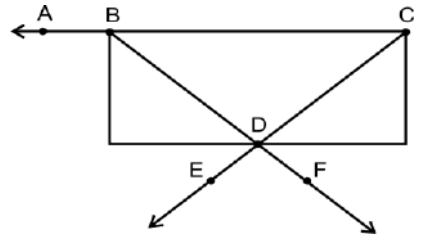


REVIEW: Unit 1 Quiz reasoning and proof

Use the figure to answer each question. Be sure to use appropriate symbols.

1. Name a line.
2. Name a segment.
3. Name a ray.
4. Name an angle.



State the property that justifies each statement.

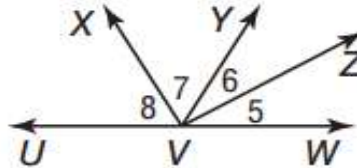
5. If $a + 10 = 20$, then $a = 10$
6. If $-3(x + 9) = 4$, then $-3x - 27 = 4$.
7. If $\frac{x}{9} = -5$, then $x = -45$.
8. If the $m\angle 1 = 36$ and $m\angle 2 = 36$, then $m\angle 1 = m\angle 2$.
9. If $4x - 5 = x + 12$, then $4x = x + 17$
10. $\overline{MN} \cong \overline{OP}$ and $\overline{OP} \cong \overline{QR}$, then $\overline{MN} \cong \overline{QR}$
11. If $\frac{1}{2}BC = \frac{1}{2}DE$, then $BC = DE$
12. If $7(x - 3) = 35$, then $35 = 7(x - 3)$.

Write an equation that can be used to find the requested measure using the points provided and identify which postulate you used. Then find the measure using the numerical values provided.

13. Find PS, if $PQ = 2$, $QR = 5$, $RS = 2.5$.



14. Find $m\angle UVZ$, if $m\angle 6 = 22$, $m\angle 7 = 35$, and $m\angle 8 = 51$.



Fill in the missing statements and justifications.

15. **Given:** $c + d = f$
 $f = k$
 $c = d$
Prove: $k = 2c$

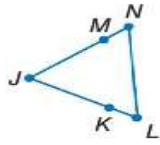
| | STATEMENT | JUSTIFICATION |
|---|-------------|------------------------|
| 1 | $c + d = f$ | Given |
| 2 | | |
| 3 | $c = d$ | Given |
| 4 | | Substitution (1, 3) |
| 5 | $2c = f$ | |
| 6 | $2c = k$ | |
| 7 | | Symmetric Prop. Of Eq. |

16. **Given:** $\frac{2a-4}{3} = 8$.
Prove: $a = 14$

| Statements | Reasons |
|------------------------------------------|------------------------------|
| 1. _____ | 1. Given |
| 2. $3\left(\frac{2a-4}{3}\right) = 3(8)$ | 2. _____ |
| 3. _____ | 3. Substitution Property (=) |
| 4. $2a = 28$ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 5. Division Property (=) |

17. Given: $\overline{LK} \cong \overline{NM}$, $\overline{KJ} \cong \overline{MJ}$

Prove: $\overline{LJ} \cong \overline{NJ}$

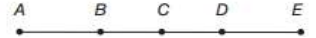


Proof:

| Statements | Reasons |
|------------------------------------------------------------------------------|-------------------------------|
| a. $\overline{LK} \cong \overline{NM}$, $\overline{KJ} \cong \overline{MJ}$ | a. ? |
| b. ? | b. Def. of congruent segments |
| c. $LK + KJ = NM + MJ$ | c. ? |
| d. ? | d. Segment Addition Postulate |
| e. $LJ = NJ$ | e. ? |
| f. $\overline{LJ} \cong \overline{NJ}$ | f. ? |

18. Given: C is the midpoint of \overline{BD} and \overline{AE} .

Prove: $AB = DE$



| Statement | Reason |
|---------------------------------------------------------------|--------------------------|
| 1. C is the midpoint of \overline{BD} and \overline{AE} . | 1. Given |
| 2. $BC = CD$ and _____ | 2. _____ |
| 3. $AC = AB + BC$, $CE = CD + DE$ | 3. _____ |
| 4. $AB = AC - BC$ | 4. _____ |
| 5. _____ | 5. Substitution Property |
| 6. $DE = CE - CD$ | 6. _____ |
| 7. _____ | 7. _____ |

Write a two-column proof.

19. Given: $\frac{1}{2}x - 7 = 11$

Prove: $x = 36$

| Statements | Reasons |
|------------|---------|
|------------|---------|

20. Given: $9(x + 2) = -4x + 5$

Prove: $x = -1$

| Statements | Reasons |
|------------|---------|
|------------|---------|