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Example: determine the type of reasoning

All math teachers have a great sense of humor. Patrick is a math teacher. Therefore, Patrick must have a great sense of humor.

Solution
Because the reasoning goes from general to specific, $\qquad$ reasoning was used.


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## Example: Use Inductive Reasoning to predict the next number in a sequence

A. Determine the probable next number in the list below.
$2,9,16,23,30$

## Characteristics of Inductive and Deductive Reasoning

Inductive Reasoning
Draw a general conclusion( $\qquad$ ) from
repeated observations of specific examples. *There is no assurance that the observed conjecture is always true.

Deductive Reasoning
Apply general principles to specific examples. (can be used to prove Inductive Reasoning false with a counterexample)


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## Example: predict the product of two numbers

Use the list of equations and inductive reasoning to predict the next multiplication fact in the list:

$$
\begin{aligned}
& 37 \times 3=111 \quad 37 \times 6=222 \\
& 37 \times 9=333 \quad 37 \times 12=444
\end{aligned}
$$

## Solution

$37 \times 15=$ $\qquad$

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## Example: Use Inductive Reasoning to predict the next number in a sequence

B. Choose any number and follow the steps below.
a) Multiply your number by 2 .
b) Add 6 .
c) Divide by 2 .
d) Subtract the number you started with from the new number.
e) Record your result in a table.
*Then, repeat the process using the original number, but change step b) Add 8. Repeat again, using the original number, but change step b) Add 10 .

Use inductive reasoning to explain how to predict the final result.


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## Example: Deductive Reasoning

Find the length of the hypotenuse in a right triangle with legs 3 and 4. Use the Pythagorean Find the third leg.

Answer: $\qquad$


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