John Paul II Catholic University of Lublin Faculty of Philosophy

academic year 2012/2013

field of study

philosophy (course in English)

first-cycle studies full-time studies

		Subject catalogue Form	nal Logic		
Type:	lecture with classes				
Hours:*	winter semester	15+30			
*If a subject consists of e. g. lecture	and classes, the proper hours to any	y classes should be given.			
ECTS:	winter semester	4	summer semester	5	
Language of tuition:			English		
Method of assessment:*	winter semester	C+CM	summer semester	E+CM	
*If a subject consists of lecture and	classes, the proper method of asses	sment to any classes should be give	n.		
SUBJECT SPECIFIC OBJECTIVES					
1.	Knowledge of main concepts, problems, and achievements in logic, including meta-logic.				
2.	Knowledge of propositional logic: classical and non-classical systems.				
3.	Ability to solve logical problems.				
4.	Sensitivity to logical validity and logical fallacies. PREREQUISITE (KNOWLEDGE, SKILLS, COMPETENCE, OTHERS)				
4	PREREQUISITE		ol mathematical knowledge		
1.		secondary scribe	i mathematical knowledge	Correlation with	
	LEARNING OUTCOMES programn				
			outcomes		
		Knowledge			
1.	Student knows main types of (linguistic) expressions, basic patterns of justifications, and main types of knowledge and understand their specificity.			K_W02, K_W03	
2.	Student knows and understands main principles of development of theories and properties of theories and significance and proofs of main limitation theorems.			K_W02, K_W03	
Skills					
1.	Student is able to analyse simple arguments, in particular are able to define their logical structure and to assess their validity.			K_U05	
2.	Student is able to solve problems in classical propositional logic.			K_U04, K_U05	
3.	Students are able to solve simple problems in some non-classical propositional logics.			K_U04, K_U05	
4.	Student is able to evaluate the validity of formal proofs.			K_U04	
5.	Student is able to identify and describe main logical fallacies.			K_U04, K_U05	

Social Competence				
1.	K_K04			
TEACHING CONTENT (SUBJECT DESCRIPTION)				

Structure, types, and properties of arguments; validity of inference and fallacies in argumentation. Entailment and similar properties. Logical calculus, interpretation and model. Selected concepts from set theory, algebra, and arithmetic. Classical propositional logic. First-order logic, theory of identity, higher-order logics. Logic vs arithmetic; adequacy and decidability. Origin of non-classical logics; logic in philosophical debates; selected non-classical logics. Structure and properties of theories; first-order theories; axiomatisation, proofs, definitions. Rich theories, diagonalisation, limitation theorems; first and second Godel theorems; Tarski's theorem; Church thesis. Pluralism of types of knowledge; types of science.

TEACHING METHODS*

Lecture: traditional lecture with problem solving and discussion.

2.

Classes: analysis of texts, collaborative problem solving, and discussion.

*If a subject consists of lecture and classes, the proper teaching methods to any classes should be given.

METHODS OF LEARNING ACHIEVEMENTS ASSESSMENT*

METHODS OF LEARNING ACHIEVEMENTS ASSESSMENT			
Lecture			
7	exam which covers all knowledge and abilities developed during lecture and classes - with no extra lectures (90 % of		
	assessment)		
2.	student's activity during discussion (10 % of assessment)		
Classes			
1.	6 tests on previously discussed topics, which will be announced at least one week in advance (50 % of assessment)		
2.	knowledge of current topics (30 % of assessment)		

GRADING SCALE*

presence and activity during classes (20 % assessment)

OKADING GOALL				
LEARNING OUTCOMES	2 unsatisfactory (fail)	3 satisfactory	4 good	5 very good
Knowledge	Student does not have the required knowledge of inference or definitions. Student does not have elementary knowledge on structure of theories, types of knowledge or limitation theorems.	properties, types, and validity of inference. Student has the general	Student' knowledge covers the whole content of the lecture but may be deficient with respect to insignificant details.	Student's knowledge is sound and organised, and covers the whole content of the lecture. He or she is able to use this knowledge in problem solving.

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Competence	Student is not able to analyse arguments, identify logical fallacies, and solve logical problems.	Student is able to identify the structure of simple arguments, discuss their validity, identify and describe logical fallacies. With the tutor's help he or she is able to solve simple problems from formal logic.	Student is able to solve by him- or herself typical problems in the range of all required competencies.	Student is able to solve by him- or herself typical and more complex problems in the range of all required competencies. He or she is able to formulate problems, to indicate possible solutions, and find examples.	
Social Competence	Student does not engage him- or herself in the educational process.	Student engages him- or herself in the educational process.	Student engages him- or herself in the educational process.	Student' engagement in the educational process is exemplary.	
Sometimes the plus symbol or decin	nal is used to modify the numerical g	•			
		STUDENT WORKLO	PAD		
Activity			Average time students typically need to complete proper learning activity*		
office hours			90		
homework including individual problem solving			150		
self-study before exam			30		
TOTAL HOURS:					
* Workload indicates the time students typically need to complete all learning activities required to achieve the expected learning outcomes. In most cases, student workload ranges from 1,500 to 1,800 hours for an academic year, whereby one credit corresponds to 25 to 30 hours of work.					
TOTAL ECTS:			9		
	REQUIRED READING LIST				
1.	lecture notes available on to				
		RECOMMENDED READIN			
1.	D. Bonevac, Deduction. Introductory Symbolic Logic, Blackwell Publishers Ltd., 2003.				
2.	J. C. Beall, B. C. van Fraassen, <i>Possibilities and Paradox. An Introduction to Modal and Many-Valued Logic</i> , Oxford 2003.				
3.	R. M. Smullyan, Goedel's Incompleteness Theorems, Oxford 2001.				

Lublin, 20.06.2012 r.Paweł Garbaczplace, datesignature