

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law is a question that often arises in the study of mathematics and geometry. The Pythagorean theorem, which states that in a right-angled triangle the square of the hypotenuse equals the sum of the squares of the other two sides, is one of the most well-known mathematical principles. However, despite its fundamental importance and universal acceptance in Euclidean geometry, it is not classified as a law in the scientific or mathematical sense. This article explores the distinctions between theorems and laws, the nature of the Pythagorean theorem, and why it does not meet the criteria to be considered a law. Understanding these differences is crucial for students, educators, and enthusiasts who seek clarity on mathematical terminology and classification. The article will cover the definitions of theorems and laws, the role of axioms and proofs, and the contextual framework in which the Pythagorean theorem exists. The exploration will also touch on the implications of these classifications in both pure and applied mathematics.

- Definitions of Theorems and Laws
- The Nature of the Pythagorean Theorem
- Why the Pythagorean Theorem is Not a Law
- The Role of Axioms and Proofs in Mathematics
- Implications of Classification in Mathematics

Definitions of Theorems and Laws

Understanding why the Pythagorean theorem is not a law requires a clear grasp of what constitutes a theorem and what defines a law, particularly in scientific and mathematical contexts. A theorem is a statement that has been proven to be true based on previously established statements such as axioms and other theorems. It is a logical deduction within a formal system, relying on rigorous proof and reasoning.

In contrast, a law generally refers to a statement that describes a consistent, universal relationship observed in nature, often expressed through empirical evidence and experimentation. Laws are typically concise descriptions of natural phenomena that hold under specific conditions and are considered universally valid within their scope.

Theorems in Mathematics

Theorems are fundamental components of mathematical theory. They are propositions that can be demonstrated to be true through deductive reasoning. Theorems rely on a formal system of axioms and definitions and are validated by logical proofs. Their truth is

absolute within the context of the mathematical framework they inhabit.

Laws in Science and Mathematics

Laws usually emerge from repeated observation and experimentation. In science, laws describe natural phenomena and often include quantitative relationships, such as Newton's laws of motion or the laws of thermodynamics. While mathematical laws exist, they often overlap with theorems but usually emphasize generality and empirical basis rather than purely deductive proof.

The Nature of the Pythagorean Theorem

The Pythagorean theorem is a fundamental geometric statement discovered by the ancient Greek mathematician Pythagoras. It asserts that in any right triangle, the sum of the squares of the two legs equals the square of the hypotenuse. This relationship is expressed algebraically as $a^2 + b^2 = c^2$, where c is the hypotenuse and a and b are the other two sides.

Historical Context and Development

The theorem has been known and used in various cultures long before Pythagoras, but it was formalized and proved within Greek mathematics. It stands as a foundational result in Euclidean geometry and serves as a basis for numerous applications in mathematics, physics, engineering, and computer science.

Mathematical Proof and Rigor

The Pythagorean theorem is distinguished by its many proofs, over 400 in fact, ranging from geometric to algebraic methods. Each proof confirms the theorem's validity within Euclidean geometry, demonstrating its truth through logical deduction rather than empirical observation.

Why the Pythagorean Theorem is Not a Law

Despite its universal acceptance and importance, the Pythagorean theorem is not classified as a law. The primary reason lies in its nature as a mathematical theorem rather than a scientific law. It is a proven statement within a specific axiomatic system and does not describe a natural phenomenon observed through experimentation.

Contextual Limitations

The Pythagorean theorem applies strictly within Euclidean geometry. In non-Euclidean geometries, such as spherical or hyperbolic geometry, the theorem does not hold in the same form. This limitation highlights that it is not a universal law of nature but a conditional mathematical truth.

Mathematical Proof vs. Empirical Evidence

The distinction between theorem and law also arises from the basis of their validation. The Pythagorean theorem is proven through deductive reasoning, while laws often rely on empirical data and experimental verification. Laws describe what happens in the physical world, whereas theorems describe what must be true within a logical framework.

