

an argument is
valid when it is
impossible for its
premises to be
true and its
conclusion false

an argument is
sound when it is
valid and all of its
premises are true

1. If Notre Dame wins all of its football games, it will win the national title.
 2. Notre Dame will win all of its football games.
-

C. Notre Dame will win the national title. (1,2)

The argument is valid.

What is its form?

1. If P , then Q .

2. P .

C. Q . (1,2)

The first premise just rules out the situations where P is true and Q is false. So the argument is closely related to this one:

1. Not-P or Q.

2. P.

C. Q. (1,2)

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The argument is valid.

What is it for n?



C.

q.

(

1,

2)

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

[REDACTED]

2



P

1. If P, then Q.

where P is true and Q is false. So the

argument is closely related to this one:

The first premise just rules out the situation



1. Not-IP or @.

C.

.

Q.

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(

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