



Definitions of types of Logic

Terms	Definition
Bias	Prejudice in favor of or against one thing, person, or group compared with another, usually in a way considered to be unfair.
Cognitive Bias	A cognitive bias refers to a systematic pattern of deviation from norm or rationality in judgment, whereby inferences about other people and situations may be drawn in an illogical fashion. Individuals create their own "subjective social reality" from their perception of the input.
Fallacy	A mistaken belief, especially one based on unsound argument.
Formal Fallacy	In philosophy, a formal fallacy (also called logical fallacy) is a pattern of reasoning rendered invalid by a flaw in its logical structure that can neatly be expressed in a standard logic system, for example propositional logic. An argument that is formally fallacious is always considered wrong.
Informal Fallacy	Informal fallacies are defects found in the content of the argument, which could be inductive or deductive. There are many ways arguments can be defective. Some defects are common enough to warrant a name.
Propositional logic	Propositional calculus (also called propositional logic, sentential calculus, or sentential logic) is the branch of mathematical logic concerned with the study of propositions (whether they are true or false) that are formed by other propositions with the use of logical connectives, and how their value depends on the truth value of their components.
Symbolic logic	The use of symbols to denote propositions, terms, and relations in order to assist reasoning.
Quantum logic	In quantum mechanics, quantum logic is a set of rules for reasoning about propositions that takes the principles of quantum theory into account.
Fuzzy logic	Fuzzy logic is a form of many-valued logic in which the truth values of variables may be any real number between 0 and 1.