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I'm not robot!

Exhibition of motifs Analog thinking is one of the most commonly used methods to try to understand the world and make decisions. [1] If a person has bad experience with the product and decides not to buy anything else from the manufacturer, it is often an analogy, because both products divide the manufacturer, so both are seen as "bad". It is also the basis of a large part of science; For example, experience with laboratory rats is based on the fact that some physiological similarities between rats and people include different similarity (for example, possible drug reactions). [2] Structures The process of analogue inference consists in writing the common properties of two or more things and to sum up that they also have common property. [1] [2] [3] The structure or form can be summarized as follows: [1] [2] [3] P and Q are similar in properties A, B and C. We observe that P has an additional property x q probably has Also owned by X. The argument does not claim that these two things are identical, but only that they are similar.

Definition: When an author makes a comparison between things, events, or people that is unfair or misleading. The differences might be bigger than the similarities.

Example:
The battle against obesity is a war
against children. Don't fight your
children, love them!

False Analogy

Example

Making inferences based on an analogy that is too different from the argument.

"Cars cause many more deaths than firearms do, so if we are going to ban firearms, we should also ban cars."



Faulty Analogy

Analogy: an idea or policy that has been useful in some instances will be useful in another similar situation.

Faulty Analogy: there are significant differences between the two things being compared.

[illegible]