Summary of Key Differences

- The Pythagorean theorem is contingent on Euclidean axioms, while laws describe universal natural phenomena.
- Theorem validity is established through formal proofs; laws rely on observation and experimentation.
- The theorem's applicability is limited to a specific mathematical system, whereas laws generally have broader applicability.

The Role of Axioms and Proofs in Mathematics

Mathematics is built upon axioms, which are accepted truths without proof, serving as the foundation for deriving theorems. The Pythagorean theorem is a result derived from these axioms within Euclidean geometry. Its truth is absolute within this context but does not extend beyond it without modification.

Axiomatic Systems

An axiomatic system comprises a set of axioms and rules of inference used to prove theorems. The Pythagorean theorem relies on the parallel postulate and other Euclidean axioms. Changing these axioms can lead to different geometric systems where the theorem may not hold.

Proof as a Validation Tool

Proofs in mathematics provide a rigorous method to establish the truth of theorems. The Pythagorean theorem's numerous proofs demonstrate its validity beyond doubt in Euclidean geometry. This rigorous validation differentiates it from empirical laws that are subject to revision based on new evidence.

Implications of Classification in Mathematics

Classifying the Pythagorean theorem as a theorem rather than a law has implications for how it is taught, understood, and applied. This classification emphasizes the importance of context, axioms, and logical structure in mathematics.

Educational Impact

Understanding the theorem's status helps students grasp the nature of mathematical reasoning and the difference between mathematical truth and scientific description. It also encourages critical thinking about the conditions under which mathematical statements hold true.

Applications and Extensions

The Pythagorean theorem serves as a foundational tool in various fields, but its non-law status reminds practitioners to consider the underlying assumptions when applying it in real-world problems, especially in curved spaces or non-Euclidean contexts.

Summary of Implications

- Clarifies the scope and limitations of mathematical results.
- Highlights the importance of axiomatic foundations.
- Informs the application of mathematical principles in science and engineering.

Frequently Asked Questions

Why is the Pythagorean theorem considered a theorem and not a law?

The Pythagorean theorem is called a theorem because it is a mathematical statement that has been logically proven based on axioms and definitions, rather than an empirical law derived from experimental observations.

What distinguishes a mathematical theorem from a law in science?

A mathematical theorem is a proposition proved through deductive reasoning within a mathematical system, while a law in science is an empirical generalization derived from repeated experimental evidence.

Can the Pythagorean theorem be disproven like scientific laws?

No, the Pythagorean theorem cannot be disproven within Euclidean geometry because it is a logically proven statement based on the axioms of that system, unlike scientific laws which can be revised with new evidence.

Is the Pythagorean theorem universally true in all geometries?

No, the Pythagorean theorem holds true only in Euclidean geometry; in non-Euclidean geometries such as spherical or hyperbolic geometry, the theorem does not apply as stated.

Why don't mathematicians refer to the Pythagorean theorem as a law?

Mathematicians reserve the term 'law' for empirical principles in science; since the Pythagorean theorem is a proven mathematical statement derived through logic, it is classified as a theorem.

How does the nature of proof affect the classification of the Pythagorean theorem?

Because the Pythagorean theorem is derived through rigorous deductive proof from fundamental axioms, it is classified as a theorem rather than a law, which typically relies on observational validation.

Additional Resources

1. *Rethinking Mathematical Laws: The Case of the Pythagorean Theorem*

This book explores the distinction between mathematical theorems and scientific laws, using the Pythagorean theorem as a focal point. It delves into the nature of mathematical proofs and why certain statements are considered theorems rather than laws. The author also examines historical and philosophical perspectives on mathematical knowledge.

2. *The Pythagorean Theorem: A Mathematical Truth, Not a Physical Law*

Focusing on the fundamental differences between mathematical truths and physical laws, this book clarifies why the Pythagorean theorem is a proven theorem within Euclidean geometry and not a law of nature. It provides accessible explanations about axioms, proofs, and the abstraction of mathematics from empirical science.

3. *Mathematical Theorems vs. Scientific Laws: Understanding the Differences*

This work offers a comprehensive overview of how mathematical theorems differ from scientific laws, using examples like the Pythagorean theorem and Newton's laws of motion. It addresses the criteria for classification and discusses the implications of these distinctions for education and research.

