

INDUCTIVE

VERSUS

DEDUCTIVE

COMPARING THE TWO TYPES OF REASONING



Induction moves from observation to idea.



Induction moves from more specific to more general.



Inductive arguments simply have some measure of probability that the argument is true—based on the strength of the argument and the evidence to support it.



Induction makes observations that lead to generalizations for how that thing works.



If the premises are true in induction, the conclusion is probably true.



Induction is used all the time in everyday life because most of the world is based on partial knowledge, probabilities, and the usefulness of a theory as opposed to its absolute validity.



Inductive reasoning is either strong or weak.



Deduction moves from idea to observation.



Deduction moves from more general to more specific.



Deductive arguments have unassailable conclusions assuming all the premises are true.



Deduction has theories that predict an outcome, which are tested by experiments.



If the premises are true in deduction, the conclusion is definitely true.



Deduction is hard to use in everyday life because it requires a sequential set of facts that are known to be true.



Deductive reasoning is either valid or invalid.