

Warm Up 24

1. Syllogism
2.
 - a. subtraction
 - b. multiplication
 - c. squaring an expression
3. A
4. Converse: If a parallelogram is a rhombus, then all of its sides are congruent.
Inverse: If all the sides of a parallelogram are not congruent, then it is not a rhombus.

Lesson Practice 24

- a. $x + 5 = 4x + 2$ Given
- $x + 5 - 5 = 4x + 2 - 5$ Subtraction Property of Equality
- $x = 4x - 3$ Simplify
- $x - 4x = 4x - 3 - 4x$ Subtraction Property of Equality
- $-3x = -3$ Simplify
- $\frac{-3x}{-3} = \frac{-3}{-3}$ Division Property of Equality
- $x = 1$ Simplify
- b. $\frac{4x + 5}{3} = \frac{5x + 7}{4}$ Given
- $12\left(\frac{4x + 5}{3}\right) = 12\left(\frac{5x + 7}{4}\right)$ Multiplication Property of Equality
- $16x + 20 = 15x + 21$ Distributive Property
- $16x + 20 - 20 = 15x + 21 - 20$ Subtraction Property of Equality
- $16x = 15x + 1$ Simplify
- $16x - 15x = 15x + 1 - 15x$ Subtraction Property of Equality
- $x = 1$ Simplify
- c. The correct order is:
- $\frac{2}{3}x + 6 = 4 - 2x$ Given
- $3\left(\frac{2}{3}x + 6\right) = 3(4 - 2x)$ Multiplication Property of Equality
- $2x + 18 = 12 - 6x$ Simplify
- $2x + 18 - 18 = 12 - 6x - 18$ Subtraction Property of Equality

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 2x = -6 - 6x & \text{Simplify} \\
 2x + 6x = -6 - 6x + 6x & \text{Addition Property of Equality} \\
 8x = -6 & \text{Simplify} \\
 \frac{8x}{8} = \frac{-6}{8} & \text{Division Property of Equality} \\
 x = -\frac{2}{3} & \text{Simplify}
 \end{array}$$

d. $A = 40$, $l = (x + 2)$, and $w = (x - 1)$ Given

$$\begin{array}{ll}
 A = lw & \text{Area formula for a rectangle} \\
 40 = (x + 2)(x - 1) & \text{Substitution Property of Equality} \\
 40 = x^2 + x - 2 & \text{Simplify} \\
 40 - 40 = x^2 + x - 2 - 40 & \text{Subtraction Property of Equality} \\
 0 = x^2 + x - 42 & \text{Simplify} \\
 x^2 + x - 42 = 0 & \text{Symmetric Property of Equality} \\
 (x - 6)(x + 7) = 0 & \text{Factor}
 \end{array}$$

The solution cannot come from $x + 7 = 0$, as the sides of the rectangle must be positive.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 x - 6 = 0 \\
 x - 6 + 6 = 0 + 6 \\
 x = 6
 \end{array}$$

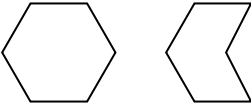
Substitute to find the dimensions.

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{length} = (x + 2) \text{ yd} \\
 = (6 + 2) \text{ yd} \\
 = 8 \text{ yd}
 \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{l}
 \text{width} = (x - 1) \text{ yd} \\
 = (6 - 1) \text{ yd} \\
 = 5 \text{ yd}
 \end{array}$$

The length is 8 yd and the width is 5 yd.

Practice 24

- horizontal: 16 inches;
vertical: 12 inches
- If the angles are supplementary, then by the Same-Side Interior Angles Theorem, the shelves are parallel.
- Converse: If two lines are cut by a transversal and the same side-interior angles are supplementary, then the lines are parallel. Yes this is true.
- They are both correct, as the Distributive Property can be avoided if the Division Property of Equality is used first.
- If the window is not closed, then it is open; The converse is true.
- C
- 32 ft
- The sum of the interior and its adjacent exterior angle at any vertex of a polygon is always 180° .
- 10 ft² each
- Sample answer:
The diagram shows two hexagons. The first is a regular hexagon. The second is a concave hexagon, which is a regular hexagon with one side extended inward, creating a concave shape.
- If the school receives a new computer lab from the district, then all of the students in the school achieved over 70% on the state exams; The converse is not necessarily true.
- obtuse; the diagonals form a linear pair of angles, so the other triangles each have a 120° angle

$$\begin{aligned}
 13. \quad & 2x - 1 = 5 \\
 & 2x - 1 + 1 = 5 + 1 \\
 & 2x = 6 \\
 & \frac{2x}{2} = \frac{6}{2} \\
 & x = 3
 \end{aligned}$$

Given

Addition Property of Equality

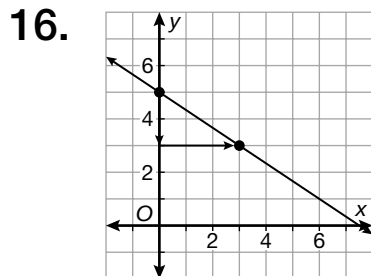
Simplify.

Division Property of Equality

Simplify.

14. D

15. 25

17. 364 ft^2

18. 942 ft

19. 8 in.

20. If it is not raining, then I will not use my umbrella. This inverse may be true, but you might have reasons to carry an umbrella when it is not raining.

21. 480 m^2

22. Sample: interior $\angle ABC$;
exterior: $\angle XEA$

23. $(10, -3)$

24. Both the angle the box inclines and the angle of the ramp are complementary to angle ABC , so they are congruent; 30°

25. 28 ft^2

26. The slope of 30 represents the amount per month that must be paid for the membership; \$350

27. There may be birds without brown feathers that have not been seen.

28. Conclusion: The angle cannot be acute. This conclusion uses the Law of Detachment.
29. $y = \frac{1}{2}x + 2\frac{1}{2}$
30. She is incorrect; she is not following the Order of Operations.