4. *Geometry and Reality: Why the Pythagorean Theorem Isn't a Law*

This book investigates the relationship between geometric principles and physical laws, explaining why the Pythagorean theorem is a logical consequence of Euclidean geometry rather than an empirical law. It also touches on non-Euclidean geometries and how these affect our understanding of space.

5. *The Foundations of Mathematics: The Status of the Pythagorean Theorem*

Delving into the foundational aspects of mathematics, this book analyzes the nature of mathematical proof and the role of the Pythagorean theorem within this framework. It explains the conceptual difference between mathematical certainty and scientific laws based on observation and experiment.

6. From Theorem to Law: Exploring the Boundaries Between Mathematics and Science

This title explores the boundaries between mathematics and natural sciences, focusing on why some statements like the Pythagorean theorem remain theorems rather than laws. It discusses examples from physics and mathematics, highlighting the role of empirical testing and logical proof.

7. The Pythagorean Theorem in Context: Mathematical Truths and Physical Laws

Providing historical and philosophical context, this book examines how the Pythagorean theorem has been understood through time and why it is categorized as a mathematical truth. It contrasts this with the development of physical laws, emphasizing the role of experimentation and observation.

8. Why Mathematical Theorems Are Not Laws: A Philosophical Inquiry

This philosophical treatise addresses the conceptual foundations that separate mathematical theorems from laws of nature. Using the Pythagorean theorem as a case study, it explores epistemological and ontological questions about knowledge, proof, and reality.

9. Understanding Mathematical Proofs: The Pythagorean Theorem and Beyond

This book focuses on the nature of mathematical proofs and why they produce theorems rather than laws. Through a detailed examination of the Pythagorean theorem, it illustrates how mathematics achieves certainty internally, independent of empirical validation.

Why Is The Pythagorean Theorem Not A Law

Find other PDF articles:

<https://admin.nordenson.com/archive-library-803/files?ID=bif48-2244&title=why-should-business-writers-avoid-using-buzzwords.pdf>

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: Research Handbook on the Law of Artificial Intelligence Woodrow Barfield, Ugo Pagallo, 2018-12-28 The field of artificial intelligence (AI) has made tremendous advances in the last two decades, but as smart as AI is now, it is getting smarter and becoming more autonomous. This raises a host of challenges to current legal doctrine, including whether AI/algorithms should count as 'speech', whether AI should be regulated under antitrust and criminal law statutes, and whether AI should be considered as an agent under agency law or be held responsible for injuries under tort law. This book contains chapters from US and international law scholars on the role of law in an age of increasingly smart AI, addressing these and other issues that are critical to the evolution of the field.

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: Why Prove it Again? John W. Dawson, Jr., 2015-07-15 This monograph considers several well-known mathematical theorems and asks the

question, "Why prove it again?" while examining alternative proofs. It explores the different rationales mathematicians may have for pursuing and presenting new proofs of previously established results, as well as how they judge whether two proofs of a given result are different. While a number of books have examined alternative proofs of individual theorems, this is the first that presents comparative case studies of other methods for a variety of different theorems. The author begins by laying out the criteria for distinguishing among proofs and enumerates reasons why new proofs have, for so long, played a prominent role in mathematical practice. He then outlines various purposes that alternative proofs may serve. Each chapter that follows provides a detailed case study of alternative proofs for particular theorems, including the Pythagorean Theorem, the Fundamental Theorem of Arithmetic, Desargues' Theorem, the Prime Number Theorem, and the proof of the irreducibility of cyclotomic polynomials. *Why Prove It Again?* will appeal to a broad range of readers, including historians and philosophers of mathematics, students, and practicing mathematicians. Additionally, teachers will find it to be a useful source of alternative methods of presenting material to their students.

