**Math Reviewer**

**Logical Reasoning**

**Inductive Reasoning:**

* **Inductive Reasoning (Specific to General)** – A process of observing data, recognizing patterns, and making generalizations from observations. Unlike deductive reason, inductive reasoning makes use of specific statements to create general statements which is used to creating generalizations.
* **Conjecture** – A generalization of inductive reason, specifically an educated guess based on incomplete information, often used in math.
* **Theorem** – If a conjecture is proven in becomes a theorem.
* **Syllogism** - by utilizing deductive reasoning, you can draw conclusions based on a **major premise** (general statement), and **minor premise** (particular statement) which are accepted as true.
* **Hypothesis** – A testable explanation for an explanation for an observation on a scientific question commonly used in science. It is tested through experiments and observations. If given enough data, it becomes a theory (A GAME THEORY!!!??!!?!?!).

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| **Example 1:** | **Legend:** |
| **Example 2:** | |
| **Example 3:** | |
| **Example 4:** | |