

1.5

Friday, February 3, 2017 5:54 PM

A single error in a deductive proof will make it invalid. Some common errors are:

- Dividing by zero. (error in calculation)
- Circular reasoning. (start with a false assumption)
- Confusing reasoning. (error in reasoning)

Example 1:


1) are both large triangles the same area?
 - all small shapes stay the same.
 (Find area of each large Δ 's)

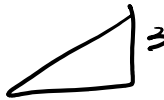
Top: $\frac{b \times h}{2} = \frac{13 \times 5}{2} \div 2 = 32.5$

Bottom: $\frac{b \times h}{2} - 1 = \frac{13 \times 5}{2} - 1 = 31.5$

↳ how is this possible?
 (made of same shapes, but different areas.)

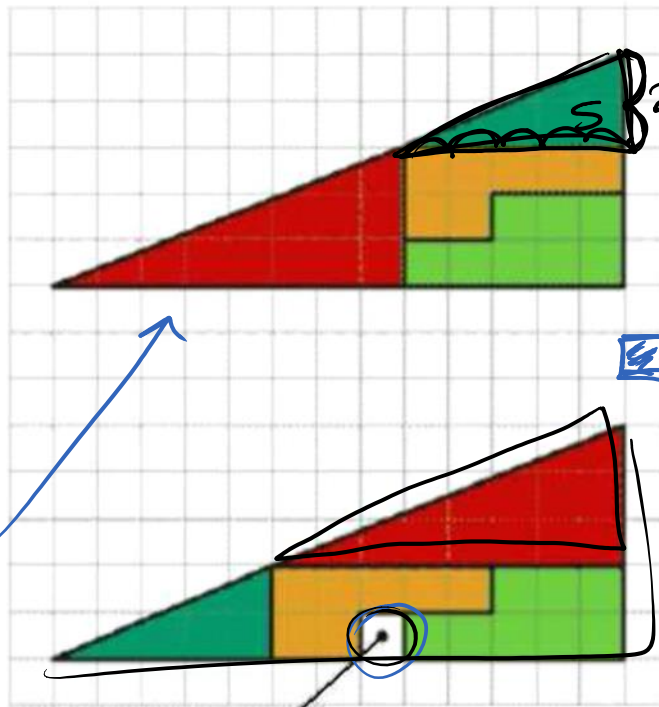
2) Find the slopes of the small Δ 's.

slope = $\frac{2}{5}$ 

slope = $\frac{3}{8}$ 

⇒ The slopes are not the same.

We made a false assumption that the large shapes were triangles.



Below the four parts are moved around

 = 1 unit²

The partitions are exactly the same as those used above

Where does this "hole" come from?

Example 2:

Why is this proof invalid?

Given: $a = b$

$$a^2 = ab$$

$$a^2 - b^2 = ab - b^2$$

$$(a+b)(a-b) = b(a-b)$$

$$(a+b) = b$$

$$a+a = a$$

$$2a = a$$

$$2 = 1 !!!$$



$a^2 = a \cdot a \rightarrow a = b$
 $a^2 = ab$

subtract b^2 from both sides ✓

factor ✓

divide by $(a-b)$

but since $a = b$

$$(a-b) = 0$$

You cannot divide by zero.

\therefore error in calculation

Example 3: Isaac claims that $-3 = 3$.

Proof: Assume $-3 = 3$.

$$(-3)^2 = 3^2$$

$$9 = 9$$

Therefore: $-3 = 3$.

Where did Isaac go wrong?

false assumption
(we know $-3 \neq 3$)

also circular reasoning
 \Rightarrow you cannot assume
the thing you are trying
to prove.

Assignment: pg. 42 #1, 3, 5, 6, 7, 10