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: The Logic of Hope: Extensions of Kant's View of Religion Sidney Axinn, 2022-04-19 This book is a thorough study of the question posed by Kant, For what can a human being rationally hope? It offers a detailed commentary on Kant's seminal work, *Religion Within the Limits of Reason Alone*, as well as an original development of the logic of three of Kant's basic ideas: ambivalence, ignorance, and hope. Sophisticated analytic techniques, including symbolic logic, are applied to this conceptual matrix. The result is a striking case for the transformation of world society into a Kingdom of Ends of individuals and a peaceful League of Nations.

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: Cultures of Mathematics and Logic Shier Ju, Benedikt Löwe, Thomas Müller, Yun Xie, 2016-08-10 This book gathers the proceedings of the conference *Cultures of Mathematics and Logic*, held in Guangzhou, China. The event was the third in a series of interdisciplinary, international conferences emphasizing the cultural components of philosophy of mathematics and logic. It brought together researchers from many disciplines whose work sheds new light on the diversity of mathematical and logical cultures and practices. In this context, the cultural diversity can be diachronical (different cultures in different historical periods), geographical (different cultures in different regions), or sociological in nature.

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: Experimental Methods in Biomechanics John H. Challis, 2020-12-08 This is the first textbook to comprehensively cover the experimental methods used in biomechanics. Designed for graduate students and researchers studying human biomechanics at the whole-body level, the book introduces readers to the theory behind the primary data collection methods and primary methods of data processing and analysis used in biomechanics. Each individual chapter covers a different aspect of data collection or data processing, presenting an overview of the topic at hand and explaining the math required for understanding the topic. A series of appendices provide the specific math that is required for understanding the chapter contents. Each chapter leads readers through the techniques used for data collection and processing, providing sufficient theoretical background to understand both the how and why of these techniques. Chapters end with a set of review questions, and then a bibliography which is divided into three sections (cited references, specific references, and useful references). Provides a comprehensive and in depth presentation on methods in whole-body human biomechanics; First textbook to cover both collection and processing in a single volume; Appendices provide the math needed for the main chapters.

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: Dissenting Views Joseph E. Green, 2010-12-15 All of us, at some level, know that we are being lied to. Some people internalize it and go on with their daily lives. Some ignore it completely. And still others latch onto fatuous opinion-makers whose daily bread depends on the very system they purport to uncover. Obviously none of this is satisfactory. What we need is to understand how the world works, how systems of power operate, what motivates its operation, and where it all originated. Much of this book is concerned with what

are often called conspiracy theories a label which, it is increasingly understood, is used to try and misdirect all thinking about these very concerns in relation to our own lives. For when one knows how the system truly operates, the only rational response is revolution. This collection of Joseph Greens published work includes articles on political assassinations (The JFK 10-Point Program, The Open Assassination of Fred Hampton), historical analysis (Critique of an Apologia for Santa Claus), film (The Beginning is the End of the Beginning: Regarding Watchmen), and philosophy (The Elusive Universe.) From government propaganda to popular culture assuming that distinction even exists anymore every subject is treated in respect to its epistemological implications.

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: *Philosophical Currents of the Present Day* Ludwig Stein, 1918

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: *The Philosophy of Keith Lehrer* Mylan Engel Jr., Joseph Campbell, 2025-09-30 This book contains eighteen original essays engaging with Keith Lehrer's contributions to philosophy. The first nine chapters focus on Lehrer's work in epistemology and philosophy of mind. These chapters examine the role of meta-justification in Lehrer's (and Thomas Reid's) epistemology, explore the epistemological significance of self-trust and how to restore self-trust to victims of epistemic injustice, challenge Lehrer's solution to the hard problem of consciousness, question Lehrer's account of the basing relation, and discuss the important role that experience and exemplarization play in Lehrer's coherence theory of justification and in philosophy of science more broadly. The second nine chapters focus on Lehrer's work on freedom and determinism. These chapters explore the nuances of Lehrer's theory of ultimate freedom, discuss the role of power preferences in his account of free choice, explore whether free choices must be explained by power preferences, discuss Lehrer's views on scientific explanation, explore his claim that freedom of choice is consistent with determinism, challenge his response to the consequence argument, explore whether choices explained by adaptive preferences are free, and investigate whether plural subjects can choose freely. The book concludes with Lehrer's masterful responses to each of the essays. Those interested in epistemology, philosophy of mind, freedom and moral responsibility, and the intersection of these fields should find the book of great interest.

