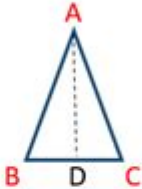


Two Column Proof Algebra

Two Column Proof: Isosceles Triangle Theorem

The Isosceles Triangle Theorem states that if two sides of a triangle are congruent, then the angles opposite the sides are congruent.

Given: $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$
Prove: $\angle B \cong \angle C$



Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{AB} \cong \overline{AC}$	1. Given
2. Construct a bisector of $\angle A$	2. Every \angle has 1 \angle bisector
3. $\angle BAD \cong \angle CAD$	3. Definition of \angle bisector
4. $\overline{AD} \cong \overline{AD}$	4. Reflexive Property
5. $\triangle ABD \cong \triangle ACD$	5. SAS Postulate
6. $\angle B \cong \angle C$	6. CPCTC

Understanding Two Column Proofs in Algebra

Two column proof algebra is a systematic method used in mathematics to establish the validity of algebraic statements. This approach is particularly beneficial in geometry and algebra, where theorems, postulates, and axioms need to be proven rigorously. The format consists of two columns: one for statements and the other for corresponding reasons. This method not only organizes the proof but also enhances clarity, making it easier for students and mathematicians to follow the logical progression of arguments.

Components of Two Column Proofs

To create a two column proof, one must understand its fundamental components:

1. Statements: These are the assertions or algebraic expressions that are being proven.
2. Reasons: These provide the justification for each statement, often referencing definitions, properties, postulates, or previously proven statements.

The structure of a two column proof typically looks like this:

Statements	Reasons
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1. Given equation or premise	1. Given
2. First transformation	2. Property or definition
3. Second transformation	3. Another property
4. Conclusion	4. Conclusion of the proof

Why Use Two Column Proofs?

Two column proofs are advantageous for several reasons:

- Clarity: The format allows for clear visibility of each step and its justification, making it easier to follow the logical flow.
- Organization: The structured approach helps in organizing thoughts and ensuring that all necessary steps are included.
- Educational Tool: It serves as an excellent teaching method for students to learn how to construct logical arguments in mathematics.

Steps to Construct a Two Column Proof

Creating a two column proof involves a series of systematic steps. Here's a guide:

1. **Identify the Given Information:** Start with what is provided in the problem. This could be an equation, a theorem, or specific values.
2. **Determine What You Need to Prove:** Clearly define the statement that you need to demonstrate is true.
3. **List Relevant Theorems and Properties:** Consider mathematical properties, theorems, or definitions that might apply to your proof.
4. **Plan the Proof:** Outline the steps you will take to reach the conclusion, deciding how to manipulate the given information.
5. **Write the Proof:** Fill in the two columns with statements and reasons as you work through your plan.

Example of a Two Column Proof

To illustrate how to create a two column proof, let’s consider the following algebraic statement:

Prove that if $(x + 3 = 7)$, then $(x = 4)$.

Statements	Reasons
1. $(x + 3 = 7)$	1. Given
2. $(x = 7 - 3)$	2. Subtraction Property of Equality (subtracting 3 from both sides)
3. $(x = 4)$	3. Simplification

This simple proof demonstrates how the two column format effectively communicates the logical steps taken to arrive at the conclusion.

Common Properties Used in Two Column Proofs

In two column proofs, several algebraic properties are frequently utilized. Understanding these properties enhances your ability to construct proofs effectively.

- Commutative Property