to philosophy and conversely, always through the mediation of mathematics. Readers may trace the philosophical tradition to which Weyl refers and by

which he is inspired (Kant, Husserl, Fichte, Leibniz, Becker etc.), and explore the mathematical tradition (Riemann, Helmholtz, Lie, Klein) that permitted Weyl to elaborate and solve his mathematical problem of space. Furthermore, this volume analyzes the role of the interlocutors with whom Weyl discussed the nature of physical space (Einstein, Cartan, De Sitter, Schrödinger, Eddington). This volume features the work of top specialists and will appeal to postgraduates and scholars in philosophy, the history of science, mathematics, or physics. Integrated Truth and Existential Phenomenology A Thomistic Response to Iconic Anti-Realists in Science BRILL Integrated Truth and Existential Phenomenology: A Thomistic Response to Iconic Anti-Realists in Science relates existential phenomenology to a modal reasoning for establishing a Thomistic integration of objective truths in science, theology, ethics, art and politics. A Profile of Mathematical Logic Courier Corporation This introduction to mathematical logic explores philosophical issues and Gödel's Theorem. Its widespread influence extends to the author of Gödel, Escher, Bach, whose Pulitzer Prize–winning book was inspired by this work. Catalog of Copyright Entries. Third Series Language and Lewis Caroll Walter de Gruyter The Journal of Philosophy Covers topics in philosophy, psychology, and scientific methods. Vols. 31- include "A Bibliography of philosophy," 1933- The Logic of Decision and Action University of Pittsburgh Pre The four main essays in this volume investigate new sectors of the theory of decision, preference, act-characteristics, and action analysis. Herbert A. Simon applies tools developed in the theory of decision-making to the logic of action, and thereby develops a novel concept of heuristic power. Adapting ideas from utility and decision theory, Nicholas Rescher proposes a logic of preference by which conflicting theories proposed by G. H. von Wright, R. M. Chisholm, and others can be systematized. Donald Davidson discusses difficulties in specifying the structure of action sentences to elucidate how their meaning depends on that structure. G. H. von Wright devises a method for describing each "state of the world" that results from an action, in a revision of his own earlier work. Additionally, a study of the logic of norms by Alan Ross Anderson is presented as an appendix, along with an appendix by Rescher outlining the aspects of action. Philosophy and Computer Science Routledge Colburn (computer science, U. of Minnesota-Duluth) has a doctorate in philosophy and an advanced degree in computer science; he's worked as a philosophy professor, a computer programmer, and a research scientist in artificial intelligence. Here he discusses the philosophical foundations of artificial intelligence; the new encounter of science and philosophy (logic, models of the mind and of reasoning, epistemology); and the philosophy of computer science (touching on math, abstraction, software, and ontology). The Arts of Learning and Communication A Handbook of the Liberal Arts Wipf and Stock Publishers The present book is a tool for the teaching of the liberal arts in high school, or in the freshman year of college for those students whose high school studies were inadequate. It is intended to be at once a

handbook and a textbook. As a handbook it should be used by the student throughout his four years in high school in every course. Every teacher in the school should insist that in each subject of the curriculum the processes of definition, statement, and argumentation outlined here should be exactly practiced in the student's reading recitation, discussion, and examination for that subject. In this way the transfer of training can be made explicit and effective. On the other hand this work is also a textbook to assist in the learning of these logical processes. The most appropriate place for its use is in the customary English courses. Here it will not replace the customary material but it will serve as a guide for teacher and student in using material to develop the liberal arts. PG PHI 201 B2 Directorate of Distance Education, University of North Bengal Computer Science Logic 13th International Workshop, CSL'99, 8th Annual Conference of the EACSL, Madrid, Spain, September 20-25, 1999, Proceedings Springer The 1999 Annual Conference of the European Association for Computer Science Logic, CSL'99, was held in Madrid, Spain, on September 20-25, 1999. CSL'99 was the 13th in a series of annual meetings, originally intended as Internat- nal Workshops on Computer Science Logic, and the 8th to be held as the - nual Conference of the EACSL. The conference was organized by the Computer Science Departments (DSIP and DACYA) at Universidad Complutense in M- rid (UCM). The CSL'99 program committee selected 34 of 91 submitted papers for p- sentation at the conference and publication in this proceedings volume. Each submitted paper was refereed by at least two, and in almost all cases, three di erent referees. The second refereeing round, previously required before a - per was accepted for publication in the proceedings, was dropped following a decision taken by the EACSL membership meeting held during CSL'98 (Brno, Czech Republic, August 25, 1998). Cumulative Book Index World List of Books in English