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: The SAGE Handbook of the Philosophy of Social Sciences Ian C Jarvie, Jesus Zamora-Bonilla, 2011-02-17 - what is the relationship between the social sciences and the natural sciences? - where do today's dominant approaches to doing social science come from? - what are the main fissures and debates in contemporary social scientific thought? - how are we to make sense of seemingly contrasting approaches to how social scientists find out about the world and justify their claims to have knowledge of it? In this exciting handbook, Ian Jarvie and Jesús Zamora-Bonilla have put together a wide-ranging and authoritative overview of the main philosophical currents and traditions at work in the social sciences today. Starting with the history of social scientific thought, this handbook sets out to explore that core fundamentals of social science practice, from issues of ontology and epistemology to issues of practical method. Along the way it investigates such notions as paradigm, empiricism, postmodernism, naturalism, language, agency, power, culture, and causality. Bringing together in one volume leading authorities in the field from around the world, this book will be a must-have for any serious scholar or student of the social sciences.

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: *The Pure Logic of Choice* Richard Dauster Fuerle, 1986

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: *The Cost of Living Crisis* Imad A. Moosa, 2024-11-08 This informative book deconstructs two key myths in economic theory and policy, that inflation is always a monetary problem and that it can be contained by raising interest rates. Imad A. Moosa identifies many of the causes of the cost of living crisis and proposes policy reforms to alleviate its effects.

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: *Autonomy in Jewish Philosophy* Kenneth Seeskin, 2001-09-06 Autonomy in Jewish Philosophy examines an important theme in Jewish thought from the Book of Genesis to the present day. Although it is customary to view Judaism as a legalistic

faith leaving little room for free thought or individual expression, Kenneth Seeskin argues that this view is wrong. Where some see the essence of the religion as strict obedience to divine commands, Seeskin claims that God does not just command but forms a partnership with humans requiring the consent of both parties. Looking at classic texts from Biblical, Rabbinic, and philosophical literature, Seeskin shows that Judaism has always respected freedom of conscience and assigned an important role to the power of human reason. The book considers both existing arguments and presents its own ideas about the role of autonomy in Judaism. Clear and concise, it offers a refreshing alternative to the mysticism and dogmatism prevalent in much of the literature.

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: *Essays on Frege's Basic Laws of Arithmetic* Philip A. Ebert, Marcus Rossberg, 2019 This is the first collective study of a foundational text in modern philosophy and logic, Gottlob Frege's Basic Laws of Arithmetic. Twenty-two Frege scholars discuss a wide range of philosophical and logical topics arising from Basic Laws of Arithmetic, and demonstrate the technical and philosophical richness of this great work.

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: *Public Law and Economics* Robert Cooter, Michael D. Gilbert, 2022 This comprehensive textbook applies economic analysis to public law. The economic analysis of law has revolutionized legal scholarship and teaching in the last half-century, but it has focused mostly on private law, business law, and criminal law. This book extends the analysis to fundamental topics in public law, such as the separation of government powers, regulation by agencies, constitutional rights, and elections. Every public law involves six fundamental processes of government: bargaining, voting, entrenching, delegating, adjudicating, and enforcing. The book devotes two chapters to each process, beginning with the economic theory and then applying the theory to a wide range of puzzles and problems in law. Each chapter concentrates on cases and legal doctrine, showing the relevance of economics to the work of lawyers and judges. Featuring lucid, accessible writing and engaging examples, the book addresses enduring topics in public law as well as modern controversies, including gerrymandering, voter identification laws, and qualified immunity for police.

