Quiz 1

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Question # 1:

A counterexample is something that is used to show that an arguement
is invalid. It is a case, which is logically possible, where the
conclusion of the arguement is not garunteed to be true, while the
assumptions are be true. Since you cannot gaurentee the conclusion
to be true given true assumptions, the arguement is invalid.

Question # 2:

An inductive argument may be invalid, as it does not gaurentee the
truth of its conclusion, but instead it provides a high probability
of truth. This is in contrast to a fallacious argument where the
conclusion cannot be guarenteed to be true, nor is it likely to be
true. Heres an example of an inductive argument: Every time I have
torrented something from Pirate Bay, nothing has happened; so next
time I torrent something from Pirate Bay, nothing will happen.
Here's an example of a fallacious argument: My friend, who is a
doctor, said that masks don't help to slow the spread of COVID, so
masks don't help slow the spread of COVID.

Question # 3:

The Appeal to Authority is a logical fallacy. It involves asserting
that a claim is true because an authority on the topic said that it
was true. It is a fallacy because they lack any supporting evidence
other than the claim made by the authority. Here's an example:
John McAfee knows a lot about computers and cybersecurity, and
he said Bitcoin will reach $100,000 by the end of 2020, so that
must be true.

Question # 4:

I read two sub-sections: ligatures and math symbols. This is what I learned. Ligatures first came about since metal cast fonts would have collisions between certain characters, so they simply made combined characters that fixed that issue. And now, we don't really need ligatures so they are largely a stylistic choice. Additionally, I learned that it is improper to use x for multiplication and that it is better to insert the proper characters for equations.