— Pg 119 #1-6, 8, 10, 15, 17

1) Yes, true since $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$ is on plane P and plane P ⊥ plane M

OR

No, false because no right ∠ is marked on $\overleftrightarrow{AB}$

2) Yes, true since they are all on plane P

3) Yes, true since they are all on one line

4) Yes, true Plane Intersection Postulate

5) Yes, true since F and A are on plane P line $\overleftrightarrow{FA}$ would lie on plane P.

6) cannot be determined, no, false, $\overleftrightarrow{FG}$ is not drawn

8)

Statements	Reasons
1) $26+2(3x+11)=-18$	1) given
2) $26+6x+22=-18$	2) Distributive Property
3) $48+6x=-18$	3) Simplify
4) $-48 \quad -48$	4) Subtraction Prop of =
5) $\frac{6x}{6}=\frac{-66}{6}$	5) simplify
6)	6) Division Prop of =
7) $x=-11$	7) Simplify

if-then: If two planes intersect, then their intersection is at a line.

Converse: If their intersection is at a line, then two planes intersect.

inverse: If two planes do not intersect, then their intersection is not a line

contrapositive: If two plans do not intersect at a line, then they do not intersect

biconditional: Two planes intersect if and only if their intersection is a line.

15)

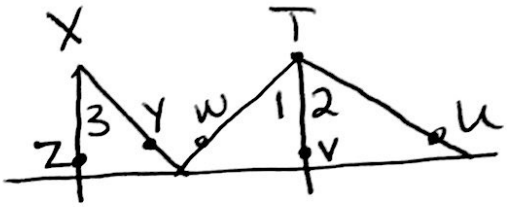
Statements	Reasons
1) $A = \frac{1}{2}bh$	1) given
2) $\cdot 2 \quad \cdot 2$	2) multiplication prop of =
3) $2A = bh$	3) simplify
4) $\frac{}{b} \quad \frac{}{b}$	4) Division prop of =
5) $\frac{2A}{b} = h$	5) Simplify

find h when $A = 558\,in^2$ and $b = 36\,in$

$$\frac{2(558)}{36} = h \qquad \boxed{h = 31\,in}$$

Given: $\angle 2 \cong \angle 3$

$\overrightarrow{TV}$ bisects $\angle UTW$



Prove $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$

Statements	Reasons
1) $\angle 2 \cong \angle 3$ $\overrightarrow{TV}$ bisects $\angle UTW$	1) Given
2) $\angle 1 \cong \angle 2$	2) Def. of bisect
3) $\angle 1 \cong \angle 3$	3) Transitive or substitution