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: Mathematical Fallacies, Flaws, and Flimflam Edward Barbeau, 2000-06-15 Through hard experience, mathematicians have learned to subject even the most evident assertions to rigorous scrutiny, as intuition and facile reasoning can often lead them astray. However, the impossibility and impracticality of completely watertight arguments make it possible for errors to slip by the most watchful eye. They are often subtle and difficult of detection. When found, they can teach us a lot and can present a real challenge to straighten out. Presenting students with faulty arguments to troubleshoot can be an effective way of helping them critically understand material, and it is for this reason that I began to compile fallacies and publish them first in the Notes of the Canadian Mathematical Society and later in the College Mathematics Journal in the Fallacies, Flaws and Flimflam section. I hoped to challenge and amuse readers as well as to provide them with material suitable for teaching and student assignments. This book collects the items from the first eleven years of publishing in the CMJ. One source of such errors is the work of students. Occasionally, a text book will weigh in with a specious result or solution. Nonprofessional sources, such as newspapers, are responsible for a goodly number of mishaps, particularly in arithmetic (especially percentages) and probability; their use in classrooms may help students become critical readers and listeners of the media. Quite a few items come from professional mathematicians. The reader will find in this book some items that are not erroneous but seem to be. These need a fuller analysis to clarify the situation. All the items are presented for your entertainment and use. The mathematical topics covered include algebra, trigonometry, geometry, probability, calculus, linear algebra, and modern algebra.

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: *Theory Of Knowledge* Keith Lehrer, 2018-02-06 In this impressive second edition of Theory of Knowledge, Keith Lehrer introduces students to the major traditional and contemporary accounts of knowing. Beginning with the traditional definition of knowledge as justified true belief, Lehrer explores the truth, belief, and justification conditions on the way to a thorough examination of foundation theories of knowledge, the work of Plato, and

externalism and naturalized epistemologies, internalism and modern coherence theories, contextualism, and recent reliabilist and causal theories. Lehrer gives all views careful examination and concludes that external factors must be matched by appropriate internal factors to yield knowledge. This match of internal and external factors follows from Lehrer's new coherence theory of undefeated justification. In addition to doing justice to the living epistemological traditions, the text smoothly integrates several new lines that will interest scholars. Also, a feature of special interest is Lehrer's concept of a justification game. This second edition of *Theory of Knowledge* is a thoroughly revised and updated version that contains several completely new chapters. Written by a well-known scholar and contributor to modern epistemology, this text is distinguished by clarity of structure, accessible writing, and an elegant mix of traditional material, contemporary ideas, and well-motivated innovation.

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: Legal Positivism in American Jurisprudence

Anthony J. Sebok, 1998-10-28 This work represents a serious and philosophically sophisticated guide to modern American legal theory, demonstrating that legal positivism has been a misunderstood and underappreciated perspective through most of twentieth-century American legal thought.

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: Mind, 1918 A journal of philosophy covering epistemology, metaphysics, philosophy of language, philosophy of logic, and philosophy of mind.

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: Mueller on Patent Law Janice M. Mueller, 2012 Basic principles -- Patent claims -- Patent-eligible subject matter --The enablement requirement -- Best mode requirement --Written description of the invention requirement -- Novelty and no loss of right -- Inventorship-- The nonobviousness requirement --The utility requirement -- Patent prosecution procedures in the USPTO -- Double patenting.

why is the pythagorean theorem not a law: Anna Karenina in Our Time Gary Saul Morson, 2007-01-01 In this invigorating new assessment of *Anna Karenina*, Gary Saul Morson overturns traditional interpretations of the classic novel and shows why readers have misunderstood Tolstoy's characters and intentions. Morson argues that Tolstoy's ideas are far more radical than has been thought: his masterpiece challenges deeply held conceptions of romantic love, the process of social reform, modernization, and the nature of good and evil. By investigating the ethical, philosophical, and social issues with which Tolstoy grappled, Morson finds in *Anna Karenina* powerful connections with the concerns of today. He proposes that Tolstoy's effort to see the world more wisely can deeply inform our own search for wisdom in the present day. The book offers brilliant analyses of Anna, Karenin, Dolly, Levin, and other characters, with a particularly subtle portrait of Anna's extremism and self-deception. Morson probes Tolstoy's important insights (evil is often the result of negligence; goodness derives from small, everyday deeds) and completes the volume with an irresistible, original list of One Hundred and Sixty-Three Tolstoyan Conclusions.

