

SHEET 4

LOGICAL

REASONING

[DETAIL]

RELATIONSHIPS

**INCLUSIVE** 

**EXCLUSIVE** 

**IDENTICAL** 

**OVERLAPPING** 

INCLUSIVE, Subset, "One set of phenomena includes the other set." Possibilities:

- 1. Both A and B.
- 2. A but not B.
- 3. Neither B nor A.

IDENTICAL / synonymous / equivalent.
Possibilities:
1. A and B.

2. Neither A nor B.

OPPOSITE / Contradictory / mutual exclusion.

Possibilities:

- 1. A not B.
- 2. B not A.
- 3. Neither A nor B.

OVERLAP, "Two overlapping sets of phenomena"

Possibilities:

- 1. Both A and B.
- 2. A but not B.
- 3. B but not A.
- 4. Neither A nor B.

**SUBJECT** 

**PREDICATE** 

**REASON** 

**EXAMPLE** 

**EFFECT** 

"Think how all phenomena operate and are 'created' within a syllogism such as: [Subject] is [Predicate] because of it is [Reason.]

Example: "The mountain is on fire because it is smoking.

Common usage: "There is fire on the mountain because there is smoke on the mountain."

**CONCEPTUALITY** 

## THREE MODES OR REQUIREMENTS OF VALID INFERENCE

1. SUBJECT QUALITY:

"(All) A has, or is, X"

"The REASON (X) applies to, or is the property of, the SUBJECT (A)." "There is smoke on that mountain." "Sound is produced." 2. FORWARD PERVASION or inclusion:

"X is only or is had only by B."

"All instances of the reason (x) apply only to instances of the predicate (B.)"

"There is smoke only where there is fire."

"What is produced is impermanent".)

NATURE NON-APPEARANCE

3. REVERSE PERVASION or inclusion:

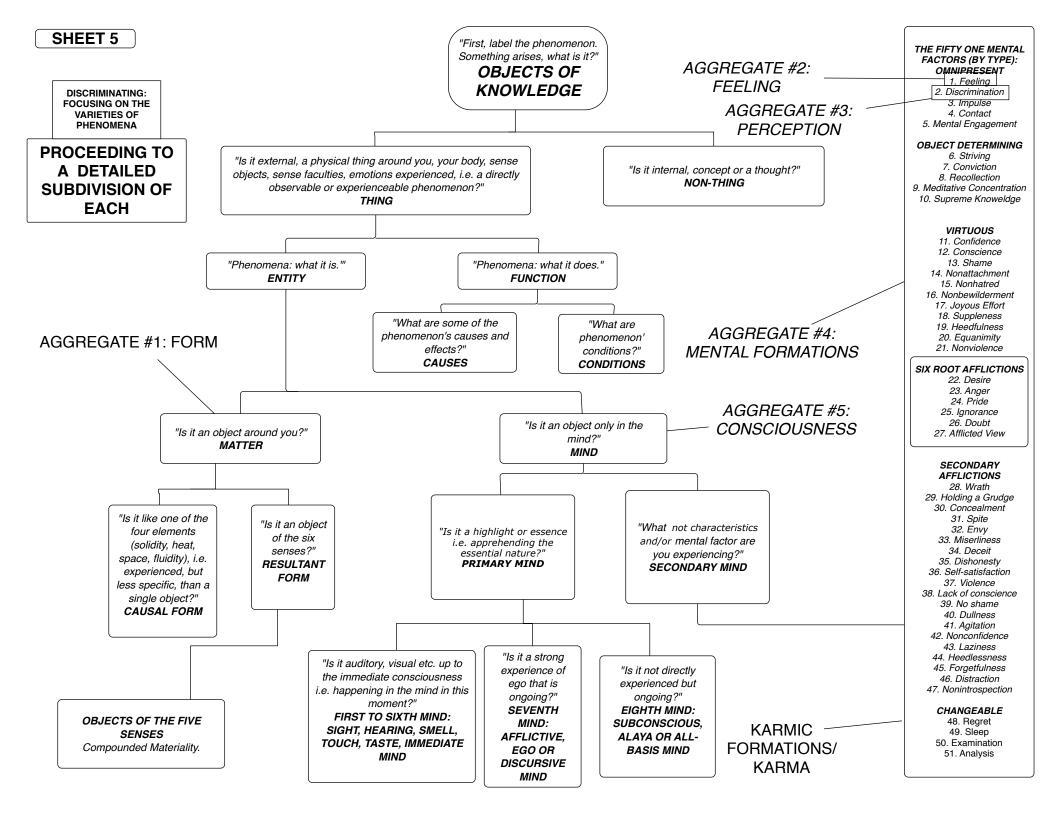
"Absence of B has or is absence of X."

