

Justify each statement with a property or postulate.

1.) If $6x - 7 = 29$, then $6x = 36$

2.) If $6x = 36$, then $x = 6$

3.) If $x/9 = 2$, then $x = 18$

4.) If $3x+5=-22$, then $3x=-27$

5.) If $3x=-27$, then $x=-9$

6.) $3(x+y)=3x+3y$

7.) If $m\angle A = m\angle B$ and $m\angle B = m\angle C$, then $m\angle A = m\angle C$

8.) If $2(x+1)=8$ then $8=2(x+1)$

9.) If $AB = CD$, then $AB + BC = BC + CD$

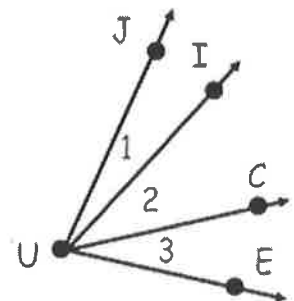
10.) If $AB = BC$ and $BC = CD$, then $AB = CD$

11.) If $AB + BC = BC + CD$, then $AB = CD$

12.) If $m\angle CUE = m\angle JUI$, then $m\angle JUI = m\angle CUE$

13.) $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = m\angle JUC$

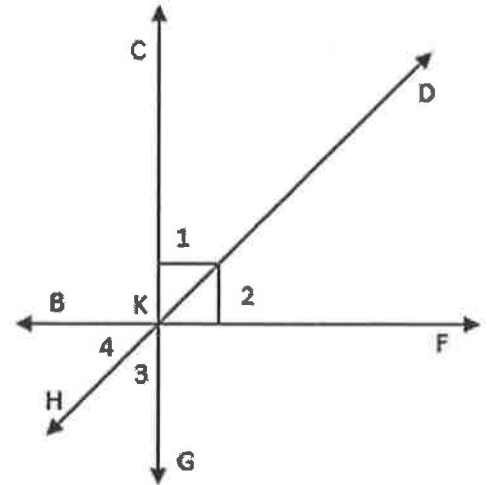
14.) $AC + CE = AE$



Provide a justification (definition, property, postulate, or theorem) for each statement. (1/3 point each).
NO ABBREVIATIONS!!

Example:

Distributive Property If $3(x + 2) = 7$, then $3x + 6 = 7$.



Refer to the diagram for #1-8.

- _____ 1) $BK + KF = BF$
- _____ 2) $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = m\angle CKF$
- _____ 3) If $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are complementary angles, then $m\angle 1 + m\angle 2 = 90$.
- _____ 4) $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$
- _____ 5) If $\angle CKB$ is a right angle, then $m\angle CKB = 90$.
- _____ 6) $m\angle 4 + m\angle HKF = 180$
- _____ 7) If $\angle 2$ and $\angle HKF$ are supplementary, then $m\angle 2 + m\angle HKF = 180$.
- _____ 8) If $m\angle BKF = 180$, then $\angle BKF$ is a straight angle.
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- _____ 9) If $5x + 7 = 10$, then $5x = 3$.
- _____ 10) If $5x = 3$, then $x = 3/5$.
- _____ 11) If $AB = BC$, then $AB + BD = BC + BD$.
- _____ 12) $m\angle 5 = m\angle 5$.
- _____ 13) If $AB = BC$ and $BC = CD$, then $AB = CD$.
- _____ 14) If $5x + 2y = 11$ and $y = 4$, then $5x + 8 = 11$.
- _____ 15) If $\frac{1}{2}x = 9$, then $x = 18$.