Related to why is the pythagorean theorem not a law

"Why ?" vs. "Why is it that ?" - English Language & Usage Why is it that everybody wants to help me whenever I need someone's help? Why does everybody want to help me whenever I need someone's help? Can you please explain to me

pronunciation - Why is the "L" silent when pronouncing "salmon" The reason why is an interesting one, and worth answering. The spurious "silent l" was introduced by the same people who thought that English should spell words like debt and

american english - Why to choose or Why choose? - English Why to choose or Why choose? [duplicate] Ask Question Asked 10 years, 10 months ago Modified 10 years, 10 months ago

Politely asking "Why is this taking so long??" You'll need to complete a few actions and gain 15 reputation points before being able to upvote. Upvoting indicates when questions and answers are useful. What's reputation and how do I

Is "For why" improper English? - English Language & Usage Stack For why' can be idiomatic in certain contexts, but it sounds rather old-fashioned. Googling 'for why' (in quotes) I discovered that there was a single word 'forwhy' in Middle English

Do you need the “why” in “That's the reason why”? [duplicate] Relative why can be freely substituted with that, like any restrictive relative marker. I.e, substituting that for why in the sentences above produces exactly the same pattern of

"Why do not you come here?" vs "Why do you not come here?" "Why don't you come here?" Beatrice purred, patting the loveseat beside her. "Why do you not come here?" is a question seeking the reason why you refuse to be someplace. "Let's go in

indefinite articles - Is it 'a usual' or 'an usual'? Why? - English As Jimi Oke points out, it doesn't matter what letter the word starts with, but what sound it starts with. Since "usual" starts with a 'y' sound, it should take 'a' instead of 'an'. Also, If you say

Where does the use of "why" as an interjection come from? "why" can be compared to an old Latin form *qui*, an ablative form, meaning *how*. Today "why" is used as a question word to ask the reason or purpose of something

Contextual difference between "That is why" vs "Which is why"? Thus we say: You never know, which is why but You never know. That is why And goes on to explain: There is a subtle but important difference between the use of that and which in a

"Why ?" vs. "Why is it that ?" - English Language & Usage Why is it that everybody wants to help me whenever I need someone's help? Why does everybody want to help me whenever I need someone's help? Can you please explain to me

pronunciation - Why is the “L” silent when pronouncing “salmon The reason why is an interesting one, and worth answering. The spurious “silent l” was introduced by the same people who thought that English should spell words like debt and

american english - Why to choose or Why choose? - English Why to choose or Why choose? [duplicate] Ask Question Asked 10 years, 10 months ago Modified 10 years, 10 months ago

Politely asking "Why is this taking so long?" You'll need to complete a few actions and gain 15 reputation points before being able to upvote. Upvoting indicates when questions and answers are useful. What's reputation and how do I

Is "For why" improper English? - English Language & Usage Stack For 'why' can be idiomatic in certain contexts, but it sounds rather old-fashioned. Googling 'for why' (in quotes) I discovered that there was a single word 'forwhy' in Middle English

Do you need the “why” in “That's the reason why”? [duplicate] Relative why can be freely substituted with that, like any restrictive relative marker. I.e, substituting that for why in the sentences above produces exactly the same pattern of

"Why do not you come here?" vs "Why do you not come here?" "Why don't you come here?" Beatrice purred, patting the loveseat beside her. "Why do you not come here?" is a question seeking the reason why you refuse to be someplace. "Let's go in

indefinite articles - Is it 'a usual' or 'an usual'? Why? - English As Jimi Oke points out, it doesn't matter what letter the word starts with, but what sound it starts with. Since "usual" starts with a 'y' sound, it should take 'a' instead of 'an'. Also, If you say

Where does the use of "why" as an interjection come from? "why" can be compared to an old Latin form *qui*, an ablative form, meaning *how*. Today "why" is used as a question word to ask the reason or purpose of something

Contextual difference between "That is why" vs "Which is why"? Thus we say: You never know, which is why but You never know. That is why And goes on to explain: There is a subtle but important difference between the use of that and which in a