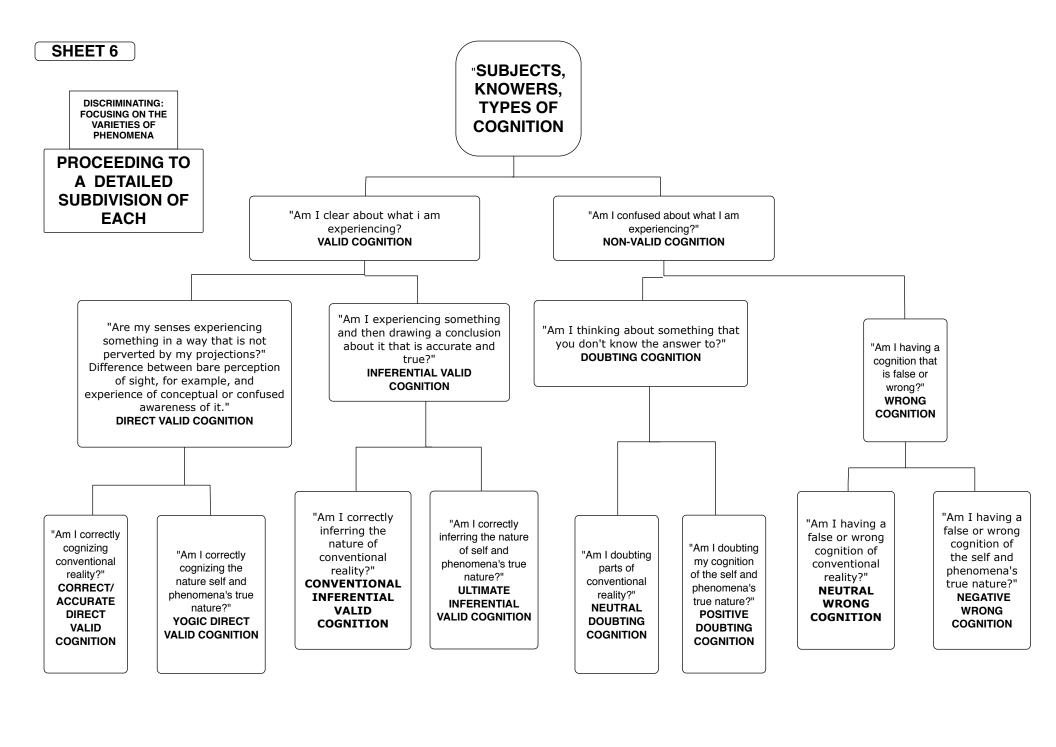
"All instances of the lack of the predicate apply to lack of the reason."

"Where there is no fire, there is no smoke."

