## TEST BANK



## Chapter 1, Form A

In problems 1-3 determine if the statement is true or false.

1. All terms in an axiomatic system can be defined.
2. $\qquad$
3. Mathematicians use both induction and deduction.
4. $\qquad$
5. A postulate is the same as a definition.
6. 

Use the figure to answer true or false in problems 4-9.

4. If $m \angle 1=80^{\circ}$, then $m \angle G B D=80^{\circ}$.
4.
5. $\angle 3$ and $\angle D C F$ are supplementary.
5.
6. If $m \angle 3=35^{\circ}$, then $m \angle E C F=35^{\circ}$.
7. $D$ is on $\overrightarrow{E C}$.
8. $B D+C E=B E$.
9. $\quad C$ is the vertex of $\angle 3$.
10. If in the figure above, $D E=5$ and $C E=2$, find $D C$.
10.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
11. Use inductive reasoning to give the next element in the list $1,5,9,13$.
12. How many planes pass through three distinct points not on the same line?
13. Use the transitive law to complete the following:
12.
13.

$$
\text { If } 2=w \text { and } w=x \text {, then }
$$

14. Find the complement of $82^{\circ} 22^{\prime}$.
15. 

15.(a) $\qquad$
15. (a) Does the conclusion below follow logically from the premises?
(b) What type of reasoning is being used?

Premise: Don is a math major.
Premise: Sue is a math major.
Premise: Beth is a math major.
Conclusion: All students are math majors.
16. Give a direct proof of the following theorem.

Premise 1: If you exercise, your health will improve.
Premise 2: If your health improves, you will be able to accomplish more.
Premise 3: If you set aside time, you can exercise.
Theorem: If you set aside time, you will be able to accomplish more.
Proof: STATEMENTS
REASONS
17. Give the converse of the statement, "If it is an orange, then it is a fruit."
17.
(b) $\qquad$
11.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
18. Give the negation of the statement, "The moon is bright."
19. Give the inverse of the statement, "If it is a pine tree, then it has cones."
20. Give the contrapositive of the statement, "If it is warm, then the car will start."
18.
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
19. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
20. $\qquad$
$\qquad$
$\qquad$
21. Given: $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are supplementary
$\angle 1$ and $\angle 3$ are vertical angles $\angle 2$ and $\angle 4$ are vertical angles Prove: $\angle 3$ and $\angle 4$ are supplementary


## Proof: STATEMENTS

## REASONS

1. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 2$ are supplementary
2. $\qquad$
3. $m \angle 1+m \angle 2=180^{\circ}$
4. $\qquad$
5. $\angle 1$ and $\angle 3$ are vertical angles
6. $\qquad$
7. $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$
8. $\qquad$
9. $m \angle 1=m \angle 3$
10. $\qquad$
11. $\angle 2$ and $\angle 4$ are vertical angles
12. $\qquad$
13. $\angle 2 \cong \angle 4$
14. $\qquad$
15. $m \angle 2=m \angle 4$
16. $\qquad$
17. $m \angle 3+m \angle 4=180^{\circ}$
18. $\qquad$
19. $\angle 3$ and $\angle 4$ are supplementary
20. $\qquad$
21. Given: Line segment $\overline{A B}$

Construct: Construct the midpoint of $\overline{A B}$ and label it $C$. Construct the perpendicular bisector of $\overline{A C}$. Construction:

23. Given: Acute $\angle A B C$ and $\overrightarrow{D E}$

Construct: $\angle H D E$ such that $m \angle H D E=2(m \angle A B C)$ Construction:


