### Answers

x = 8

Symmetric POE

Distribution Property

Reflexive POC

x = 6

 $AB \cong CD$ 

62°

152°

Transitive POC

 $m \angle 1 + m \angle 2 = 90^{\circ}$ 

Definition of complementary angles

Substitution POE

 $m \angle 2 = m \angle 3$ 

Definition of  $\cong \angle$ 's

x = 9

114

linear pairs

vertical angles

27

Law of Detachment

Law of Syllogism

Contrapositive

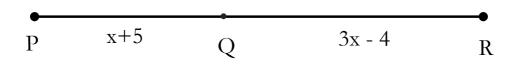
 $\sim q \Rightarrow \sim p$ 

Inverse,

 $\sim p \Rightarrow \sim q$ 

Addition POE

Solve for the variable. PR = 33



Name the property

If 
$$x = 10$$
, then  $10 = x$ .

Name the property.

$$8(x - 3) = 8x - 24$$

Name the property

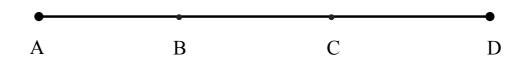
 $A \cong A$ 

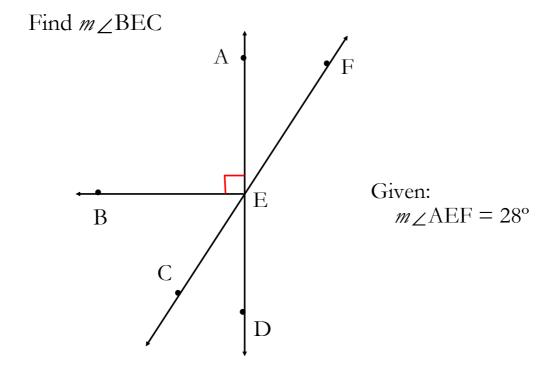
 $\angle$ T and  $\angle$ S form a linear pair. If  $m\angle$ T = 17x + 12 and  $m\angle$ S = 7x + 24. Find x.

# Using the <u>transitive property of congruence</u>, finish the statement

If 
$$\overline{AB} \cong \overline{BC}$$
 and  $\overline{BC} \cong \overline{CD}$ 

Then





Find *m*∠FED

Name the property.

If 
$$\angle 3 \cong \angle 4$$
 and  $\angle 4 \cong \angle 1$ , then  $\angle 3 \cong \angle 1$ 

Given:  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  are complements

 $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 3$  are complements

Prove:  $\angle 2 \cong \angle 3$ 

#### **Statements**

- 1.  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  are complements
- 2.  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 3$  are complements
- 3.

4.  $m \angle 1 + m \angle 3 = 90^{\circ}$ 

5.  $m \ge 1 + m \ge 2 = m \ge 1 + m \ge 3$ 

6.

7.  $\angle 2 \cong \angle 3$ 

#### Reasons

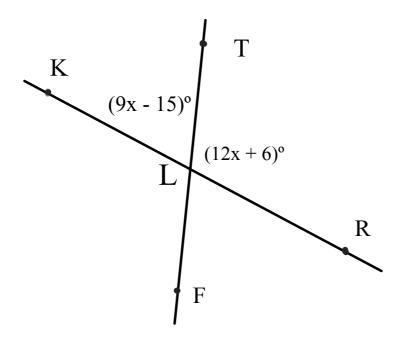
- 1. Given
- 2. Given
- 3. Definition of complementary angles

4. \_\_\_\_\_

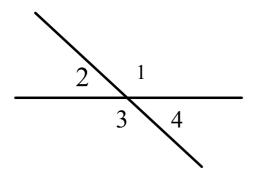
5. \_\_\_\_\_6. Subtraction POE

7

## Solve for x



Find  $m \angle KLF$ 



What kind of angles are  $\angle 3$  and  $\angle 4$ ?

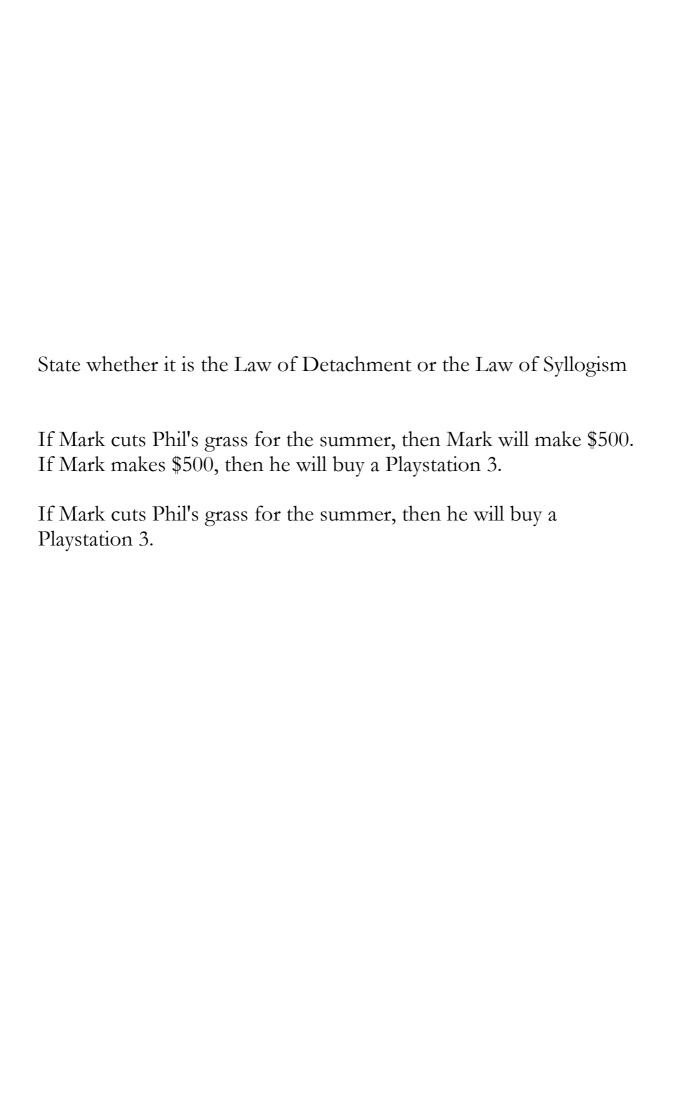
What kind of angles are  $\angle 2$  and  $\angle 4$ ?

Find the next number in the sequence: 2, 5, 9, 14, 20,....

State whether it is Law of Detachment or Law of Syllogism.

If  $m \angle B > 90^{\circ}$ , then  $\angle A$  is acute.

 $m \angle B = 144$ , so  $\angle A$  is acute.



Let p be "the sky is blue" and let q be "it is a clear day."

State which kind of conditional statement follows.

If it is not a clear day, then the sky is not blue.

If the sky is not blue, then it is not a clear day.

State the property:

If 
$$a = b$$
, then  $a + 11 = b + 11$