## Writing Algebraic Proofs

- Algebraic proofs involve solving a multi-step linear equation, showing and justifying each step that you take

Since Algebraic proofs are
"training proofs" it is very important to emphasize structure and completeness!

- Go step by step
- Write your steps in a column called "statements"
- You must give a reason for every step

- Write your reasons in a column called "reasons"
- These reasons are your properties from algebra, definitions, postulates and previously proven theorems
- You may not skip steps
- When provided an if-then statement, your if (hypothesis) is the given, and the then (conclusion) is what you are going to prove


## Examples:

Given: $5 x=20$
Prove: $x=4$

| Statements | Reasons |
| :--- | :--- | :--- |
| 1. $5 \mathrm{x}=20$ | 1. Given |
| 2. $5 \mathrm{x} / 5=20 / 5$ | 2. Division Property |
| 3. $\quad \mathrm{x}=4$ | 3. Simplify |

Given: $2 \mathrm{x}+4=10$
Prove: $x=3$

| Statements | Reasons |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1.2 x+4=10$ | 1. Given |
| 2. $2 \mathrm{x}+4-4=10-4$ | 2. Subtraction Property |
| $3.2 \mathrm{x}=6$ | 3. Simplify |
| $4.2 \mathrm{x} / 2=6 / 2$ | 4. Division Property |
| 5. $\mathrm{x}=3$ | 5. Simplify |

Given: $4(2 x+3)=30$
Prove: $x=-2$

| Statements | Reasons |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1. $4(2 \mathrm{x}+3)=52$ | 1. Given |
| 2. $8 \mathrm{x}+12=52$ | 2. Distributive Property |
| 3. $8 \mathrm{x}+12-12=52-12$ | 3. Subtraction Property |
| 4. $8 \mathrm{x}=40$ | 4. Simplify |
| 5. $8 \mathrm{x} / 8=40 / 8$ | 5. Division Property |
| 6. $\mathrm{x}=5$ | 6. Simplify |

Given: $-2+9 x+5=5(x-1)$
Prove: $x=-2$

| Statements | Reasons |
| :--- | :--- |
| 1. $-2+9 x+5=5(x-1)$ | 1. Given |
| 2. $-2+9 x+5=5 x-5$ | 2. Distributive Property |
| 3. $9 x+3=5 x-5$ | 3. Combine like terms |
| 4. $9 x-5 x+3=5 x-5 x-5$ | 4. Subtraction Property |
| 5. $4 x+3=-5$ | 5. Simplify |
| 6. $4 x+3-3=-5-3$ | 6. Subtraction Property |
| 7. $4 x=-8$ | 7. Simplify |
| 8. $4 x / 4=-8 / 4$ | 8. Division Property |
| 9. $x=-2$ | 9. Simplify |

Given : $\frac{-2(x+5)}{3}=-2$
Prove: $x=-2$

| Statements | Reasons |
| :--- | :--- |
| $1 . \quad \frac{-2(x+5)}{3}=-2$ | 1. Given |
| $2 . \quad 3 *\left(\frac{-2(x+5)}{3}\right)=(-2) * 3$ | 2. Multiplication Property |
| $3 . \quad-2(x+5)=-6$ | 3. Simplify |
| $4 . \quad-2 x-10=-6$ | 4. Distributive Property |
| 5. $-2 \mathrm{x}-10+10=-6+10$ | 5. Addition Property |
| $6 . \quad-2 \mathrm{x}=4$ | 6. Simplify |
| 7. $-2 \mathrm{x} /-2=4 /-2$ | 7. Division Property |
| 8. $\mathrm{x}=-2$ | 8. Simplify |

Given : $\frac{x}{3}+\frac{2 x}{4}=10$
Prove: $\mathrm{x}=12$

## Statements

1. $\frac{x}{3}+\frac{2 x}{4}=10$
2. $12 *\left(\frac{x}{3}+\frac{2 x}{4}\right)=10 * 12$
3. $4 x+6 x=120$
4. $10 \mathrm{x}=120$
5. $10 \mathrm{x} / 10=120 / 10$
6. $\mathrm{x}=12$

## Reasons

1. Given
2. Multiplication Property
3. Simplify
4. Combine Like Terms
5. Division Property
6. Simplify
