

UNIT TEST... Chp. 1 - Inductive/Deductive
Chp. 2 - Angle Properties

REVIEW / PRACTICE TIME...

CHAPTER 1...

- p. 34: Mid Chp Review (FAQ)
- p. 35: Mid Chp Practice Ques.
- p. 59: Chp Review (FAQ)
- p. 61: Chp Practice (omit 1.7)
- p. 58: Practice Test

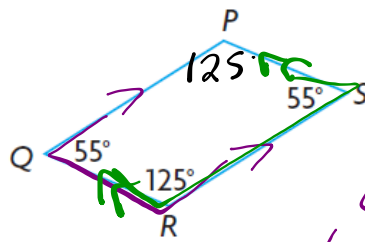
CHAPTER 2...

- p. 84: Mid Chp Review (FAQ)
- p. 85: Mid Chp Practice Ques.
- p. 105: Chp Review (FAQ)
- p. 106: Chp Practice
- p. 104: Practice Test
- p. 110: Cumulative Review

REVIEW QUESTIONS...

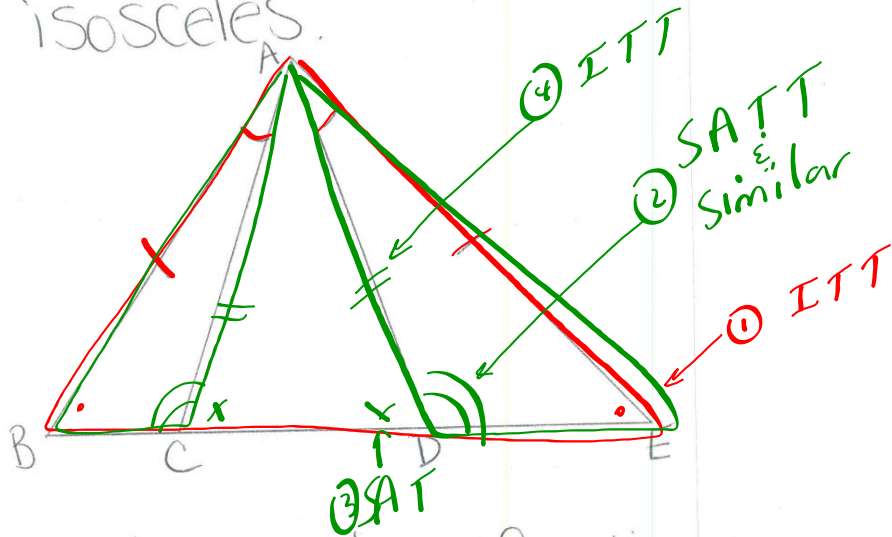
2. Classify quadrilateral PQRS. Explain how you know.

Parallelogram



S	J
$\angle Q = 55^\circ$	Given
$\angle R = 125^\circ$	Given
$\angle Q + \angle R = 180^\circ$	Addition
$\therefore PQ \parallel RS$	CIA
$\angle R = 125^\circ$	Given
$\angle S = 55^\circ$	Given
$\angle R + \angle S = 180^\circ$	Addition
$\therefore QR \parallel PS$	CIA

Prove that $\triangle ACD$ is isosceles.



Statements	Justifications
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$\angle B = \angle E$	ITT
$\angle ACB = \angle ADE$	SATT & similar
$\angle ACD = \angle ADC$	SAT
$\therefore AC = AD$	ITT

p. 110

4. Sidney claims that the difference between two positive integers is always a positive integer. Do you agree or disagree? Justify your decision. Counter example

$$4 - 8 = -4$$

5. a) Use inductive reasoning to make a conjecture about the sum of two odd numbers.
b) Use deductive reasoning to prove your conjecture.

a) $3 + 11 = 14$

$$27 + 99 = 126$$

$$-3 + -5 = -8$$



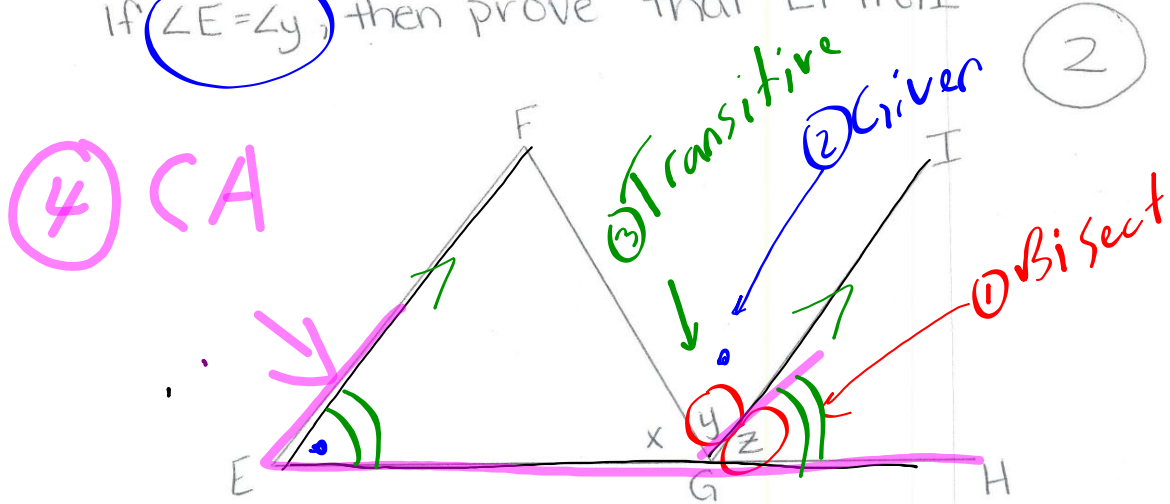
even sum

b) $(2n+1) + (2m+1)$

GCF \rightarrow $2n + 2m$
 $2(n+m)$
↑
even

In $\triangle EFG$, GI bisects $\angle FGH$

If $\angle E = \angle y$, then prove that $EF \parallel GI$



Statements	Justifications
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$\angle y = \angle z$	Bisect
$\angle E = \angle y$	Given
$\angle E = \angle z$	Transitive
$\therefore EF \parallel GI$	CA