

# PHIL 105 Class 2

## Summary

A category must be a noun. We can change a predicate into a predicate category which is needed for categorizing.

## Terminology

## Category Logic

Absolute; black or white.

## Universal Generalizations

Relate one category to another.  
no exceptions

### Quantifiers

100% - **ALL**

An All relationship is a containment relationship.

0% - **NO**

Just 1 - **ONLY**

Subject [verb object]

predicate - [verb object]

Subject - what the sentence is about

Homeowners get approved

Homeowners - category

predicate - "get approved"

All Homeowners are *Things that get approved*

*Things that get approved* - a category

All Homeowners are *Approval-Getters*

*Approval-Getters* - a category

All **B** are **A**  $\Leftrightarrow$  Only **A** are **B**

All **B** are **A**

Contrapositive: All **Non-A** are **Non-B**

No **F** are **G**  $\Leftrightarrow$  No **G** are **F**

All **B** are **A**

No **B** are **Non-A**

No **Non-A** are **B**

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All spiders produce silk

[produce silk] is not a category. We can use [silk-producer, animals that produce silk].

Whatever you have ALL of is inside, the category is outside. Spiders is inside, contained by silk producers.

Only SP are S # Equivalent
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