

Geometry Theory

Inductive Reasoning and Conjecturing - A conjecture is an educated guess. When you observe, the same thing happening again and again, and you form a conclusion based on those observations, then you are using Inductive Reasoning.

Counter example – A counter example is a statement that shows the conjecture is false.

Conditional Statements

-Another name for “Conditional statements” is “If-then statements”.

-Every conditional statement has 2 basic parts. The part following the “if” is the hypothesis and the part following the then is the conclusion.

Examples of identifying hypothesis and conclusion

1. If today is the first day of fall, then the month is September.

Hypothesis: Today is the first day of fall

Conclusion: The month is September

2. If $Y - 3 = 5$, then $Y = 8$

Hypothesis: $Y - 3 = 5$

Conclusion: $Y = 8$