# **Chapter 2 - Geometry Review**

## **Using Inductive Reasoning**

1. What is the next item in each pattern?

a. 1, -3, 9, -27, ....

b. 2, 5, 9, 14, 20, ....

81

27

2. Which equation models the number of dots in the nth term?

n	1	2	3	4	n = term
an	7	10	13	16	a <sub>n</sub> =# dots in term

- a.  $a_n = 7x + 1$
- h a.=4x + 3
- $a_n = 3x + 4$
- d.  $a_n = x + 7$

#### **Conditional Statements**

3. Give a counterexample to show that the following conjecture is false: "If  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  are complementary, then the angles are not congruent."

4. Give a counterexample to show that the following conjecture is false: "If  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  are congruent, then they are both obtuse angles."

$$M < 1 = 30$$
  
 $M < 2 = 30$ 

- 5. Determine if the following are true. If false, give a counterexample.
- a. If 9x 11 = 2x + 3, then x = 2.

True

b. If an angle is acute, then it has a measure of 30°.

False, 40°

6. Write a conditional statement from the Venn Diagram.

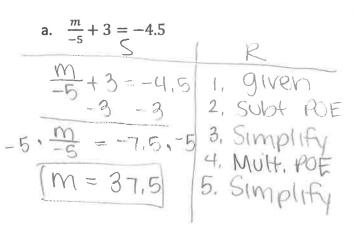
If it is Monday then it is a weekday.



7. Write the converse, inverse, and contrapositive. Determine it each statement is true or faise.					
" If you live in Oklahoma, then you live in the United States. "					
F converse: If you live in US, then live in OK,					
F Inverse: IF don't live in OK, then don't live in US.					
T contrapositive: If don't live in US, then don't live in OK,					
Using Deductive Reasoning					
8. Use the true statements below to determine whether each conclusion is true or false.					
"Sue is a member of the swim team. When the team practices, Sue swims. The team begins practice when the pool opens. The pool opens at 8 AM on weekdays and at noon on Saturdays."					
<ul> <li>a. The swim team practices on weekdays only</li> <li>b. Sue swims on Saturdays</li> <li>c. Swim team practice starts at the same time every day</li> </ul>					
9. Which conclusion is valid for the situation below?					
If two angles are complementary, then the sum of their measures is $90^{\circ}$ . $\angle A$ and $\angle B$ are complementary.					
a. $m\angle A = 90^{\circ}$ b. $m\angle A = 90^{\circ} + m\angle B$ c. $m\angle A + m\angle B = 90^{\circ}$ d. $\angle A$ and $m\angle B$ form a right angle.					
Bi-conditional Statements					
10. Write the following statements as bi-conditional statements.					
a. The measure of a right angle is 90°.					
An angle is right iff the measure is 90°.					
b. If this month is September, then next month is October.					
This month is Sept. iff next month is october.					

## 2.5 Algebraic Proof

11. Solve each problem for the missing variable. Write a justification for each step.



4-	4	47 3x						
b.	A	B	Ċ					
	S -	59	-	R				
١,	AB=47	-	(,	give	n			
2 6	AC = 59 $AB + BC = A$		2.	Seg.	Add	Pas		
	47+3x=5			Subs		0		
	3x = 12		11		POE			
5,	X = 4			DIV				

12. Identify the property that justifies each statement.

$$\bigcirc$$
 b. If  $\angle RST \cong \angle ABC$ , then  $\angle ABC \cong \angle RST$ 

$$\sqrt{ }$$
 c. 2x = 9, and y = 9, so 2x = y.

$$d. \angle XYZ \cong \angle XYZ$$

$$\pm$$
 f. If x = y, then 2x = 2y.

$$frac{1}{1}$$
 g.  $3(x + y) = 3x + 3y$ 

$$K$$
 h. If  $x = y$ , then  $y = x$ .

i. If 
$$x = y$$
, then  $\frac{x}{w} = \frac{y}{w}$ .

$$F$$
 j. If  $x = y$ , then  $x - 7 = x - 7$ 

- A. Transitive Property of Congruence
- **B. Symmetric Property of Congruence**
- C. Reflexive Property of Congruence
- D. Division Property of Equality
- E. Mult. Property of Equality
- F. Subtraction Property of Equality
- G. Addition Property of Equality
- H. Distributive Property
- 1. Substitution Property of Equality
- J. Transitive Property of Equality
- K. Symmetric Property of Equality
- L. Reflexive Property of Equality

#### 2.6 Geometric Proof

13. Write a justification for each step. Given:  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  complementary and  $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$ .

- 1,  $\angle 1$  and  $\angle 2$  complementary  $2 m \angle 1 + m \angle 2 = 90^{\circ}$
- $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$
- $4 \cdot m \angle 1 = m \angle 3$
- $5. m \angle 3 + m \angle 2 = 90^{\circ}$
- $(0, \angle 3 \text{ and } \angle 2 \text{ complementary})$

- 1. given
  2. Def of comp k's
  3. given
  4. Def of ~ L's
  5. Subst.
  6. Def of comp. L's

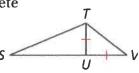
Fill in the blanks to complete

14. the two-column proof.

Given:  $\overline{TU} \cong \overline{UV}$ 

**Prove:** SU + TU = SV

**Two-column proof:** 



Statements	Reasons
1. $\overline{TU} \cong \overline{UV}$	1. a. <u>\\\\</u> \\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\\
2. b. TU = UV	2. Def. of ≅ segs.
3. c. <u>SUP</u> + U/V=SV	3. Seg. Add. Post.
$4. \ SU + TU = SV$	4. d. <u>Syb</u> St,

Fill in the blanks to complete the two-column proof.

**15.** Given:  $m \angle 1 + m \angle 3 = 180^{\circ}$ 

1 1 2 3/4
Reasons
1. a. gren
2. Def. of supp. &
3. Lin. Pair Thm.
1 4. c. 126 1 600 V
5. ≅ Supps. Thm.

#### **16.** Given: $\angle AFB \cong \angle EFD$

 $\triangle$  Prove:  $\overrightarrow{FB}$  bisects  $\angle AFC$ .

LAFB & CEFD

2. MCAFB = MCEFD

3. < EFD, LBFC Vert, C'S

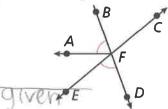
4, KEFD & KBFC

15, MKEFD = MKBFC

6. MCAFB=MCBFC

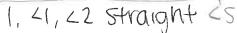
7, LAFB & LBFC

8. FB 615ects LAFC



- 2. Defof 2 cs
- 3, Def of vert, c's
- 4. Vert. L's 7hm
- 5, Oef of 2 %
- 6. Trans POE
- 7. Def of " L's
- 8. Def of < Bisector

#### Given: ∠1 and ∠2 are straight angles. 17.



- 2. m <1 = 180 mx2=180
- 3. m<1= m<2
- 4. 42 <2

1. given

2. Def of straight <'s

3. Trains POE

4. Def of 2 2's

