

Unit 1: Inductive and Deductive Reasoning

Time Allotted: 2 weeks

Assessment Standards

Number and Logic

General Outcome: Develop number sense and logical reasoning.

<p>1. Analyze and prove conjectures, using inductive and deductive reasoning, to solve problems. [C, CN, PS, R]</p>	<p>1.1 Make conjectures by observing patterns and identifying properties, and justify the reasoning. 1.2 Explain why inductive reasoning may lead to a false conjecture. 1.3 Compare, using examples, inductive and deductive reasoning. 1.4 Provide and explain a counterexample to disprove a given conjecture. 1.5 Prove algebraic and number relationships such as divisibility rules, number properties, mental mathematics strategies or algebraic number tricks. 1.6 Prove a conjecture, using deductive reasoning (not limited to two column proofs). 1.7 Determine if a given argument is valid, and justify the reasoning. 1.8 Identify errors in a given proof; e.g., a proof that ends with $2 = 1$. 1.9 Solve a contextual problem that involves inductive or deductive reasoning.</p>
<p>2. Analyze puzzles and games that involve spatial reasoning, using problem-solving strategies. [CN, PS, R, V]</p>	<p><i>(It is intended that this outcome be integrated throughout the course by using sliding, rotation, construction, deconstruction and similar puzzles and games.)</i></p> <p>2.1 Determine, explain and verify a strategy to solve a puzzle or to win a game; e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guess and check • look for a pattern • make a systematic list • draw or model • eliminate possibilities • simplify the original problem • work backward • develop alternative approaches. <p>2.2 Identify and correct errors in a solution to a puzzle or in a strategy for winning a game. 2.3 Create a variation on a puzzle or a game, and describe a strategy for solving the puzzle or winning the game.</p>

What do the Student know from Math 10-C?

No outcomes on Logic and Reasoning-- Student have an outcome on Numbers that may be helpful this unit.

What do Student know from Math 20-1?

No outcomes

What is Coming in Math 30-2

Logical Reasoning	General Outcome: Develop logical reasoning.
<p align="center">Specific Outcomes</p> <p><i>It is expected that students will:</i></p>	<p align="center">Achievement Indicators</p> <p><i>The following set of indicators may be used to determine whether students have met the corresponding specific outcome.</i></p>
<p>1. Analyze puzzles and games that involve numerical and logical reasoning, using problem-solving strategies. [CN, ME, PS, R]</p>	<p><i>(It is intended that this outcome be integrated throughout the course by using games and puzzles such as chess, Sudoku, Nim, logic puzzles, magic squares, Kakuro and cribbage.)</i></p> <p>1.1 Determine, explain and verify a strategy to solve a puzzle or to win a game; e.g.,</p> <ul style="list-style-type: none"> • guess and check • look for a pattern • make a systematic list • draw or model • eliminate possibilities • simplify the original problem • work backward • develop alternative approaches. <p>1.2 Identify and correct errors in a solution to a puzzle or in a strategy for winning a game.</p> <p>1.3 Create a variation on a puzzle or a game, and describe a strategy for solving the puzzle or winning the game.</p>

Logical Reasoning (continued)	General Outcome: Develop logical reasoning.
<p align="center">Specific Outcomes</p> <p><i>It is expected that students will:</i></p>	<p align="center">Achievement Indicators</p> <p><i>The following set of indicators may be used to determine whether students have met the corresponding specific outcome.</i></p>
<p>2. Solve problems that involve the application of set theory. [CN, PS, R, V] [ICT: C6-2.3]</p>	<p>2.1 Provide examples of the empty set, disjoint sets, subsets and universal sets in context, and explain the reasoning.</p> <p>2.2 Organize information such as collected data and number properties, using graphic organizers, and explain the reasoning.</p> <p>2.3 Explain what a specified region in a Venn diagram represents, using connecting words (and, or, not) or set notation.</p> <p>2.4 Determine the elements in the complement, the intersection or the union of two sets.</p> <p>2.5 Explain how set theory is used in applications such as Internet searches, database queries, data analysis, games and puzzles.</p> <p>2.6 Identify and correct errors in a solution to a problem that involves sets.</p> <p>2.7 Solve a contextual problem that involves sets, and record the solution, using set notation.</p>