Rule

Custom Formal Fallacy Naming Rules:

- NegAnt Method: If P, then Q. Not P, erroneously concludes Not Q.
- AffCons Method: If P, then Q. Q is true, erroneously concludes P.
- CondSwap Method: If P then Q, erroneously believes that if Q then P.
- IncorrNeg Method: If P then Q, erroneously concludes that if Not P then Not Q.
- DisjSyl Method: Either P or Q. Knowing Q, erroneously concludes Not P.
- QuantSwitch Method: x y R(x, y), therefore, y x R(x, y). Erroneously changes the order of quantifiers, leading to an invalid conclusion.
- IllTrans Method: x (Sx → Px), therefore, x (Px → Sx). It is erroneous to infer "all P are S" from "all S are P". Similarly, from x (Sx ∧ Px), it is erroneous to infer x (Px ∧ Sx). Erroneously converts the terms in the proposition, leading to an invalid conclusion.
- IncorrInf Method: From x (Sx ∧ Px) infer x (Sx ∧ Px), and from x (Sx ∧ Px) infer x (Sx ∧ Px). It is erroneous to infer "some S are not P" from "some S are P" and vice versa. An invalid inference is made about propositions with existential quantifiers.
- InvSubError Method: `K(x, y)` indicates that individual x knows that y is true. `R(x, y, z)` indicates that x has a relationship z with y. `SubError(x, y, z)` indicates a substitution error when incorrectly applying knowledge or attributes about y to z.
- LetClauseShift Method: When the structure of a statement is incorrectly adjusted or interpreted, causing the original intent or logical relationship to be misrepresented. For example, a shift in the structure of a let clause leads to an invalid inference.

Question

Considering the domain of individuals as natural numbers and R representing the "less than" relationship, x yR(x, y) states that for any natural number, you can find another natural number greater than it, meaning there is no largest natural number. However, y xR(x, y) suggests that there is a natural number greater than any other natural number, implying the existence of a largest natural number. Here, the premise is true, but the conclusion is false, making the reasoning invalid.

What type of formal fallacy is this?

A. NegAnt Method

B. AffCons Method

C. CondSwap Method

D. IncorrNeg Method

E. DisjSyl Method

F. QuantSwitch Method

G. IllTrans Method

H. IncorrInf Method

I. InvSubError Method

J. LetClauseShift Method

Please give your answer in the format [[A/B/C/D/E/F/G/H/I/J]].

Answer

[[F]]

Response

[[F]]