Abstract

The article presents the deductive method of demonstration followed by some representative examples. If in Mathematics we can choose the best demonstration when we teach it we have to adapt ourselves to the most convenient variants. We analyse problems of convergeney of the following straight line important in tetrahedron, the median line(the segment which unifies the vertex with the centre of the opponent face) the trimedians (a segment which unifies the middle of the two opponent margins) the perpendicular raised on the faces of the tetrahedron in the circumscribed centers. Hypotheses and conclusions, causes, effects, motivations and justifications, extrapolations and generalizations are given in all the domains of human activity. The chain of implication is sure too: form A results B, from B results C and so on and it is true too that the causal effect is not uniquely determined. Having the conclusion of the theorem stated that the chain receives a direction from the hypothesis to conclusion eliminating the significances. The utility of the article is by the great member of adequate examples from the method of teaching Maths problems and the teaching practice examples which offer the undergraduates-a helping hand in their formation.

Keywords: deductive method, logical deduction, median plane, problem situation.