

Visualizing Mathematical Reasoning: A Diagrammatic Approach

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Presentation Outline

Introducing Proof Maps

Pedagogical Uses

Classroom Experience

Next steps

Motivation

Clarify the structure of proofs by breaking it into discrete logical steps using diagrams.

- ▶ “Hidden” arguments lurking in our language
- ▶ Proof methods versus logical arguments
- ▶ Like text messages: *where is the emphasis?*
- ▶ Cases
- ▶ Contradiction
- ▶ Logical Flow
- ▶ What is being proved?

Searching for structure

Much of the work of working through a proof is determining its structure

- ▶ True for both articles and textbooks

Stripping away the language helps this process

Arguments are typically non-linear

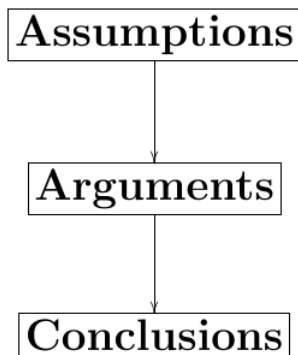
- ▶ Diagrams are appropriate

Definition

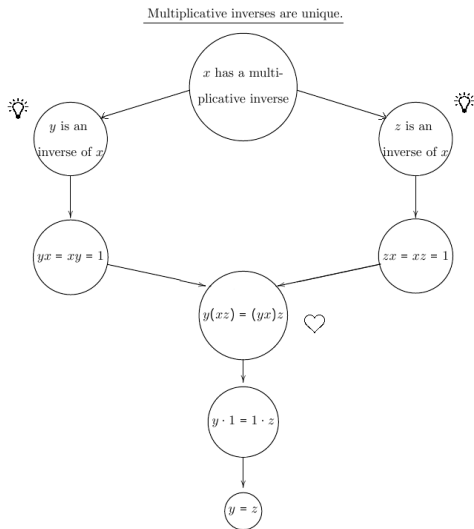
A proof map is a diagrammatic representation of a proof

- ▶ Main steps of the proof are written in bubbles
- ▶ Lemmas used are written in boxes
- ▶ Arrows are drawn in between to denote implication

Basic Format



Basic example



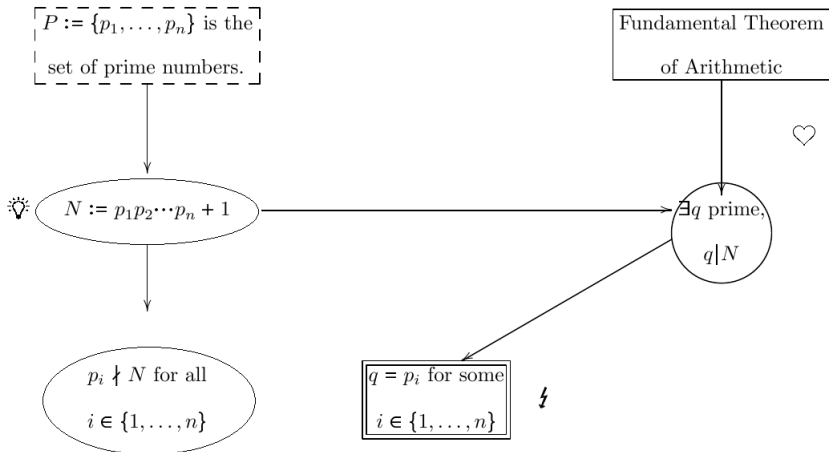
Additional Notation

Additional notation to accelerate proof interpretation

- ▶ Hearts next to the most important items
- ▶ Lightbulbs next to the clever tricks
- ▶ Dotted bubbles around assumptions made towards a contradiction
- ▶ Lightning bolts next to the contradictions

Another example

Proof by Contradiction



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Less language, more comprehension

- ▶ A big block of text can be overwhelming
- ▶ Subtle linguistic choices convey messages which the students may miss
- ▶ Easier to remember
- ▶ Trains students to analyze proofs the way mathematicians do

Reinforcing visual learning

- ▶ Proofs are often non-linear - proof maps make this more transparent
- ▶ Visual learners may more easily remember a proof map
- ▶ Makes logical gaps more obvious

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Background Info

Implemented proof map techniques in an introduction to math reasoning course

- ▶ Workshop 30 minutes a week in addition to homework problems

Messy data

- ▶ Unable to deduce concrete results

Helpful techniques

Proof maps may be useful in creating a workshop for math reasoning courses

- ▶ Two truths and a lie a good icebreaker
- ▶ Creates a concrete, potentially collaborative activity in connection with a proof
- ▶ Fill-in-the-blank and connect-the-bubbles spurred engagement
- ▶ Matching tended to be “meta-reasoned”
- ▶ Proof mapping a part of a proof may be appropriate early on

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Going forward

Experimenting with a slightly higher level course

- ▶ Considering introducing them into an into to analysis course

Thank you!

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