

1.4.1

Friday, February 3, 2017 5:54 PM

When we make a conclusion based on statements that we accept as true, we are using deductive reasoning.

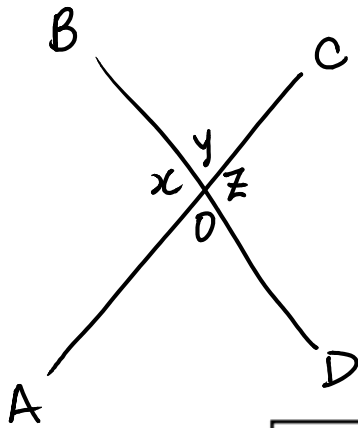
usually involves algebra

Example 1: Use deductive reasoning to prove that the product of an odd integer and an even integer is even.

Let the even integer be $2x$ (x is an integer.)
 + the odd integer be $2y+1$ (y is an integer.)
 \Rightarrow odd \times even = $2x(2y+1)$
 $= 4xy + 2x$
 $= 2(2xy + x)$
 $= 2(\text{some } \#)$

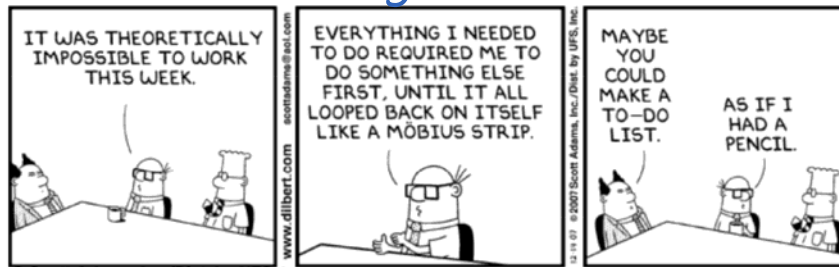
2 times any number will always be even.

Example 2: Use deductive reasoning to prove that opposite angles of intersecting lines are equal.



$x + y = 180^\circ$ | straight line
 $z + y = 180^\circ$ | straight line
 $x + y = z + y$ | both = 180°
 $x = z$ | subtract 'y' from both sides

$\therefore x$ and z are opposite angles and they will always be equal.



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Subtract

one number and the one right after it
 $x, x+1, x+2 \dots$

Example 3: Use deductive reasoning to prove that the difference between consecutive perfect squares is always an odd number.

$$\overline{x \cdot x = x^2}$$

Let x and $x+1$ be the consecutive numbers.

prove $(x+1)^2 - x^2$ will always be odd.

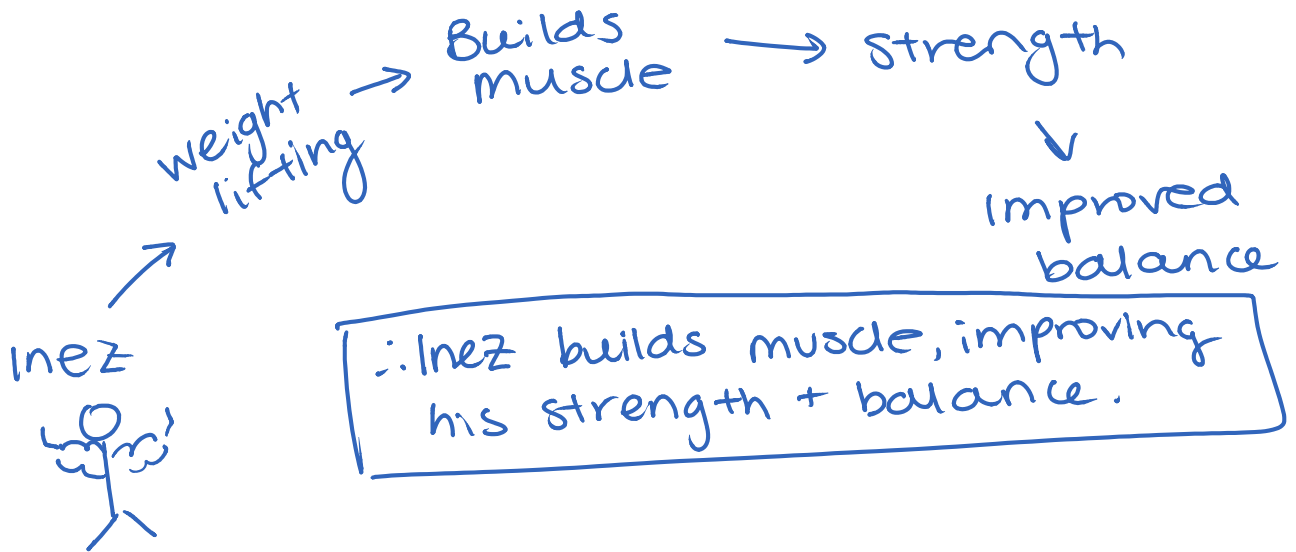
$$(x+1)(x+1) - x^2$$

$$= \cancel{x^2} + x + x + 1 - \cancel{x^2}$$

$$= 2x + 1$$

This will always be odd because $2x$ is always even and adding 1 makes it odd.

Example 4: Weight-lifting builds muscle. Muscle makes you strong. Strength improves balance. Inez lifts weights. What can be deduced about Inez?



Assignment: pg. 31 #1, 2, 4-7, 10, 11, 15, 19

optional