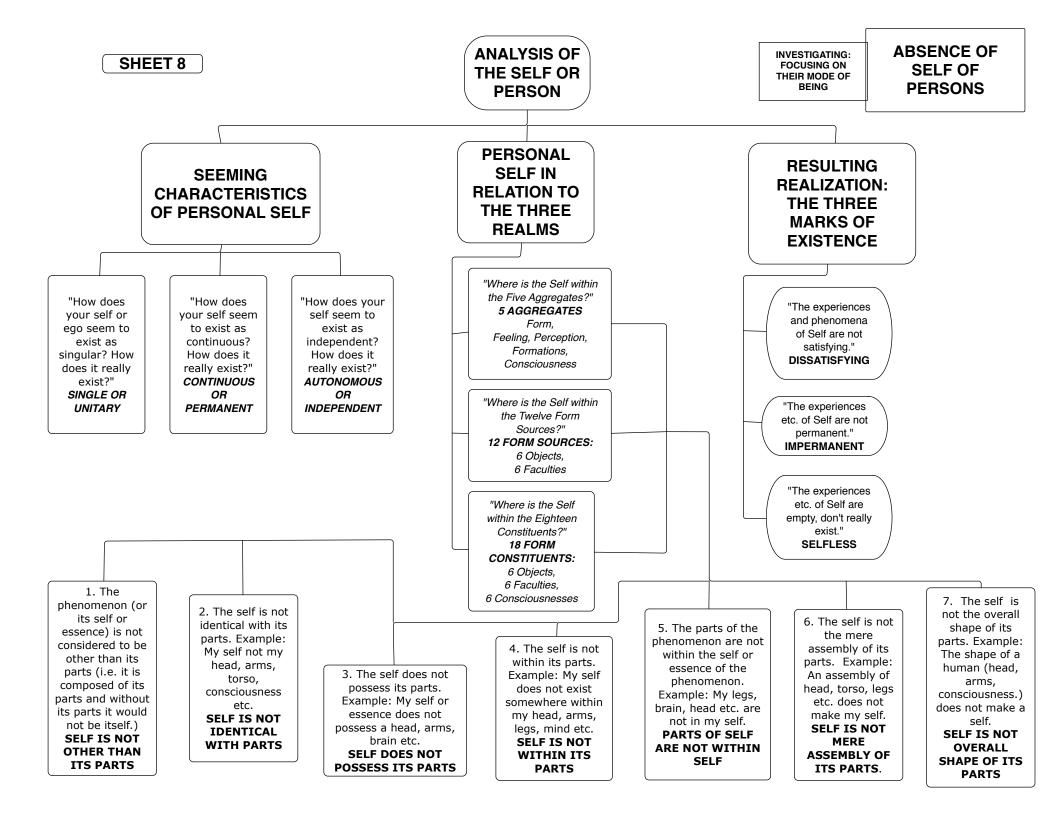
"What is permanent is not produced."

effect, there is no cause





CONTRADICTORY PHENOMENA	Example	e: Light and darkn	ness (direct) c	r intense smoke and	sensation of c	old (indirect.)		
"What ceases if this phenomenon ceases?" CONNECTED PHENOMENA				ferent in entity. Three types: usion [NEED MORE HERE]		t ceases if something different ent in phenomenon stops	SHE	ET 7
"What generalites appear that are phenomenon's opposite or something that includes its opposite?"  NEGATION	Implicative: p	Example: the rev		the idea of a cow.  Non-implicative	e: no remaining ph	nenomena implied.	METHODS	
"What is directly cognized here, i.e. where a negation is not being 'used', or excluded, by the mind?" CONCRETE PHENOMENA	Example:	a vase or pillar		APPEARANCE As phenomenon appears) or by excluding the	ear, by inclusion	on in environment	LEAD COGNIT	
"Does phenomenon have many instances of itself?" <b>GENERALITY</b>	Varieties: "V	Vhat, if any, other types of this phenomenon exist?" TYPE		"What, if any, superimposed aspects are part of this phenomenon?" OBJECT		"What, if any, collections are comprised of this phenomenon?" COLLECTION	term	nat, if any, oth as of express exist for this nenomenon? TERM
"Is phenomenon included in something that includes it (i.e. the "this environment"), identical with, and yet n the only one of this phenomenon?"  PARTICULAR	_	ple: the white	e dog (am	ong the other do	gs.)			
"What other, if any, phenomena do they are "one") for your concepti PHENOMENA THA	tion as this phe			Type: dogs Substance: flesh One in E	, fur and b			•
they are "one") for your concepti PHENOMENA THA  "What other, if any, phenomena are distinct from this phenomena?"	Differe	enomenon?" nt in Isolate: '	One in S	Substance: flesh One in E	, fur and b intity: dog	ones. ("they both bark, ha Different		iers, etc
they are "one") for your concepti PHENOMENA THA  "What other, if any, phenomena are distinct from this phenomena?" PHENOMENA THAT ARE MANY /	Different in	enomenon?" nt in Isolate: '	One in S	Substance: flesh One in E and "Fred" at" and a cat. [ex	n, fur and bentity: dog  ntity: dog  ntity: dog  Meaning is	ones. ("they both bark, ha Different	ve fur, are terrin Substance: consciousness	iers, etc.
"What is the phenomenon's 'essential no i.e. the cause for your assigning it the code of t	Different in nature', correct E	nt in Isolate: 'n Entity: the in Example: Dog	One in S "Snowy" a idea of "ca	Substance: flesh One in E and "Fred" at" and a cat. [ex	n, fur and bentity: dog  ntity: dog  ntity: dog  Meaning is	ones. ("they both bark, ha  Different is see it]  MEANING Secomplete when phenome efinition and object-isolate g phenomenon) are equivalent to the carnivorous man	ve fur, are terrin Substance: consciousness	iers, etc



## SHEET 9

