

Video Transcript 3.3.2

Classroom Interview: Flawed Argument

Video Transcript: 2 minutes 30 seconds

Interviews	98.	So, what is a viable argument? Tell me more.
Christopher	99. 100.	A viable argument is ... sort of like a argument like where they're trying ... except with odd and even ... they're trying to prove ... umm...
Brandon	101.	... that a number can be both odd and even, or ... or, it can't be both.
Christopher	102.	They like try to ... um ... give some proof with what they're saying.
Interviewer	103.	So, what does "proof" mean?
Christopher	104.	Proof means like ... evidence, sort of.
Interviewer	105. 106.	You were talking about your classmates convincing you, trying to convince you, and you were almost convinced, and what almost convinced you? When they did what?
Nathan	107.	When they divided it...
Interviewer	108.	So show me.
Nathan	109.	They divided it like this.
Christopher	110.	Do you want us to show you too?
Interviewer	111.	Sure.
Nathan	112.	They divided it like into ... like into 3 groups.
Interviewer	113.	And, why did that almost convince you?
Nathan	114. 115.	Because they like divided it into 3 groups and they almost convinced us because they like kind of like, did like, evenly, kind of.
Christopher	116.	It almost convinced us, because each group had, like, they're no

	117. 118. 119.	remainders left. But they also said it was odd, because when you divide 9 by 2, in half, then one group will have 5 and one group will have 4. So there would be a remainder.
Interviewer	120.	How do you prove that 2 is the rule, and not 3?
Christopher	121. 122. 123. 124.	2 is a rule because every time you get an even number... big or small, you'll get 2 groups. And, both of the groups will have the same amount of multi-links or ... when we're talking about soccer, the same amount of people in each team.
Interviewer	125.	But he has the same amount of people on each team.
Christopher	126. 127.	But there's not two groups. There's 3 groups instead of 2 groups. And there has to be only 2 groups.
Interviewer	128.	There has to be only 2 groups. Where do you think the rule for 2 came from?
Christopher	129.	Albert Einstein?